

Utilitarianism in Asylum – Do Asylum Provisions Treat National and Foreign Women Equally, Based On Their Location?

Raya Raijaleena Brink

Law Firm Leo's Peace, Finland

*Corresponding Author

Raya Raijaleena Brink

Law Firm Leo's Peace, Finland

Submitted: 31 Dec 2025; Accepted: 9 Jan 2026; Published: 19 Jan 2026

Citation: Brink, R. R. (2026). Utilitarianism in Asylum – Do Asylum Provisions Treat National and Foreign Women Equally, Based on Their Location?. *J Psychol Neurosci*; 8(1):1-13. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.47485/2693-2490.1145>

Abstract

Revision of refugee resettlement is duly needed to help millions, not a lucky few who have asylum in foreign countries, as Dr Rush states in her research. Accordingly, for the asylum price of one Somali in Finland, 114 Somalis could be helped locally. Yet, welfare for all and in-person applications give free access to most states, which should never have been accepted. The analysis accordingly suggests that asylum in Europe is elitist and utilitarian for those with the financial means to travel long distances, as they can choose to be unemployed. It clearly discriminates against women who must stay in circumstances where women have no rights. The threefold examination additionally concludes that asylum seekers from Muslim countries often take the war with them, as terrorism and hatred against women are habitually committed by Muslim men.

When men with religious aspirations come with an ideology and foreign legal provisions, the system often appears to restrict women extensively, a practice that Western women are not used to. We cannot adopt cultural or religious practices that violate women's European rights, such as genital mutilation, honor killings, and Sharia law. For European women, Islamic practices take their equality back to a time period that did not even exist. Refugees cannot thus be allowed to establish a state within a state, as they are obligated to obey the asylum state's laws. If they cannot follow these obligations, Europe has to follow the rich Arab states' example: no admission of Muslim refugees.

Keywords: Asylum, elitism, hybrid warfare, immigration, invasion, national economy, national women, religious ideology, refugee women, unequal treatment, utilitarianism.

Introduction to the Refugee Convention and the EU Regulation, and Utilitarianism in Asylum Processes

We are currently witnessing horrific wars around the globe, and they all seem so unjustified. Consequently, it is not only the affected parties who bear the consequences, but also the international community, which is obligated to assist. It is also often forgotten that *a state's primary duty is to protect its own nationals*; thus, this research critically examines the asylum provisions, as the methods used to support victims of civil wars or other acts of aggression can also be utilized. Armed conflicts are often utilitarian, as they are initiated for the gain of territory, power, suppression, or are based on religious aspirations. Utilitarianism states that actions are right if they are beneficial to the majority (Oxford Learner's Dictionaries). The key idea of this doctrine is the usefulness or "the good," and determining whether something is right or just is less important. What matters are the consequences or benefits of certain actions for the greatest number, highlighting the outcomes and overlooking potential pain or harm (Merriam-Webster Dictionary).

Utilitarianism presents an intriguing aspect of international legal obligations and the use of benefits derived from the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, hereinafter

J Psychol Neurosci; 2026

referred to as "the Convention", and the *EU Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 on asylum and migration management*, hereinafter "the Regulation". Before asylum, the individual is an applicant. Still, I will mostly use the term "refugee", as they, in my opinion, have the same rights in asylum states, namely, states that accommodate applicants or refugees. A refugee is defined as a person who has a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, or nationality, and who has been granted asylum (the Convention, Art. 1(A)(2) *Definition of the term "refugee"*). Essentially, considering the application of the Convention in today's world, it was established after the devastating World Wars that affected much of Europe. It specifically mentions the Second World War in Article 10, *Continuity of residence*; thus, highlighting the historical and causal context of international conflicts (the Convention, Art. 10). Therefore, neither the Convention nor its present application should be relied upon without consideration, as the world has changed and utilitarian principles are now more prominent.

Utilitarian dynamics in refugee matters can be observed at multiple stages of interaction with an EU State. When women and girls are on the way to an asylum state, they can become victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

www.unisciencepub.com

Volume 8 | Issue 1 | 1 of 13

(Coalwell, October 10, 2023). Before arrival, smuggling and transport networks - mostly operating outside the law - profit from moving people across borders. Upon entry, local NGOs often receive funding to provide care for asylum seekers, creating financial incentives for offering humanitarian services. Within the asylum state, the refugee system generates economic activity. Property owners, hostels, and hotels benefit from meeting housing needs, government officials secure employment by administering asylum procedures, and legal practitioners provide the legal representation to which refugees are entitled. In some cases, law enforcement is misapplied, violating the laws and giving police more work than they actually have time for. Accordingly, some minority language speakers and minority churches also serve utilitarian purposes, as they recruit more members from refugees. Additionally, countries that have been colonial powers or have fought against a particular religion appear to ease their own conscience by helping formerly wronged individuals, even when all that is ancient history.

Taken together, refugees clearly create employment and business opportunities, but the costs of negative externalities are rarely borne by those who benefit most from the system, namely, refugees. I also see that Muslims coming to Europe can be seen as a form of hybrid warfare against the West. Since hybrid warfare is not a fixed term, it can be defined as hostile activities against a state during an escalated phase (the European Centre of Excellence Countering Hybrid Threats). These include long-lasting unemployment, criminality, actions against women that do not align with Western values, and extremists perpetrating terrorist attacks. The most extreme example was the attack on the World Trade Centre in 2001, carried out by Sunni-Islamist al-Qaeda, which led to an international armed conflict (BBC, March 20, 2023). Finland also experienced a Muslim terrorist attack that resulted in the killing and wounding of young women in Turku in 2017 - it was easier for the terrorist to attack women, because Finnish men would be too big for a Moroccan. Accordingly, it is essential to mention attacks on European Christmas markets. Based on these facts, this research aims to critically determine whether the obligations of asylum and their application treat women equally, whether women are in the country of alleged persecution or the asylum country, while also considering national women:

Do international asylum obligations treat women equally, based on their location?

Based on years of extensive fieldwork volunteering at a Finland-based NGO dealing with refugees, my impression is that many provisions of the Convention and the Regulation are not enforced in practice in Finland, as in other Western countries, according to news reports. Consequently, the chain of evidence required to prove persecution appears vague, often relying solely on refugees' statements. For example, a woman from the Middle East explained that her husband had persecuted her, and this was the reason for coming to Finland. However, her husband later came to Finland after her, so neither of them

seems to meet the asylum criteria. This is particularly sad, as Finnish women do die from domestic violence. Accordingly, the prevailing EU Regulation has caused much controversy, as it states that the application must be made in person in the first Member State (the Regulation, Art. 17(4) (a, b)), while also allowing access to any asylum country simply by the word "asylum". The cost of smuggling is also high, estimated at €10,000 to €15,000 per person to Europe, which would be expensive for an average Finn. Therefore, this research will examine the following facts:

1. *Is the application of the asylum laws consistent with the Convention and the Regulation, and does it guarantee women's safety, regardless of the location?*
2. *In case of eventual gaps, what could be done to make the application equal to all women?*

Applying the Doctrinal Legal Method in a Cross-Disciplinary Context

This research adopts a doctrinal approach to critically examine the international obligation to grant asylum, as established under the Convention, with a particular focus on its implementation in Finland. Accordingly, selected provisions of the EU Regulation on asylum and migration management will be examined. The analysis is threefold: it compares the conditions of women in Somalia, Somali women in the West and in Finland, and finally, the impact of Muslim culture on national, inherently Western women. Somalia, a predominantly Sunni-Muslim nation, is emphasized because it is frequently covered in the US news and presents a stark contrast to Western and Nordic countries concerning women's rights. The analysis combines legal sources, news and insights drawn from years of grassroots-level fieldwork.

