

**Subject of the thesis:** The international-legal status of refugees.

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**Relevance of the research issue:** The problems of the refugees and their legal status are related to the fact, that migration that had not been properly regulated can not only have a negative impact on the internal political and economic situation in the country leading to unpredictable social consequences, but also able to cause serious complications in interstate relations, constitute a threat to the national security of any country. Judicial practice highlights many problems associated with the legal protection of refugees. There are unresolved problems concerning granting the status of certain categories of refugees, including women, children, sexual minorities.

**The purpose** of the work is analyzing the key issues of refugee status under international and national law in accordance with modern knowledge and ideas about the nature of the problem and identifying the main approaches to solving it.

**Research objectives:**

1. to consider the main approaches to the definition of "refugee" in international law;
2. to give a legal analysis of the international legal instruments of universal and regional character, regulating the legal status of refugees;
3. to analyze the international standard for the protection of the rights of refugees;
4. to consider the scope of the rights and obligations of refugees in accordance with contemporary international law, as well as the mechanism of their guarantee.

**Scientific novelty** of research is reflected in the fact that there is a complex analysis of international legal status of the refugees in this work, taking into account new trends in international law as well as international and judicial practice.

**Structure:** graduate work includes an introduction, two chapters, five paragraphs, a conclusion, a 72-reference bibliography, one application. The total volume is 87 pages.

**Summary:** The definitions of "refugee" given in the international legal documents have much in common in general. However, they are not universal, in particular, do not cover by their content, for example, Palestinian refugees. The Lack of legal interrelation and a common approach to the definition of "refugee" is the cause of the existence of two categories of refugees - "mandate" and "conventional". A tendency has been set to include some other categories of the so-called concept «refugee» on the purpose of giving them the legal status of a refugee, mainly by UNHCR.

Comparative legal analysis of relevant international, regional and national legal instruments showed the advisability of granting refugees single legal status and therefore the need for the development and adoption of a new definition of "refugee."

A refugee is a person who has fallen a victim of persecution on the basis of race, language, citizenship, belonging to a certain social class, political and religious creed, who is out of his native country which citizenship he has, and can not or does not have the will to be protected by that country. As a result of outer aggression, such reasons may lead aggression, occupation, ethnic cleansing, mass disorders taking place in the country where the person belongs, also when he or she not having a definite citizenship and finding himself out of the country he belongs to, can not or does not want to go back there, for the above mentioned reasons. At the same time an essential criterion for the recognition of refugee status should be the fact of crossing the state border of the country of permanent residence.

Today there are a considerable number of universal, regional and bilateral agreements, which regulate the legal status of refugees, fully or partially.

There are some differences between the agreements in the definitions of the concept «refugee» in the capacity and specifics of the given rights, but these agreements do not include all the aspects of the legal status of a refugee, thus there is a need for settlement of auxiliary international legal documents touching upon definite aspects of the legal regulations of the given category of people.

In recent years increasing importance in the legal settlement of the status of refugees, acquire documents of international organizations that are advisory in nature.

In accordance with the international law the legal status of a refugee is strictly assessed, but there are besides some other categories of individuals, going under the influence of the agreement for refugees de-facto, the so called «individuals, needing international protection». At international law level, they have an indefinite legal status, which is basically adjusted by documents advisory in nature. This problem should get a distinct solution.

The existing system of international control mechanisms of supporting the refugees' rights function within the scope of international control organ system, providing the human rights, which is not always effective, carries mainly declarative and formal nature