Asylum Seekers'

Fundamental Human Rights

Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of human Rights states that

'No one shall be held in slavery or servitude….'

Are you an asylum seeker waiting for a decision from your host country, are you a legislator, human rights defender, a refugee, or a person who has been granted asylum.....

This booklet introduces you to the internationally proclaimed human rights and demonstrates the frightening predicament asylum seekers experience, and the rights they are entitled to.

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Whistle Blowing

I'm anxiously waiting for an impending transfer from this asylum Camp where I have been staying for over three months since arrival. It's a dull, cold morning and a stench of airplane fuel has engulfed our shared compartment, someone is inhaling these narcotic fuels.

Adjacent to our shared double-decker bed, a refugee of Sudanese origin is coughing relentlessly, spiting phlegm into a small bucket. A roommate is bitter with him and has now threatened to report this to the authorities, but what would the authorities do to people they think have no option but to endure living similar to animals! Nothing. And that's what happens, the reporting falls on deaf ears. A week ago, as I battled depression, I thought of how I could communicate to the world about these killer asylums, and on the wall beside my bed, using a nail picked up days ago from the Camp's backyard, I inscribed the words below:

- **Asylum** is for people who have fled war.
- **Asylum** is for people who can endure servitude.
- **Asylum** is for people who have braved seas and long walks in jungles to come to the West to work in unskilled labor.
- **Asylum** is not for human rights defenders who have fled brutal torture, death or persecution.

'Human Rights Defenders' and other categories of **'Professionals'** escaping death are strongly advised not to come into asylum if they cannot endure systemic, modern-day, slavery conditions. Unless the abuses and the inhumanity embedded within the procedural are explicitly acknowledged, and addressed, and a solution such as categorizing asylum is adopted by the UN, please take refuge in a neighboring country where you can afford accommodation and don't rule out relocating to a different rural remote part of your country before fleeing if you deem it safe.

Asylum seekers would like to escape the dehumanizing situation we live in. Kindly visit our website to learn more about our work and contact us to donate to save asylum seekers from the **Asylum Suicide Syndrome**.

https://asylumseekerdefenders.org/

For the first time in history, we have named a collection of symptoms that come with the dehumanizing procedural, and the long exploitative duration stayed in asylum as the **'Asylum Suicide Syndrome.'** This ailment eventually drives asylum seekers into depression and if not treated, patients succumb to **suicide.** We call on to the **World Health Organization** to endorse this as a common suicidal disorder in asylum seekers communities and to call on to countries to practice humanity by introducing formal mental health centered treatment and emergency HIV monitored therapy to victims in asylum before they commit suicide.

Introduction

Worldwide, anti-immigration sentiment is on the rise, and each day asylum seekers battle against racial inequity in asylum. With the heightening far-right activism, everyday the line between suicide (due to depression and oppression) and life becomes thinner, asylum seekers walk this line everyday.

Deeply traumatized by the asylum procedural and commotion in the compacted shared asylum accommodation,

at least one in every four asylum seekers take narcotics or use injectable drugs.

The **Global Asylum Seeker Human Rights Defenders Committee (GASHDC)** is a frontline marginalized people's social justice movement working at the local, regional, and international levels to address asylum embedded human rights abuses, monitor and inspect asylum third-party country destinations and amplify the voices of human rights defenders in asylum as we strive to bring to an end the inhuman degradation faced by asylum seekers. GASHDC will persevere in this struggle for humanity to stop the inhuman and degrading treatment encountered no matter how long it takes. However, our criticism towards asylum hosting countries on such prevailing human rights abuses seems to be impacting on our likelihood to secure financial support from

donors in countries politically dominated by anti-immigration sentiment. We are underfunded and work in an extreme situation as best we can. Nevertheless, we remain optimistic that at one time this kind of inhumanity will be abolished, and these kinds of asylums will end similar to the ending of the horrendous18th and 19th century insane and disabled peoples' asylums.

