

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Afghanistan

Statelessness is a dangerous status for individuals. With the lack of nationality, people would face numerous inconveniences and discriminations.

Statelessness has constantly been existing in human society for thousands of years, and it is still a serious issue in our international community nowadays. It is given the definition as "the condition of an individual who is not considered as a national by any State" by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR). Generally speaking, there are four kinds of causes lead to statelessness, conflicts of nationality laws, discriminations in a country's law, transfer of sovereignty, and technical obstacles.

In the past decades, the United Nations established some international agreements concerning statelessness, including the "1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights", the "1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons", and the "1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness", etc. The UNHCR even launched a project called "The Campaign to End Statelessness", aiming to eliminate statelessness within ten years.

Statelessness is such a severe thing that endangers individuals and our society by deprivation of human rights, making people become criminals, and causing political instability, etc. It is also a huge, unignorable, and international problem with lots of aspects. The best ways to resolve statelessness are: making compact discussions with countries and international organizations, redefining de facto statelessness to lower the difficulties on this issue, researching various cases so as to write a comprehensive resolution, reviewing the past and recent actions, and negotiating with national governments to enhance political awareness.

Afghanistan is looking forward to discussing with the delegates in SPECPOL in order to reach consensus to end statelessness.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Australia

We as Australia was a British colony before 1901, we signed the 1954 Statelessness Convention, trying to figure out a way not to determine a person as a “client” or let them spend years in detention

Universal Declaration on Human Rights is relevant.¹³ It provides that: “all persons have a right to a nationality, and that nationality should not be arbitrarily deprived.”

Because of Australia doesn't have any domestic statelessness. This means that Australia cannot guarantee that it is fulfilling its international law obligations under the 1954 Convention.

We think if a person is neither national nor citizenship to any country, there are three possible ways to determine which the person nationality belongs in:

The country where the person was born;

The country of the applicant's former place of stay or residence;

The country of nationality of the person's parents belongs in.

We recommend that all stateless persons be granted the same legal status in Australia. We'll set the refugee criteria and ensure the refugees who was born in Australia and has been determined as the statelessness should have the right to become the Australian citizen, to work, to have the nationality that he/she should own.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Brazil

Honorable chair, and distinguish delegates. I stand for Brazil. Statelessness has been a serious problem in many countries, especially developing countries, including Brazil. After the earthquake in Haiti, we accepted many refugees as workers to work. However, lots of them became statelessness workers in Brazil. Because of the statelessness, they don't have employee companion insurance nor travel to where they want. It causes many problems in Brazil. The UNHCR tries to solve this problem by: identification, prevention, reduction, and protection. Though it has some achievement in Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, and Czech Republic, we still have much more to do to achieve eradicate statelessness in 2024.

I suggest to formulate some conditions to help the statelessness workers moderately on their living. For example, helping them to find a work. If they want to have the nationality, they have to pass some conditions, such as never offense, not a spy or criminal (by interview to see their personality), and have the desire of being the countries' nationality. If they achieve all the conditions, they'll become a national, but still have to observe for few month. Conversely, if they can't achieve all the rules, they'll be force to live the country back to their homeland. In this way, the rate of statelessness will decrease. This program need everyone to cooperate and follow it correctly. I believe we can eradicate statelessness and prevent it by our cooperation. Thank you!

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Cambodia

In Cambodia, JRS notes three particular groups who are at risk of statelessness: some Vietnamese communities with long histories in Cambodia, Khmer Krom and refugees. Many Vietnamese in Cambodia lived along the Tonle Sap for generations before the Pol Pot regime. After being forced to Vietnam between 1974-1979 many lost documentation of their lives in Cambodia, resulting in the loss of residency and citizenship upon their return to the Tonle Sap years later. Some have never regained this, and continue to live unrecognized. Advocating for the right of birth registration is a priority so that future generations can receive nationality, as a lack of awareness on birth registration laws can lead to barriers in education and healthcare for children born to foreigners. Cambodia has approved many asylum seekers requiring protection, but they are not guaranteed citizenship. This is particularly concerning for refugees who are de jure stateless such as the Rohingya. If they cannot obtain citizenship in the asylum country, and are unlikely to be resettled to a third country, Rohingya in Cambodia are at risk of remaining stateless for generations to come.

Nationality laws, in essence, involve provisions affecting the substantive rights of individuals. Recognising that nationality laws have changed throughout time, when assessing a person's nationality status, it is important to apply the nationality laws in force at the time relevant to that individual's life. Substantive provisions of nationality laws currently in force, therefore, do not have a place in determining the status of individuals who were born before the current laws took effect.

The nationality laws applicable to the focal group and their descendants include three different nationality laws, known to have been in force in Cambodia since the 1930s: 1934-1935 Laws from the French Protectorate; 1954-1996 Law on Nationality introduced under the Sihanouk regime; and 1996 Law on Nationality (current).

The Cambodian government, development partners, civil society and UNHCR should collaborate in efforts to identify, prevent, and reduce statelessness, as any significant effort toward identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness in populations at risk would require the political will and cooperation of the Cambodian government as well as assistance from the UNHCR and/or a major international donor.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Colombia

Statelessness problems is a serious issue that have to be immediately solved in our country. Due to the civil war which lasts for 30 years, millions of refugees crossed the international frontiers and moved to the nearby countries, Ecuador, Venezuela and Panama. These refugees now become the statelessness. As the delegate of the republic of Colombia , I would like to explain the reason why of the issue caused and will transmit the position of the government to settle this issue.

The Colombia has been through the severe military conflicts between government and guerrillas and between paramilitary and guerrillas for many years. The battles destroyed many homes of innocent people and the worst of all, in order to weaken the enemy's power - taking the water away from the fish strategy that focuses on undermining the enemy's social base, the farmers in the area were slaughtered. The government determines to take the action against any violence in the country and promises to bring the peace to the people.

The situation in our country is very unstable , but the government will keep fighting for the freedom of all nation. The war leads to homeless of our people , we are sorry and will work out a solution. Although we seek for the happiness of our citizens, the government needs to choose what is the most important at this moment . We all know the compromise to the communists or paramilitary will only lead to a disaster. For our children, we all have to insist and stand on until there are no armed force owned by civilians to threaten the public.