Finland's Aliens Act regulates asylum and immigration, while the Finnish Immigration Service is tasked with enforcing these laws. Concerns about inadequate refugee integration and national security issues have revealed instances of partial non-compliance with international, EU or other national laws. In response to migration challenges, several EU and non-EU countries have introduced new, mainly national laws. However, as an EU member, Finland's asylum responsibilities are significantly shaped by EU Regulations. Nonetheless, it has adopted measures similar to other Nordic nations, such as closing its border with Russia and refusing to accept asylum applications from that direction under *Laki rajavartiolain muuttamisesta*, with an unofficial translation of the *Act amending the Border Guard Act* (Finlex, April 25, 2025, 177/2025). Using a qualitative, critical perspective, the study combines insights from law, practical experience, and news sources to create a comprehensive view of how utilitarianism influences refugee policies and procedures. Particular focus is given to Finnish practices, as well as those of other Nordic countries, such as Denmark and Sweden. This research aligns with broader comparative and theoretical approaches that advocate for legal reform in asylum policies (Hutchinson, December 2015). It aims to advance fairness for women who cannot afford to flee from a turbulent country of origin. Where

gaps in implementation are identified, potential reforms are suggested.

The Convention's Wide European Coverage, Yet Rich Arab States are Non-Signatories – Are Religion-Disguised Aspirations for Political Power Harmless for Western Asylum States?

When examining the coverage of the Convention, it has been adopted by circa 140 states, including, for example, Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Somalia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. However, essential states, such as Iraq and the United States, are absent from the list, as are the five richest Arab states, including Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain (The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol). Importantly, *wealthy Arab states do not admit Muslim refugees* because refugees are often perceived as a security or terror risk, causing political instability and a change of demographics, as well as an economic burden (Hitman, January 15, 2021). Given the significantly different global conditions prevailing now, reliance on the Convention in its current form is questionable, particularly as utilitarian considerations increasingly shape asylum conduct.

Professor Emeritus of Economics Kanniainen, who also holds doctorates in Military Studies and Business Studies, states that Islam is not only a religion but also an ideology that entails aspirations for political power. This can be seen in the West, as many mayors are former Somali nationals, practicing Islam in inherently Western Christian cities (Kanniainen, n.d.). Although the US is not a Member State of the Convention, it is essential to mention the Somali and Muslim influence in, for example, Minnesota. The Somali actions appear highly political, as news references a Somali congresswoman, who openly trashes the US that gave her asylum, and seeks to privilege her country of origin, Somalia (Schwartz, July 1, 2025). This goes against the phrase, which highlights gratefulness: *Do not bite the hand that feeds you*. Accordingly, the newly elected mayor in New York is also a Muslim, representing the progressive left in the US (Walsh, 2025). A comparable pattern of political influence is also observed in the United Kingdom - a Member State of the Convention. As noted by Professor Emeritus Kanniainen, nine cities in the UK are currently led by Muslim mayors, and more than 100 operational Sharia-based councils or tribunals have been established by Muslim communities (Kanniainen, n.d.). This has, though, not gone unnoticed in the United States, which has recently taken a stand against the Muslims aiming to build an Islamic state within the borders of the US in Texas. It is now prohibited under *House Bill 4211* and cannot be based on religious freedom (Office of the Texas Governor, Greg Abbott, September 12, 2025).

The Convention Orders Obedience, While the Regulation's In-Person Applications Incentivize Illegal Free Movement – Are Foreign Religions Compatible with Western Gender-Equality?

A key concern is the religious freedom under the Convention's Article 4, *Religion*. It provides freedom to practice any religion,

but it is unwarranted with Islam, based on its strong connection with legal provisions of Sharia law, violating Western laws (the Convention, Ch. 1, Art. 4). Contrary to Islam's Sharia law, the Convention explicitly stipulates that refugees are subject to the laws of the asylum state and are required to comply with under Article 2, *General Obligations*, and the provisions on *Personal status* in Article 12. (the Convention, Ch. 1, Art. 2; Ch. 2, Art. 12). *General obligations* provide that:

“Every refugee has duties to the country in which he finds himself, which require in particular that he *conform to its laws and regulations as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order*” (the Convention, Ch. 1 *General provisions*, Art. 2, highlighted by this research).

As a women's advocate, it is hard to understand why Islam imposes so many restrictions on women, denying them the right to marry a Christian, when Muslim men can marry four Christians. Accordingly, genital mutilation is often said to enhance male pleasure, while for mutilated women, intimacy can be painful. Maternal deaths are also common, presumably due to the narrow pelvises of girls who are just too young. Accordingly, cases from Finland suggest that a form of informal “marketing” may be taking place for so-called “favorable” asylum states. For example, one Muslim man reported being told that, after his interview with the Finnish police, a line of Finnish women would be waiting for him, from whom he could choose the four he found most attractive.

Other key concerns include in-person applications and illegal free movement under the Regulation (May 14, 2024). Since the Regulation emphasizes protection as an international responsibility, I will primarily focus on the international aspect, rather than the Regulation itself. However, the Regulation on in-person applications has a distorting effect, because it gives access to many countries by the word “asylum”. Even though the Regulation, under Article 2(1), prohibits free movement for third-country nationals, they must apply in person under Article 17(4) (a, b) – thus contradicting each other, and free movement is often violated (the Regulation, Arts. 2(1); 17(4) (a, b)). Long transits cause significant problems for asylum states, as well as for women and girls on the move, since 50-75% of migrant women have experienced Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) during the transits (Coalwell, October 10, 2023).

Problems come partly from the massive immigrant groups coming to vulnerable states, and partly because the immigrants have decided on a destination, to which they travel through so many safe countries in Europe. This was evident in 2015, when large numbers of men from the Middle East transited through Europe and Sweden on route to Finland. Applicants told me that they went to great lengths not to give fingerprints in a non-desired country, and pretended that both their hands were severely injured. Thus, giving fingerprints was “impossible”. Some also destroy their passport to hide their background. Accordingly, in-person application procedures raise concerns about women's safety when applicants come from regions with

cultural and legal norms that contrast with those of European states. Limited awareness of these differences, combined with unrestricted mobility, increases women's vulnerability, highlighting the need for effective vetting and safeguarding measures.

The Convention Requires Asylum States to Minimize Naturalization Costs, Yet Welfare Functions as an Immigration Magnet with No Accountability – Full Benefits Only for Nationals?

The Convention was originally created for political dissidents in the Soviet Union, states Kanniainen, not for this kind of utilitarian immigration, where half of the asylum applications are rejected. He also argues that Europe's welfare acts as an immigration magnet, enticing one million applicants by offering social benefits to everyone, including illegal immigrants (Kanniainen, n. d.). It is accordingly highly problematic that nothing is demanded of refugees, since they have very little or no accountability for their actions. It is naïve to assume that the financial resources required to sustain this type of refugee policy can endure indefinitely, particularly given Kanniainen's estimate that the lifetime cost per immigrant from Somalia or Iraq may range from €600,000 to €950,000 per person in Finland. This presents a key problem for asylum states, as welfare is often higher in asylum states than what applicants could earn in their countries (Kanniainen, n.d.). Thus, Europe should not give social benefits to all who come to Europe (Kanniainen, n.d.).

Finland also provides refugees with generous benefits, as they receive the same benefits as nationals, including public health and social services. This violates the Convention, as it rather refers to the level of treatment afforded to *aliens*, not to nationals under Article 7(1) *Exemption from reciprocity* (the Convention, Ch. 1, Art. 7(1); Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finland, n.d.). This policy appears discriminatory toward Finland's own nationals, particularly seniors, as the government seeks to achieve €140 million in savings by cutting services for older adults (Mattsson & Grönroos at Yle, March 27, 2025). Accordingly, increases in healthcare fees and medication prices have disproportionately affected vulnerable seniors in Finland, many of whom are unable to afford the higher costs (Valkama at Yle, June 20, 2025). Furthermore, while Finland is a net payer and receives less money from the EU than it pays in, it is spending more than the EU provisions allow. Finland is thus directed to cut its excessive debt by 2028, as the public finance deficit ratio, 4.5% of GDP, is too high for the EU (Yle, December 13, 2025). However, governmental actions are political, and Finland's parliamentary system has a four-year cycle. It is made too easy to spend money that the politicians in power do not have to earn personally. Yet, the refugees have better benefits than senior nationals who have worked their whole life, sadly, forgetting the states' international obligation to protect their own nationals.

