A Legal - Communicative Reading of the International Diplomacy Behavior Towards Refugees

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Abstract: The relationship between diplomacy (as a communicative effort and relations) and human rights issues is one of the most prominent features of modern countries and its most important topics in dialogues and meetings among them. Therefore, this paper comes to provide a critical reading of the general image of refugees in international diplomacy and media. The paper adopts the critical approach through extrapolation and analysis of several studies and cases witnessed by some countries of the world. The results refer to; The international practice has contradictions occasionally with the international refugee protection law. Also, the diploma tic behavior of countries towards refugees differed, and he was most cautious, and it justifies not responding to many cases of humanitarian asylum, especially refugees fleeing from security threats. Finally, the image of refugees in the international press, especially the European press, is very negative towards Arab refugees, as it portrayed them as a threat to the security and economy of countries, while treatment was different with Ukrainian refugees fleeing because the Russian war on their country.

1. Introduction

The promotion and preservation of all human rights had gone from being an issue that rested solely within the jurisdiction of nations to being a "global concern," as declared in the Vienna Declaration from the World Conference on Human Rights!

The different countries declare that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that the international community should support the strengthening and promote of democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world. Regional arrangements have a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and they should 'reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments and their protection'. The Conferences of human rights reaffirm the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions and NGOs for the promotion and protection of human rights, in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities, in remedying human rights violations, in the dissemination of human rights information and in education in human rights. It encourages the increased involvement of the media, for whom freedom and protection should be guaranteed within the framework of national law.

Human rights have become a topic of discussion in international organizations concerned with human rights, irregular migration, and refugee protection, as well as in the governments and parliaments of the affected States, the media, and academia, as hundreds or even thousands of lives are lost at sea each year during Mediterranean crossings from Africa to Europe.

In this article, a three-dimensional reading will be presented of how the world deals with refugees as one of the most important human issues, and these dimensions are; Legal, Diplomatic and Media.

1.1 Problem Statements

International migration and asylum appear as important themes in diplomacy. So, the states' diplomatic orientations and behaviors have dramatic effects upon international relations trends. Despite its importance, the nexus between diplomacy and asylum has rarely been examined except for some studies addressing the economic effects of migration and asylum.

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However, critical research seems to be most important, particularly studies that question how diplomacy and asylum policy intertwine at both sides, media, and law.

Many studies have presented several sides about the legislative addressing of asylum and human rights in general;[1]–[10]. Through this paper, we seek to answer the following questions: what is the balance of global legal articles in dealing with refugees? how did international diplomacy, through its statements, deal with humanitarian asylum and refugees from different countries of the world? how did the international media present the image of refugees?

1.2 The Importance

The importance of this article lies in the fact that it reviews a humanitarian issue of interest to all of humanity. The article also highlights the importance of the article in that it deals with more than one aspect in forming a preliminary perception of international dealing in two respects: Diplomacy and media with refugees. Both aspects make up the actual picture of the humanity of the world.

1.3 The aims

The aims of article are to identify the level of balance of international legal articles in dealing with refugees, and to reveal how international diplomacy has dealt with humanitarian asylum and refugees, and to present the image presented by the international media towards refugees.

1.4 Terminology of the Research

* Diplomacy: The managing of relationships with a person, group of people, or a society or country in various situations skillfully and professionally, and in a way that is supposed to be peaceful and not offend anyone or cause harm to both parties.

* Human rights: A set of rights related to man and society in all circumstances to ensure their individual and collective well-being. It includes a broad continuum of universal values that are believed to enhance human agency or protect human interests, such as the human right to life, education, living in luxury, independence, freedom of expression and peace... The world and its organizations are required to protect and care for these rights.

* Asylum: It is the decision of an individual or a group forcibly to leave his country to another country to seek asylum to avoid arrest, terrorism, political harassment, persecution, and gross violations of human rights. Those who have been granted asylum are asylum seekers. Asylum is a human right, and a refugee because of his political ideas is called a "political refugee." What is meant in this article is the refugee due to security disturbances.

* International Law: A system of treaties and agreements between states that govern how states interact with other states, citizens of other states, and corporations from other states. International law is commonly subdivided into "private international law" that deals with disputes among private entities, such as people or corporations, that have an important relationship to more than one country. As for "public international law" relates to relations among states, including international standards of conduct, the laws of the sea, economic law, diplomatic law, environmental law, human rights law, and humanitarian law.

* Media: The means of communication, such as radio and television, print media, newspapers and magazines, publications, news media, photography, film, broadcasting (radio and television), digital media, advertising, the Internet, and social networks.

2. Review of the Literature

2.1 The human rights

The human rights and essential freedoms of everyone will be exercised with due regard to the human rights and essential freedoms of others. The exercising of human rights and essential freedoms will be concern simplest to such barriers as are decided through regulation totally for the reason of securing due reputation for the human rights and essential freedoms of others and to satisfy the simply necessities of country wide security, public order, public health, public safety, public morality, in addition to the overall welfare of the peoples in a democratic society[6].

There are ten human rights treaty bodies that monitor the implementation of the nine core human rights treaties. In addition to the Human Rights Committee of the ICCPR, there is the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), which monitors the implementation of the ICESCR. The SPT discharges its preventive mandate pursuant to the 2002 Optional Protocol to CAT by visiting places of detention and advising National Preventive Mechanisms of States Parties to CAT.

Ideally, human rights need to be the rights of all people regardless of who or wherein they are, opposable towards anyone and a valid problem of the global community. The human rights need to be upheld without double requirements and be regular in time in addition to a process. But the actual global is pretty different[11].

2.2 Refugees in International Law

International human rights law (IHRL) is a frame of legal norms, now no longer ethical or political obligations, regulating human rights among nations. IHRL and diplomacy are intertwined as States manoeuvre in worldwide boards to acquire their desires while recognizing human rights[12]. This internationalization procedure has now no longer but been easy and has in reality been, and certainly keeps being, riddled through limitations and issues creating an actual and ordinary way of life of human rights nevertheless [13].