The refugees that moved to the nearby countries , the government doesn't agree with the decision they made. The government of our friendly neighborhood country will send them back at our request. Our people only belong to the nation where they are born. Besides, they won't have a legal right in the foreign countries. They cannot have a normal life like others do. Our government strongly expressed that we always welcome our citizens to come home.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic has a serious problem with the illegal stateless immigrants from Haiti. Haiti is a less developed neighboring nation to the Dominican Republic. Haiti's GDP was \$1,300 in 2008, which was less than one-sixth of the Dominican figure. As a result, hundreds of thousands of Haitians have migrated to the Dominican Republic. Also, Haiti's lack of basic medical facilities has brought a large number of Haitian women to Dominican, especially during their last weeks of pregnancy so that their children can obtain more medical attention. Those children are denied Dominican nationality due to their illegal status; however, they are also denied Haitian nationality because of a lack of proper witnesses.

The phenomenon may lead to some problems. First, bosses may prefer to choose low-paying Haitian, that is, there will be fewer jobs for Dominican. Then, industry will produce relatively low-value products, which may influence the economy. Second, due to the needs of coal for energy production, some have created an illegal market for coal in Dominican. But the lack of identification makes government hard to find out. Third, Haitian immigrants usually work at low-paying and unskilled jobs, having no labor insurance. Without law's protection, the stateless labors may be ignored their labor rights. It is not what we expect to see. In addition, the cultural differences between Dominican and Haitian might cause disputes.

Dominican Republic's government claimed that immigrating is not a fundamental solution to the poverty in Haiti. Government has granted citizenship to almost everyone born in the country for 75 years, but the problem still exists. Since 2007 the government has sought to deny the citizenship of people whose parents were illegal migrants, and a policy was incorporated in an amended constitution in 2010. The birth certificate they have was a bureaucratic mistake the court decision attempts to rectify, and the new policy is aimed to clean up irregularities. But the new legislation won't apply to people born before the 2010 amended constitution as it is prohibited under international and Dominican law. We hope to find out all the unknown stateless population and give back the rights they should have.

Dominican Republic is will to help anyone who has the problem of statelessness, assisting them in applying for the right nationality. We are looking forward to get consensus on this issue in the conference. No matter what the result is, we should pay tribute to the conference's decision.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee**Country: Democratic People's Republic of Korea****Meaning**

Statelessness means that someone who isn't recognized as the citizen by a nation's law. That is to say, he/she doesn't belong to any nation. Statelessness doesn't have any protection of diplomacy. They don't have the rights to be protected by the governments.

Cause

Because of the communist system in our country, many people can't bear to stay here. They are limited to have the freedom of speech, assembly, information, and movement. Also, there are severe food shortages. Due to these defects, they have difficulty leading a basic life on their homeland, so they try to escape from DPRK as far as they can. Most people like to flee to China for a better life. Women's escapement takes up the most part. Men in China would buy and marry her. But after the baby is birth, they are deemed as stateless. Despite the fact that the father's Chinese citizenship is enough to grant citizenship to the child, without documentation from the mother, the child often cannot register under China's household registration system, so they become stateless. They can't have the access to education and well medical care. Not only women escape but also men do. They are called "defectors". The defectors will be repatriated back to the crime camps in DPRK. There are about six camps in DPRK.

Position

We know that if we still pressure people into these restrained lives, the problems of statelessness can't be solved. Following are something that we can do. First, people who are from DPRK, including huaqiao, who already had other countries' nationality, should grant them chances to recover the nationality of DPRK in accordance with the Nationality Law. Second, the holders of a foreign passport who fails to be recognized as DPRK's people and thus a national of the Republic of Korea should be mechanically treated as a national of the state that either issued the passport or is misrepresented as having issued it. Many such passports are not valid or the nationalities of the holders of such passports are often ineffective. Third, people who act as if they are DPRK's people without applying for nationality ruling should be considered as the nationality ruling procedure. Last, a special condition should be rendered to person who have applied for nationality ruling and are waiting for decisions. That condition may be much less than that of a national, but should be more stabilizing than that of a recognized refugee or stateless person.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Ecuador

To be stateless is to be without nationality or citizenship. There is no legal bond of nationality between the state and the individual. A de jure stateless person is someone who is "not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law". A de facto stateless person is someone who is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, for valid reasons, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees defines statelessness as "the condition of an individual who is not considered as a national by any State." Stateless people can lack access to health care, education, property rights and the ability to move freely. They are also vulnerable to arbitrary treatment, women might be an easy target for sexual abuse or crimes like trafficking, which lead to instability at an international level and create tensions in society. The latest edition of Oxford University's "Forced Migration Review" features more than 20 articles on statelessness. These articles draw attention not only to this neglected issue but also provide constructive solutions towards finding an end to the ubiquitous struggle that affects some 12 million people from as far afield as Japan to Ecuador. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has noted in Article 15 that "everyone has the right to nationality," and "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality." In 1961, "Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness" aiming to eliminate the astonishingly large number of stateless persons in the world. The convention demands the contracting state to modify their nationality laws that might result in statelessness, and further requires that stateless people who have habitual and lawful residence shall be naturalized as citizens. The past actions still have limitations on what they could achieve, though, with hardly enough political commitment to truly protect the most vulnerable stateless population.

Some national governments are unwilling to touch upon the sensitive issue on an international occasion. Thus, this might increase the crimes of stateless people, which also cause the political problem and society insecure. To eradicate statelessness, national governments should reconcile the issue by developing new agreements.

The causes of statelessness were classified into four categories

- (1) Conflicts of nationality laws
- (2) Discriminations in a country's law
- (3) Transfer of sovereignty
- (4) Technical obstacles.