The Convention Requests Minimized Costs, Yet States Have Maximized Them – Is the Price Too High When Asylum States' Politicians Are Killed?

Contradicting news has also surfaced on how refugees are discriminated against in the asylum states, or how the nationals feel discriminated against by the better financial status of refugees who are not paying the "membership fee" to the asylum state. However, approximately half of the people from the Middle East and Northern Africa are unemployed in Finland (Statistics Finland, May 27, 2025). Accordingly, around half of the refugees who speak Arabic and Somali receive social benefits (Immonen, September 16, 2025). Professor Andersen from Denmark states that the Danish employment rates are low for immigrants from low-income countries, which attracts extensive attention. These numbers include immigration based on studies, work, refuge or family reunification (Andersen, April 2023). The Netherlands has paid a high price for immigration in so many ways, since Islam critics Fortuyn and van Gogh were murdered, and assassination threats were committed against the recent anti-Islam politician Wilders (van Selmer, October 1, 2005; Kool, May 2, 2025; Helmhart, September 11, 2024). Professor Emeritus Kanniainen also refers to the monetary asylum expenses in the Netherlands, stating that in 20 years, refugees have made a net cost of €400 billion. In Germany, the corresponding figure amounts to €5,800 billion. Furthermore, the yearly translation costs alone amount to €35 million in Finland (Kanniainen, n.d.).

The Convention Orders Refugees to Obey National Laws, Yet Rising Number of No-Go-Zones and Gang Crimes - Do Criminal Refugees Deserve Asylum?

The Convention clearly states that in every Member State of the Convention, every refugee has to conform to their asylum state's laws and regulations as well as to measures taken for the maintenance of public order (the Convention, Ch. 1 *General provisions*, Arts. 1, 2). For the contradictions, it is interesting to examine Somalis from the European perspective, as both Finland and Sweden, Nordic countries, have reported continuous challenges with foreign street gangs perpetrating heinous crimes, as highlighted also by Finnish news and reports openly. TV interviews with Somali refugees in the Swedish no-go zones displayed good behavior, but when the cameras stopped rolling, the atmosphere became hostile. Sweden's gang crime has developed into a serious problem that affects the whole society, involving these no-go zones, shootings on streets and ghettos that even the police cannot enter. Yet, the official Sweden is very cautious in surfacing this kind of news; it thus names the areas only as "vulnerable".

The Prime Minister Kristersson states, however, that the crimes are largely about immigration (Aftonbladet, February 1, 2025). Accordingly, about 240,000 Muslims receive government grants in Sweden (Government Offices of Sweden, October 6, 2025). Expressen's publication highlighted on October 1, 2025, that Sweden has made a secret deal with Somalia, providing it takes forcibly deported nationals back. Many Swedes support deporting criminals sentenced to expulsion, as it is just to those who break the law and do not belong in Sweden

(Expressen, October 1, 2025). Finland also sentenced Somali drug smugglers from Sweden called “Dödspatrullen” (“the Death Patrol” in English) to the maximum penalty (Samnytt, July 3, 2024). Finland is correspondingly addressing crimes committed by immigrants and the presence of approximately 3,000–6,000 undocumented individuals subject to deportation (Ristimäki, December 9, 2025).

The Convention Mandates for Expulsion, yet a Heightened Rate of Rapes in Several Western Countries – Are Women Insignificant?

From the perspective of women’s security, uncontrolled immigration brings problems for women’s safety. How can asylum be granted to men who later undermine women’s safety in asylum states? Professor Emeritus Kannainen notes, for example, that the number of rapes committed by foreign nationals has increased significantly in both the United Kingdom and Sweden (Kannainen, n.d.). At the same time, women in asylum states are often not encouraged to exercise caution, as asylum seekers are commonly portrayed as benign individuals in need of Western protection.

Furthermore, foreign nationals comprise about 11% of the population in Finland, but generally perpetrate more property crimes, bodily offences, and sexual crimes than the nationals. The majority of the criminals perpetrating sexual crimes come from West Asia and Africa (Tilastokeskus/Statistics Finland, 2024). Accordingly, during my field work, I was told how my former NGO colleague, a Muslim refugee from Afghanistan, first used four Finnish women to pay for his driver’s license, and then moved to the capital city and raped a woman. The statistics also highlight that foreign men commit 27.2 % of rapes, and the number can be even higher (Yle News, September 30, 2021). When foreign-born men rape national girls and women in their asylum states, it should directly lead to deporting them under Article 32(2) *Expulsion* (the Convention, Ch. 5, Art. 32(2)). Yet, crimes against women do not seem important.

The Convention Defines Foreigners as Aliens, Yet NGOs Provide Comprehensive “Kindergarten Care” – Isn’t This Racist Against Nationals?

The asylum system brings a lot of “clients” who do not have to pay for the services they receive in Finland. Even when the costs for asylum are extensive in Finland, the Convention does not, however, assert that refugees must receive the same rights as nationals in the states where they seek asylum; rather, it refers to the level of treatment afforded to *aliens*, not to citizens under Article 7(1) *Exemption from Reciprocity* (the Convention, Ch.1, Art. 7(1)). During my fieldwork, I observed the utilitarian purposes of NGOs, as I volunteered intensively when my right arm was not functioning; I wanted to help and learn from other cultures. However, I quit completely after the incidents that “broke the camel’s back”. One of them was the utilitarianism of the main NGO in Finland. They handle the reception and caring of refugees, and receive governmental funding for this work, but it appears to be a business or propaganda, or a combination of both. They serve refugees like children in daycare, where everything, including cooking and

cleaning, among others, is included. This is a rotten system that does not initiate employment and attracts people who are only after benefits.

Accordingly, the propaganda part was included in its multicultural courses, where young NGO women taught by a play how all white Finns discriminate against foreigners. When I opposed this, they called me a racist, but I explained that they act *like a racist* if they claim that all Finns are racist. In the heated conversations, it became clear that this was their way of conducting business. Making white Finns look racist gives them more work, as they need to “protect” refugees. Accordingly, when large numbers of refugees flooded Europe in 2015, for some reason, they were transported from Sweden to Northern Finland. They were mainly young men, appearing to be of Middle Eastern descent, in good working condition. The same NGO took care of them in Northern Finland, and the applicants showed their hostility and disdain toward Western people by doing their business on the toilet floors. Even young boys showed similar arrogance, throwing food on the floor and shouting at the Finnish women working there. In front of everybody, they also bullied one of them – all this is inappropriate behavior that does not belong in Finland. Among these people, Finland also received infiltrators. And yet, this kind of information remains hidden from the public, surfacing only in the absence of institutional constraints of the parties, or when individuals are not dependent on governmental funding, for example.

The Convention Guarantees Elementary Education, Yet Some Refugees Educated for Years Without Good Results – “Playschool” Without True Integration?

The Finnish approach to integration and formal education seems largely ineffective, suggesting it is maintained more to secure employment for educators than to achieve meaningful educational and integrational outcomes. Accordingly, education is also only intended to be elementary under Article 22, *Public education* (the Convention, Ch. 4, Art. 22). During my fieldwork, I also led and initiated a project where adult refugees and immigrants from formal education came to a senior house to learn Finnish through practical speaking and doing, resulting in the last incident that “broke the camel’s back”. As a competent language teacher, my specialization was in language immersion, covering six languages, and I also conducted my Master’s thesis on this subject. The main aim of language immersion is to surround learners with speakers of the target language. I believe this approach should be used to support integration by placing small numbers of refugees within local communities. However, the Finnish method of educating immigrants differs significantly from this principle, as they spend their days surrounded by other foreigners. In this way, the educators are mainly the only nationals who speak Finnish as a mother tongue. The learning-by-doing method is highly regarded in pedagogy; as Dewey put it,

“We learn by doing. Our world is an ever-changing, practical world that we can only know through action” (Dewey, cited in Great Pedagogical Thinkers).

