

The Legal Approach to the Health Implications of Illegal Migration: Balancing Protection and Deterrence

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Abstract:

Illicit migration stands out as one of the most pressing issues troubling the international community, due to its far-reaching social, economic, security, and particularly health impacts. Illegal migrants face harsh conditions during their journeys, including lack of healthcare, the spread of infectious diseases, injuries, and psychological damage stemming from isolation and exploitation. Moreover, this phenomenon directly affects public health in receiving countries by imposing additional challenges on national healthcare systems, necessitating the exploration of balanced legal solutions that safeguard human rights while addressing health security requirements.

Keywords: Illegal Immigration, Public Health, Legal Protection, Human Rights, Legal Deterrence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Illegal immigration is a worsening global phenomenon with severe repercussions, particularly in the health sector. Illegal immigrants face numerous health risks, including infectious diseases, malnutrition, lack of

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medical care, as well as psychological and social impacts stemming from forced migration conditions. This phenomenon also poses a challenge to healthcare systems in receiving countries due to the increasing pressure on healthcare facilities and concerns over disease outbreaks.

Legally, the health protection of illegal immigrants is grounded in an international legal framework based on human rights principles. International conventions such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights guarantee every individual's right to the highest attainable standard of health. However, this protection faces significant challenges due to national policies aimed at deterring illegal immigration by imposing restrictions on health services provided to irregular migrants.

This research aims to study the balance between the legal protection of migrants' health rights and the deterrent policies adopted by countries to combat the phenomenon. Through an analysis of national and international legislations, it becomes evident that there is a gap between legal commitments and practical realities, necessitating the development of more humane legal policies that enhance the health protection of illegal immigrants without compromising the legal efforts to combat irregular migration.

Although international agreements, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, stipulate the right of every individual to enjoy the

highest attainable standard of health, the implementation of these principles faces legal and administrative obstacles in light of national policies aimed at reducing the flow of irregular migrants. Here arises the question: How can a balance be achieved between the legal commitment to protecting the public health of irregular migrants and the deterrent policies aimed at limiting irregular migration?

To answer this issue, we have decided to divide our research plan into two sections. In the first section, we discuss the health risks resulting from irregular migration and how they are addressed. In the second section, we focus on the deterrent mechanisms to combat the phenomenon of irregular migration.

In our research paper, we relied on the analytical approach to explain and discuss the key texts and mechanisms put in place to address this phenomenon in order to prevent health crises at both the national and international levels. Additionally, the deductive approach played a role in providing legal evidence based on the contents of this work, approaching the topic inductively, meaning moving from the specific details to general principles. We also employed the descriptive approach, which gave the study a realistic touch, as the topic evolves in accordance with the circumstances and changes occurring worldwide.

2. Health Impacts of Irregular Migration and How to Address Them

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The phenomenon of irregular migration has become a global issue, as it is classified among transnational organized crimes. It ranks third in terms of its criminal severity, following drug and arms trafficking. The phenomenon worsened after the Cold War due to technological advancements in communication and transportation (and the weak border surveillance). As a result, criminal organizations and gangs specializing in "illegal migration networks" emerged. These networks are structured groups of criminals who organize and facilitate the trafficking of illegal migrants from one country to another, in exchange for money or other valuables, such as trafficking in human organs. Algeria is one of the countries that recognized this phenomenon in time and is now addressing it through various means. Given its vast territory, Algeria is either a transit point for migrants heading to overseas destinations or a final destination for African migrants.¹

From this, we can infer the seriousness of this phenomenon on Algerian society, similar to other countries, affecting economic, security, cultural, social, and health aspects. The latter could impact the public health of society in general, as well as the physical and mental health of the migrant.

2.1 Health Risks Resulting from Irregular Migration

The entry of irregular migrants, and the diseases they may carry, such as HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, along with various epidemics

spread by this phenomenon, has become a threat to the health of society². Irregular migrants do not undergo health checks when entering a country other than their own, and they lack health certificates proving that they are free from endemic diseases or vaccinated against infectious and chronic diseases.

