

Suggestions and amendments of China

GLOBAL COMPACT ON International Cooperation ~~RESPONSIBILITY SHARING~~ FOR REFUGEES

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We, the Member States of the United Nations, have agreed, and hereby adopt, a Global Compact on International Cooperation ~~Responsibility Sharing~~ for Refugees:

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Normative framework

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1. We reaffirm, and

8. We recognize the responsibilities of countries of origin and nationality. "" We recognize also the global and regional contributions made by countries of first asylum. "" The impact which this has on host communities must be addressed and national capacities reinforced. "
9. We commit to identifying and addressing as early as possible the drivers and triggers of displacement related to conflict and persecution in order to prevent the need to flee, or the need to move onward. "" We commit also to taking rapid action to prevent situations from becoming protracted. "
10. We commit to working towards solutions from the outset of a refugee situation. "
11. We will systematically include in our analyses of drivers the need to prevent and address statelessness, given the interconnections between displacement and statelessness. "
12. We commit to intensify international cooperation an equitable sharing of responsibility for hosting and supporting refugees, while taking account of differing capacities and resources among States. "" We will consider ways in which an equitable sharing can be determined, either formally or informally, in specific situations of large scale movement. "

Comprehensive refugee response: elements

Admission and acceptance

Reception

13. Receiving states, in cooperation as appropriate with UNHCR and other partners and with the support of relevant non receiving States, would:

Ensure as far as possible to 75510709003T/TT41T/TT8ving

Work to ensure ~~include~~ the comprehensive refugee response is included in national development plans in order to strengthen the delivery of essential services and infrastructure to the benefit of host communities and refugees, including water and sanitation, education, health care, housing, livelihoods and strengthened security and justice systems (e.g., legal aid, community based policing, child protection, prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence);

Identify common outcomes that both humanitarian and development actors can support, aiming to reduce dependency on international humanitarian aid over time in favour of more sustainable solutions.

Solutions

Voluntary repatriation

18. States of origin/nationality would:

Respect the right to return and the obligation to receive back nationals

Make available or enhance or facilitate admission pathways for refugees through such means as expanded resettlement medical evacuation and humanitarian admission programmes, and also opportunities for skilled migration, labour mobility, education, family reunion and other pathways;

Apply more flexible criteria for resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes in mass displacement and protracted situations coupled with, as appropriate, temporary humanitarian evacuation programmes and other forms of admission.

22. UN Member States who have not yet established resettlement programmes are encouraged to consider doing so at the earliest opportunity. Those who have already done so Affirmative