Refugees are protected by international law, specifically the 1951 Refugee Convention, which is an element of the many countries' laws like the UK. Another key statute of protection is non-Refoulement which is a very important a part of international law and prohibits a rustic from returning a refugee back to a rustic, perhaps their home country, where their human rights are in danger of being violated. As mentioned, every individual is entitled to the rights listed within the Declaration of Human Rights, but which of them specifically affect refugees and are sometimes mistreated? There are six which are particularly important for refugees[10]:

- Article 3 claims 'Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person'. This means you have the right to live your life freely and without risk of persecution.

- Article 5 notes that 'No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment' meaning if you are subjected to violence or torture by anyone, including governments, this is a violation of your human rights.

- Article 13 promises 'Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country' so everyone has the human right to leave their country if they want or need to.

- Article 14 states that 'Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution' and this is essential for refugees as this shows it is within their human rights to seek asylum in a safe country, and notably this doesn't have to be the first safe country they reach.

- Article 23 allows 'Everyone has the right to work' however many countries and governments ban asylum seekers from working, which is a violation of their human rights.

- Article 26 claims 'Everyone has the right to education' yet sadly up to 48% of school-aged refugees are out of school.

If it's enshrined in law, then why are numerous refugees and asylum seekers denied their human rights daily? If Article 23 protects the correct to work, why are asylum seekers banned from working in many countries? If Article 14 protects the correct to claim asylum, why are such a big amount of denied entry or sent back to their original countries, whether or not their lives are in immediate danger[10]?

At the Joint Summit on Migration held in Valetta on 11–12 November, EU and African leaders issued a political declaration recognising the priority of jointly managing migration[14]. The declaration prioritized the necessity to shield migrants – both at sea and within the desert – from abuse, exploitation, and death. Supporting resilience and self-reliance, boosting socio-economic development, improving asylum perspectives, combating irregular immigration, human smuggling, and trafficking, and building capacity on border management and therefore the return and reintegration of irregular immigrants were key points. so as to realize a number of these objectives, the EU emergency trust fund was cast as a significant instrument[14].

Refugees have obligations towards their host country, as started out in Article 2 of the 1951 Convention. In Articles 3 to 34, the Convention enumerates the rights of refugees. a number of these rights apply as soon as a refugee or asylum-seeker is present in an exceedingly State or otherwise comes under its jurisdiction. Others apply when an asylum application has been made, or once refugee status has been granted, or after a specific period of residence. Every refugee has duties to the country where he or she has taken refuge. Refugees must adjust to existing laws and regulations and with measures taken by the authorities to keep up public order (Article 2).

Rights of refugees habitually resident are Freedom of movement; Family life, including family unity; the correct to work; the proper to education; Access to courts; the correct to welfare and health care; and other rights. Article 26 of the 1951 Convention requires States parties to grant refugees lawfully in their territory the proper to settle on their place of residence and to maneuver freely within that territory on the identical basis as foreigners generally. this suggests States parties might not impose restrictions that apply only to refugees but must rather respect the principle of non-discrimination. International human rights law also guarantees the rights of choice of residence and freedom of movement for persons lawfully within the territory (Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights). When people consider refugees, they often picture people living in camps in remote, rural areas, smitten by humanitarian aid. Indeed, host governments frequently enforce the establishment of refugee camps for reasons of public order or security, or to avoid competition between refugees and nationals. But the proportion of refugees in urban areas has increased steadily in recent years, and on the average six out of ten refugees now board urban areas, mainly in developing and middle-income countries. Enabling refugees to measure freely and lawfully in host communities, whether urban or rural, promotes self-reliance and private responsibility. It discourages dependency, encourages resilience, and helps to organize refugees for solutions. This philosophy underpins UNHCR's 2014 Policy on alternatives to camps[8].

The Convention on the Status of Refugees, 1951 (Article 31 of this Convention, which is otherwise called the Asylum Convention prohibits the return of a refugee to a state or territory where his life or freedom would be threatened due to his race, religion, membership of a selected group or political beliefs).

Under nation practice, shelter in consulates should be extended only to persons in imminent perils of their lives, which it's going to be allowed on the grounds of humanity, as happened to the embassies of the Federal Republic of Germany within the various East European States within the 1980s, and the US embassy in Prague, and in 1990 when many Albanians entered several embassies in Tirana seeking refuge. However, true resolved itself when by virtue of political changes within the German Democratic Republic emigration from the latter to the Federal Republic of Germany became easier. The Havana Convention on Asylum of 1928, on which the Colombian government also relied, laid down rules regarding diplomatic asylum confer-ring on a Member State granting asylum ''a unilateral competence to qualify the Incidentally, during this case the Court identified that a diplomatic representative who grants asylum includes a duty to return the refugee as soon as possible[9]. U.S. Refugee Admissions & Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, FY 1980-2022* (thru March 2022):
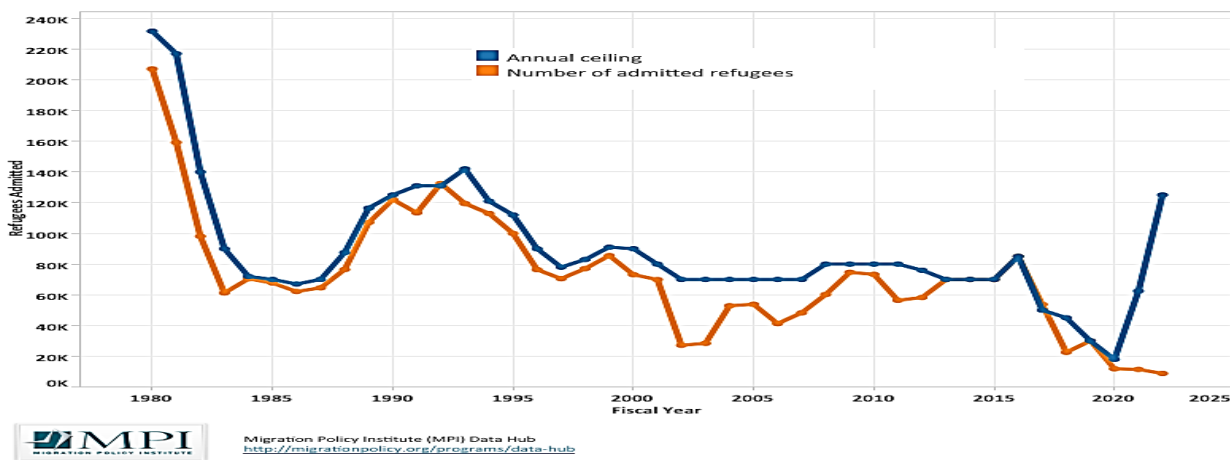