To eradicate statelessness by 2024, a comprehensive resolution Ecuador government suggests that:

- (1) HUMAN RIGHTS
 - Restrict laws that might result in statelessness
 - Conflict of nationality laws can be a cause of statelessness.
- (2) Statelessness Reduction Convention
 - Requests the UN to establish a mandate for the reduction of statelessness
- (3) International legal instruments
 - Strengthen the current status quo to enhance public awareness.
 - Carry out practical programs in line at international, national and local level.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: India

India is a country that has a large amount of stateless people, and therefore is very willing to discuss and negotiate with all the other countries present in order to come up with a plausible resolution.

As the population booms, so does the number of stateless people. They may be a result of war, political confictions, cultural clashes, etc. Though some stateless people believe that having a nationality and not having one doesn't make a difference, the majority of stateless people hope to be accepted into a state. These people are being rejected many of the basic human rights that the law is supposed to ensure, and thus they are at a disadvantage in many aspects. They cannot receive social care, law protection, public educations, job insurance, and many other welfare programs that can only be available to those with a nationality.

At 1954, the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons was brought up to the UN, but without the signature of the Republic of India. Not due to a lack of support though, but because of several hard political and national problems that required the full attention of our government, and occupied most of its attention and time. Later, several conventions emerged related to statelessness include Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and many other regional ones.

India faces many difficulties regarding this agenda, with many different cultures also facing statelessness, one such as the Chakmas. Problems with neighboring countries and past history also worsen the situation of statelessness in India. Many different solutions have been sought out on how to improve the agenda, but there is still a lot of room for amendments and willingness of global cooperation for them to be more effective.

India strongly wishes to help come up with a possible solution with other nations.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Iraq

Statelessness is always a serious problem in Iraq. According to the report of UNHCR, there are 130,000 stateless people in Iraq. In the 1970s and 1980s under SADDAM Husayn's administration, thousands of Iraq's Farsi Kurds, followers of Shia Islam, were stripped of their Iraqi citizenship, had their property seized by the government, and many of them were deported; some Farsi Kurds had their citizenship reinstated under the 2006 Iraqi Nationality Law, but others lack the documentation to prove their Iraqi origins; some Palestinian refugees, who were also persecuted under the SADDAM Husayn regime, still remain stateless in Iraq.

During Iraq's civil war intensified in 2005 and 2006, Many Palestinian victims tried to flee to Syria and Jordan, but as Palestinians, they were barred from legal entry. Without nationalities, they stranded in poor conditions in camps along the border between Iraq and Syria. Besides the causes from religion and politics, Children of mixed marriages, specifically with an Iraqi mother and non-national father, also face statelessness since the law of Iraq only admits a child's nationality by his father.

According to Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

"The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality."

To avoid the increasing of stateless population, we should make our efforts to secure the newborn baby to have their own nationalities. Due to the information, we can find out that in Islamic countries, promoting women's rights can be seen as the first step of solving statelessness problems. With essential protection to the mothers, children would receive more rights and care they need. Iraq has already put it into action. A new constitution granting the right to confer citizenship to men and women equally has been laid down. Also, a nationality law that is among the most progressive in the Middle East has made us into a frontrunner. In 2010, Iraq achieved a larger reduction in statelessness than any other country in the world.

However, this was just the beginning and we still have a long way to go. After establishing the new law, most important of all, we should put it into practice. Iraq will keep working on the topic and make sure all the people to have citizenship they should be given, such as residency, education, working permit, and health insurance. To become an advanced country of human rights, Iraq would try our best to improve the rights of stateless people step by step. We look forward to exchanging our ideas with other delegates in SPECPOL, HSMUN, and find out the best solution of statelessness.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Israel

As a state located at the west Asia, Israel has been suffered from wars and frequent conflicts with all the countries which have different religions, ethnic consciousness and interest pursuing, we are fully concerned about the problem of statelessness that this issue had caused the tragedy of a staggering amount of Jewish people being homeless and wandering from country to country, fortunately it led to the foundation of our land eventually. For that reason , Israel is willing to make a commitment that they will do whatever they could to help out those in need.

UN has formulated the treaties named “Convention on the status of stateless persons” and “Convention on the reduction of statelessness” , which brought basic human right and humanity care for those people become stateless during the world war II, giving them the clear regulation of what they should have and the character position while they are in difficulties. Being one of the country that involved with this problem, Israel itself will keep dealing with the people who are related to this subject and willing to deliver any kind of help like refuges , medical care and education with the premise that it would be harmless to our sovereignty and national secure.

By remaking the concerning national laws, being kind to any individuals and the promise of protecting human rights. Israel is looking forward to make up a effective resolution with all the member countries of UN and wishing the possibility of completely solving the problem.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Kuwait

The Statelessness problem always has been an issue for our country. Kuwait stateless Bedouins basically, also known as nomadic people or aboriginal, even though they were born in Kuwait, but there are no nationality. Their parents or grandparents may have lived in the desert or in remote towns in Kuwait in 1961 did not go to the registration status of independence. Then our government finds out a way to solve This problem.

The following Statelessness people can get Kuwaiti citizenship:

- Serving in the military or the police department;
- Kuwaitis and expatriates relatives or divorced Kuwaiti women children.

we think we should ensure everyone's basic human rights by Practice "Reduction of Statelessness"

Stateless persons as defined statelessness conventions, born within its territory and not by granting citizenship that stateless persons shall be granted the nationality.

States parties must comply with those who were born on the ship, shall be deemed born in the national territory of the flag the ship flies; born on an airplane, should be regarded as the birth of aviation in the territory of the State of registration; For the outcast, if no evidence to the contrary, shall be deemed to have the nationality of their parents were born in the territory.

Any party to the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the provisions of the grant nationality to be restricted when one or more of the following conditions: The applicant must be made before a certain age in a Contracting State, this shall not be less than the age of twenty-three; The applicant is ordinarily resident in the territory of the State Party, and the full period of the country were set. Applicants are judged without prejudice to national security; The applicant is stateless.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Lithuania

This is Lithuania, we think up to the present time, most of the countries had done a lot of efforts about human right. Thankfully, because of every countries dedications, the world has become better. This time, absolutely, every countries should involve the action of helping statelessness. We can't sit back, we have to face it.