In reality, most irregular migrants are infected with such diseases, and the danger lies in the fact that these migrants are automatically integrated into public spaces. As a result of their interactions within these communities, dangerous diseases and epidemics are transmitted, harming the health of society.

Thus, irregular migration has health impacts carried by migrants throughout their journey. Among these migrants, some carry endemic diseases such as malaria, hepatitis, and HIV/AIDS, along with other dangerous and rapidly spreading infectious diseases.³

Mental health is also affected by this phenomenon. The methods used by migrants to reach the host country significantly impact their adaptation and mental well-being. Some of these methods involve significant risks, such as crossing land and sea borders through "smuggling mafia" networks. For example, the overcrowded death boats used by Syrians are among the most dangerous methods employed to reach Europe. Anyone who has experienced this journey, even if it ended peacefully, speaks of it with pain and sadness, often describing it as a traumatic event they never expected. The greatest shock that leaves a significant negative impact on the mental health and sense of

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psychological safety of migrants is experienced by those who survived the death boat incidents. Scientific studies confirm their psychological and personal suffering for many years after their rescue from such incidents.⁴

Additionally, there are other psychological effects, such as psychological exhaustion following exposure to physical trauma like hard labor, sexual harassment, or rape. This can result in severe depression, a constant feeling of fear and anxiety, and difficulty speaking about the harsh experiences they endured.⁵

2.2 Legal Aspects of Health Coverage for Irregular Migration

The state plays several roles in combating the phenomenon of illegal migration through specific policies that maintain its security and stability in all aspects. However, what concerns us in this regard is the extent of its legal coverage from a health perspective, to protect both the irregular migrant and society as a whole.

2.2.1 International Texts and Conventions

These international texts and conventions have contributed to ensuring the rights of individuals and providing legal frameworks that help address issues of irregular migration and protect migrants at the international level.

Referring to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it states that every individual has the right to enjoy all the rights outlined in this declaration, including the right to receive healthcare without discrimination

based on gender, religion, language, national origin, social or political affiliation, or any other status. This means that fundamental rights, such as the right to life, liberty, personal security, and health, apply to all individuals, including irregular migrants. This is what is stipulated in Articles 2 to 5, and Article 25 of the same declaration also affirmed the right to health guaranteed to every individual without exception.⁶

In this context, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in Articles 6, 7, and 9, affirms the right of every person to be treated with dignity and prohibits torture, humiliation, inhuman treatment, or arbitrary arrest or detention. These rights stem from the right to life. Moreover, irregular migrants are among the most affected groups that suffer from practices contrary to what is outlined in this covenant.⁷

As for the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, its Article 12 explicitly states the right to physical, mental, and psychological health. This right also extends to necessary healthcare for irregular migrants. However, in practice, many host countries, whether Western, African, or others, fail to uphold this provision, especially when there is a political or economic dispute with the country of origin of the migrant. This failure prevents migrants from receiving proper healthcare, leading to numerous health issues that pose risks to the public health of both the host country and the country of origin, such as the spread of epidemics, communicable diseases, and pandemics, among others.⁸

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In addition to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), which prohibits torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and applies to all individuals, including irregular migrants.⁹

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990), although it has not been widely ratified, includes many important provisions that protect migrants, including irregular migrants, such as the right to non-discrimination, the right to basic healthcare, and the right to be free from exploitation.¹⁰

We must also mention the four Geneva Conventions (1949)¹¹ and their Additional Protocols¹², which provide protection to civilians in armed conflict, including irregular migrants who may be trapped in conflict zones.

Additionally, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography (2000), which provides further protection for irregular migrant children against exploitation and abuse.¹³

Regarding the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Health Assembly has adopted a set of resolutions including the Global Action Plan for the Health of Refugees and Migrants, initially covering the period from 2019 to 2023, and subsequently extended to 2019-2030. This program has received significant support from numerous countries. The Action Plan document includes

a set of texts addressing key points that are easily implementable on a broad scale, in addition to two global agreements: the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.¹⁴

2.2.2 Health Coverage for Irregular Migrants under Algerian Law

irregular migrants are entitled to receive emergency medical care and treatment for life-threatening conditions without discrimination, Thus The Algerian state, through its relevant ministries and health institutions, is mandated to implement policies and programs that facilitate the provision of such health coverage, in line with international human rights standards and the principles of solidarity and public health.