Fig. 1: The refugee admissions and annual resettlement ceilings from the U.S. refugee resettlement program's inception in 1980 through the first six months of fiscal year 2022

Source: [15]

At the tip of 2020, there have been 82.4 million forcibly displaced people within the world, per the UN diplomatist for Refugees (UNHCR), of which quite 1/4 are refugees[16].

2.3 Global diplomacy and Refugees

The Oxford English Dictionary defines ''diplomacy'' as: ''The management of international relations by negotiations; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist, skill, or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations. The qualities of a diplomat should

be derived from the purpose for which diplomacy stands. It stands for *''skill of managing international relations''*; or *''skill and tact in dealing with people''*. To *''manage''* means to maintain control or influence over a person. *''Skill''* means *''ability to do something well; expertise or dexterity''*[1].

Diplomacy connotes the applying of intelligence and tact to the behavior of professional members of the family and execution of foreign policies among governments of nation States with the aid of non-violent method, making use of persuasion and exclusive types of stress, the achievement of which depends, to a good quantity, at the facility at the back of them. the power could also be hard energy, like army and financial would possibly, or soft electricity based on the ability of one state or authorities to shape the alternatives of others by using coopting in place of coercing them to agree due to the fact they recognize its values, emulate its instance and/or aspire to its degree of prosperity and openness, as an example. There are two dimensions of diplomacy – bilateral and multilateral. Bilateral diplomacy involves interaction between two kingdom States, while multilateral international relations is diplomatic intercourse in global boards, like the UN (UN), amongst States which are individuals of the respective boards, wherein they join together as organizations or blocs to boost their negotiating power and, in a few cases, to induce popularity of belonging to a selected group or bloc [5].

Within the international diplomatic context, States from all regions ought to be a part of the consensus on the Vienna conference in adopting the Vienna statement and Programme of motion of the arena convention on Human Rights, which is sort of 30 pages in period. among different matters, its preamble recognizes and reaffirms that 'all human rights derive from the consideration and worth inherent in the human person, and that the human character is the principal issue of human rights and essential freedoms and therefore need to be the major beneficiary and must participate actively in the realization of these rights and freedoms. It additionally emphasizes the obligations of all States, in conformity with the UN constitution, to increase and inspire admire for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without difference as to race, intercourse, language or religion. The 1948 widely wide-spread assertion of Human Rights (UDHR) is taken into consideration to represent 'a commonplace standard of fulfillment for all peoples and all countries' in addition to 'the source of notion' that has been the idea for the UN in making advances in trendy-setting as contained within the existing international human rights instruments, particularly the 1966 worldwide Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)6 and the 1966 worldwide Covenant on monetary, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)[6].

Given its geographical proximity to Europe – but also its centrality to fundamental European interests, like hydrocarbons – the EU felt the necessity to confront the looming instability within the country. In 2014, the External Service of the EU was tasked with preparing the Political Framework for a Crisis Approach (PFCA) to get out the strategic priorities during this area. First among these priorities was to support the work of the UN in trying to advance a political dialogue within the country with the aim of ending hostilities. The resumption of conflict in 2014 also forced the EUBAM Libya mission to slow its pace of activity and reduce personnel, and to shift the headquarters of its security support and border management operations at Libya's main borders (air, land, and sea) to neighbouring Tunisia, given the impossibility of running operations in Libya itself. After 2014, flows began to visibly increase within the central Mediterranean and concurrently also the quantity of persons dying within the try to reach the EU. This clearly signalled the perilous nature of that transit corridor, yet because the poor travelling conditions suffered by migrants mostly subject to smuggling operations. In April 2015, when quite 800 migrants capsized and died off the coast of Libya, the international community was compelled to point out resolve, pointing the finger at the smugglers, who had been absolved to operate due to Libya's evident lack of capacity to exert effective control of its territory, especially given its attenuated security apparatus. Against this background, the UN SC passed Resolution 2240 (2015) on 9 October 2015, authorising Member States to intercept (and eventually seize) vessels at sea off the Libyan coast suspected of migrant smuggling. because of Resolution 2240, the EU was ready to pass to the second phase of a typical Security and programme (CSDP) operation launched during the summer, EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia[2].