GASHDC is steered by a group of human rights defenders in exile**.** Human rights defenders (HRDs) are persons who individually or in association with others act to promote or protect human rights peacefully. **It has been 25 years since the adoption in 1998 of the UN Declaration on human rights defenders.** The Declaration has reaffirmed that we all have the right to defend human rights. It is also a

landmark document that sets out the rights and responsibilities of States, human rights defenders, and all actors in society **in ensuring a safe environment where human rights defenders are recognized, valued, and encouraged to work for the promotion and protection of human rights.**

The United Nations Human Rights Commission first established the mandate on the situation of human rights defenders in 2000. This mandate was created to promote the effective implementation of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders in cooperation and dialogue with governments and other actors. The mandate is used to study developments and challenges on the right to promote and protect human rights and recommend effective strategies to better protect defenders and to integrate a

gender perspective. The mandate was most recently renewed by the Human Rights Council in 2020 with decision 43/115 and resolution 43/16.

Despite the UN Declaration's influence, countries have not implemented it completely or effectively and over the last 25 years, laws have evolved, and new challenges have also emerged, reshaping the threats and obstacles faced by human rights defenders and the exercise of the right to defend human rights. However, a fresh Declaration aka 'Declaration+25' intended to serve as a fresh call to action was recently launched by civil society organizations on 19 June 2024, encouraging everyone including governments, global and regional organizations, and all of us to work together to keep the **UN Declaration on human rights defenders (and the**

Declaration+25) a powerful, up-to-date, and effective tool for protecting and supporting the right to defend rights.

The 30 rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights include among others the right to freedom of expression.

Brutal Asylums

There has been a steady increase in the number of countries at war resulting in the generation of a massive flow of people seeking protection elsewhere. As new conflicts continue to erupt, and old conflicts grow, the world's willingness to support those affected is being overstretched to a breaking point. Asylum is a fundamental right and an international obligation for countries, as recognized in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees. Countries have a responsibility

to welcome asylum seekers in a dignified manner, ensuring that they are treated fairly, and their cases are examined following UN certified standards. Procedures must be fair, effective and impervious to abuse. Nevertheless, low and middle-income countries are hosting three-quarters of the world's refugees and other people in need of international protection.

Asylum is now a global phenomenon that needs to directly address the human rights of people associated.

Many people in asylum come from worldwide minority backgrounds and hence many of them lack human rights knowledge and descriptive information on asylum. Others come from a variety of professions that include human rights professionals, teachers, lawyers, x-frontliners, writers, security and technology specialists, Journalists, community leaders, minorities such as sexworkers, waste pickers and aboriginals etc. Everyone in his or her professional capacity needs corresponding and appropriate support to socially and economically integrate into the hosting society. Asylum seekers arrive in the safety countries overwhelmed with emotional experiences of torture. Their faces are still engulfed in fear, anger, insecurity and sadness. Despite being engulfed by such hysterical emotional experiences, it is

critically alarming that asylum settings do not provide **reliable programmatic** trauma management. The long case-processing duration experienced, unusual deaths that go uninvestigated (https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2022/jun/25/asylum-seekers-deaths-home-office-housing-data), sexual exploitation with promises of work and residence authorization, widespread discrimination in social services, restricted freedom of movement, traumatizing shared accommodation, stigma, sexual minority bullying and racial inequity during and before integration have all been associated with psychological disorders, suicide, and suicide attempts, and in developed countries where this is rampant, States have kept silent, justifying how asylum has lost values, purpose and trend.

The **Global Asylum Seeker Human Rights Defenders Committee (GASHDC)** works at

the frontline of social change to free asylum seekers and refugees from the most unethical and ruthless silent human rights abuses occurring behind asylum camp walls to provoke humanity. GASHDC exposes sensational actions that have trodden upon the rights and dignity of people in asylum, in order to amplify their voices to restore the initial asylum protection values and to ensure that asylum seekers have the power to influence the decisions affecting their lives.

In giant developed western countries, asylum is now being used as a political tool to gain civic support, turning asylum seekers into victims of racial, harsh, politically influenced circumstances.

There are several evident cases in which presidents and prime ministers fueled by right-wing populism have succeeded in returning to these high authority seats following their strong civic criticism of asylum. Across the continent, far-right movements are growing in influence. In Italy, the US, and Finland, they have recently entered government, and are polling strongly in Germany, Spain and France.