In this regard, the Algerian Health Law stipulates the guarantee of protecting people's health, preserving their dignity, freedom, and safety, while respecting their private life. It also contributes to providing physical, psychological, mental, and social well-being, as well as the right of every individual to access healthcare services on the basis of equality and justice in order to achieve the highest levels of comprehensive and continuous health security.¹⁵

The state also works on implementing a preventive and therapeutic strategy for citizens to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Through its policies and the involvement of its health structures, it ensures the realization of the right to health at all levels and for all segments of society, free of charge, including irregular migrants.¹⁶

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The Algerian legislator emphasized in several provisions of this law the necessity of non-discrimination and the removal of disparities among individuals in accessing healthcare services, as outlined in Articles 16 and 21. No reason shall be used as a justification to hinder the treatment process in healthcare institutions designated for this purpose, especially in emergency cases, according to Article 30.

"Health structures are also responsible for implementing awareness programs about the risks of communicable diseases and explaining their causes, as stated in Article 29, which attributes them in some cases to human behavior, malnutrition, or environmental factors. These are cases that can be categorized among the diseases affecting irregular migrants due to environmental risks, social issues, and nutritional deficiencies they may face during migration.

As part of the state's policy to provide health coverage for this group and ensure their social care, the National Human Rights Council has called for significant attention to the rights of children, women, and elderly individuals, working on uniting family members in one place. Additionally, it emphasizes the preparation and completion of a national legal framework for managing migration flows for all categories of migrants, including the issue of voluntary return. This body also called for the establishment of a regional migration observatory, to be headquartered in Algeria, while working to benefit

from the support programs offered by international and regional organizations to implement the internationally agreed principle of shared responsibility in facing and managing the phenomenon of migration flow.¹⁷

3. Crimes Affecting the Health of Irregular Migrants and Their Punishment In Algerian law

Our study on crimes affecting the health of irregular migrants refers to a set of actions that harm the health of undocumented migrants or increase their risk of diseases or injuries. These crimes may be committed by individuals or organizations and can be linked to the conditions of irregular migration itself.

By examining the provisions of the Algerian Penal Code and specific legal texts related to certain crimes, we observe that the legislator has addressed this phenomenon with great care. This will be demonstrated as we review the most significant provisions and articles. In our assessment, we have categorized these crimes into two main groups: crimes related to the act of migration and migrant smuggling, and crimes related to the purpose of smuggling clandestine migrants.

3.1 Crimes related to the act of migration and migrant smuggling

Migration is indeed a fundamental human right. However, when it turns into a perilous and illegal journey, we are faced with a crime that has serious humanitarian, social, and economic dimensions. Today, we are witnessing the phenomenon of illegal migration and human smuggling— a transnational crime that exploits human vulnerability and need, endangers lives,

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and undermines human dignity.

From this standpoint, we have deemed it necessary to address the deterrent aspect, namely punishment, to curb the spread of these crimes within society. The alarming rise in such offenses will undoubtedly have a significant impact on public health both domestically and internationally.

3.1.1 The crime of illegal migration

The Algerian legislator has given great importance to combating the phenomenon of illegal migration due to its risks at all levels, as previously mentioned. Accordingly, deterrent legal provisions have been established to address this issue. Migration-related acts are regulated under Article 175 bis 1¹⁸, which stipulates penalties for committing or attempting illegal migration, whether by an Algerian citizen or a foreign resident in Algeria. This applies when crossing one of Algeria's border points (land, sea, or air) using fraudulent or deceptive means, such as impersonating another person, using forged documents to evade the presentation of official documents, or circumventing legally required procedures.