2.4 The Refugees in European Media

Hussein[17] analyzed greater than 750 articles and press reports inside the online pages of the French periodicals *Libération* and Le Figaro, the German weekly Der Spiegel and the Hungarian periodical *Maghyar Hirlap*, in addition to a spread of news content on the issue, especially in the Balkan nations. and Germany, republished after translation into French on each Le Courrier des Balkans web sites. Le Portail francophone des Balkans, and "international Courrier" during the observe period July 1 and October 31, 2015. The information contents of the newspaper "*Libération*" revealed a distinguished experience in managing the refugee issue, embodied in a fixed of news; which is posted in its own critical nook below the name "Liberation Désintox", which is devoted to responding to what the periodical calls "Intox" misinformation, mainly within the treatment of the refugee difficulty with the aid of some media, or with the aid of the leaders of the intense right in France or abroad of their coping with of the refugee crisis. while the look at of news content material in "Der Spiegel" showed a high percent of analytical reviews amounting to 54%, in which they handled contemporary, pivotal and forward-looking problems with the intention to have a deeper expertise of the refugee crisis, along with Germany's capacity to get hold of refugees and the present-day political divisions around it.

Propaganda information content material crowned the right-wing Hungarian media, Maghyar Hirlap, with a charge of 55%, revealing the size of inhuman and racist practices of their dealings with refugees, and immoderate promotion of the conservative Hungarian authorities's political timetable. The technique of analyzing the media discourse at the refugee problem in the proper-wing French periodical revealed the traits of insurance that may be described as pessimistic, because it carries darkish and suspicious messages and fears approximately its repercussions through the distance it allocates to the views of the French severe right and EU in well-known. there has been a flood of racist discourse in a collection of ecu media thru statements or interventions via politicians or actors from the intense proper. as an instance, neo-Nazi racist and anti-refugee conferences and speeches abound inside the public and political spheres, consisting of the ones for which the "Pegida" movement became famous and its slogan against the Islamization of Europe.

The refugee appears in Western spaces of exposure as a deeply ambivalent determine: a frame-in-want, a powerless baby, a racial 'other', a linguistic token or a sentimental drawing. even though we're invited to interact with numerous proposals of agency, the refugees' personal agentive capability is not often asserted – paradigmatically, best as evil terrorists in the visualities of danger. on the coronary heart of this 'crises of humanity, we argue in end, lies a crisis of responsibility itself. this is in particular a crisis of the notion of obligation that informs Western understandings of visuality as moral schooling, particularly Silverstone's 'formal' obligation. even though formal obligation, the responsibility to ourselves for our acts, is essential in that it offers rise to a plurality of proposals for the civic business enterprise for 'us' as Western citizens, it ultimately fails to furnish refugees the possibility to "be seen[18].

According to Wodak [19], Syrians are deemed to be 'flooding'. The characteristics of this disaster "flooding" are attributed to the Syrian refugees by the media of both the host countries and the non-host countries[20]. In the context of the host countries, this strategy is intended by the media to establish fear in the public so that they will correspondingly perceive refugees as a danger to their countries[21]. The overall outcomes of the research indicate that statistical differences between the metaphors used by the host and non-host countries occur because host countries use the metaphor 'influx' and 'enter' significantly more than non-host countries, which use a considerable variety of metaphors, such as 'flood', 'stream', 'swell', 'spill', 'trickle', 'outflow', 'enter' and 'burden', to describe the same phenomenon. Furthermore, host countries use the 'burden' metaphor more than non-host countries to negatively depict Syrian refugees undesirably as a problem that is affecting the economy, environment and society of the host communities[22].

In terms of demonstrating refugees' national identity, there was no significant difference between CNN International and Der Spiegel. For CNN International, among 118 news photographs that presented refugees, 66 (55.9%) images depicted refugees from the Middle East, mainly Syria and Iraq; 26 (22%) of news images displayed refugees from Africa; and three photographs (2.5%) showed Afghan refugees; and there were three images (2.5%) of mixed nationalities. Besides, 20 (16.9%) image captions did not reveal the refugees' national identity.
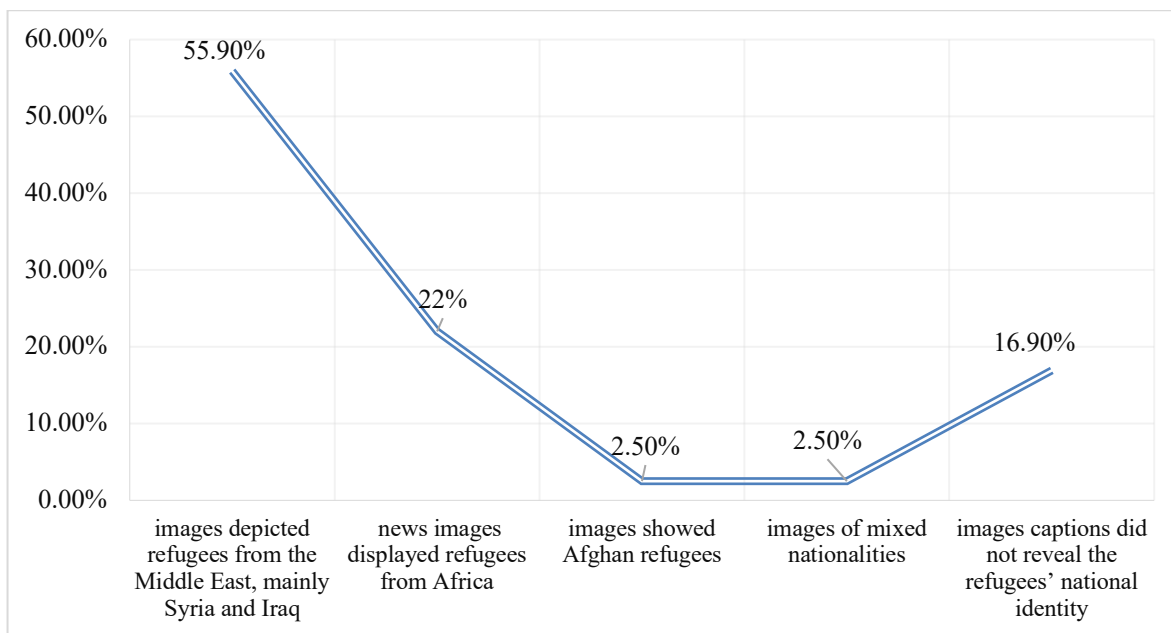

Fig. 2: images about refugees in CNN International.

