

## Solidarity, development or nothing at all?

In the United Nations Human Right Council delegates started debating the proposed draft Declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity. Debates ranged on a wide array of topics from decolonization, strengthening of the civil solidarity, international solidarity and sustainable development. We were intrigued and surprised by the idea from the delegation of the Russian Federation concerning Information software, which we plan to cover in today's exclusive interview. The debate was certainly moved forward with the statement of the representative of People's Republic of China: "A country cannot be a growing power and still ignore basic human rights". However, that seems to exclude economic growth and power, which several countries tie with their national ideologies. Taking that into account countries state, that without the prerequisite of understanding development as a common, universal concern, we can hardly have countries as the People's Republic of China focus on issues beside development.

Nemanja Bezarević



Overall the countries in the United Nations Human Rights Council finally seem to be waking up from the slumber of general – unspecific statements. The delegates came a long way and are already working on meticulously amending the articles of the draft proposal. The unification of Latin American countries might hint a new era of Latin-American cooperation on human rights issues and international solidarity. However, with increased activity from Russian Federation and the previous Unaligned block, we can expect Western countries to actively join the discussion.

### A bleak future ahead?

#### Youth Radicalisation in the 21st century

Mihai Dobai

Young people turn to radicalism in their search for identity, acceptance and purpose in all parts of the world, making it a truly universal phenomenon. The United Nations Security Council has convened for an extraordinary meeting in Ljubljana to discuss the causes and solutions to youth radicalization. The only member of the Security Council not being able to attend the extraordinary meeting was Angola. Countries generally agree that youth radicalization poses a threat to the national security of the states and to the international community as a whole. They call for a wholesome approach in order to tackle the multi-layered causes of radicalization such as: social inequality, alienation, identity crises, marginalization, non-inclusiveness in the society, youth unemployment, yet the Venezuelan delegate deems as the main reason of radicalization the class struggle and its effects.

Another element of radicalisation according to the majority of the countries is religion. Dialogue between religious authorities and governments is key in order to clarify the process of religious radicalization. While China and Venezuela emphasized that the alienation and the inequalities created by the capitalist system are core roots of youth radicalization, Russia called to put the ideological differences aside. After identifying the root causes of radicalization, the discussion continued with a debate on the role of religion in spreading radical ideas and ideologies. By the end of the day member states discussed how education can tackle radicalization, role of social media and modern technology in diffusing propaganda and recruiting people to fight for terrorist organizations.

In the last session, the Council received novelties from the new host of Last Week Tonight, Olivia Johnson, about the civil unrest and people's struggle in Brazil in the dawn of Rio's Olympic Games.

The members of the Security Council have addressed some of the aspects of youth radicalization, much more remains to be discussed in the future sessions. They already started to work on a draft resolution comprising general guidelines for tackling with radicalization. We are looking forward for the upcoming debates and how will the on-going crisis change the dynamics of the discussion.

# Column: The daily struggle to find the perfect balance of immigration lack of funds and complaints

Author: Milan Jovanović



Council members, confident and in good graces today, tackled the issue of integration in a post-migratory Europe head on. Or at least they tried. The debate began with the wise words of the secretary general, who in his profound wisdom said:

“Actually, it’s immigration that’s bad, not migration”  
Secretary General

The debate began with opening speeches. For what seemed like a century, each council member read their respective speech effortlessly and eloquently. The focus was on the economic and societal effects in Europe.

The debate began with a rocky start, with a lot of opinions on matters being shared. Germany focused on economic issues, like the the euro’s asymmetry - overpriced in Greece, underpriced in Germany. Sweden agreed and expanded on the comment, adding that a healthier economy is capable of driving down numerous phobias that plague the migrant crisis. Handing out welfare, Sweden continued, is not only bad for the state but for the refugees as well. Instead, they should be offered ways to learn new skills, job opportunities and training. Malta chimed in and stressed that education is key. Language, the basis of communication between migrants and locals, adding:

“Immigration and integration are two sides of the same coin”  
Malta, EC

What followed was a clash of opinions that regretfully stretched well into the afternoon. The discussion steered away from the main topic: policy in the post-migration era. Thankfully, though, the German councillor offered these aspects as talking points, to try and bring the conversation back from the petty abyss:

- Social: model of integration; hate speech etc.
- Economic: social services, underfinanced
- Security: border control, security systems
- Institutional: more EU or less EU influence

The debates pushed forward, focusing mostly on integration. How, when, and why should immigrants be integrated into society? Is there a difference between immigrant and refugees? How will policies target for refugees affect migrant workers across Europe? What would be the economic consequences of such policies as well?

Two blocks were now fleshing out based on the answers and political currents in the room:

Block A, fighting for a more closed off, siloed, and close-cropped approach to dealing with the crisis:

Czech Rep. + Poland + Hungary + Slovakia

Block B, a more open, multicultural approach to integrating and fostering immigrant communities:

France + Germany + Malta + Sweden + Finland

However, two countries were caught between the blocks:

Ireland + Denmark

The day was mostly spent on talking about integration, and briefly touched economic questions (which were tabled for tomorrow). It was hard to pinpoint what was exactly achieved today beyond a lot of opinions and views being shared - a lot more than agreements on frameworks and guidelines. The members were pleased with themselves and the day’s debates. Their efficiency in terms of teamwork left... a bit more to be desired. You can read more about that in “A note on EC’s efficacy”, highly recommended.