About the problem of statelessness, Lithuania thinks we can't overlook or underestimate it. It is related country to country. Therefore, Lithuania suggests it is necessary to set up an international organization which is professional at dealing with the problem of statelessness—First Global Forum on Statelessness, and there is no limitation of joining the organization. Every countries around the world are willing to join it. To help solving this tricky problem together. Also, Lithuania calls for every countries should transpire their information about statelessness to let the organization become more efficient.

Lithuania wants to claim that there are some people suffering pain in our world. They are helpless, hopeless, and desperate. If we help them, think about it, we can impose taxation to these people. We get money, they get protection, education. Isn't it kill two birds with one stone?

For eradicating this problem, Lithuania appeal it would be better if UN strengthen law of Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. If some countries don't fellow this rule. UN will put sanction on it. To make the world better, it's bad, but necessary.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Nepal

As the global situation changes, statelessness has become a severe and common problem in many countries, causing a lot of problem to the individuals and governments. Fortunately, the United Nations (the UN) and governments of countries all over the world have devoted a lot of time, financial resources, material resources, and manpower to dealing with the problem of statelessness. Statelessness, meaning being without nationality or citizenship, is a risk for an individual because having no nationality or citizenship also equals having no basic human rights. Though governments of countries, the UN, multi-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been working on the problem, there are still millions of stateless people all over the world.

In Nepal, about 2.1 million people still remain stateless. (The total population of Nepal is 30 million, inclusive of 2 million foreign workers living in Nepal.) It is an extremely severe problem few years ago. The government of Nepal has put a lot of manpower, material resources, and money into the problem and the number of stateless people has dramatically decreased from 3.4 million to 2.1 million in recent years. But the problem of statelessness is still serious in Nepal, especially among children. Some of stateless people in Nepal are Tibetan refugees. An estimated 20,000 Tibetan refugees are in Nepal, and many of them live in Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, and its surrounding areas. Fortunately, about 3,000 refugees travel back to Tibet every single year. Most stateless people in Nepal are Nepali who lived in Bhutan before the early 1990s. They were stripped of their citizenship by the Bhutanese government and forcibly expelled from Bhutan in the early 1990s, and their right to return has been systematically obstructed by the Bhutanese government. Since they are also refused citizenship in Nepal, they have become stateless since then. Also, for some reasons, while one of the parents of a child isn't Nepali, then Nepal government couldn't grant the child nationality due to the law.

Delegates of Nepal would like to discuss with all the delegates how to face and deal with the problem of statelessness during the conference from July 7th to July 10th, and also come up with solutions to the problem. Thank you for your attention and I'm looking forward to see you then!

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee**Country: People's Republic of China****Past actions**

China, before Beijing had replaced Kuomintang in the United Nations Chinese Member States and permanent seat in 1971, in view of the prevailing international situation, did not sign the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. To avoid the appearance of national having both China and other non-allies nationality simultaneously cause confusion in the international community, and so as to establish a stable social order to facilitate economic development, China adopted a conservative approach to this topic then. However, China did sign the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which granted stateless refugees international protection. Also, in China, stateless persons and foreigners are on an equal footing, which conform to the basic principle of the 1954 Convention. In fact, China has been dedicated to establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries, and implements a comprehensive open-door policy in recent years. Therefore, to promote recognition of stateless persons and to strengthen the protection of them, not only for the protection of human rights, but also enhances the international image of China.

Dual citizenship

China adopted both jus sanguinis and jus soli principles, and children born to stateless or untraceable parents can possess an effective China nationality if born in China's territory. Therefore, the possibility of being born without nationality in China is low. At present, China's main dispute is dual nationality. With globalization, cross-border flows more frequently than before. Also, overseas Chinese calling for the implementation are growing louder and louder. Recognizing dual citizenship can effectively reduce the generation of statelessness, be conducive to the introduction of foreign talents, and enhances national cohesion. However, this issue still has to be discussed in details.

Solutions

We have come up with several solutions to protect and reduce the occurrence of statelessness. For instance, overseas Chinese and foreigners, under the premise of qualify, can receive "green card" to obtain permanent residence status, and we expect Chinese embassies in other countries can be more tolerant to passport extension, replacement and so on.

China's stance

China will continue to promote a multipolar world, democratization of international relations and diversity in development models, and holds high the banner of peace, development and cooperation. We have recognized that the respect for human rights helps to prevent mass exoduses of populations and forced displacement, and according to the principles of international treaties, each country is obliged to solve the problem of statelessness. Although part of the developed country still consider China's current legal system has not yet meet the requirements of the protection of human rights, but China has sincerity towards this ideal. China will adhere to the principle of gradual and flexible toward relating policies and regulations to make duly adjustment.

Expectations

China is looking forward to explore more deeply in the interests of stateless persons, and come up with more complete and comprehensive solutions in the meeting.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Poland

Poland is a democratic and peaceful country. Elements of what is called now human rights may be found in early times of the Polish state. The Statute of Kalisz or General Charter of Jewish Liberties (issued in 1264) introduced numerous rights for the Jews in Poland, leading to an autonomous "nation within a nation", and the Warsaw Confederation (1573) confirmed the religious freedom of all residents of Poland, which was extremely important for the stability of the multiethnic Polish society of the time. In Poland, freedom of expression is guaranteed by the Article 25 (section I. The Republic) and Article 54 (section II. The Freedoms, Rights and Obligations of Persons and Citizens) of the Constitution of Poland.

What about the right to a nationality that everyone should have mentioned by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? Well, the definition of Polish citizenship has been based on article 34 of the Polish Constitution for years ; this article is based on a jus sanguinis right to citizenship. Moreover any child born by Polish parent(s) is a de jure citizen of Poland unless its parent(s) request by the 90th day since its birth the Polish citizenship to be abolished. In 1967-1968 the Communist State issued Jews emigrating from Poland to Israel a so-called travel document (reading that the bearer of the travel document for exit from Poland without the right to return) instead of passports, in effect taking away their Polish citizenship for having supposedly, in emigrating or traveling to Israel, denounced it themselves. In a 2005 verdict, the Supreme Administrative Court of Poland ruled that this action was illegal based on the state of law at that time. Consequently, it is now assumed the Jews who emigrated after 1968 have remained Polish citizens and their citizenship will be certified on request.

