

An Overview of Refugee Rights In International Documents

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Abstract:

From the perspective of international law, the sources of the right to asylum are legal documents in which legal norms and regulations related to the right to asylum can be found. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1951 Convention, the 1967 Protocol, and other valid international and regional documents stipulate the right to asylum, but the general system of protection of refugee rights is the 1951 Geneva Convention and its Amending Protocol. In relation to the non-refoulement of refugees and illegal immigrants to their homeland, international regulations and human rights considerations play an important role.

Introduction

Helping and assisting people has always been emphasized by political thinkers and the founders of international law. "Kant" is one of these thinkers, who believes that universal moral principles oblige all people to love, sympathize, and benevolence towards strangers and non-individuals, such as citizens of a state, and that a person has a series of inalienable rights simply by being a person.

"Pufendorf" also believed that nature has created a kind of kinship between people and that every person who is not our fellow countryman should also be respected. "Rhetoric" also believes that God has made all people responsible to their neighbors and fellow human beings. The institution of asylum has a long history and has been respected in ancient civilizations and major religions.

Also, in Islam, from the very beginning, sheltering the oppressed has been considered a divine and religious duty and a legal rule, to the extent that ignoring the oppressed and refugees has been considered a sign of weakness of faith for Muslims. Throughout history, people have migrated from their countries and places of residence for various reasons.

Some have left their homelands in search of happiness and traveled, while others have resorted to this to escape misfortune. Another group has left their homelands out of fear of persecution and retribution. Refugee status is the act of leaving one's homeland due to a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, or political beliefs and seeking refuge in another place.

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As mentioned, since ancient times, great civilizations and divine religions, including Islam, have devised measures to protect those who seek safety out of fear of their lives. In the present era, "refugee status" has acquired a legal meaning and importance, especially in the international arena.

With the emergence of large groups of refugees since the beginning of the twentieth century, it became necessary to define a refugee or displaced person and determine the competence of relevant organizations that intend to protect these people.

During the League of Nations (1920-1946), international institutions were established to deal with the affairs of refugees and displaced persons. At that time, agreements were concluded on asylum, in which the term refugee was defined at each time in relation to the specific problems of the refugees in question who did not enjoy the protection of their respective governments, and such definitions were used at various times for different groups of refugees.

For example, in the declarations of July 5, 1922 and May 12, 1926 concerning Russian and Armenian refugees, and of June 30, 1928 concerning Assyrian, Chaldean, Syrian, Kurdish and Turkish refugees, and in the Convention of August 10, 1938 concerning German refugees, similar definitions were used in this regard. During the United Nations era (from 1945 onwards), the refugee issue was considered from a more comprehensive perspective, and after the establishment of the International Refugee Organization in 1948, for the first time, the organization's statute (adopted in 1946) referred to pre-war refugees and refugees during World War II, and extended this term to all individuals who were unable or unwilling to receive the protection of their respective governments for valid reasons.

In 1951, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees replaced the International Refugee Organization and, in its Statute and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by the 1967 Protocol, defined the term "refugee" as a person who, owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the territory of his country of nationality or, if he has no nationality, the territory of his last habitual residence, and who, owing to such fear, is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the State of nationality or of his last habitual residence.

This definition soon gained universal acceptance. The international community then decided to extend international protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees to cases not covered by this definition.

Subsequently, numerous resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly enabled the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to respond to this call by the international community to devote its efforts to the situation of refugees. Since 1977, the United Nations General Assembly has used the term "refugees and displaced persons". This term includes people who are victims of humanitarian disasters and are living in refugee-like conditions outside their homeland.

The Organization of African Unity Convention of September 10, 1969 also provides a comprehensive definition of "refugee" in which, while maintaining the definition of the 1951 Geneva Convention, the term refugee refers to any person who is forced to seek refuge in a place outside his or her country due to invasion, occupation, foreign domination or events disturbing public order in the whole or part of his or her country.

Although the term refugee is usually used to refer to people who have been displaced from their homeland, sometimes people who have remained in their country or who are protected by their state despite leaving their country are also referred to as national refugees or displaced persons. The United Nations requests assistance from relevant governments and international organizations in cases where such individuals are in dire circumstances and need assistance.

Part One: Legal Sources of the Right to Asylum

The sources of the right to asylum are legal documents in which legal regulations related to the right to asylum and the rights and duties of an asylum seeker in the country of asylum can be found. These sources include laws and legislative documents such as decrees, rulings, etc. that are in force and legally valid in a state. In the case of accepting refugees, each country, in addition to national interests, willy-nilly considers two issues, namely, protecting the refugee based on defending human rights and protecting the interests of its citizens.