Source: [23].

For Der Spiegel, among 109 images that depicted refugees, 60 (55%) showed refugees from the Middle East, 24 (22%) images presented refugees from Africa, two (1.8%) pictures featured refugees from Eastern Europe, and one (0.9%) image displayed Afghan refugees. In addition, 22 (20.2%) image captions did not provide detailed information on the refugees' national identity[23].
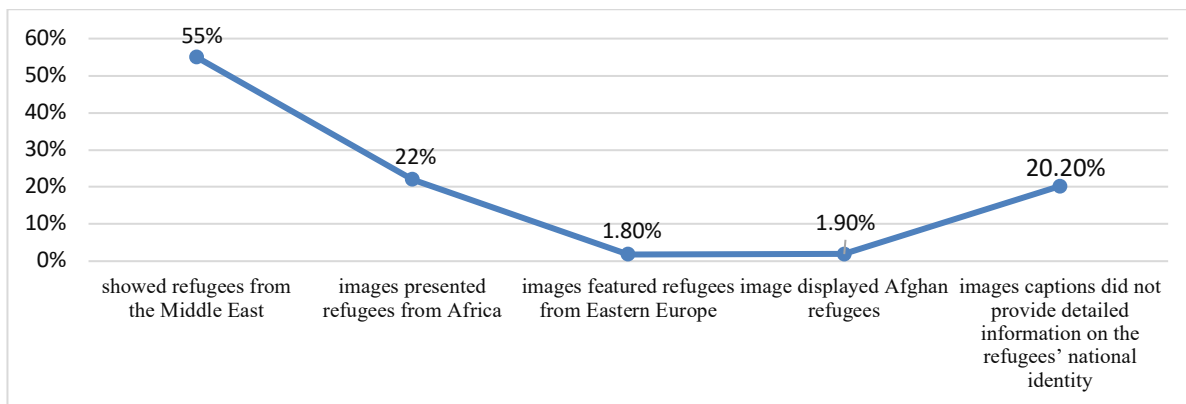

Fig. 3: images about refugees in Der Spiegel.

Source: [23].

The present research seeks to address the problem by raising the following questions:

1. What is the balance of global legal articles in dealing with refugees?

2. How did international diplomacy, through its statements, deal with humanitarian asylum and refugees from different countries of the world?

3. How did the international media present the image of refugees?

2.5 Refugees Globally

According to the UN Refugee Agency's latest report, the global number of forcibly displaced persons, including refugees, has doubled since 2010. (UNHCR). Syria has displaced more people than any other country. Turkey is at the top of the list of countries accepting refugees. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced individuals in the globe at the end of 2020, with more than a quarter of them being refugees. This figure has more than doubled since 2010, and it is presently the highest it has ever been. That's despite the pandemic's impact, which cut the expected number of displaced persons by 1.5 million, according to Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, in the UNHCR Global Trends Forced Displacement report.
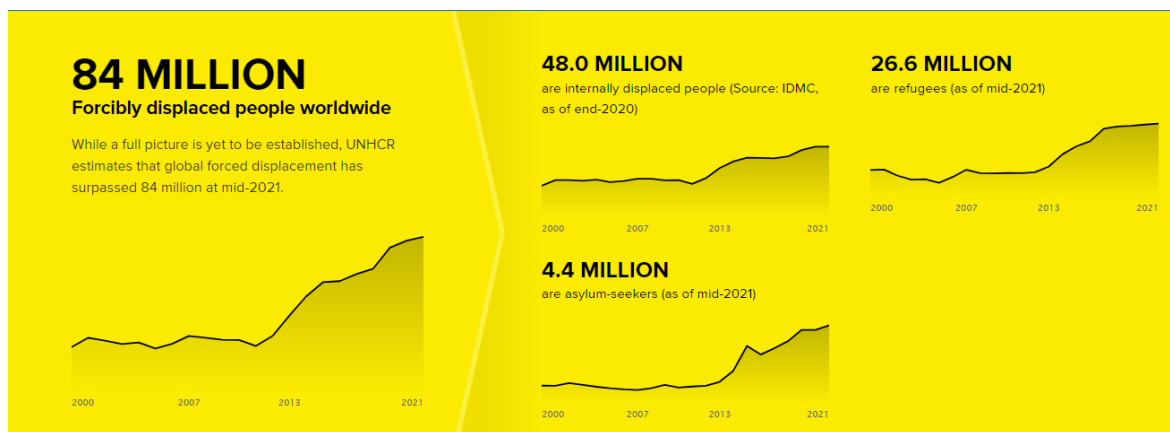