The project began with about ten participants from different national backgrounds, participating in a program designed to prepare immigrants for employment. The group included one man, and all participants were approximately 30 years old. The aim was to accomplish two goals with a single effort. To help the often-lonely seniors and to enable refugees and immigrants from formal education to learn Finnish by doing. However, it was clear from the outset that the students had no accountability for the assignment, as they largely disengaged and spent the time on their mobile phones. When I intervened, they did not try to hide their hostility, even though they got payment from the government for attending this practical training. The labor market subsidy for this kind of activity is €37.21 per day (KELA/the Social Insurance Institution of Finland). When combined with other benefits, the level of state support for refugees and immigrants is generous. However, absenteeism remained consistently high, and inappropriate behavior persisted. For this reason, the head nurse asked me to contact the school due to the extensive absences. After it was done, the school accused me of lying, although I was present every day without compensation and knew exactly who attended.

It is concerning if beneficiaries show disregard for the state that supports them financially and provides education beyond what the Convention requires, which limits *public education* to the elementary level (the Convention, Ch. 4, Art. 22, Public education). Accordingly, during an unannounced inspection at the end of the project, the educators could see with their own eyes that only one participant was present. During my other fieldwork, I also mentored a Congolese refugee during the final stages of his studies at the University of Applied Sciences. His study concluded that the training to prepare immigrants for employment had a limited impact. Finnish skills and integration improved only slightly, motivation for further studies remained low, and very few felt ready for higher education (Nyamuhombeza Kafarhire, 2015). Yet, the key to Finnish labor markets is largely language competence. As Finnish is spoken differently from how it is written, it is essential to learn it by doing and being surrounded by native speakers, not other foreigners. Accordingly, as Article 22 only provides *elementary* education (the Convention, Ch. 4, Art. 22), it is clearly on point, as it is unsustainable to provide education beyond a basic level to an illiterate adult individual.

The Convention and the Finnish Aliens Act Can Revoke Fraudulent Asylum, Yet All Refugees' (Legal) Costs Are Covered – Should Refugees Be Granted Impunity?

When applying for asylum, it appears common to lie about one's own alleged persecution. Some even revealed that applicants practice together how to lie to get asylum. For example, Finland gave asylum to an African warlord who had killed masses. In my city, refugees had large-scale drug dealing going on next to a children's school, living a luxurious life. Accordingly, when a man with more than one wife wanted to get asylum in Finland, he still got all his wives here by a pretence that I do not know – maybe by fraudulent family reunification? Yet, the Finnish legal system allows only monogamy. And when in Finland, these wives receive the benefits of being a single mother

without actually being one. Some also go to great lengths, as a heterosexual man filmed intimacy with a man to prove that he is homosexual, as gays, rightfully so, often are provided asylum coming from Muslim countries. Yet, under the Finnish Aliens Act, Section 108, refugee status can be cancelled if the applicant has knowingly provided false information, which has led to a positive outcome in asylum (Ministry of the Interior, Finland, 2023, Aliens Act, Section 108, *Revocation of refugee status and subsidiary protection status*). Accordingly, when a refugee freely travels to the country that allegedly persecuted this person, it is hard to understand how it is safe – or whether the alleged persecution is a fraud. However, refugee status can be ceased in some settings according to the Convention, Article 1(C)(6) *Definition of the term “refugee”* (the Convention, Art. 1(C)(6)). This is also the case under the Finnish Aliens Act, Section 107, *Ending refugee status and subsidiary protection status* (Ministry of the Interior, Finland, 2023, Aliens Act, Section 107).

Some refugees furthermore believe that the EU funds their asylum, yet Finland, a net contributor, actually contributes more to the EU than it receives back. They also assumed that nationals receive the same benefits and were surprised when they visited me to learn I had no electricity, water, housing, food, healthcare, medications, or legal representation from the government. Finally, as a lawyer, it was difficult to witness a case where a national woman, unable to afford legal representation for a suspected financial crime, had to face the proceedings alone, without a lawyer. When the judge asked about her preferred sentence, she said she would rather go to jail; yet she was given a compensation claim she is unable to pay. This highlights a clear disparity, as refugees receive free legal representation at the government's expense. Likewise, if asylum applicants or refugees are ordered to pay damages in criminal cases, the government covers it (National Legal Services Authority). In conclusion, within the Finnish penal system, refugees can avoid the financial penalties that nationals must bear; thus, they are above the law.

Outside the Convention, Legal Systems Fail Women from Finland to the World – Why Are These Women Not Entitled to International Protection?

When refugee women have received asylum in Finland and are entitled to every social welfare, etc., this appears to discriminate against inherently Finnish women. Even when the Finnish laws strongly protect employees, systemic failures, gendered inequalities, and bureaucratic complacency prevented Ada from receiving justice for her mold-induced disability, resulting in insufficient legal protections (R.R. Brink, December 11, 2025). This was also the case with Mia's divorce proceedings involving public mental abuse, despite the flawed but extensive legal protections. Corruption enables this, denying women justice due to systemic fraud, biased court proceedings, and failures in enforcement, showing that laws alone cannot guarantee equality (Brink, R.R., November 26, 2025).

The situation outside Europe is even worse, where women often have no rights at all. Despite making up half of the

global population and performing essential caregiving and life-sustaining roles, women and girls continue to face systemic marginalization due to persistent gender inequality. In many countries, particularly those that have not ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), women lack legal protections and access to basic resources, leaving them vulnerable to discrimination and social exclusion (Brink, R. R., September 29, 2025). Furthermore, women under authoritarian or religious regimes are often treated as property, facing forced marriage, sexual slavery, and systemic degradation, with little to no legal protection. Such abuses are reinforced by leaders who exploit power for personal gain, leaving women and girls systematically denied rights, justice, and basic human protections (Brink, R. R., October 31, 2025).

Women in developing countries are accordingly disproportionately affected by climate-induced disasters, facing heightened risks of poverty, displacement, and gender-based violence. These impacts are often compounded by gaps in legal protections and inadequate inclusion in climate policies and funding decisions (Brink, R. R., April 2025; Brink, R. R., May 26, 2025). Accordingly, when sexually violated women have to testify in person at the International Criminal Court in Europe, they have to face their perpetrators in Court and endure lengthy, traumatizing proceedings where the perpetrator's rights are upheld to the maximum, often causing serious secondary victimization (Brink, R. R., July 2, 2025). This is also the case in International Criminal Tribunals, as testifying about heinous sexual crimes can be mentally harming due to the nature of the crimes perpetrated against women and girls (Brink, R. R., July 28, 2025).

Women's Location-Based Rights in Somalia – No Gender-Equality Without the Westerners?

Concerning hybrid warfare and political aspirations, news coverage in the United States frequently highlights Somalis in Minnesota, especially in connection with issues affecting the democracy. The news is mostly about Somali Americans being suspected of fraud of billions of US dollars, meant to be used for welfare for the disabled, among others (Fingerhut, December 20, 2025). Somalia is a big nation, inhabited by about 19.1 million people. It is also a largely Muslim nation with official languages of Somali and Arabic (Federal Republic of Somalia, 2024). Yet, Somalia represents a paradox, as it has oil, is a Member of the Refugee Convention, experiences a civil war, and has approximately "produced" one million refugees. Furthermore, it discriminates against its women tremendously (Calfo, December 12, 2020). Armed conflicts in Somalia are extremely challenging for women and girls, not to mention other gender-based discrimination. Somalia's case is complex for many reasons, as it treats half of its people, namely women and girls, unequally. Women suffer from gender-based and sexual violence, as well as high maternal deaths (Calfo, December 12, 2020). Accordingly, genital mutilations and child marriages are common, and the rate of girls' genital mutilation is as high as 98% (Calfo, December 12, 2020).