In Europe, **Right-wing populism** is a term often used to describe groups, politicians, and political parties generally known for their opposition to **immigration**. Credible sources of information assert how Right-wing populists may support expanding the welfare state, but only for those they deem fit to receive it; this racial inequity concept has been referred to as "welfare chauvinism". Since the Great Recession (the

period of market decline in economies around the world that occurred from late 2007 to mid-2009), European right-wing populist movements such as the Brothers of Italy and the League in Italy, the National Rally (formerly the *National Front*) in France, the Party for Freedom and the Forum for Democracy in the Netherlands, National Alliance in Latvia, the Conservative People's Party of Estonia, the Finns Party, the Sweden Democrats, Danish People's Party, Vox in Spain, Chega in Portugal, the Freedom Party of Austria, Fidesz in Hungary, Law and Justice in Poland, the UK Independence Party, the Alternative for Germany, the Freedom and Direct Democracy in the Czech Republic, Greek Solution, Alliance for the Union of Romanians, Revival in Bulgaria, the Swiss People's Party and Reform UK (formerly the Brexit Party) began to grow in

popularity, in large part due to increasing opposition to immigration from the Middle East and Africa, rising euroscepticism and discontent with the economic policies of the European union.

In the United States, Right-wing populism has remained the dominant political force in the Republican Party since the 2010s, and asylum seekers and other immigrants will now face a new wave of a barbaric political era as Far-Right global leaders demonstrate unity at the US President elect Trump's inauguration. Shortly after, the President launched a sweeping immigration crackdown, **issuing a broad ban on asylum**, and signed a flurry of executive actions and orders, including ones that sought to end birthright citizenship, halt refugee admissions, and end diversity, equity and inclusion programs within the federal

government. Other Western countries will soon adopt the Trump practices, further fueling authoritarianism and racism, and asylum will soon be hurriedly and silently rendered null and void behind closed doors.

Arguably, asylum seekers who face the blunt of racism are usually scared of approaching law and justice institutions to report the abuses. Many think it could impact their asylum application, and with systemic racism in place, no one will dare confront the abusers. This situation leaves racism flourishing, with those purportedly fighting it, keeping the fight on paper and not in action. Although the EU now explicitly acknowledges the existence of structural, institutional, and historical dimensions of racism in Europe, and the need to address

them through wide-ranging policies, the EU's '*anti-racism action plan*' meaningful participation is still extremely weak, and many plans against racism in the past have remained on paper. Racism against Black people has reached new heights in the European Union with reports of racial harassment and discrimination highest in Austria and Germany, according to an EU report.

'These findings are neither entirely new nor completely surprising but have rarely been determined as precisely as in the report of the National Discrimination and Racism Monitor (NaRiDa) by the German Center for Integration and Migration Research (DeZIM) which was presented in Berlin on November 7', writes the German news agency DW.

Nonetheless, forty-six of the one hundred and twelve asylum seekers we talked to, admitted to having encountered discriminative behavior at a hospital or at a health management facility. In order to avoid this and fulfil the potential of action plans to improve the lives of people affected by racism, there must be strong processes in place to ensure that plans are implemented, with clear and measurable targets, and that progress is monitored. It should also be noted that EU asylum procedural manages, handles, or processes the majority of asylum seekers applications as applications from remnants who have been smuggled into EU countries for a better economy, and while asylum seekers in underdeveloped countries have been detained without trial and trail, others have been handed over back to the

countries from which they fled, putting their lives into deathly circumstances.

To facilitate acceleration of the flow of asylum applications, GASHDC calls for the adoption of a human-centric approach to alleviate the sufferings of asylum seekers by classifying 'Asylum' similar to how 'Visas' are classified in western countries. It is fitting that Asylum be accorded with similar classification to expedite the process and reduce the suffering of people, and to enact a fast-track asylum procedural for human rights defenders who have survived brutal torture and imprisonment in their respective countries.

Nevertheless, GASHDC diplomatically brokers the safe return of asylum seekers to countries of origin and monitors and

supervises their safety and peaceful stay following their return.