Fig 4: The number of forcibly displaced individuals in the globe at mid-2021

Image source: UNHCR

Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar account for 68 percent of all refugees relocated abroad.
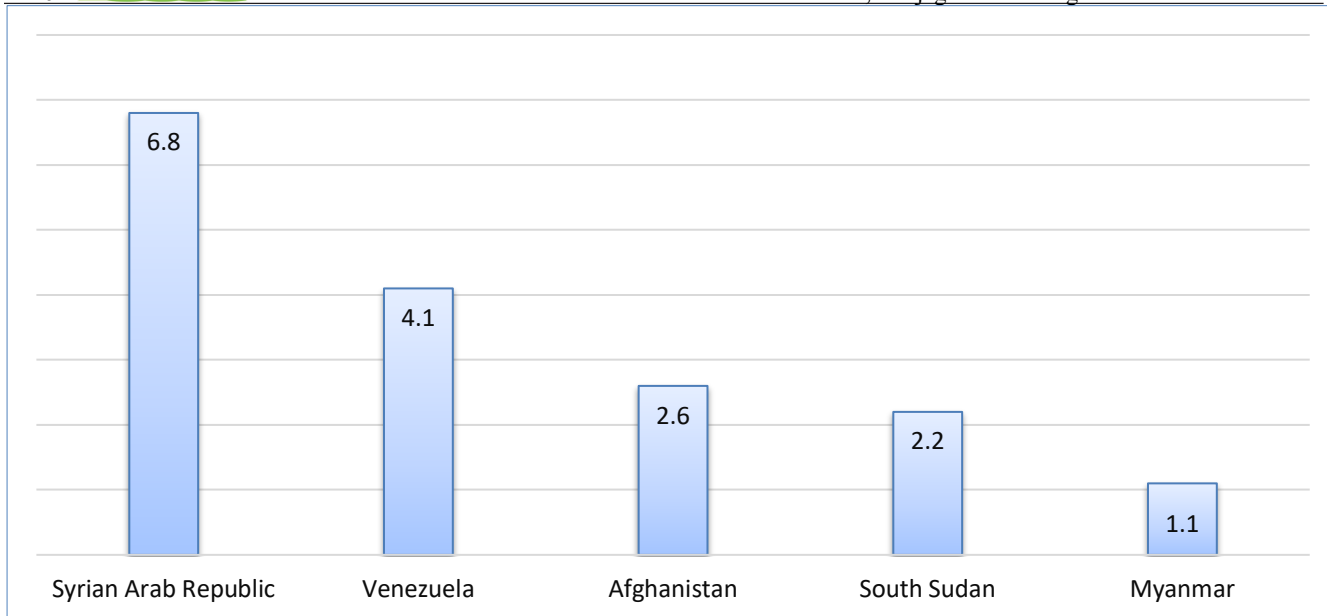
Fig. 5. The countries displaced people are fleeing from in the greatest numbers in Million.

Source: the researchers depending on the statistics of UNHCR 2021[24]

Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees, with 3.7 million people. Colombia is second with more than 1.7 million, including Venezuelans displaced abroad (as of mid-2021).
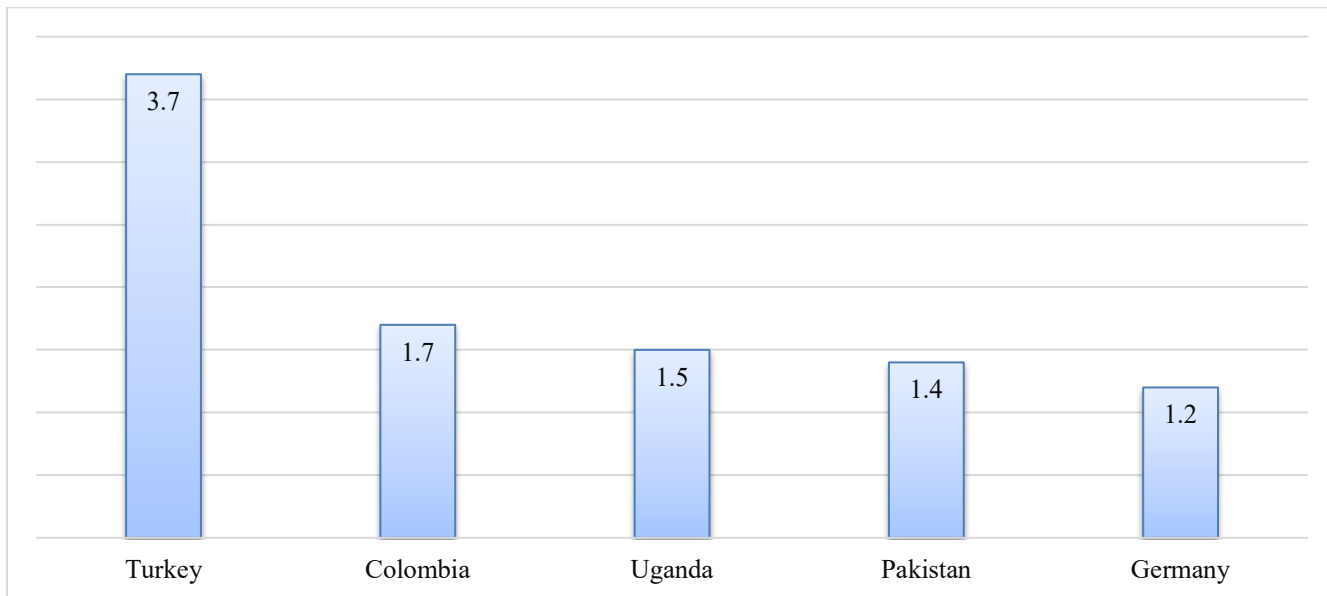

Fig 6. The top countries received displaced people (numbers in Million).

Source: the researchers depending on the statistics of UNHCR 2021[24]

Children under the age of 18 account for 35 million (42%) of the 82.4 million forcibly displaced persons (end-2020). As a result, one million children have been born as refugees. During the first half of 2021, 126,700 refugees returned to their home countries, while 16,300 were relocated (with or without UNHCR help). 85 percent of the world's refugees and Venezuelans moved abroad are housed in developing countries. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) grant asylum to 27% of the world's population. In mid-2021, data on 4.3 million stateless people living in 93 countries was released. It is estimated that the genuine worldwide figure is much higher. 73% of refugees and Venezuelans who were displaced abroad lived in nations close to their home countries[25].

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (UNHCR), approximately 2.6 million people from

Afghanistan had to flee their country, with refugees asking for asylum in 70 countries all over the world. Those fleeing from Afghanistan comprise one of the biggest groups of asylum seekers in Sweden. In 2015, Afghans filed 41.564 asylum applications to the Swedish Migration Board, while in 2016 they filed 2.969 8 such applications, in both cases taking the second position in the rating of the countries of origin of asylum seekers in Sweden[26].