The lack of education is a problem, especially for women, as only 30% of children get an education in Somalia, or even less in rural areas (Calfo, December 12, 2020). On top of that, there is a long-standing non-international armed conflict (NIAC), a civil war since 1988, as the government fights against the armed group Al-Shabab. Al-Shabab is responsible for numerous unlawful attacks, leaving hundreds of civilians dead and forcing tens of thousands to flee (Human Rights Watch, 2024). Somalia also represents a paradox concerning international support, as Reuters reported on December 28, 2022, that Somalia has rich, non-utilized oil sources (Reuters, December 28, 2022). It is also one of the most corrupt states globally, where strong and extensive impunity pervades (Transparency Somalia Initiative, August 20, 2025). It can thus be concluded that Somalis possibly take these illegal "principles" with them to the West, unwilling to integrate.

Somali Women in Finland – Elitist Wide Protection with No Integration?

When comparing the conditions of Somali women living in Somalia and those living in Finland, the contrast is striking. Somali women benefit from an extensive Finnish welfare system and have access to educational opportunities if they choose to pursue them. Numerous organizations provide a wide range of programs, including courses in reading, writing, and learning Finnish or Swedish. Finnish legislation also provides strong legal protections for women. Female genital mutilation (FGM), as well as the preparation for it, is explicitly prohibited under Finnish criminal law (Ministry of Justice, Finland, 2024, Criminal Code, Ch. 21, Section 6 *Aggravated assault*, 6b§ and 6c§; no current English version, thus 6b§ *Naisen sukuelinten silpominen* and 6c§ *Naisen sukuelinten silpomisen valmistelu*). In addition, child marriage is illegal in Finland, as the Marriage Act requires both parties to be at least 18 years old (Ministry of Justice, Finland, Marriage Act/Avioliittolaki, Ch. 2, §4 Impediments to marriage; no current English version, thus the Finnish version *Avioliiton esteet*). Marriages between cousins are not banned, but they are uncommon, due to Western awareness of potential genetic risks linked to close relatives having children. Yet, as Muslims often want to follow their religious traditions, laws in asylum states are not followed, and Western states are quite helpless. The Swedish government has, for example, noticed that young girls or women are thrown down from a balcony to commit honor killings, and has named the practice "balkong flickor", *balcony girls* in English. Sweden has also pondered whether to employ the French example to punish doctors who issue virginity certificates (Sveriges Riksdag, November 2, 2020).

The conditions of Somali women in Finland seem notably elitist compared to their sisters in Somalia; one reason is that the transport from Somalia to Finland can only be afforded by the wealthy. The lack of integration, or the absent desire for it, creates a persistent multigenerational problem. Miettinen at the Finnish broadcasting company Yle (October 23, 2023) reported that only one-third of foreign mothers of children under three are employed (Miettinen at Yle, October 23, 2023). For example, when uneducated Somali mothers stay at home

and have multiple pregnancies, they face limited working opportunities due to language barriers and low or no formal education. A study further explained that Somali mothers choose to stay at home because they enjoy their personal space and spending time with family: guidance is needed on how working life and society function (Varpela, August 28, 2025). However, supporting their children at school is challenging without knowledge of the local language. Additionally, this situation contradicts the Finnish taxation model, accordingly to which women are expected to contribute to society through paid work and taxes. Most importantly, there is a fundamental flaw in the Finnish social welfare system if either a national or a refugee can opt for unemployment. Below are the identified challenges for the West, exemplified by Muslim utilitarian perspectives.

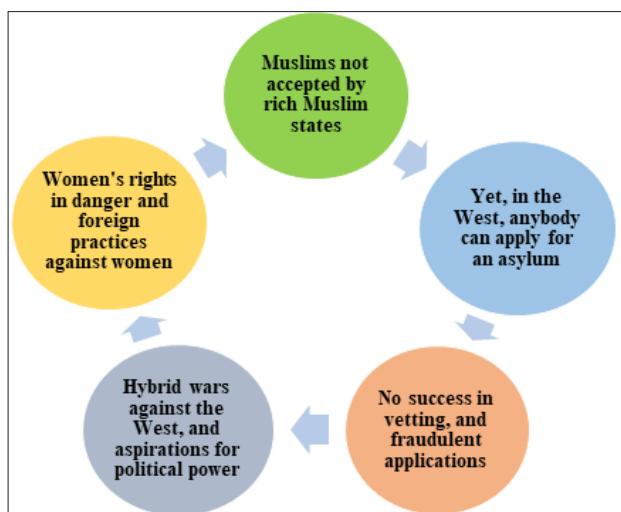


Chart 1. Utilitarian purposes of foreign religion

Elitist Refugee Protection for Rich Women – What Went Wrong?

To address the main research question, the asylum obligations and their application *do not treat women equally*, as rights can be very location-based. The elitist rights are highlighted by Somali women in Finland, where they get all benefits and can choose to be unemployed and not take the offered opportunities for education. Yet Somali women in their country suffer greatly. Thus, these opposites make the current asylum practice very discriminatory against the poor, who cannot afford to employ

smugglers. It accordingly discriminates against the national women in the asylum country who must work, and who are not used to Muslim men. Yet, if Somali women in Finland refuse to engage with available opportunities for education and employment, the consequences fall squarely on them - a stark contrast to their sisters in Somalia, who are denied such options entirely. To answer the other research question on whether provisions are obeyed, it can be summarized that the provisions of the Convention and the EU Regulation are both respected and violated. One of the biggest challenges for women's safety is the religious freedom under Article 4 (the Convention, Art. 4) because of Islam and its connection to Sharia law, and the visible desire for political power. And as "politics is law, and law is politics", this scenario appears dangerous for Western women, as they do not wish to become "balkong flickor", thrown from the balcony to keep the questionable family honor. In conclusion, the religious freedom under Article 4 extends beyond its intended scope and opposes the Convention's order to obey the national laws (the Convention, Ch. 1, Arts. 2, 4; Ch. 2, Art. 12).

Additionally, the welfare magnet together with "kindergarten care" and "playschool accommodation" contradict the demand for minimized costs (the Convention, Ch. 1, Art. 7(1)). They also endanger women who can afford to travel for a better life in an asylum state; they are vulnerable to many kinds of exploitation during the transit (Calfo, December 12, 2020). And even when free movement is prohibited by the EU for third-country nationals under Regulation, Article 2(1), the fact is that this is not obeyed, since the Regulation demands in-person application under Article 17(4) (a, b) (the Regulation, Arts. 2(1) and 17(4)(a, b)). This makes women, sometimes with children, transit long journeys during which they may become victimized by SGBV predators (the Regulation, Arts. 2(1), 17(4); Coalwell, October 10, 2023). For national women, the sexual crimes perpetrated by foreigners and or refugees are also a problem, as it is common in Europe to walk alone, or send their daughters to school by themselves. Accordingly, when crimes are committed, the asylum state pays for the legal representation (National Legal Services Authority), discriminating against national women who cannot afford a lawyer. See chart 2 below for the contrasting circumstances of women, from no protection to an elitist asylum in Finland.

