



Kazakhstan

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
ECOSOC

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COLEGIO WILLIAMS DE CUERNAVACA

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic B: Refugees in Pakistan

Country: Kazakhstan

Name of the delegate:

School: COLEGIO WILLIAMS DE CUERNAVACA

Localization: Central Asia, northwest of China; a small portion west of the Ural River in eastern-most Europe.

Coordinates: 48 00 N, 68 00 E

Area: Total: 2,724,900 km² Land: 2,699,700 km² Water: 25,200 km²

Population: 17,948,816 (July 2014)

Capital: Astana

Type of government: Republic; authoritarian presidential rule

Name of the president: Nursultan Nazarbayev

Coin: Kazakhstani tenge

Religion: Muslim 70.2%, Christian 26.2%, other 0.2%, atheist 2.8%, unspecified 0.5%

Ethnic groups: Kazakh 63.1%, Russian 23.7%, Uzbek 2.9%, Ukrainian 2.1%, Uighur 1.4%, Tatar 1.3%, German 1.1%, other 4.4%

Languages: Kazakh 64.4%, Russian 95%

Member of International Organization: ONU, OSCE, CEI, OCS, OCE



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A) The foreign policy priorities of Kazakhstan, are formed under the influence of such factors of long-term stability, such as geography and national interests. The changes occurring in the world, linked to the development of new technologies and the process of globalization, the emergence of the threats of global nature, the formation of the new economic order, intensification and diversification of international collaboration at regional-all this requires the input of corrections to the course of foreign policy of our state, requires rapid and flexible response, planning and implementation of new approaches to solving international problems. At the same time, the basic principles of foreign policy remain unchanged.

The basic principles the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan may include the following:

- Consecutive defense of national interests;
- Guarantee favorable of conditions for the continuation of economic reforms and democratic transformations in the country;
- Follow the line of constructive cooperation and the development of co-participatory equitable relations with other states;
- The contribution to the consolidation of international stability and security, the basics of order in the world that is forming.

President Nazarbayev mentioned among the priorities the consolidation of mutual trust and understanding that is essential to increase the importance of cooperation among nations.

B) Pakistan was among the first countries to recognize Kazakhstan in December 1991. Diplomatic relations were established 24 February 1992. The two countries have been enjoying cordial relations – based on trust, mutual respect, and goodwill. Our two countries, in the recent past, have been interacting regularly at the Heads of State and Government as well as the Foreign Ministers level to give strategic guidance to the relationship. The meetings are mostly held on the sidelines of SCO meetings and other international events.

Pakistan and Kazakhstan, in the recent past, have been interacting regularly at the Heads of State and Government as well as the Foreign Ministers level to give strategic guidance to the relationship. The meetings are mostly held on the sidelines of SCO meetings and other international events.

The two sides have established various structured mechanisms for engagement which include:

- Bilateral Political Consultations
- Intergovernmental Joint Commission (IJC) on Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological, and Cultural Cooperation
- Joint Business Council (JBC).

Kazakhstan has about 600 refugees still living in Kazakhstan with respect to a record of nearly 20,000 registered at the beginning of the millennium. Most of them returned to their home countries, including Afghanistan, Tajikistan and the Russian Federation.

Kazakhstan granted refugees the status of "temporary residents". UNHCR is working closely with the Parliament, the Government and the Human Rights Commission of Kazakhstan to improve the situation of refugees, including free access to higher education in public schools.

C) Agree with UNHCR, Kazakhstan considers that all refugees should obtain residency and is pushing for this proposal becomes a sacred law legislation that the government and parliament amend the national law on refugees so that they can benefit from basic access and basic the legal, social and economic opportunities.

Developing and promoting such new approaches to programming are essential to achieving a shift from care and maintenance to a more empowering and participatory package of assistance. Policy discussions within the humanitarian community across the region to improve learning around self-reliance programming initiatives would not only help ensure longer-term financial support but would also reassure host governments in Iran and Pakistan that increased self-reliance does not equate to local integration, playing instead an important role in enhancing the prospect of sustainable voluntary return when conditions allow.

Susanne Schmeidl (2012) 'Protracted Displacement in Afghanistan: Will History be Repeated?' in Calabrese J and Marret J-L (Eds) *Transatlantic Cooperation on Protracted Displacement: Urgent Need and Unique Opportunity*.

Ewen Macleod (2008) 'Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan' in Loescher G, Milner J, Newman E and Troeller G (Eds) *Protracted Refugee Situations: Political, human rights and security implications*. United Nations University Press.

(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2012)

www.unhcr.org/afghanistan/solutions-strategy.pdf See also article by Natta PFM pp12-14.

Long K (2011) 'Permanent crises? Unlocking the protracted displacement of refugees and internally displaced persons', Refugee Studies Centre Policy Briefing Series, RSC/NRC/IDMC/NUPI www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/permanent-crises-unlocking-the-protracted-displacement-of-refugees-and-internally-displaced-persons