We address asylum from a real perspective, exposing what precisely happens in asylum. Inhumanity, perseverance, survival from suicide… are the order of the day

ARTICLE 5 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that **'No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.'**

‘As they wander for protection, asylum seekers are met with racism, the abusive challenges of the asylum bureaucratic systems, and the manipulation of asylum into colonial similar servitude.’ *(Servitude is the state of being under the extreme control of someone else, having no freedom of movement, and being completely subject to someone more powerful and work that amounts to slavery).*

Similar to the 18th and 19th century mental and disabled people's asylums where patients were kept under the most horrendous conditions; lack of hygiene, overcrowding and mental abuse of patients, asylums packed with 3,700 people but built for 100 times fewer people, people in the current immigration asylums experience similar inhuman living conditions. Asylum seekers are reduced to living similar to animals, watching others in sexual encounters in compacted shared rooms,

unhealthy coughing and spiting in rooms, contagious flu, women defecating in small buckets in shared rooms to avoid direct contact with toilets highly infested with urinary tract infections, rampant use of uncertified abortion pills and methods, lack of critical timely monitored HIV therapy and frequent commotion at night causing insomnia, restricted movement, tiresome work in warehouses, factories, and on farms that does not commensurate payment, and worldwide, every year, as they live in a contemporary form of servitude, a substantial number of asylum seekers commit suicide without any investigations. All these circumstances have been associated with psychological disorders, suicides, and suicide attempts, and in the so-called safe, civilized and developed countries where this is rampant, States have kept

silent, justifying the manipulation of asylum into colonial-similar servitude. Worldwide, often held in limbo (not knowing what fate awaits them), and sharing rooms with people of different characters, backgrounds, reasoning capacity and understanding, asylum seekers (male and female) are taking narcotic drugs like cocaine, marijuana, airplane fuel spirits and wines to kill-off the traumatizing inhuman conditions in which they live.

Testimonies indicate how asylum procedural and social workers stationed in the hosting countries' foreigners' offices and job centers systematically and silently abuse asylum seekers who have been granted refugee status and who due to ailments are not in employment to earn the hosting country taxes. Some asylum seekers have endured brutal encounters and are living with

ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorders and need time to heal, but nevertheless the circumstances in which they live as refugees make it difficult to accelerate healing, a reason why many asylum seekers and refugees are taking varieties of narcotics, resulting in increased knives, vehicle, and shooting rampages.

There is also a possibility that displaced people belonging to a 'majority' in their country of origin may end up in a minority-like situation in asylum, and although these will not suffer from the debilitating effects of past discrimination, they may now be at risk of exclusion and marginalization in the horrendous shared asylum accommodation. Nevertheless, in many countries, even if granted asylum, asylum seekers are severely restricted to places of stay and movement. The exploitative asylum immigration

structures masked as a country's "Specific immigration and asylum laws" in these asylum hosting countries contradict the UN internationally proclaimed human rights and have been long due to be addressed.

The enslavement of human beings occupies a painful and tragic space in world history, denying a person freedom, autonomy, and life represents the worst kind of abuse of human rights.

Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that;

‘No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms’.

Externalisation & Work

The already overwhelming abuse of the human rights of asylum seekers will even be grave as EU Countries engage an exclusion and externalization approach towards asylum seekers. Although the UK's Rwanda immigration Bill is still in limbo, other western countries have already confirmed plans to transfer people seeking for asylum to third-party countries whilst their applications are being considered. In February 2024, Italy finalized a deal with

Albania to transfer up to 36,000 asylum seekers to centres in Albania each year, detaining asylum seekers outside of EU borders whilst their applications were being processed. This approach is in the context of the increasing externalization of European border management measures which has increased in recent years. Asylum seekers relocated to asylum 'third party countries will endure stringent injustices and silent physical and emotional human rights abuses, and many more young women asylum seekers could resort to engaging into unsafe sexual encounters for money due to poverty upheavals in such underdeveloped undemocratic poor countries. Generally, asylum seekers should, under local and international laws, be provided with safe spaces, good food, appropriate accommodation, health services in the

utmost care, education, accelerated case processing, fair hearings and the right to work.