The right to asylum is granted by states that have different interests. Naturally, each state must also consider the interests of its citizens, which include ensuring public order and national security. Therefore, the conditions and legal bases for the entry and acceptance of a foreigner in a country are regulated in accordance with the laws and regulations of that country. Each country has its own regulations and working methods regarding refugees.

Therefore, the legal sources on the basis of which the right to asylum is provided in the country or the asylum application of an asylum seeker is accepted or rejected or the issue of rejection of the application is brought to court are based on two legal sources: national or domestic sources and international sources.

Part Two: Sources of Domestic Law

Domestic sources are a set of norms, rules and guidelines that regulate issues related to refugees within the country. These rules can be found in the text of laws, decrees, regulations and circulars on refugees.

Section One: International Legal Sources

Various documents have been adopted on the rights of refugees at the international and regional levels. Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967, Convention against Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 1984, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the United Nations of 1966, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, European Convention on Human Rights of 1950, Dublin Agreement of 1990 and Directive of the Council of the European Union of 29 April 2004 on Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Refugees and Stateless Persons, African Charter on Human Rights and American Convention on Human Rights of 1969, Caracas Convention of 1954 on Political and Non-Political Asylum, etc. Of the above sources, the most important sources that are important and can play a role in the field of refugee and migrant rights in the European Union are briefly mentioned.

Paragraph Two: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Human rights are rights and freedoms that are recognized at the global and international level and are considered as universal standards of these rights, therefore the United Nations has made it its goal and tries to have governments recognize and implement these rights. Although the United Nations Charter refers to the advancement of human rights, the real political commitment to this goal was only manifested with the adoption and publication of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

This declaration was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains a number of general moral concepts and includes 30 articles. The first two articles state the fundamental principles governing all human rights. Articles 3 to 21 deal with civil and political rights, and Articles 22 to 27 deal with economic, social and cultural rights.

The last three articles also show the principles of protecting human rights for everyone to enjoy. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in Article 14: "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution." Although this declaration was not written to protect refugees, it does contain rights for all human beings, regardless of their nationality or religion.

In its preamble, it is stated: “The General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that all individuals and all organs of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their recognition and effective observance, both among the nations themselves and among the peoples of the countries in which they find themselves.”

The most important rights provided for in this Declaration, which also include refugees, are:

1. The enjoyment of all rights and freedoms (Article 2).
2. The right to life and security of person (Article 3).
3. The prohibition of any form of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 5).
4. The equality of all human beings before the law (Article 7).
5. The right to freedom of movement and residence (Article 13).
6. The right to work and profession (Article 23).
7. The right to benefit from education up to the highest level (Article 26).
8. The right to seek asylum (Article 14).

Part Three: International Covenants on Human Rights

Since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights lacked implementing measures and guarantees of implementation, the Commission on Human Rights, after its preparation and publication, was determined to adopt covenants in this regard that would be binding on the signatory states in terms of national and international law.

Therefore, on December 16, 1966, two covenants entitled "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" and "Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights" were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. These two covenants contain all human rights and their principles are the same as those stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but the covenants analyzed them with greater precision and clarity and in some cases made general changes to them. The importance of the adoption of these covenants lies in the fact that for the first time in history, human rights have a system of implementation and international protection.

Although these protections and guarantees of implementation are not sufficiently effective, in the current conditions of the international community, these measures and protections are considered, from the perspective of international law, an evolutionary stage in the implementation of human rights. The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of the United Nations includes the following fundamental rights and freedoms for the individual, including: the right to life and the prohibition of arbitrary and unlawful deprivation of one's life, the prohibition of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment, the prohibition of slavery, the right to liberty and security of person, the right to freedom of travel and choice of residence and to leave the country, the right to non-interference in private and family life, the right to non-infringement of human dignity and honor, the right to freedom of belief, religion and thought, the right to peaceful assembly, the right to form trade unions, the right to marry and found a family, the right to participate in the administration of public affairs and elections on the basis of equal rights before the law, and the right of ethnic and cultural minorities to enjoy their own language, culture, customs and religious observances, and the right to equal protection before the law. The right to work and to enjoy favorable working conditions, the right to form labor unions, the right to social security, and the right to health and education are among the rights recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Part Four: The European Convention on Human Rights

After signing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European, American and African governments, based on the United Nations, began to formulate conventions that have a specific aspect and protect human rights within a certain continent of the world.

