

# Outside the Country of Nationality or Habitual Residence:

- Movement of persons in “refugee-like” situations from one part of the country of origin to another safer part of the country of origin does not give rise to a claim for refugee status. It is a general requirement that an asylum-seeker who has a nationality must be outside the country of his nationality to claim refugee status, and there are no exceptions to this rule.

# Economic Migrants:

- Refugees are often confused with economic migrants. A foreigner who has left her country of origin solely to improve his economic prospects is not a refugee, as there is no element of persecution compelling departure from the country of origin. An economic migrant normally leaves his country voluntarily to seek a better life. Should he elect to return home, he would continue to receive the protection of his government. The same migrant may be considered to be a refugee only if he is able to prove that he was denied employment in his country of origin on account of his race, religion, nationality, etc., and that it amounted to persecution.

# Mandate Refugees:

- Mandate refugees include all those persons who qualify as refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR. The definition of a mandate refugee has been drawn from the Statute of the UNHCR by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolutions covering a wider group of persons finding themselves in refugee-like situations. Internally displaced persons are such persons of concern to UNHCR.

# Refugees *Sur Place* (Tourists, Travellers and Temporary Residents):

- In many cases, flight from the country of origin to the country of asylum will form an integral part of the refugee's case history. However, actual flight from the country of origin is not a precondition for the grant of refugee status. This category of refugees is referred to as refugees *sur place*. These are persons who have entered the host country for reasons unrelated to questions of well-founded fear of persecution, such as education, medical treatment or tourism. However, subsequent developments render their return to the country of origin problematic.