 

**Country :** Belgium

**Committee:** UNHRC

**Delegate :** Ceylin Su Artuç

Refugee crisis has been a worlwide issue for many years.Since the day Belgium was founded, there have been many refugee crises not only due to its geographical location but also because of its borders. In addition to its location, its climate and living opportunities attract the attention of many people and countries.

Belgium has been a country that has had problems with the refugee crisis since time immemorial. In particular, the port city of Belgium, Zeebrugge, is flooded with refugees. Most of the refugees coming to Belgium come from Iran and do not want to be sent back to their countries. .Belgium accepts refugees, but it has rules. Some of these rules are that refugees whose asylum applications are accepted by Belgium will not be able to stay in the country for life. Asylum seekers, who will be granted a residence permit for a maximum of 5 years, will be sent back if the security conditions in the country of origin improve. Refugees will be sent back if the security situation has improved in the country they came from during this time. Refugees whose asylum applications have been accepted will be able to bring their families back to Belgium. However, a time limit will be applied in this regard. One of the first points that attract attention when considering the history of immigration in Belgium is that Belgium was a country of emigration at the beginning of the 19th century. From 1830, when it gained its independence, until the First World War, many Belgians immigrated to countries such as France, America and Canada for reasons similar to today's conditions such as difficulties in humanitarian conditions, job shortages and forced migration. It is one of the claims of the researchers that the external migration of Belgium is an important factor in the increase of economic welfare in these countries. Belgian immigrants played an important role in the development of agriculture and textile sectors in the countries they went to. During the World Wars, 2 million of the Belgian population had to go to neighboring countries such as Great Britain, France and the Netherlands as refugees. Protecting refugee women and girls is a key activity and organizational priority of UNHRC. Being a refugee is always a big challenge, but for most women, being a refugee is twice as difficult. It is important to work closely with the government to ensure that the special needs of refugee women are met by helping them improve their lives.

Recognizing the progress made by some States on a regional or bilateral basis in the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their family members, as well as the importance and usefulness of bilateral and multilateral agreements in this field, they have arrived. Aware of the impact of the flow of migrant workers on states and the people concerned, and through the adoption of fundamental principles regarding the treatment of migrant workers and their family members, they seek to establish norms that can contribute to the harmonization of states' attitudes.