In recent years, Poland has extended its responsibilities and position in European and international affairs, supporting and establishing friendly relations with other European nations and a large number of developing countries. Therefore, it is necessary and critical for Poland to take part in tackling "the severe Stateless Problem" and protecting stateless persons from being deprived of basic human rights.

Thank you for your attention.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Republic of Korea

It is our honor to join this conference to solve statelessness problems, and we hope to have a great time with all delegates and daises.

There are a lot of people in the world are stateless. These people can't go to school or go to work. They do not exist to the government so they can't be protected by government. This situation would cause bigger problem, for example, they might be mistreat while they are working, and they can't have their own kid. To improve this problem, we can work with UNHCR, or do census. We hope we can ease the policy about giving the nationality, for example, if you are statelessness who lives in the country for over six months we can give you nationality. As for the human rights, we strongly recommend UNHCR restrict countries to protect the human rights of the statelessness. Maybe they don't have the benefits of having nationality, at least they have human rights.

But we also hope that we can discuss about the country which host lots of statelessness. For example, there are lots of North Korean defectors in Republic of Korea, but we don't have enough resource to help them. Hope the result of our discussion can strike a balance between helping the statelessness and the hosting country.

Looking forward to have a great committee with delegates.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Serbia

Nationality represents a bond between a person and a state. It provides people with a sense of identity and, more importantly, enables them to exercise a wide range of rights.

The lack of Nationality, Statelessness can therefore be harmful, in some cases devastating to the lives of individuals concerned. Statelessness often limits access to birth registration, identity and travel documents.

Serbia is a Party to the 1954 Convention, but has not yet acceded to the 1961 Convention, although its nationality legislation is in line with the Convention. Serbia already has a legislative framework relating to stateless issues as well as mechanisms for identifying and proving them with internationally recognized status, which provides them specific rights. It is noteworthy that Serbia is State Party to the Convention on the protection of National Minorities and has guaranteed to national minorities the right to equality before the law.

As a result, we are responsible to prove their nationality and to enjoy basic social economic, cultural and political rights and ameliorate statelessness.

The ultimate goal is to find a pragmatic solution for the legally invisible and others in need of documents.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Slovenia

On 26 June, 2012, the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights decided that Slovenia had violated the right to erased persons under article 8, article 13, and article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

As far as Slovenia's concerned, it's unwilling for us to see such stalemated situation as well. At the time, historical reason force Slovenia made such decision that we believe, was necessary for country's future. However, the issue of statelessness nowadays trigger more serious problems to society, such as human trafficking and various violations of human rights, which can cause tremendous impacts on nearby countries even toward the whole global village. Slovenia, as an indispensable member of United Nations, has unshirkable duty to face, to introspect, and to abate the situation. As so, Slovenia is pleased, and expects to further cooperate with allies in European Union and other countries through the conference.

Take a historical review, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in 1954 and Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness in 1961 are two representative resolutions passed by General Assembly. Nevertheless, the earlier one only got 62 countries for approval and the later one even reduced to 34. The unequal standard cause obstacles for countries to follow. Therefore, Slovenia considers that it's necessary to redraft a new treaty or convention to monitor member states and to settle those stateless people.

Virtually, the Romani people must be the biggest race that involved with statelessness. Not only in Slovenia, many European countries nearby have also come across security and social problems made by these nomadic people. Hence, Slovenia urges the United Nations and the committee to consider about establishing a new place for them to live. In that way, the justice of humanitarian aid that the United Nations has hoped to achieve might come true.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Somalia

The problem “Statelessness” has long exist in Somalia. We, the Somali people, are at cross roads and must choose between anarchy and peace. We must choose as the options and the time are very limited. We must choose between having a country, nation, state and a tribal fiefdom at the mercy of other nations. We must choose between war/conflict and dialogue and peace. We must choose a better and a brighter future without forgetting the past. Due to its limited scope and the extreme instability in Somalia, the Somali government, though appreciative and supportive of UN humanitarian efforts in Somalia, has been unable to establish meaningful stances on many issues concerning the international community.

Currently we have an institution called the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) which we agree is not the best institution but all the same, we must support this nascent institution as it is the only choice left for Somalia. We believe, that in a spirit of good will, the TFG must be supported by the Somali public. Instead of expending energy and resources in the weakening and destruction of this weak institution, it is better to engage in building and correcting it so that we can have a better system of governance for a better tomorrow.

As the UNHCR said, in the 60th anniversary of 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless. People, UNHCR launched “The campaign to End Statelessness”, in the hope of eradicating statelessness by 2024 and preventing new possibilities from taking place.

To enhance global awareness and political commitment, the campaign wishes to facilitate a series of dialogues between stateless people and the world by establishing the organization of the First Global Forum on Statelessness, which will take place in The Hague, the Netherlands from 15 to 17 September 2014. We Somalia will definitely take part in this conference.

To save our own country, Somalia has two steps of solution:

- The Somali public must support TFG instead of expending energy and resources in the weakening and destruction of this weak institution.
- Take part in every conference hold by UNHCR, OHCHR, UNDP, UNPF, etc.

We, Somalia believe that the problem of statelessness in every single country will soon be fixed in our future.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Spain

On 7 and 8 October 2013, a high court in Spain recognized two statelessness claims by two Saharawi refugees from the Western Sahara territory. The refugees were born in the early 1980s in the refugee camps in Algeria, where they lived until 2011, when they each traveled to Spain using Algerian passports.

The court basic divided into three sections.

- First, the court ascertained that the individuals were in fact residents of the Tindouf camps.
- Second, the court raise questions about their identity and why they possess Algeria's passports.
- Third, the court examined whether the case is applicable to their laws of the status of stateless persons.

The court found that the passports Algerian did not grant the men Algerian nationality because Algeria as a humanitarian gesture, issue passports to the Saharawi refugees to allow them to travel to Spain. Stateless people can only travel to other countries by this method. There is an explanation behind this event.