These conventions include: the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the American Convention on Human Rights, the African Convention on Human Rights, and the Islamic Declaration of Human Rights. In response to the massacres and human tragedies in World War II, European governments emphasized the need to create a regional system to protect human rights, and after the establishment of the Council of Europe in 1949, its members called on governments to work to protect and develop human rights.

In this regard, the Council of Europe drafted the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, known as the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Convention on Human Rights was signed in Rome on November 4, 1950, and entered into force on September 3, 1953.

This convention was adopted by the Council of Europe immediately after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The reasons and motivations that prompted the United Nations to protect human rights had a similar effect on the drafting of the European Convention: the reaction to the violence, bloodshed, and brutal acts of authoritarian regimes such as the Nazi and fascist regimes during World War II made the people of Europe, whose territory was the main theater of the war and suffered more than any other region in the world, think about preventing war and protecting human rights. Another factor that was effective in the establishment of a single and integrated Europe and the drafting of the European Convention on Human Rights was the threat posed by the Eastern Bloc to the countries of Western Europe.

This bloc, which practically dominated half of Europe and had an economic and social system completely different from the democracies of Western Europe and its political and cultural traditions, was considered a serious threat to these countries, slowly pushing them towards the unity and integrity of Europe and the observance of human rights.

The European Convention has two characteristics compared to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: one is that the European Convention does not only include traditional freedoms and includes economic and social rights, and the other is that the said Convention has a more advanced implementation and monitoring mechanism than the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The rights and freedoms contained in the Convention are similar to the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Convention has provided for two institutions to control individual rights and freedoms: the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights. According to the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, in the event of a violation of human rights by a contracting state, the complainant state as well as individuals who are victims of human rights violations can complain to the European Commission, provided that the state in question has accepted the competence of the Commission and the state or individual complaining has applied to all dispute resolution bodies and has failed to obtain a positive answer. After receiving the complaint, the European Commission tries to handle the complaint peacefully based on the rights set out in the Convention. If it fails to resolve the dispute peacefully, the case enters a new stage of the proceedings, at which point the dispute will be resolved through political or judicial means.

The political method consists of referring to the Committee of the Council of Europe, which will try to resolve the dispute. If the Council also fails to resolve the dispute, the dispute and complaint will be referred to the European Court of Human Rights, which will hear the complaint as a full-fledged judicial authority and issue an appropriate ruling, and the ruling issued is binding on the parties to the case.

The European Convention on Human Rights has a special place in the European asylum legal system. According to Article 3 of this Convention, no one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Accordingly, according to the provisions of the aforementioned Article 3, it can be said that a person cannot be returned to a country where he may be subjected to torture or inhuman treatment or punishment. This article refers to human rights standards, in other words, respecting the rights of refugees and migrants.

Part Five: The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

Another important instrument on refugee rights is the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, as amended by the 1967 Protocol. This Convention can be called the basic instrument on the status of refugees because its provisions are universal and apply to every refugee anywhere in the world. Any country that has acceded to it is obliged to implement the rules contained in it.

Article 32, paragraph 1, of this Convention prohibits contracting states from expelling a refugee who is persecuted in their own country. According to Article 33(2) of the said Convention, no Contracting State shall expel or return a refugee to a territory where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Legal aspects The 1951 Convention, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Geneva on 28 July 1951, is the main source for determining the treatment of refugees and provides provisions for the treatment of refugees.

According to these regulations, the rights and privileges of refugees are as follows: ownership of movable and immovable property (Article 13), employment in liberal professions (Article 18) and liberal academic professions (Article 19), choice of housing (Article 21), general education (Article 22), formation of non-political and non-profit associations and trade unions (Article 15), employment in return for remuneration (Article 17), enjoyment of primary education (Article 22 (1)), enjoyment of public welfare facilities (Article 23) and also (subject to certain conditions) enjoyment of labor laws and regulations and social insurance (Article 24).

The 1951 Convention also provides for specific standards for refugees in light of their specific situation, including: the principle of non-discrimination (Article 3) and freedom of religious practice (Article 4), immunity from the principle of reciprocity or exceptional decisions regarding the property and financial resources of foreign nationals that the receiving State may apply to the State of origin of the refugee (Article 8), and the compliance of the refugee's personal status with the laws of the country of his residence (Article 12).

Therefore, the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1976 Protocol to this Convention can be considered the most important source of refugee rights in international law and regulations. The most important obligations of this Convention are:

1. Non-discrimination: "The Contracting States shall apply the provisions of this Convention to refugees without discrimination as to race, religion or country of origin." (Article 3).
2. Religion: "The Contracting States shall accord to refugees in their territory the freedom to practice their religion and to give their children religious instruction." (Article 4).
3. Wage employment: "With regard to the right to engage in wage employment, each Contracting State shall accord to refugees who are regularly resident in its territory the most favourable treatment it accords to nationals of foreign countries in such cases."