The Algerian legislator has imposed the same penalty on individuals who leave the national territory through unauthorized locations. Additionally, it has criminalized any act of facilitating or assisting in the commission of this crime, whether directly or indirectly. It is important to note that the paragraph addressing this situation falls

outside the scope of crimes related to the smuggling of illegal migrants, which are stipulated in Articles 303 bis 30 to 303 bis 41 of the Penal Code.

As for the penalties prescribed for the act of illegal migration or attempting it, offenders are subject to imprisonment ranging from one to three years and a fine between 100,000 DZD and 300,000 DZD. However, facilitating or attempting to facilitate this crime, whether directly or indirectly, carries a harsher penalty of imprisonment from two to five years and a fine ranging from 200,000 DZD to 500,000 DZD.

3.1.2 The Crime of Migrant Smuggling

The Algerian legislator introduced the crime of migrant smuggling in Section Five bis 2 under Law 09-01, addressing it in Articles 303 bis 30 to 303 bis 41.¹⁹ According to Article 303 bis 30, migrant smuggling is defined as the act of arranging the illegal departure from national territory for financial gain or any other benefits. This crime is punishable by imprisonment ranging from three to five years and a fine between 300,000 DZD and 500,000 DZD.

If the offense is committed under the aggravating circumstances outlined in Article 303 bis 31, the penalty is doubled to imprisonment ranging from five to ten years and a fine between 500,000 DZD and 1,000,000 DZD. These circumstances include smuggling minors, endangering the lives of smuggled migrants or the likelihood of such danger, or subjecting them to cruel and inhumane treatment.

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Furthermore, the punishment is further increased to imprisonment from ten to twenty years and a fine ranging from 1,000,000 DZD to 2,000,000 DZD if the crime involves specific aggravating factors related to the smugglers themselves, such as exploiting their official positions, acting in groups, carrying weapons or threatening to use them, or committing the crime as part of an organized criminal network.

3.2 Crimes related to the purpose of smuggling illegal migrants.

We have sought to categorize the crimes of human trafficking and organ trafficking under the broader purpose of migrant smuggling, as they are the most common, rapidly increasing, and severe offenses associated with the phenomenon of illegal migration. These crimes pose a significant threat, particularly to the health of irregular migrants, as well as to national and international public health. Moreover, they have extremely serious long-term consequences for health security, national security, and overall sustainable security.

3.2.1 Human Trafficking Crime

Scientific and technological advancements have compelled the Algerian legislator to adapt to these changes²⁰, necessitating their incorporation into the amendments to the Penal Code in 2009. Subsequently, a separate and independent legal provision was introduced through Law N°. 23-04 on the prevention and combat of

human trafficking²¹. This step was taken in response to the rapid and massive rise in this crime, highlighting the need to investigate its causes, methods, and means to effectively combat it and eradicate it at its roots.

A particular emphasis was placed on the preventive aspect, given the close link between human trafficking and violations of human rights. Algeria has joined several international conventions that prohibit and criminalize any act that contradicts a person's right to live in appropriate social, economic, health, and security conditions.

The Algerian legislator defines human trafficking under this law as the act of transporting, transferring, recruiting, harboring, or receiving one or more persons through threats, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position, or exploitation of a person's vulnerability. This includes offering or receiving financial sums or other benefits to obtain the consent of a person having authority over the victim for the purpose of exploitation in prostitution or any form of sexual exploitation, forced labor, servitude, slavery, the practice of enslavement, or organ removal. (Article 2 of this law)

By analyzing the provisions of Law No. 23-04, it is evident that the legislator has established both preventive and deterrent measures to combat this crime. This is achieved through the concerted efforts of the state, which mobilizes its institutions to develop a national strategy for the prevention of human trafficking and encourages its implementation across various state sectors and local communities. Additionally, the law assigns civil society a

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key role in contributing to this strategy at both local and national levels.

This objective can only be realized by strengthening the role of the media through various platforms to raise awareness among families about the dangers of this crime, particularly its impact on adults and, most notably, children, who are the most targeted group in human trafficking offenses.²²

The legislator, within this law, also introduced the "National Committee for the Prevention and Combat of Human Trafficking" in Articles 11 to 13. This committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of taking the necessary measures to prevent human trafficking and combat it effectively.

