

Stateless persons in the light of international conventions and national legislation

(comparative study)

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Abstract

The study dealt with the issue of stateless persons on the light of international conventions and national legislations, which highlight a global and serious issue that violates the rules of international law and human rights, which affects about 15 million people in the world and they are among the most vulnerable groups among other categories of individuals.

The international community has recognized the magnitude of this issue and has adopted two treaties in this regard((the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961)) Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, despite these efforts; In order to identify the real causes of this issue, especially with regard to the adequacy of the legislative provisions on Jordanian nationality for protection and the reduction of statelessness, the comparative approach was adopted through comparison with the relevant international conventions and a number of other countries (17) countries.

The study concluded that there are legislative shortcomings with regard to the provisions governing nationality in many countries in comparison, as well as the existence of a number of legal breaks in the relevant conventions. The study recommended legislators to address this

deficiency. The study also reached several recommendations that may contribute to finding constructive solutions to this issue.