- In 1975, many Western Saharan were offered Spanish nationality. However, both of the parents declined this offer. As a result, their children became stateless people.

In conclusion, the Spanish court granted the refugees the status of stateless person. This event clearly indicates the Spain's stance on stateless is respectful and quite neutral.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Sri Lanka

Most of our country's statelessness population are concentrated in central Sri Lanka's highland plantations. They are Tamils, originated from India who was brought to Sri Lanka by 1820 to work to the tea during British colonization. Their descendants, however, didn't go back to India after Sri Lanka independent. They keep staying in our country, and become the main cause of our country statelessness problem. Our country is now in the sovereignty by Sinhala government. By the time of 1956, we passed some discriminatory state policies in regard to jobs, politics and education, which created discrepancies in incomes and development. For the statelessness problem in our country become more and more dramatically.

To us, this is not only a stateless problem but also an ethnic conflict problem. Tamils have organized a revolutionary group called the Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam (LTTE). LTTE have caused many military conflicts against government, leading to heavy casualties.

Soon after, we signed a pact with LTTE to cease the civil war. Moreover, we decided to solve the day-growing problem in Sri Lanka --- statelessness. We cooperated with UNHCR. We worked hard together to try to find durable solutions for recognized, and also dedicated to refugees preserve and expand asylum space.

Besides, we have legislated some law to make every effort to abolish statelessness problem. A both-benefiting law was formulated in 1964 and 1974 by Indian government and us. We agreed to provide citizenship to a total of 375,000 Indian Tamils and India agreed to provide citizenship and repatriate 600,000 Hill Tamils. Though the action was ended up that India claimed to cease the cooperation. In 1988, we passed the Grant of Citizenship to Stateless Persons Act, helping about 500,000 Indian origin lawfully resident to gain Sri Lankan citizenship. And in 2003, the Grant of Citizenship to Persons of Indian Origin Act was passed to totally solve this problem. This Act granted citizenship to persons of Indian origin residing in Sri Lanka since October 1964 and their descendants. By the act, we have made a considerable progress in solving this problem.

To us, statelessness was a controversial issue. It was composed of history, ethnic conflict, and many others complex causing. How to solve the problem properly, will be a challenging for us.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Thailand

Though UN and many other organizations have made great efforts to reduce the population of stateless people, their numbers are still increasing. Most of these people lose their citizenship because of wars. The status of being stateless could however lead to many problems that can't be ignored, such as human trafficking, social security issues and the strains on natural resources. The human rights of stateless people have also been ignored. They often suffer from having scant educational opportunities, unequal and poor pay, and as well as little legal support in the court room. The UN has therefore adopted many conventions—such as the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees—to help protect the rights of stateless people.

In support of the UN, the Thai Government has also taken measures to solve on the problems of stateless people, like granting citizenship to two million people, and giving stateless children a chance to get educated. There are about 5~5.1million stateless people in Thailand. In 2001, the Thai Cabinet granted temporary residency rights for one year to those who had previously taken part in a government survey. But many still failed to prove that they themselves and at least one of their parents had been in Thailand;those requirements are difficult especially for those who live in the mountains. In 2006, the Prime Minister of Thailand, Thaksin Shinawatra, announced that two million stateless people would be granted Thai citizenship. But Unfortunately, Thaksin was overthrown later that year, and the process for obtaining citizenship hasn't been reformed.

Besides the Thai Government, a lot of Non-Governmental Organizations in Thailand are also dedicated to the same cause. They would organize such initiatives as fundraising for the stateless people. They call it one such fundraiser “The Thailand Project,” which establishes a scholarship program called the “Higher Education as Humanitarian Aid scholarship” for stateless people . They hope to instill hope to in the stateless children through education.

Compared with European countries, however, the Thai government could have taken a more active role in providing relief to stateless people. With the dissolution of the former Soviet Union, the number of stateless people increased in Estonia and Latvia. Unlike the Thai government, Europeans made statelessness-related pledges immediately. The UN also helped by providing technical supports for the establishment and strengthening of statelessness determination procedures.

It is a good start that the Thai government granted temporary residency rights to some stateless people. To continue this progress, the Thai government could consider granting stateless people Thai citizenship conditionally. For example, they could be entitled to citizenship after living in the territory for certain years or for making contribution to the country. In conclusion, statelessness is a profound question for all the people involved and we should all strive to achieve a win-win situation.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: United States of America

With the rapid development and transformation of economy and society, some social, security and populate problems have increased these years. Statelessness is one of them, which has been a serious hazard to many nations, and also bring out some potential problems at the same time (human trafficking, crime, etc.). At the end of 2011, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) counted over 3.5 million stateless people in 64 countries, but estimated that the actual number of stateless people worldwide may be as high as 12 million. Without a doubt, it is a serious problem that the whole international community should pay attention to.

According to a recent report, about 4,000 people who live in USA are known to be stateless. Facing this situation, our government provides humanitarian assistance and engages in diplomacy to prevent and resolve statelessness. In the past several years, United States is the single largest donor to UNHCR. We advocate for conducting field monitoring of the conditions and challenges that stateless people encounter.

Fortunately, the definition of statelessness had already been proposed, which indicates someone who, under national laws, does not enjoy citizenship (the legal bond between a government and an individual) in any country. There are also lots of conventions and regulations about statelessness throughout the world. Thus, USA thinks that we can divide this topic into two parts: reduction and prevention, protection.

To the reduction and prevention of statelessness, we should find out the causes first and then take the right remedial steps to correct a shortcoming. There have been several organizations and committees that have marshaled the causes of statelessness (birth to stateless parents, laws restricting acquisition of citizenship, political change and transfer of territories, which may alter the nationality status of citizens of the former state, etc.), which also remind us that the statelessness are not always refugees, USA thinks that we should put the solutions into two categories: immediately solutions and long-term solutions. First, the immediately solutions, we could strengthen the customs and patrol in every gate and national boundaries, including land and ocean. Second, to strengthen the basic education can help the public to be aware of the international legal definition of statelessness to prevent the statelessness from happening.