(Article 17) Articles 18 and 19 also recommend the provision of employment opportunities in industrial, commercial, agricultural and any other form of free scientific activity.

4. Rationing: “Where a rationing system exists and scarce products are distributed to the general public on a quota basis, refugees shall be treated in the same way as nationals.” (Article 20).

5. Freedom of movement: “Each of the Contracting States shall grant to refugees lawfully staying in its territory the right to choose their residence and to move freely within its territory, subject to the regulations generally applicable to aliens in such cases.” (Article 26)

6. General Education:

1. In the case of primary education, the Contracting States shall treat refugees in the same way as their own nationals.

2. In the case of non-primary education, and in particular in the case of the right to pursue education and the recognition of foreign diplomas and certificates, the reduction of fees and charges and the granting of educational grants, the Contracting States shall accord to refugees treatment as favourable as possible and in any case not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally. (Article 22)

Part Six: The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees

The Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 31 January 1967, supplements and expands on the articles of the 1951 Geneva Convention. The 1951 Convention was limited in time to events prior to 1 January 1951 and geographically to the European continent, while the Statute of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees did not include any of these limitations.

This, especially with the emergence of the refugee issue in the late 1950s and early 1960s, created problems that were repeatedly raised and discussed at the meetings of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 1964 and 1965.

The most fundamental change in the text of the 1967 Protocol compared to the 1951 Convention is in Article (1), which states:

- The Contracting States to the Protocol undertake to apply Articles 2 to 34 of the Convention in general to refugees who fall within the definition set out below.

- The term refugee in the Protocol, with the exception of the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, includes all persons who fall within the definition set out in Article 1 of the Convention, provided that the words "as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951" and the words "after the occurrence of such events" in paragraph 2 of Article (1) of Part A shall be deemed to be meaningless.

- The 1967 Protocol shall be applied by the Contracting States without any geographical limitation.

It is noteworthy that the 1967 Protocol, in addition to eliminating the time limit, also includes the provisions of the 1951 Convention. In addition to the above-mentioned international and regional documents, the Dublin Convention (1990) and the Council of Europe Directive (29 April 2004) are among the sources of asylum law in Europe, the provisions of which must be taken into account by the competent authorities when examining an asylum application.

The Council of Europe Directive of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the admission of third-country nationals and stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of such protection states that international protection includes asylum status and subsidiary protection status.

Asylum status is granted to a person who has been admitted as a refugee in accordance with the definition in Article 1(a) of the Convention. Subsidiary protection is international protection for third-country nationals who do not qualify for asylum status but for whom substantial grounds exist for believing that

they would be subjected to torture or other harm if returned to their country of origin or former habitual residence.

Therefore, the right to asylum includes not only the definition of "refugee" as defined in Article (1) of the Refugee Convention, but also international protection for other persons in need of asylum. The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment also prohibits the return of a person to a country where that person may be subjected to torture.

Similarly, there are other conventions in the field of human rights that cannot be discussed in this brief article. Therefore, the right to asylum has numerous sources, of which the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is only one of these sources, and of course the most important of them.

In other words, the right to asylum is not limited to the person whose definition is given in Article (1) of the Convention, but is broader than that. As is now the case, a violation of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights is a solid legal basis for accepting a person as a refugee.

Section Seven: The Right to Asylum

The right to asylum is a right based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that an asylum seeker is entitled to due to the risk of persecution in his country, within the meaning of the Refugee Convention.

This right includes at least the following:

1. Prohibition of returning the asylum seeker to the place from which he fled due to persecution.
2. Permission to reside in the territory of the country of asylum.
3. Humanitarian treatment of the asylum seeker.

However, the host state is not obliged to grant asylum in principle. Each state, by exercising its sovereign right, can grant this right to the asylum seeker or it can also not grant it. The right to asylum means the right to enjoy international protection, which means protecting and assisting someone who has the right to seek asylum in a foreign country if he is persecuted and persecuted in his country.

Section Eight: Legal Status of Aliens

International law does not oblige any country to accept aliens into its territory, but when a country allows aliens to enter and reside in its territory, it must protect their lives and property and provide them with the minimum rights that are necessary and essential for the continuation of every human being. In terms of international law, failure to observe the aforementioned rights, which is known as the minimum treatment of aliens, will result in the international responsibility of the state in whose territory the foreign national is located. Aliens are generally entitled to all civil rights, except in exceptional cases such as ownership of immovable property, and in terms of personal status, they are subject to the laws of their respective states, but they are deprived of political rights and participation in public life, and employment in official government employment and some social professions such as law, medicine, and journalism, etc.