In the deterrent aspect of this crime, the legislator allocated a set of strict penalties in the first section of this law under the title "Crimes" in Chapter Six, which deals with criminal provisions, specifically in Articles 40 to 50. These penalties reflect the legislator's objective of establishing deterrence for perpetrators of human trafficking. The punishment for human trafficking ranges from five to ten years of imprisonment, along with a fine between 500,000 DZD and 1,500,000 DZD.²³

However, if this crime is committed under one of the aggravating circumstances outlined in Article 41, the penalty is doubled, ranging from 10 to 20 years of imprisonment and a fine from 1,000,000 DZD to 2,000,000 DZD. The most significant aggravating

circumstances include: if the perpetrator is the victim's spouse, any of their direct relatives (parents or children), legal guardian, or someone with authority over the victim; if the perpetrator is a public official whose position facilitated the commission of the crime; or if the victim is a child, legally incapable, has special needs, or is in a vulnerable situation. Additionally, the penalty is aggravated in cases of multiple victims or when there is a plurality of perpetrators involved in the crime.

If human trafficking is linked to torture or sexual violence, and this results in permanent disability or leads to the death of the victim, the penalty is increased to life imprisonment.²⁴

The legislator also took into account the scientific and technological developments associated with this type of crime, particularly when the perpetrator or criminal network uses the electronic domain. This includes hacking individuals' accounts and stealing their data to blackmail and coerce them into engaging in criminal activities, such as prostitution, vice, and sexual exploitation. The law specifically punishes this act in Article 43, with a penalty of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 10 years and a fine between 500,000 DZD and 1,000,000 DZD.

Additionally, the law penalizes failure to report the crime when someone is aware of its commission or imminent occurrence. The penalty for not reporting is imprisonment from one to five years, along with a fine between 100,000 DZD and 500,000 DZD. This penalty is doubled if the offense is committed by a public official or

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someone entrusted with a public service, even if they are bound by professional secrecy. In this case, the penalty ranges from two to seven years of imprisonment and a fine from 200,000 DZD to 700,000 DZD.

3.2.2 Organ Trafficking Crime

The crime of organ trafficking is one of the most serious offenses violating a person's right to health. Due to its severe impact on social conditions, alongside its repercussions on public health and security, it was imperative for the legislator to intervene by establishing a set of deterrent legal provisions²⁵ to combat this crime.

Organ trafficking has recently spread across various countries at differing rates, with its rise often linked to poverty and the urgent need to improve living standards. Consequently, it can be said that in countries where this phenomenon is rampant, one of the primary causes is the low standard of living and weak economic growth. This poses a serious threat to essential societal sectors, leading to an increase in crime within the social environment and endangering individuals' lives and physical well-being. Many people, driven by extreme poverty, are compelled to sell one of their organs as a desperate means of escaping financial hardship or meeting their own and their family's basic needs.

What makes this crime even more alarming is that children are the most targeted group for organ trafficking due to the health and viability of their organs. This drives many perpetrators to resort to kidnapping children to

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meet financial demands and supply organized transnational criminal networks.

These networks operate with highly skilled professionals across multiple fields, primarily in the medical sector. They enlist surgeons, radiologists, laboratory technicians, nurses, and pharmacists, among others, to facilitate illegal organ harvesting and transplantation. This level of sophistication makes the crime even more difficult to detect and combat, posing a grave threat to both public health and security.

In this regard, the Algerian legislator has imposed a penalty of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 10 years and a fine between 300,000 DZD and 1,000,000 DZD on anyone who obtains an organ from another person in exchange for financial compensation or any other benefit, regardless of its nature. The same penalty applies to anyone who acts as an intermediary in the commission of this crime, further emphasizing the legislator's strict stance against organ trafficking and its facilitators.²⁶

The penalty is increased to imprisonment from 5 to 10 years and a fine between 500,000 DZD and 1,000,000 DZD if the organ is taken from a living person without their consent.