Then, the protection of stateless people, these people usually have limited access to health care and education, prospects for employment are poor that lead to generations of poverty, and their right to movement freedom is routinely violated, USA thinks that we could use the following measures to help them and to protect them. First, the government should provide job guidance to them for the purpose of avoiding them become the tools of crime since they need money to survive. Second, nations, organizations and NGOs should cooperate to provide some real assistance to stateless individuals. For instance, helping them apply for their identification.

Last but not least, as the conditions we have mentioned above, in this conference, United States of America wishes to have a full discussion with every nation and find out some effective and specific solutions to statelessness and the following issues, and are also willing to cooperate with all the countries. We believe that we may unconditionally create a much peaceful and beautiful world to the human beings and the whole international community as well.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Vietnam

The term de jure statelessness, according to Article 1 of the 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless Persons, describes “a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law”. As for the other term, de facto stateless person, is someone who is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, for valid reasons, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country. We strongly believe that United Nations play an important role in solving the problem of statelessness. Every nation should spare no effort in cooperation since this topic has existed for a long time, and it should be tackled with concrete and comprehensive solution.

We, Vietnam, acknowledged that currently there are quite a few stateless residents dwelling in our country land. We have a program with United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) This program allowed stateless people became Vietnams’ resident. The government changed the existed law to protect their basic human rights, which is having nationalities. Vietnam urges other countries to devote their effort in this issue and establishing laws is one of the feasible solutions. Besides UNHCR, there are other organizations such as International Stateless Persons Organization (ISPO) now is tackling the issue. They provide each stateless person with unbiased institutional representation in the absence of a citizenship, which is normally provided to a person if he or she has a country of affiliation. ISPO aims to provide the conventional legal and consular protection, and care, afforded similarly to citizens of different countries provided through their diplomatic missions. We believed that this organization could serve as a main director on this issue. We would like to discuss how to improve this organization with other fellow delegates.

This issue is extremely important. Through the discussion with other delegates, we are sure that we can come up with solution that can change the world.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Mexico

Over the past decades, the world trend has been switching its tendency from the first two editions of human rights to the third edition, which indicates rights for all.

Complying with the UN resolution of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), asylums and refugees over the world have been treated with regards by countries which have voted in favor of the declaration. Located between the United States of America and countries of Central America, the route via Mexico is especially frequently taken by refugees from the Central American countries, due to the unsettled state of the lands and poverty. At the end of 2012, a total of 1879 refugees and 813 asylum-seekers have resided in Mexico. With the flowing of the refugees in such great number, we regard the topic as a matter of great import.

In 2011, Mexico has adopted Law on Refugees and Complementary Protection (LRPC) which places emphasis on persecution due to gender. The law also offers foreigners who are not asylum-seekers yet would be treated inhumanely in their own countries protection. Laws concerning human trafficking have also been adopted. The definition for human trafficking has now been standardized and the victims under such act are now provided with the right to seek asylum. In addition to the measures mentioned above, school-age refugee children are also ensured access to the national education system. We have also made several pledges in the Ministerial Intergovernmental Event on Refugees and Stateless Persons held in Geneva, continuingly to strive for the rights of the stateless ones.

As we lay emphasis especially on the statelessness of asylums and refugees, Mexico recommend the procedures revolving asylum seekers be dealt with immediately. This would, by all means, shorten the period of time asylum seekers are to be detained. Many immigration detention centers are lacking of proper facilities as well as privacy for the detained. All men possess the freedom of person and it should not be deprived of merely on account of their irregular entry. Since detention is deemed as the last resort, Mexico promotes the need of an effective mechanism regarding to the problem.

Mexico has long been playing our role in offering protection to refugees and asylum-seekers. We have been a loyal member of the United Nations and also a supporter of the campaign aiming to end statelessness. Mexico looks forward to offer its support to eliminate the problem of statelessness.

**Committee: United Nations Special Political and Decolonization
Country: Malaysia**

Everyone is born equally. The significance of fundamental human rights can't be overemphasized. The consequence of denying people's applying for nationality will be too serious to imagine. While we are relishing the fruit of modernization and industrialization, there still innumerable people whose basic rights can't be satisfied. Frankly, assuring each individuals' halcyon life is the reason why countries exist. It is the high time that every country put down the hatred and benefit. Reflect on blunders which have been committed and search for better good of humankind. Again, delegate of Malaysia strongly urges every country to stand up for the basic human right of nationality and looks forward to the further resolutions.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee
Country: Syria

On the legislation, the definition on statelessness means people who are not consider to any state. But now it's actually not that all. Lots of countries also deem the statelessness as a person or people who don't have any power, human right. Syria believes that each and every states need to face the definition of the statelessness.

As every country knows, the reason which causes the statelessness is not only wars or laws which are not sound. It's also linked to marriage and the political struggles. Also the problem of refugees' children may cause the problem of statelessness.

First of all, Syria believes that changing laws may be able to improve some of the problems. Some of the countries can't apply the dual nationality or married with a foreigner and inadequate nationally laws for the child, children may become statelessness. Also the war may cause this issue because while during the war most of the nations will become refugees. If he children were born while their parents are refugees, they might become statelessness. The other situation of war was after the demise of the regime of a country, they do not replace the new regime; during this period will result in statelessness. The third one is if a person who has dual nationality or the break the laws while taking part in election or something do about to have an effect on the countries might become statelessness. Forth, having an illegal passport, or the passport is expired, and don't have any document to receive new one, also other reasons that lead to cannot return original country.

Syria believes that creating a department under the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, which can associated with every countries, take care of the statelessness and communicate with countries to help them getting their new state, or help them get back to their own state. Ten percent of Kurdish refugees are stateless, Syria would like to give them the state or help them get back to Syria. Also Syria also had signed the international instruments, including 1. Every children has the right to acquire a nationally, 2. The discrimination won't affect the stateless, 3. The child shall be registered immediately after birth, 4. Nobody shall be deprive the nationally .In the future, we would like to sign up others instruments which may help the statelessness, inclusive of the procedure how can statelessness apply for being the nations of Syria.

The number of the statelessness is still increasing. Syria would like to associate with other countries to fix the problem and provide a solution on the issue.