The Ukrainian migration crisis unfolds with limited concern in European countries. This is not anything as compared to the hysteria generated only some months in the past whilst some thousand Iraqi and Afghan refugees pushed by Belarus attempted to go into the European Union (EU) via Poland and Lithuania between September and November 2021, to be deemed a "hybrid threat," i.e., an act of struggle fare, to the factor of promoting the development of a fence alongside the Poland=Belarus border.

3. Methodologies

3.1 The method

The article adopts the deductive approach founded by the French "France Bacon", and the deductive approach is defined as a study of a problem entirely based on axioms, theories or general knowledge, and then moving to the particulars, through conclusions, that is, it is a study that begins with the general and then moves to the particular, begins with the introduction stage in which the theory or general axiom is defined, and in which the researcher presents real and realistic issues that are not tainted by error. Then the stage of defining the particles: in which the researcher sets the particles based on the rule. Finally, the hypotheses and results, the researcher proves their quality or not, and through the numbers that are reached through the study samples, or observation and experiment[27].

3.2 Data collection method

The approach in this article is based on legal and ethical concepts and postulates, as well as relative applied cases. The researchers adopted four steps to achieve the objective of the article, according to the deductive approach; Introduction as a cognitive input to the article, then presenting the information by dividing the whole into parts and axes based on analytical and survey studies and research, then working to elicit the results and a summary.

4.The Results and Discussion

4.1 The international legal articles and refugees.

After hundreds of years of disputes and violations, the countries of the world drafted the 1951 Refugee Convention, and its articles stipulate that every individual has the right to life, liberty and security of person, and that no person may be subjected to torture, and that every individual has the right to leave his country and return to it, and every individual has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries to escape persecution. Just as the Convention provided refugees with rights of movement; starting a family, work, and education; access to the courts; social care and health care; It gave him responsibilities towards the country in which he sought refuge.

The literature review of the article explained that Article 26 of the 1951 Convention obligates state parties to grant refugees legally residing in their territories the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely within those territories on the same basis as foreigners in general. This means that states parties may not impose restrictions that apply only to refugees but must respect the principle of non-discrimination. International human rights law also guarantees the right to choose the place of residence and freedom of movement for persons lawfully present in the territory (Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights). In practice, however, governments often resort to establishing refugee camps far from cities, for reasons of public order or security, or to avoid competition between refugees and citizens.

In the early 1990s the USA faced its own boat people crisis as a State of final resettlement, and not as a State of 'first asylum' as in the aforesaid Indochinese boat people episode. It should be noted that the US Government had taken the lead in persuading Southeast Asian States to temporarily shelter the Indochinese boat people as South Vietnam had allied with the USA to fight North Vietnam during the Vietnam War. Article 33 of the principles of the Refugee Convention stipulates that a person who has established refugee status may not be expelled to a territory where his life and freedom would be threatened for a Convention reason[6]. Under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees - Article 31: It is prohibited to return a refugee to a country or territory where his life or freedom would be threatened because of his race or religion, or because of his political ideas.

Hirsi Jamaa and Others v Italy, decided on 23 February 2012 by the Grand Chamber of the ECtHR, involves applications by 11 Somali nationals and 13 Eritrean nationals who were part of a group of approximately 200 individuals leaving Libya

in 2009 aboard three vessels bound for the Italian coast that was intercepted, taken on board, and forced back to Libya by Italian government ships pursuant to bilateral agreements between Italy and Libya to combat clandestine immigration. The Grand Chamber ruled that under inter-national law and the Italian Navigation Code a vessel sailing on the high seas is subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of the flag it is flying. In the instant case, the impugned events took place entirely on-board ships of the Italian armed forces, the crews of which were composed exclusively of Italian military personnel. During the period between boarding the ships by the Italian armed forces and being handed over to the Libyan authorities, the applicants were under the continuous and exclusive de jure and de facto control of the Italian authorities. Speculation as to the nature and purpose of the intervention of the Italian ships on the high seas would not lead to any other conclusion. Therefore, the Grand Chamber held that the events giving rise to the alleged violations fall within Italy's 'jurisdiction' within the meaning of Article 1 of the ECHR[28].

The Syrian and Iraqi asylum has revealed behavior that is contrary to the provisions of international law by some European countries. There have been great neglect cases, in which Iraqi and Syrian refugees fleeing wars and assassinations left dying on the borders and at sea because of not receiving them or facilitating their entry to those countries.

4. 2 The international diplomacy and refugees.

Diplomatic practices stem from legal foundations and international agreements, and according to the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights, all human rights are derived from the inherent dignity and value of the human person, and that the human being is the main subject of human rights and fundamental freedoms [6]. However, this does not mean leaving things unchecked for those who take advantage of refugee situations or making them a cover for their own ends. In April 2015, when more than 800 migrants capsized and died off the coast of Libya, the international community was forced to show resolve, pointing the finger at smugglers that Libya could not deter due to Libya's apparent lack of capacity to make effective efforts control of its territory, especially given its weak security services, so the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 2240 (2015) on October 9, 2015, allowing member states to intercept and seize ships at sea off the Libyan coast suspected of smuggling and seizing migrants. European diplomacy has thus moved to the second stage of the CSDP process[2].

As a result, the Ukrainian migration crisis reveals limited anxiety in European countries compared to the hysteria that arose in 2021 when about a thousand Iraqi and Afghan refugees pushed by Belarus tried to go to the European Union (EU) via Poland and Lithuania between September and November 2021, to be considered a "hybrid threat", The European Union worked to reinforce the fence along the border between Poland and Belarus.