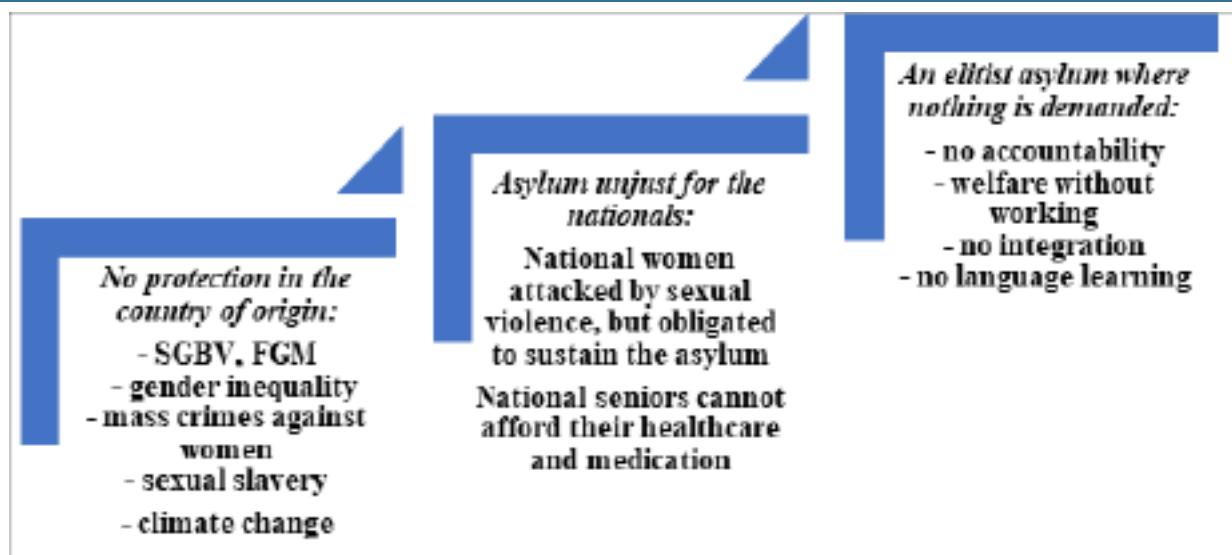


Chart 2: Women's circumstances range from the lowest position with no protection to the elitist asylum in Finland

Proximity Help: “Revising Refugee Resettlement – Help Millions, Not a Lucky Few”

There is growing awareness in Europe that existing asylum procedures suffer from major deficiencies while placing substantial economic burdens on asylum states. Accordingly, religious asylum appears to come with strong political aspirations, hatred against women, and a hybrid war against the West. The elitist asylum for the rich who can afford smuggling discriminates greatly against women who do not have the same financial means and have to stay in dire straits. The rise of Islam is also a threat to Western women, who have fought for gender equality. If Islam becomes the main religion and main political power, where can Western women find asylum? To address the research question on gaps in asylum applications and implementations, both Dr Rush and Professor Emeritus Kanniainen underscore the importance of *proximity help*. According to both, modifications are needed based on research on refugees:

- “*Revising Refugee Resettlement – Help Millions, Not a Lucky Few*”, and
- 114 Somali nationals could be helped nationally for the costs of one Somali in Finland (Rush, January 26, 2017; Kanniainen, n.d., highlighted by this research). Accordingly,
- people should be helped in their cultural and familiar surroundings, but ultimately, refugees must be helped to help themselves or helped to return to their countries (Rush, January 26, 2017).

Professor Emeritus Kanniainen accordingly suggests that Europe must implement stricter asylum policies either by withdrawing from the Convention or by adopting firmer measures, as already seen in Poland, Hungary, Denmark, Germany, and Italy. He also advises that a more thorough screening of applicants is necessary (Kanniainen, n.d.). Dr Rush agrees with this, as she highlights that even when initial refugee screenings find nothing, radicalization can occur later, as seen when a young Somali refugee carried out a terrorist attack in Ohio, despite arriving with his family. Family-

oriented resettlement thus offers no automatic safeguard, since terrorists can emerge from within families just as easily as from other groups (Rush, January 26, 2017). The proposed vetting process could, in my view, include verification of age and identity, background checks for criminal records and extremist affiliations, and DNA testing. Kanniainen (n.d.) further addresses that ceasing the so-called welfare magnet is essential and can be achieved by reducing financial and social welfare support and ceasing assistance to illegals, as nearly half of applicants arriving in Europe do not require asylum. Consequently, stronger deportation measures are needed when asylum is denied, and criminals must be returned regardless of refugee status (Kanniainen, n.d.). He exemplifies this by Denmark’s approach, which requires applicants to reside in deportation centres while awaiting extradition. Additionally, Austria has stopped family reunification, as it is used as a tool for utilitarian immigration (Kanniainen, n.d.).

Denmark is a forerunner in immigration politics, with broad political consensus behind tighter refugee policies. At the EU level, it has pursued these reforms because it opted out of the EU’s justice and home affairs framework, which covers migration, asylum, border control, and refugee distribution (Sandberg, May 21, 2025). For instance, its family reunification provisions favor high-income, educated, self-supporting refugees who can post a guarantee of about US \$8,900. Denmark also enacted the “jewellery law,” allowing the confiscation of asylum seekers’ cash or valuables to cover their upkeep (Sandberg, May 21, 2025). As a result, temporary protection has been expanded, and voluntary return encouraged through substantial financial incentives (Sandberg, May 21, 2025).

Concerning the findings of this research, programs must be developed to help those in need in proximity, as so many more individuals can be helped in their country of origin than in Finland, for example:

→ Programs to regain or force peace by international monetary pressure in turbulent areas; the so-called money-talks policy

→ Help refugees help themselves in nearby areas, such as employment and business development

→ Education for women, as according to an African proverb, “If you educate a woman, you educate a village”

→ No in-person applications, as trips to Europe can be fatal for women, and they can become SGBV victims

The following modifications are made to serve the Finnish circumstances, as it is a sovereign state, regardless of the EU treaties. Yet, free access to any country by the word “asylum” creates many problems in the state in question, and it is hard to keep criminals in order if they are already in the state. Accordingly, free access creates a multitude of problems. Firstly, for those who cannot travel because they are poor, but secondly, for those nationals who are discriminated against because of refugees’ religious beliefs. Even when refugees are entitled to asylum, they should not be entitled to full upkeep, no accountability, unemployment, and continuous education; thus, ceasing the welfare magnet, “kindergarten care”, and “playschool accommodation” is essential:

→ Withdrawal from the Convention, as rich Arab states are non-signatories and do not help their “own”, and Europe cannot continue like this

Opting out of the EU’s justice and home affairs framework, which covers migration, asylum, border control, and refugee distribution

→ If the European asylum can still be applied, it must be conducted outside the state’s borders

→ No free access to Europe or its Member States, no in-person applications in the asylum state

→ Full social benefits for only inherently nationals and an announcement in the Arabic and Somali speaking media about this

→ Prohibition on wearing religious garments for Muslims, no homeschooling, but obligatory daycare

→ Accountability for own income

→ No formal education, but learning by doing, i.e. working.

Utilitarianism in asylum processes and religious aspirations beyond political power – methods to avoid religious invasion:

→ No freedom of religion for Muslims because of Sharia law

→ No Muslim applicants in Western European countries (Sharia law, terrorism, unwillingness to integrate, unemployment, women’s discrimination and otherwise very low respect for women, and sexual crimes)

→ Limiting citizenship (employed by Finland): Limiting voters with a criminal background to stop their political aspirations for power:

1. Integrity requirement (Ch. 3, §6(a)): Offences and national security considerations affect eligibility, and waiting periods of 1–8 years may apply after offences, during which citizenship is generally not granted. Accordingly, no restraining orders are allowed (Ch. 3, §13(3)).

2. Loss of citizenship: Citizenship may be revoked for providing false information, fraud, or serious offences (e.g., terrorism, treason) punishable by 6+ years’ imprisonment (Finnish Immigration Service, October 24, 2025).

Some Commit Gang and Sexual Crimes, and criminal refugees are being coddled with either no or too soft punishments, and they do not have to pay compensation for the victims, thus:

→ Criminal refugees do not deserve asylum, as only innocent individuals who are in real need of asylum must be protected (also an international obligation to protect own citizens)

→ Criminals must be deported immediately: If they commit crimes, their protection becomes their problem solely

→ Finland: Aliens Act on Revoking Asylum if Fraud Committed

→ The money spent on their legal fees must be taken from their benefits.

Conclusion: Western Kindness Seen as a Weakness, But Maybe the Arrogance is Earned?

Comparing my previous research on women with the current elitist model, it shows that the application and implementation of the Refugee Convention, together with the EU Regulation, is discriminatory. It is difficult to understand how such a prejudiced and unsustainable system came into being. Was it shaped by corruption, or simply by those who shout the loudest and demand the most? The asylum provisions establish procedures that are extremely unfair against those women who cannot flee their dire straits. They also work against the Western values of gender equality and women’s safety, and the Western kindness may have been perceived as weakness. Accordingly, in my humble opinion, refugee crimes are not taken seriously enough, as they mostly target women. Money-wise, Finland cannot afford the current costs, as it is spending much more than it earns. However, taxes and all fees are high for the nationals, and refugees get free legal representation. I do not see that any European state can continue to accept Muslim refugees to be on welfare, because they try to impose their discriminatory practices on all women. Western states should have noted how the rich Arab states do not accommodate individuals from the same religious society,

as they bring trouble with them. Furthermore, as there is no accountability for refugees, we are growing a side-society that is above the law. Accordingly, greater transparency is needed in practices that provide refugees with luxury care to ensure that the asylum system is fair for all.

