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It is important to note that developed countries in Europe and North America are countries that are developed ,industrialized better than developing countries.

It is important to note that the right of refugees are very important and has been protecting the rights of refugees.

Firstly ,EU countries have also added to the 1951 Refugee Convention the notion of temporary protection qualification directive, another way of offering protection to those who do not qualify as refugees on the basis of the refugee definition set out in the Geneva Convention. For example, the EU’s 2001 Temporary Qualifications Directive defines TP as “a procedure of exceptional character to provide, in the event of a mass influx or imminent mass influx of displaced persons from third countries who are unable to return to their country of origin, immediate and temporary protection. These individuals receive “admission, human treatment and respect for basic rights, including non-refoulement,” without imposing a burden on host states to provide “the full range of integration-oriented benefits. This means that EU has a directive to provide temporary protection in cases of mass influx of displaced persons from countries experiencing crisis or human rights abuse, until they finally admitted as refugees.

Furthermore ,They have also developed other measures given the influx of refugees such as the Safe Third Country decision.The notion of a “safe third country” reflects a shift that has occurred within refugee status determination procedures. Instead of undertaking an in-depth examination of individual applicant’s situation, states are increasingly resorting to a formal consideration of the applicant’s flight itinerary. The idea is that if an applicant transits through a third country that is considered by the asylum state to be “safe”, then the applicant is obliged to apply for refugee status in that third country. This idea is based principally on the expectation of “burden sharing.” Within the European Union, for example, a refugee must apply for status in the first EU country that they enter. If they do not, and proceed to travel to another EU country, they will automatically be returned to the first EU member country that granted them entrance into the EU area. In some countries, automatic return is not limited to other EU states. Individuals may be sent without prior consideration of their claim and with no regard to their safety to another country, previously established by that state as “safe third country.” For example Germany had at some point sent asylum seeks back to countries such as Turkey. In fact today, Turkey holds the highest number of refugees in the world. Other countries like Lebanon, Greece etc. also have greater number of refugees.

Moreover, this led to The Principle of Non refoulement in International/ Refugee/ Human rights Law. The principle of non-refoulement can be defined as the prohibition to expel or return a person to a place where he could face persecution, torture or inhuman treatment. The legal basis for this principle is Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and Article 3 of the UN Convention against Torture, under international law and Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, under European law. Refugee law imposes a clear and firm obligation on States: under the principle of non-refoulement no refugee should be returned to any country where he or she is likely to face persecution. This is the cornerstone of the regime of international protection of refugees”. Accordingly, the principle of non-refoulement was internationally recognized as one of the rights to which refugees are entitled. But what about asylum seekers, are they also protected by the principle of non-refoulement? Before being granted refugee status, a person is first an asylum seeker who turns to the asylum process to receive protection.

Also ,After having his asylum application examined, this person may be granted either refugee status if he qualifies as a refugee under the 1951 Refugee Convention definition or subsidiary protection status if he doesn’t qualify as a refugee, but if returned to his country of nationality or former habitual residence could face serious persecution. A binding principle in international customary law, the principle of non-refoulement compels all States, even those that are not party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, to respect it from the very moment a person claims protection. “It is also commonly held that this principle applies independently of any formal determination of refugee status by a State. Rather, the principle of non-refoulement applies as soon as an asylum seeker claims protection. References in international law about non-refoulement first emerge during the inter-war period. In 1933 the League of Nations adopted the Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees, containing an explicit reference to non-refoulement at Article 3 “Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes not to remove or keep from its territory by application of police measures, such as expulsions or non-admittance at the frontier (refoulement) refugees who have been authorized to reside there regularly, unless the said measures are dictated by reasons of national security or public order. The reason why this Convention was adopted by the League of Nations in the aftermath of the First World War was to assist the Russian, Armenian and assimilated refugees, fleeing the Russian Civil War (1917-1923).

By virtue of this Convention, non-refoulement would become a fundamental principle in international law. Two exceptions to the right to non-refoulement were formulated by Article 3 of the 1933 Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees: national security and public order. Accordingly if the refugees became a threat to the security of the host country and the local population, they could be expelled, only after receiving “the necessary authorization and visas permitting them to proceed to another country”. The second paragraph of Article 3 brings up a very interesting point that refugees who wanted to go back to their countries of origins should not be refused entry.

In conclusion , developed countries in North America and Europe and protecting the rights of refugees in different areas or aspects . Nevertheless their impacts cannot be left untouched .