Ironically, it's Poland, a rustic maximum staunchly against any form of openness closer to non-EU refugees, that has emerged because the champion for receiving Ukrainians displaced with the aid of using the struggle fare, mentioning that it is prepared to receive "as many Ukrainians as will arrive at our borders". Meanwhile, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen declared that "all the ones fleeing Putin's bombs might be welcomed with open arms. The struggle in Ukraine is European, and harmony with Ukrainian refugees is visible as a part of a unanimous stand in opposition to Russia. This could be because of the following: Ukrainian residents revel in visa-free access into the EU since 2017, in which they could continue to be for ninety days on easy presentation in their passport; Ukrainians are ethnically Slav Orthodox Christians. As such they could combine in without problems in international locations like Poland; shared borders and Ukrainian refugees haven't any opportunity however 4 EU international locations (Poland, Slovakia, Romania, and Hungary). Although it has generally gone unrecognized in France, the understanding endorsed on December 3, 2020, between the European Union (EU) and the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) is a significant change in the established relations between the EU and nations in the Global South. The EU laid out an improvement help strategy as soon as the Treaty of Rome in 1957, consented to the primary collaboration arrangement in 1963, and these days are regularly the biggest contributor to these countries[29].

4.3 The international media and refugees.

The results of the article showed that the European press transmitted misleading information in dealing with the refugee issue, and the content of those newspapers included pessimistic expressions and inhuman and racist formulations in their dealings with refugees, especially the French and Hungarian press. The analysis of some German newspapers also showed contradictory characteristics in the refugees, portraying them as racial and weak ones. The results obtained from Lakoff & Johnson conceptual metaphor theory indicate that host countries use significantly more metaphors than non-host countries regardless of the fact that the non-host countries' corpus is larger[30]. Both corpora use predominantly water metaphors to describe Syrian refugees. This category of metaphors represents Syrian refugees as an unwelcome disaster as well as detaches any human aspect that Syrian refugees have. This renders them indistinguishable and dehumanised entities.

According to Gabrielatos & Baker, emotionally charged metaphors, such as 'flood', 'hail' and 'pour', are typically complemented by emphasising the burden (including economic and social dilemmas) that is being inflicted by the refugees

on the host countries[31]. This is present throughout both corpora whereby metaphors are complemented by the economic and social issue refugees are causing, such as 'it estimates that the war and resulting wave of refugees into Lebanon will cut real gross domestic product (GDP) growth', 'Ankara struggles to accommodate the tide of Syrian refugees still entering Turkey' and 'neighboring Lebanon and Jordan are both struggling to cope with the flood of refugees. This utilisation of water metaphors in representing Syrian refugees 'give[s] rise to negative semantic prosodies related to the alleged inordinate number, and perceived attendant threat, of refugees'[31].

The findings of Zhang & Hellmueller study illustrated that in the two news sources, a large amount of news photographs depicted the refugees from Syria and Iraq. This is reasonable because most refugees are from those war-torn countries[23]. In addition, the two news sources depicted refugees from the other parts of the world, such as Kosovo, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Libya, and Eritrea. The news photographs combined with captions provided viewers with comprehensive information about those refugees' identities. Also, the study empirically analyzed the urgent global issue of the European refugee crisis, as visually covered in CNN International and Der Spiegel. Through the analysis of the stylistic as well as the denotative level of visual frames, this study linked the findings of framing analysis to the connotative meaning of visual framing: several key elements of the global journalism practice. The study also discussed the visual frames of two news sources in the lens of ideological attachment. Reporting on a cross-border crisis, the visual coverage of the CNN International demonstrated the evidence of global journalism through its humanized storytelling of distant suffering. CNN International's coverage also presented a plethora of news actors with diverse nationalities and therefore integrated an important building block of global journalism into its news coverage: complex relations of different powers and identities.

Moreover, Rodriguez & Dimitrova visual framing model was empirically applied to this study[32]. The study made several rhetorical arguments about the evidence of global journalism based on the visual framing analysis of the European refugee crisis. While this study assessed only the visual frames from a media content perspective, it would also be relevant to consider how those photographs are perceived by the public and in what context those pictures can contribute to a more cosmopolitan perspective in the public. In other words, in what contexts can the type of pictures serve as educational tools to get people to think and maybe change their perceptions of and attitudes toward refugee issues? Future research on global journalism practice should develop more sophisticated measurements of several key indicators: complex relations and reader engagement in the visual coverage of global issues. In this way, the notion of global journalism can provide a solid framework for journalism studies to contribute to the reporting of distant sufferings and humanitarian issues.

The overall outcomes of the research indicate that statistical differences between the metaphors used by the host and non-host countries occur because host countries use the metaphor 'influx' and 'enter' significantly more than non-host countries, which use a considerable variety of metaphors, such as 'flood', 'stream', 'swell', 'spill', 'trickle', 'outflow', 'enter' and 'burden', to describe the same phenomenon. Furthermore, host countries use the 'burden' metaphor more than non-host countries to negatively depict Syrian refugees undesirably as a problem that is affecting the economy, environment and society of the host communities[22].

5. The Conclusion

International refugee protection law provides good and comprehensive coverage of everything related to refugees' affairs and situations, but international practice is not without contradictions in this, due to the fear of those countries of social reactions, or their fear of intellectual and economic repercussions that refugees may cause, especially refugees fleeing from wars. Accordingly, the diplomatic behavior of countries towards refugees differed, and he was mostly cautious, and diplomacy wore the political dress even in his public statements, as it emphasizes international law, but it justifies not responding to many cases of humanitarian asylum, especially refugees fleeing from security threats. And the worst of it, is the image of refugees in the international press, especially the European press, towards Arab refugees, as it portrayed them as a threat to the security and economy of countries, while treatment was different with Ukrainian refugees fleeing the Russian war on their country.

6. The Acknowledgement

7. Limitations

The study adopted theoretical reading to some experiences that were addressed by recent studies about asylum and collected data from these references in March 2022. Moreover, the results might not be generalized to all countries or along the time.

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