The refugee provisions frequently collide with real-world challenges, enabling utilitarianism at both ends of the spectrum – for those who benefit from accommodating refugees, and for the refugees themselves. It is quite clear, based on my fieldwork, how everything is seen as a monetary goal. Europe has enabled fraudulent asylum applications and opportunistic aims for political power by religious means. The welfare magnet of Western countries is also a big factor. The interdisciplinary analysis highlights that utilitarian considerations influence asylum processes, sometimes producing outcomes that seem inequitable or inconsistent. Moreover, gaps in protection - particularly for women and economically disadvantaged individuals that desperately need asylum - underscore the ongoing need to adapt asylum systems. Ultimately, the Convention provides both a legal and moral foundation; however, its central premise is flawed - namely, the placement of refugees outside their comfort zones. As Dr Rush put it: “Revising Refugee Resettlement – Help Millions, Not a Lucky Few”. Accordingly, when refugees are placed in environments dominated by other refugees, the core principles of any kind of societal immersion are undermined, effectively eliminating meaningful integration.

References

1. Andersen, T.M. Aarhus University and IZA Germany (April 2023). The Danish labor market, 2000–2022, pp. 7-8. <https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/650/pdfs/the-danish-labor-market.pdf>
2. Aftonbladet. Nyheter. Kristersson: Brotten handlar mycket om invandring. <https://www.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/ayEJlyr/kristersson-om-brotten-handlar-om-invandring>
3. BBC (March 20, 2023). Why did the US and allies invade Iraq, 20 years ago? <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-64980565>
4. Brink, R. R. (December 11, 2025). A Case Study on Equality Before the Law - Has Finland Been Able to Protect Its Women in Layoffs Involving Lethal Mold?. *J Psychol Neurosci*; 7(4):1-10, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2693-2490.1140>
5. Brink, R. R. (November 26, 2025). A Case Study on Equality Before the Law – Has Finland Been Able to Protect Its Women in The Divorce Proceedings Involving Mental Abuse?. *J Psychol Neurosci*; 7(4):1-9, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2693-2490.1136>
6. Brink, R. R. (October 31, 2025). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights – Has the Declaration Been Able to Protect Women under Dictatorships and Religious Regimes? *J Psychol Neurosci*; 7(4):1-9, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2693-2490.1134>
7. Brink, R. R. (September 29, 2025). Human Rights for Women and Girls Under International Law – What Is the Effect of CEDAW Under State Sovereignty and Cultural Norms?. *G Women's Health Car*, 2025; 6(2):1-9, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2766-5879.1023>
8. Brink, R. R. (July 28, 2025). Secondary Victimization and Mass Atrocity Trials – Should Female SGBV Victim-Witnesses Be Summoned to Testify In-Person? *J Psychol Neurosci*; 7(3):1-10, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2693-2490.1118>
9. Brink, R. R. (July 2, 2025). Secondary Victimization of SGBV Women at the ICC: Are Sexually Assaulted Victim-Witnesses Adequately Protected? *J Psychol Neurosci*; 7(3):1-9, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2693-2490.1115>
10. Brink, R. R. (May 26, 2025). Does The International Climate Change Law Protect Vulnerable Women in Developing Countries? *Adv Earth & Env Sci* 6(2):1-9, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47485/2766-2624.1068>
11. Brink, R. R. (April, 2025). Women and Climate Change – Can International Law Sufficiently Protect Women in Developing Countries? Proceedings of the World Conference on Climate Change and Global Warming, Vol. 2, Issue. 1, 2025, p. 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33422/ccgconf.v2i1.983>
12. Brink, R.R. (2014-2016). Intensive daily field work in mentoring and leadership roles: Mentored highly educated women and an African man completing his Master's thesis; served as an ambassador for women's equality and sexual health; active member of a group assisting foreigners in learning Finnish; supporter of women who are victims of crimes; volunteer recruiter and leader in charge of volunteers at *Women's Story*; co-leader of a multicultural women's group; member of a humanitarian learning group; leader responsible for activities at a senior home; mentor for families from the Middle East; and supporter of a trafficking victim.
13. Calfo, C. (December 12, 2020). An Introduction to Women's Rights in Somalia. *The Borgen Project*. <https://borgenproject.org/womens-rights-in-somalia/>
14. Coalwell, A. (October 10, 2023). Putting an end to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in global migration processes. *Human Rights Research Center*. <https://www.humanrightsresearch.org/post/putting-an-end-to-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-in-global-migration-processes>
15. European Centre of Excellence Countering Hybrid Threats. Hybrid warfare. <https://www.hybridcoe.fi/hybrid-warfare/>
16. Expressen (October 1, 2025). Sveriges hemliga avtal – Somalia fick 100 miljoner. <https://www.expressen.se/nyheter/sverige/sveriges-hemliga-avtal-somalia-fick-100-miljoner/>
17. Federal Republic of Somalia (2024). Overview. <https://www.somalia.gov.so/about-somalia?utm>
18. Fingerhut, H. (December 20, 2025). Key questions about Minnesota's fraud schemes and the billions in losses. *AP News*. <https://apnews.com/article/minnesota-fraud-feeding-our-future-medicaid-9911799c0d0149a64a042abed095be57>

19. Finlex (April 25, 2025, 177/2025). Laki rajavartiolain muuttamisesta (unofficial translations could be the *Act amending the Border Guard or the Act on the amendment of the Border Guard Act*. <https://www.finlex.fi/fi/lainsaadanto/saadoskokoelma/2025/177#OT2>

20. Finnish Immigration Service (October 24, 2025). Amendments to the Citizenship Act in December 2025 – stricter requirements concerning sufficient financial resources, establishment of identity and integrity. <https://migri.fi/en/-/amendments-to-the-citizenship-act-in-december-2025-stricter-requirements-concerning-sufficient-financial-resources-establishment-of-identity-and-integrity>

21. Government Offices of Sweden (October 6, 2025). Facts about migration, integration and crime in Sweden. <https://www.government.se/government-of-sweden/ministry-of-justice/facts-about-migration-integration-and-crime-in-sweden/>

22. Great Pedagogical Thinkers. John Dewey. <https://www.pedagogy4change.org/john-dewey/#:~:text=Education%20teaching%20and%20discipline%20are%20lifelong%20social%20phenomena,world%20that%20we%20can%20only%20know%20through%20action>.