A big number of countries will now allow asylum seekers to work, but with a limitation to a particular workplace in countries like Germany. In the US, the Asylum Seeker Work Authorization Act (ASWAA) is a bi-partisan bill in the House that would remove the 180-day waiting period to be allowed into work. Asylum seekers can formally switch from asylum seeker status to skilled worker in Germany and if you were employed in Sweden during your time as an asylum seeker, you are allowed to apply for a work permit even if your asylum application was refused.

As she gave the sermon at the Trump inaugural prayer service at the National

Cathedral in Washington, Bishop Mariann Edgar Budde of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington made a plea for immigrants to President elect Trump, "The people who pick our crops and clean our office buildings, who labor in poultry farms and meat-packing plants, who wash the dishes after we eat in restaurants and work the night shifts in hospitals, they ... may not be citizens or have the proper documentation, but the vast majority of immigrants are not criminals, they pay taxes and are good neighbors."

In December 2024, the Greek government announced it would issue around 90,000 work Visas for **non-EU workers** to fill labor shortages in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, and the health-sector care services, but Greek employers stressed this was too far from enough to cover vacancies estimated to have hit high to 300,000.

It is now evident that asylum seekers are a labour source for many of the western countries, providing as an engine powering the western world's unskilled work economy and contributing to a significant percentage of taxes in these giant States.

However, worldwide, asylum seekers are struggling with low wages, gender-based violence in the workplace, unequal pay, discrimination, exploitation, inappropriate taxi returns that do not commensurate with tax statements and a lack of transparency in the workplace.

The Global Asylum Seeker Human Rights Defenders Committee (GASHDC) strives to promote equal opportunities and economic inclusion for asylum seekers, and ensures that asylum seekers have the information, right, and power to drive change by building

asylum seekers resilience at work to confront racial inequity and servitude as we confront a system that seeks to embrace a modern-day colonial servitude under the facade of asylum. If not monitored, asylum could turn into a trade for labor in developed countries experiencing ageing populations.

GASHDC works to build an early mitigatory strategy to impede the global manipulation of asylum into colonial similar servitude, promote asylum seekers freedom of expression, and confront racial authoritarianism and injustices.

Contrary to the 1951 Geneva Convention that prohibits the returning of an asylum seeker to a country where their safety and freedom cannot be ensured, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the US and UK finalized laws allowing other undemocratic countries to host asylum seekers on their behalf whilst their applications are being determined, which demonstrates the curtailing of international protection standards.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that human rights are universal – to be enjoyed by all people, no matter who they are or where they live.

Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. The Universal Declaration includes civil and political rights, like the right to life, liberty, free speech and privacy.

On the next page we take you through articles of the internationally proclaimed human rights all of which you, me and asylum seekers are entitled to;

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent,

trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed

than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or

religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for

himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment,

sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality

and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or

artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the

rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Our sincere gratitude goes to the organizations below for their support towards the production of this work.

Dehumanizing Facts

Did you know; Dutch municipalities have supported people with severe disabilities to access sexual assistance services, rooted in the belief that intimacy and affection are human rights, and that intimacy, affection, and sexual expression are important parts of human well-being.

The goal is not simply sex, but reducing loneliness, stress, improving self-esteem, and helping people maintain a sense of dignity and human connection. In Asylum settings, traumatizing shared accommodation and the lack of resources to be able to afford privacy for sexual pleasure during the traumatizing lengthy procedure justify how people in asylum dwell similarly to animals.

In giant western countries, asylum is now being used as a political tool to gain civic support, turning asylum seekers into victims of racial, harsh, politically influenced circumstances. The long case-processing duration experienced, unusual deaths that go uninvestigated, sexual exploitation with promises of work and residence authorization, widespread discrimination in social services, traumatizing shared accommodation, have all been associated with psychological disorders, suicide, and suicide attempts, and in developed countries where this is rampant, States have kept silent, justifying how asylum has lost values, purpose and trend.

Support our work to end inhumanity and inequity in asylum
https://asylumseekerdefenders.org/