Foreign nationals have personal security and the right to access justice to defend their rights and, like domestic nationals, are obliged to comply with the laws of the country of residence and to pay taxes and duties, the details of which are specified in international law.

Part Nine: Non-refoulement of Refugees

Among the important rights of refugees that have been widely emphasized is the principle of non-refoulement of refugees to a country from which they have been expelled or forced to leave for various reasons. This principle has always been strongly supported by the United Nations and other relevant institutions.

Article 33, paragraph 1, of the 1951 Geneva Convention states: “No Contracting State shall expel or return a refugee in any manner whatsoever to territories where his life or freedom would be threatened for reasons related to his race.”

The United Nations Convention against Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment states that: “No State Party to the Convention shall return a person to another country where there is serious evidence that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture or to a threat to his life.” This principle has been emphasized in various international, regional and national resolutions and declarations.

This emphasized international principle also has an exception, which is stated in the second paragraph of Article 33 of the 1951 Convention: “However, a refugee whose existence, according to sufficient and valid reasons, is a danger to the security of the receiving country or who has committed a serious crime shall not enjoy the benefit of this article.” Therefore, until conditions are favorable for the return of refugees to their country, their return is contrary to various declarations and resolutions concerning refugees.

Section 10: Duties of Refugees to the Host State

Despite all the emphasis placed on the need to accept refugees and respect their rights, the acceptance of refugees by states and human society has never been conditional. Rather, refugees, in addition to enjoying social security, have the duty to observe regulations in the interest of the host state.

Article 2 of the 1951 Geneva Convention stipulates that every refugee in the country in which he lives has duties, whereby he is obliged to observe the laws and regulations of that country and the measures it takes to maintain public order. Article 26 of the said Convention states:

A refugee must comply with the general regulations applicable to aliens in relation to movement. Article 32 also states that: Refugees are obliged to observe public order and national security, and in case of violation of these, the receiving state can expel them. Therefore, every right is accompanied by a series of duties and obligations.

As a refugee has rights towards the host state, he is obliged to observe the rules and regulations imposed on refugees. The most important of these regulations are the restrictions that the host state imposes on the movement of refugees to maintain national security and public order. The imposition of such regulations restricts the rights of the host state and refugees are obliged to observe them.

Conclusion

In this article, some points were briefly stated regarding asylum, its history and definitions, and it was noted that migration and seeking refuge have an ancient history and have always been an inseparable part of human life and history, and have been respected in ancient civilizations and major religions.

In the present era, "asylum" has acquired a legal meaning and importance, especially in the international arena, and refugee rights have numerous sources in international and regional documents, the most important of which are the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, whose legal aspects are the main source for determining the treatment of refugees.

In other words, in the international system of refugee protection, it can be said that the general system is the 1951 Geneva Convention and the 1967 Protocol. The definition of a refugee requires reference to important international and regional documents that were examined in the text.

According to international sources, a refugee is a foreigner in the host country who, in special circumstances, due to fear of persecution and also to save his life, property and freedom, takes refuge in another country. In these documents, refugees are protected based on a series of principles.

A refugee has two categories of rights, one of which is a right that is considered for him by virtue of his human dignity and the other is a right that must be considered and protected by virtue of the special circumstances due to which the refugee must be considered and protected.

Among the important rights of refugees that have been emphasized a lot is the principle of non-refoulement of refugees to a country from which they have been expelled or forced to leave for various reasons.

This principle has always been strongly supported by the United Nations and other relevant institutions, as stated in the first paragraph of Article 33 of the 1951 Geneva Convention: "No Contracting State shall expel or return a refugee in any manner whatsoever to territories where his life, life or freedom would be threatened for reasons related to his race."

Therefore, until favorable conditions are provided for the return of refugees to their country, returning them is contrary to various declarations and resolutions on refugees. The basic element in the cause of asylum is "well-founded fear of persecution and persecution", which is determined by the receiving country.

International law also does not oblige any country to accept foreigners into its territory, but when a country allows foreign nationals to enter and reside in its territory, it must protect their lives and property and provide them with the minimum rights that are necessary and essential for the continuation of the life of every human being.

In the meantime, the most important obligation of the refugee is to observe the rights and laws of his host country. Therefore, against the behavior of refugee-receiving countries that intend to expel refugees and illegal immigrants, international regulations and documents in the field of human rights, especially the 1951 Geneva Convention, are among the cases that governments and interested individuals can refer to and cite.

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