23. Helmhart, R. (September 11, 2024). Netherlands court convicts two Pakistani men for assassination threats against politician. *Juristnews*. Law students reporting the rule of law in crisis. <https://www.jurist.org/news/2024/09/netherlands-court-convicts-two-pakistani-men-for-assassination-threats-with-terrorist-intent-against-politician/>

24. Hitman (January 15, 2021). Gulf States Policy towards Syrian Refugees: Charity before Hospitality. *The Middle East & Central Asia Research Center*. <https://campuscore.ariel.ac.il/wp/mecarc/gulf-states-policy-towards-syrian-refugees-charity-before-hospitality/?utm>

25. Human Rights Watch. Somalia. Events of 2024. <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/somalia>

26. Hutchinson, T.C.M. (December 2015). The Doctrinal Method: Incorporating Interdisciplinary Methods in Reforming the Law. *Erasmus Law Review*, Vol. 8, pp. 130-131. <https://doi.org/10.5553/ELR.000055>

27. Immonen (September 16, 2025). IS selvitti: Nämä kieli ryhmät saavat eniten Kelan toimeentulotukea – kolme ryhmää ylikorostuu. *Iltasanomat / Taloussanomat*. <https://www.is.fi/taloussanomat/art-2000011483092.html>

28. Kanniainen, V. (n.d.). Professori: "Maahanmuuton kustannukset jopa 900 000€ per tulija" (unofficial translation: The costs of immigration up to €900,000 per migrant). https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_mHH2pM_qMo&t=72s

29. Kanniainen, V. (n.d.). "Irakista ja Somaliasta tulevan maahanmuuttajan kustannus Suomelle jopa €950 000 (unofficial translation: The cost to Finland of an immigrant from Iraq or Somalia can be as high as €950,000). <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/rTHtWCgHAE>

30. KELA. Labour market subsidy. <https://www.kela.fi/labour-market-subsidy?utm>

31. Kool, F. (May 2, 2025). Murdered on May 6: Who was Pim Fortuyn, and does he still have an impact? The story behind the infamous Dutch politician. *Dutchreview*. <https://dutchreview.com/culture/history/remembering-pim-fortuyn/>

32. Mattsson, J. & Grönroos, R. (March 27, 2025). Suomalaiset eivät luota saavansa vanhana tarvitsemaansa hoitoa, ja sillä voi olla asiantuntijan mielestä isoja seurauksia. *Yle News*. <https://yle.fi/a/74-20151977>

33. Merriam-Webster. Utilitarianism <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/utilitarianism>

34. Ministry of the Interior, Finland (2023). Aliens Act, Sections 107, 108 (n.p.). Translation from Finnish. Legally binding only in Finnish and Swedish. *Finlex*. <https://www.finlex.fi/api/media/statute-foreign-language-translation/688424/mainPdf/main.pdf?timestamp=2004-04-29T21%3A00%3A00.000Z>

35. Ministry of Justice, Finland (2024). Criminal Code, Ch. 21, Section 6 Aggravated assault, 6b§ and 6c§, no current English version, thus 6b§ Naisen sukuelinten silpominen and 6c§ Naisen sukuelinten silpomisen valmistelu. *Finlex*. <https://www.finlex.fi/fi/lainsaadanto/1889/39-001>

36. Ministry of Justice, Finland (1987). Marriage Act/ Avioliittolaki, Ch. 2, §4 Impediments to marriage, no current English version, thus the Finnish version Avioliiton esteet). *Finlex*. <https://www.finlex.fi/fi/lainsaadanto/1929/234>

37. Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Finland. Social security and services for people applying for and receiving international protection in Finland. <https://stm.fi/en/social-security-and-services-of-asylum-seekers-in-finland>

38. National Legal Services Authority. Public legal aid. Cost of legal aid. <https://www.oikeuspalveluvirasto.fi/en/legal-aid/becoming-a-client/cost-of-legal-aid/?utm>

39. Nyamuhambeza Kafarhire, O. (2015). MAVA-koulutus ja maahanmuuttajien tytyväisyys VAKK:n opetukseen. *VAMK Vaasan Ammattikoulu. University of Applied Sciences*, pp. 51, 52, 54, 57, 59, 61. <https://www.theseus.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/101551/Omben%20%20oppinaytetyo%202020PDF.pdf;sequence=1>

40. Office of the Texas Governor. Greg Abbott (September 12, 2025). Governor Abbott Signs Law Banning Sharia Compounds In Texas. <https://gov.texas.gov/news/post/governor-abbott-signs-law-banning-sharia-compounds-in-texas>

41. Official Journal of the European Union. Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013. *EUR-Lex*. Access to European Union law, Part 1, Art. 2(1); Part 3, Art. 17(4)(a-b), pp. 14/71, 28/71. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1351/oj/eng>

42. Oxford Languages. Utilitarianism. <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/utilitarianism>

43. Reuters (December 28, 2022). Somalia rejects Genel Energy's "illegal claim" to oil permits. <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/somalia-rejects-genel-energys-illegal-claim-oil-permits-2022-12-28/>

44. Ristimäki, J. (December 9, 2025). Pääkirjoitus: Vihdoinkin EU toimii tässä asiassa. *Iltalehti*. <https://www.iltalehti.fi/paakirjoitus/a/289a5b1c-cfc0-44d3-a55f-26880a2b9599>

45. Rush, N. (January 26, 2017). Revising Refugee Resettlement. Help Millions, Not a Lucky Few. *Center for Immigration Studies*, pp. 1-2. https://cis.org/sites/cis.org/files/rush-1-26-17_1.pdf

46. Sandberg, M. (May 21, 2025). Denmark's Turn to Temporary Protection Has Made It a Pioneer in Restrictive Immigration Policies. *Migration Information Source*. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/denmark-migration-profile-pioneer?utm>

47. Samnytt (July 3, 2024). Finland dömer knarksmugglade somalier från Sverige till maxstraff. <https://samnytt.se/finland-domar-knarksmugglade-somalier-fran-sverige-till-maxstraff>

48. Schwarz, M. (July 1, 2025). Ilhan Omar Gets Major Backlash for Celebrating the Wrong 'Independence Day'. *The Western Journal. Equipping Readers with the Truth*. <https://www.westernjournal.com/ilhan-omar-gets-major-backlash-celebrating-wrong-independence-day/?utm>

49. Selm, van, J. (October 1, 2005). The Netherlands: Death of a Filmmaker Shakes a Nation. *Migration Information Source*. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/netherlands-death-filmmaker-shakes-nation?utm>

50. Statistics Finland (May 27, 2025). Every tenth employed person was of foreign origin in 2024. <https://stat.fi/en/publication/cm6uhzyb4edzf07uqd79p16ku>

51. Sveriges Riksdag (November 2, 2020). Interpellation till statsråd. 2020/21:98. Balkongflickor och oskuldskontroller. https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/interpellation/balkongflickor-och-oskuldskontroller_h81098/

52. Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland) (2024). Maahanmuuttajat ja kotoutuminen. <https://stat.fi/fi/tilastot/tieto-tilastointitutkimusten/maahanmuuttajat-ja-kotoutuminen>

53. Transparency. Somalia Initiative (August 20, 2025). 10 Causes of Corruption in Somalia: A Call for Collective Action. <https://transparency.so/analysis/10-causes-of-corruption-in-somalia-a-call-for-collective-action/>

54. United Nations (1951). Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Adopted on 28 July 1951 by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons convened under General Assembly resolution 43, Ch. 1, Arts. 1(A)(2), 1(C)(6), 2, 4, 7(1), 10; Ch. 2, Art. 12; Ch. 4, Art. 22; Ch. 5, Art. 32(2), pp. 2-4, 6, 8-9. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/refugees.pdf?utm>

55. United Nations (1951, 1967). HCR. The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol. <https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/5461e5fab.pdf?utm>

56. Valkama, H. (June 20, 2025). Hallitus aikoo nostaa terveyskeskusmaksuja entistä useammin – iskisi eläkeläisiin ja työttömiin, sanoo tutkija. *Yle News*. <https://yle.fi/a/74-20165588>

57. Varpela, V. (August 28, 2025). Pääkirjoitus: Somalit paljastivat itse, miksi moni ei mene töihin – Yhden äidin suora kommentti kertoo paljon. *Iltalehti*. <https://www.iltalehti.fi/paakirjoitus/a/7e61957c-5e3f-4777-9988-caa8aca4fea>

58. Walsh, M. (2025). Zohran Mamdani May Not Be NYC's 111th Mayor After All. *Conservative Brief*. <https://conservativebrief.com/zohran-mamdani-may-97443/>

59. Yle News (December 13, 2025). EU tells Finland to cut excessive debt by 2028. <https://yle.fi/a/74-20199587>

60. Miettinen, S. (October 23, 2023). "Häpesin olla kotiäiti". *Yle News*. <https://yle.fi/a/74-20054300>

61. Yle News (September 30, 2021). Mistake in foreigner sex crime story, proportion of foreigners among rape suspects smaller than first reported. <https://yle.fi/a/3-12123675?utm>

Copyright: ©2026. Raya Rajjaleena Brink. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.