Committee: UNHRC

Country: Indonesia

It is a country located in Southeast Asia and Oceania, between the Indian and Pacific oceans. It consists of more than 17 thousand islands. The capital of the country, Jakarta, is the second most populous metropolis in the world. land neighbors; Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Malaysia. It has maritime borders with Singapore, the Philippines, Australia, and the Indian and Indian-bound Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Indonesia's economy relies heavily on exports of oil, natural gas and raw materials. However, the livelihood of the vast majority of the people is agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing. According to the 2010 census, Indonesia has a population of 237.64 million. It is estimated at 255.4 million in 2015. The island of Java, where 58% of the population lives, is the most densely populated island in the world. The country has the largest Islamic population.

Refugees who immigrated to Indonesia from Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan are struggling to survive in small, makeshift tents they set up with their families in front of the immigration office in the capital, Jakarta. Asylum seekers facing hunger and misery in Indonesia, where work permits are not granted, are waiting for the International Organization for Migration to extend a helping hand. Nearly 14,000 refugees in Indonesia have been waiting for resettlement to other countries over the past ten years.Refugees living in makeshift camps in obscurity are protesting outside UN offices in Indonesia. Refugees in Indonesia do not have the right to education and neither do they have the right to work or a license to support their families abroad.Refugee advocates and the Australian Refugee Council are urging the Federal Government to consider a policy change that would allow some refugees in Indonesia to enter the country.Not only are storms gripping the lives of these Hazara refugees living in a makeshift camp, but the batons of the Indonesian police lines are also in motion as refugees protest outside United Nations offices across the country.The past decade also marks the growing desperation of thousands of refugees awaiting resettlement to other countries, including the United States and Canada. Indonesia was among the poorest countries in the world in the 1960s due to its long colonial and independence struggles, as well as a lack of infrastructure and capital. achieved in the economy. In 1996, the per capita income of 1150 dollars was reached and it entered the group of middle-income countries. The Indonesian economy has been in the recovery process since 2002, and an average of 6% growth rate has been achieved in the last 4 years with the measures taken by the government of President Yudhoyono, who came to power in 2004. In order to improve Indonesia's economic outlook, the Indonesian government announced 13 economic liberalization packages aimed at eliminating legal uncertainties in the economy and attracting foreign direct investment, especially in infrastructure, in the period of September 2015-August 2016. According to the figures of 2016; Its exports are 145 billion dollars and its imports are 135 billion dollars.G20 member Indonesia has the largest economy and population in Southeast Asia. The Indonesian economy grew by an average of 5% in the 2000-2015 period. If the growth rate is maintained, Indonesia is expected to rank in the top 10 among the world economies by 2030.Indonesia's economy relies heavily on oil, natural gas and raw material exports. However, the livelihood of the vast majority of the people is agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing.Indonesia's main export goods are petroleum and liquid natural gas, animal and vegetable oils, rubber, electrical equipment, mineral ores, machinery, paper and ready-made clothing products.The main import items are petroleum, machinery, electrical equipment, iron and steel, chemicals and spare parts, plastic goods and chemical products.The main countries in Indonesia's exports are China, USA, Japan, Singapore, India, Malaysia and South Korea, respectively.In imports; China, Singapore, Japan, Thailand, USA, Malaysia and S.Korea are at the top.Indonesia is the world's largest producer of coconut, second-largest palm oil producer, third-largest cocoa, fourth-largest coffee, fifth-largest tobacco and tea producer. Rubber and spice production is also important. Forestry is an important source of foreign exchange in Indonesia. It is the richest country in Southeast Asia in terms of forests. Indonesia's mineral resources are also very rich. It is one of the largest tin producers in the world. Bauxite, copper, nickel, gold and silver are other important metals. has grown. It is the world's largest coal exporter. Indonesia also ranks 5th in liquefied natural gas exports. Despite its success in macroeconomic fields in recent years, Indonesia still has serious problems such as unemployment, poverty, corruption and inadequate infrastructure. More than 50 percent of employment is provided in the informal economic sectors. Indonesia's economic outlook is shaped by the need for infrastructure investment, a growing common-income consumer base, and the fight against poverty.

United Nations (UN) and Indonesian International Migration Organization do not fulfill their responsibilities regarding refugees in Indonesia. Refugees in the country have many problems such as sheltering, dressing, nutrition, health and finding a job because they fled in their clothes.People in Indonesia could not do much against unemployment, poverty, corruption and lack of infrastructure. If Indonesia wants to find a solution to unemployment, poverty, corruption and lack of infrastructure, it would be more beneficial for students who have completed high school to study the necessary professions, but if someone knows that they cannot do that profession, they should focus on what they can do. I think the UN should act as I explained on this issue.