Committee: United Nations Special Political and Decolonization
Country: South Sudan

South Sudan, a sovereign state, declared its independence right after the referendum in 2011, acquired the membership in United Nations. For this, we are proud to claim ourselves the infant in the modern democratic society. We have overcome the dictatorship, the massacre. Yet just when we all thought it was over, we completely neglected the aftermath of the transferring of sovereignty. We separate ourselves from Sudan, but some people are roaming between these two states. Those people are so called stateless people. South Sudan is currently host to over 230,000 refugees according to the statistic shown on Wikipedia, and over 209,000 are past Sudan nationals arriving recently. Others are arrivals from Central African Republic, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo in majority. Regardless of the UN base established by United Nations High Commission of Refugees for the purpose of protecting stateless refugees, providing temporary shelter, it is not promising in the long run, we must help them to gain nationality, a permanent residence, a reassuring identity. After all, this is the bond between us and our nation.

To eradicate statelessness, our primary goal is to define the word correctly or at least reach consensus. To our acknowledgement, we can divide statelessness into two categories, de jure Statelessness and de facto Statelessness. Although South Sudan is mainly suffering from de jure Statelessness, we still draw attention to de facto Statelessness since it is a vague concept. What South Sudan believes is that de facto Statelessness means a person is theoretically thought to be a national of its country but didn't or its citizenship is lack of legitimacy. The cause may vary in different aspects. Being a country's national but not considered the residence since he or she have spent most of its lifetime in another state, failed to obtain nationality when birth. To conclude them, de facto Statelessness is the statelessness in disguise.

Since Statelessness is a multi-dimensional topic, to compose a comprehensive resolution, it must be well discussed in many dimensions. South Sudan strongly suggests the council members to bear the following aspects in mind: the human rights of the individual, their integration or reintegration to the society, discrimination due to its race, settlement of stateless people for the host, ways to acquire birth certificate, social welfare including but not limited to education and job opportunities, protection under the law, ... Some countries may not agree with the idea since it's connected with their domestic issues or, gods forbid, it is the conflict they're struggling with. If we want to reconcile, we must come to a full acknowledgement that the issue is imperative, causing burdens on every one of us. One thing for sure, we must leave our pasts behind and together find a way to end statelessness once and for all.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: United Kingdom

Although statelessness has been a big problem that people face in the recent decades, it exists a long time ago, and has always been an important issue to human's life which cannot be ignored. The definition of statelessness is "the condition of an individual who is not considered as a national by any state". Stateless people don't have the right as a national. Except for the law problem, another major cause of statelessness is the unstable relationship between two countries which may result in war. The stateless people may suffer from life such as education, working and marriage. What's more, they may commit crimes because of the possibilities of deportation and great pressure of their life.

The United Kingdom, as a country with a variety of colonies in the past, has faced the problem of statelessness in the recent decades such as the nationality issue related to Hong Kong in the 1990s. On the other hand, the British nationality law is one of the main factors of statelessness in the UK. There are six classes of British nationals according to the British nationality law. Those different categories of nationals complicate the question of statelessness. If people were considered as British subjects but not nationals, or if people held a British passport without right of abode in the UK, statelessness then happens. In addition, people who have no other citizenship in any other country, and simultaneously lacked a right to reside in the UK may possibly be stateless as well.

The United Kingdom is one of the countries that have ratified both the 1954 and 1961 convention in order to define the status of statelessness and reduce its population. Due to the obligation to the two conventions, the United Kingdom has legislated laws aiming to reach the goal. Although there are some improvements to this issue by amending the law in recent years, the problem still exists and needs to be solved.

Statelessness is not a problem about one country but a problem related to every country. Hence, it is necessary to work with other nations to prevent and reduce statelessness effectively. The United Kingdom thinks that through discussion and fine planning, we can work out a comprehensive and conscientious mechanism to the problem. We are also looking forward to working with each delegate and come up with the resolution to this international problem.

Committee: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Country: Germany

Very little is also known on the stateless population in Germany. As of 2010, the Central Aliens Register reports 13.317 stateless people living in Germany. Of those stateless people, 4.553 belong to a subgroup of displaced persons .

Generally, German law demands renunciation of prior citizenship. In order to avoid statelessness, renunciation will take place after the German administration has assured the applicant in writing that he will be granted German citizenship. All nationals of EU Member States are entitled to acquire German nationality without having to renounce their previous nationality. In addition, there are exceptions in case the applicant is not, or only under great difficulties, able to renounce his or her former citizenship. Today, dual nationality is accepted in more than 50% of all naturalizations.

Germany has entered into readmission agreements with a number of countries. Claudia Finotelli, *Illegale Einwanderung*. Some of these readmission agreements are applicable also to stateless persons. The readmission agreements that also concern stateless persons are those with Bulgaria, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Macedonia, Yugoslavia, Syria, Kosovo, Romania, Montenegro and France.

At the end of 2009, the toleration of Germany was granted to 549 stateless persons and 7.689 persons with unclear nationality. The residence permit for impossibility to leave the country was granted to 144 stateless persons and 558 persons with unclear nationality. There is no public data on the number of stateless persons removed under the readmission agreements, and there is little information in general regarding their application.

Toleration and temporary residence permit may be evaluated positively in order to avoid the legal limbo in which stateless people may find themselves and for allowing, although only after five years of a temporary permit, to apply for a settlement permit . However, the main negative aspects of the current provisions are that: statelessness is not identified as a protection ground and remains a hidden issue, causing lack of awareness both of decision-makers and stateless persons

Statelessness is not a protection ground in Germany, but complementary forms of protection may be available, usually with reference to the practical impossibility of expulsion or return. However, there is a need for further legal developments to ensure that stateless persons can be properly identified and protected in line with the international commitments and UNHCR . A common policy for the whole country specifically addressing the actual protection needs of the stateless should be adopted. This would include establishing a statelessness determination procedure and recognizing statelessness as a protection ground; reviewing readmission agreements in order to guarantee that they take into account the rights of stateless persons, both in Germany as well as in the country of removal; addressing the long-term needs of stateless persons by facilitating their access to naturalization.