This stricter punishment reflects the severity of the crime, as it involves a blatant violation of human rights and bodily integrity.

Additionally, strict regulations and highly complex procedures have been established to close loopholes that could be exploited in legal organ transplantation and

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donation. These stringent measures ensure that organ transfers comply with ethical and legal standards, preventing illicit activities from infiltrating legitimate medical practices.

4. CONCLUSION

Considering the escalating health issues associated with irregular migration, there is an urgent need to address this multifaceted issue in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. Ignoring these problems not only negatively impacts the health of irregular migrants but also extends to affect the public health of host communities.

Accordingly, after reviewing this topic, we have concluded some findings which we present as follows:

- **Criminal Responsibility:** Those involved in human trafficking or migrant smuggling may face criminal liability, especially if their actions result in physical harm or death to migrants. Penalties vary depending on national and international laws, but may include imprisonment and hefty fines.

- **Civil Responsibility:** Employers who exploit irregular migrants in unsafe working conditions may be held civilly liable for damages, including medical costs and compensation for pain and suffering.

- **Government Responsibility:** In some cases, governments may bear responsibility for human rights violations occurring in detention centers or in the context of migration operations. Courts can order governments to

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compensate victims and amend policies to prevent similar violations in the future.

- **Public Health Law Enforcement:** Public health laws can be used to address certain health issues associated with irregular migration, such as the spread of infectious diseases. Health authorities can take measures like mass vaccinations and providing medical treatment to irregular migrants, regardless of their legal status.

Based on the findings derived from this research, it is evident that addressing the health challenges of irregular migration requires a comprehensive and integrated approach, including the following:

- **Enhancing International Cooperation:** To combat migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and to facilitate the exchange of information and coordination between source countries, transit countries, and destination countries.

- **Providing Safe and Organized Migration Pathways:** To reduce individuals' reliance on smugglers and minimize the health risks associated with irregular migration.

- **Protecting the Human Rights of Irregular Migrants:** Including the right to access basic healthcare, regardless of their legal status.

- **Combating Labor Exploitation:** By enforcing labor laws and ensuring migrants receive fair wages and safe working conditions.

- **Addressing the Root Causes of Migration:** Such as poverty, conflict, and violence, through promoting economic and social development in the countries of

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origin.

- Raising Awareness: Educating potential migrants about the health risks of irregular migration.

Investing in the health and well-being of irregular migrants is not only a moral and humanitarian obligation, but also a necessity for public health and the social and economic security of host communities. By working together, we can create a more just, equitable, and sustainable migration system.

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- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990.**
- The four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 are: (The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Geneva Convention); The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick, and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Geneva Convention); The Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Geneva**

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Convention);The Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention). The number of states that have signed the four Geneva Conventions is 196.

- The Two Additional Protocols of 1977 :

(First Additional Protocol: The First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts. The number of states that have signed the First Additional Protocol is 174. Second Additional Protocol: The Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts. The number of states that have signed the Second Additional Protocol is 168).

- Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography Adopted on: 25 May 2000 ,by The United Nations General Assembly (Resolution 54/263),Entered into force on: 18 January 2002, after the required number of ratifications by States.

- Law N°.18-11 concerning health, dated 02/07/2018, Official Gazette N°. 46, dated 29/07/2018.

- Law N°. 09-01, dated 25/02/2009, amends and supplements Ordinance N°. 66-156, dated 08/06/1966, which includes the Penal Code. It was published in Official Gazette N°. 15 on 08/03/2009 and was later amended and supplemented by Law N°. 24-06, dated 28/04/2024, published in Official Gazette N°. 30 on 30/04/2024.

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- Law N°. 23-04, dated 07/05/2023, relates to the prevention and combat of human trafficking. It was published in Official Gazette N°. 32 on 09/05/2023.

- website.

- <https://www.who.int/ar/publications/b/74154>, posed on 2024, Reviewed on 01/02/2025.

And other references and sources with the completion of the writing of sources, and lists the references in each category alphabetical order, with the exception of legal texts that chronologically order from the oldest to the latest