



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

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Agenda item 4

Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

### **Written statement\* submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[02 February 2020]

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\* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.



## **Terrorism in the form of Asylum**

Amnesty International in the Global Refugee Crisis report stated that "In 2013, for the first time since World War II, the number of those forcibly displaced from their homes exceeded 50 million. Millions more have since been displaced as a result of conflict and crises around the globe."

The former UN High Commissioner for Refugees said that "the institution of asylum is an essential part of democracy and of the protection of human rights. Refugees are not terrorists. Refugees are many times the first victim of terror."

Article 2 of the 1373 of Security Council resolution calls upon all states "to take appropriate measures ... before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not planned, facilitated or participated in the commission of terrorist acts."

Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention emphasized that "this convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity."

Jordanian Abu Qatada and Abu Hamza in Britain, Maryam Qajar-Azodanlu and Saeed Aref in France, Haroon Munis in Australia, Salah Abdul Salam in Belgium, "Khaled al-Barouei", "Yasin Attar" and "Mahvash Sepehri" in Germany, "Mohammad Reza Kolahi" in the Netherlands, are examples of abuse of asylum.

The Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism believe that granting refugee status to the terrorists is a violation of international laws and against interests of the human beings and warn as long as the terrorist offender does not regret his actions, granting asylum would not be humane, but provide the opportunity for continuation of terrorism and crime against humanity.

Therefore, we request the government of Albania to reconsider granting refugee status to MEK terrorist group and pay attention to the demands of those affected by this terrorist cult for access to truth and justice by bringing them to justice.

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