

SUMMARY

The doctoral dissertation explores the granting of international protection to foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter: RB). Over the course of four chapters, the dissertation aims to prove that the national law of the RB is not fully compliant with the international regulations on granting international protection to foreigners, to which the RB has committed itself. Chapter one serves as an introduction, presenting the international concepts of migration and migrant, as well as the key stages of the establishment and development of international protection as an institution. By focusing on a specific group of migrants, namely those forced to leave their place of habitual residence due to persecution or the risk of serious harm, it becomes possible to understand the necessity of developing universal legal standards in the field of refugee protection, and thus to establish a universal standard for granting international protection to foreigners. The second chapter examines the legal acts related to granting international protection to foreigners in the territory of the RB. It identifies the applicable international agreements when granting international protection to foreigners in the territory of the RB. A detailed analysis is conducted on both universal and regional acts of international law, including documents of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Furthermore, the chapter indicates the relevant acts of national law of the RB related to the implementation of international protection obligations. The third chapter determines the forms of international protection for foreigners established in the international legal acts to which the RB is bound and examines whether the RB has implemented these forms of protection within its legal system. The final chapter analyzes the national law of the RB in relation to the standards outlined in universal legal acts on granting international protection to foreigners. It explores issues such as access to international protection on the territory of the RB, the procedure for granting international protection, and the rights of foreigners during and after the procedure.

The thesis and research questions lead to conclusions regarding the adaptation of the RB's legal system to the provisions of international law on granting international protection to foreigners. RB, bound by international agreements which impose specific obligations regarding the granting of international protection to foreigners, has committed to complying with and introducing into its legal system the standards set out in these acts. However, despite the existence of extensive domestic legislation of the RB on granting international protection to foreigners, there is a lack of legal instruments that enable the practical implementation of international law in this field. This is primarily due to RB's failure to fully comply with all recommendations of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Through this research it has been determined that most provisions of RB's domestic legislation correspond to the standards of granting international protection to foreigners outlined in international agreements to which the RB is a party. However, the issue lies in the practical application of the law. RB's national system lacks the necessary legal instruments that enable the implementation of individual provisions regarding the granting international protection to foreigners, to which the RB is obliged to adhere. Irregularities were identified both in situations that obstruct access to protection in the territory of the RB and in specific matters relating to the application examination procedure for international protection and the minimum standards for accepting foreigners on the RB's territory. Therefore, the conclusions formulated in the dissertation support the assertion that the national law of the RB is not fully compliant with the international regulations on granting international protection to foreigners, to which RB has committed itself.