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FORCED EU MIGRATION, THE SOCIAL CONTRACT, AND THE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY

*Over the past number of decades, numerous European countries have implemented forced mass migration policies. Official statistics show that mass migration policies have led to a significant increase in violent crime perpetrated by migrants against local populations. Certain European countries went from being the “safest countries” in the world to having gun violence, homicides, and the highest rape statistics globally. The primary legal duty of the State is to safeguard its citizens against violations of their most basic human rights. *Salus populi suprema lex esto* — the safety of the people shall be the supreme law. The whole point of the State is the safety and security of its citizens. It is for the sake of safety against outsiders that a government is formed. The relationship between the State and its citizenry is one of reciprocal obligations. Citizens obey the laws of the State, and in turn, the State is obligated to shield citizens from violations of their fundamental human rights. The right to safety and security is vital and integral for the enjoyment of all other human rights. Articles 6 and 9 of the ICCPR expressly guarantee both the right to life and to safety and security. All other relevant International Human Rights Law imperatives and legal precedent *stare decisis* impose a positive legal duty on the State to prevent human rights violations. Migration Policies that violate the Social Contract and Fundamental Human Rights are unlawful, and European countries have both a duty and a right to resist such policies.*

Keywords: human rights, safety and security, migration, social contract, due diligence standard.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the United Kingdom, the recently exposed cover-up of the serial rape of hundreds of thousands of white underage English girls by Pakistani Muslim migrants over the course of several decades is testimony to the effects of mass migration policies and a government that abdicated its most basic duty in terms of the social contract. Shockingly, authorities disregarded the complaints from victims and failed to act, allowing migrant sex offenders to

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operate with impunity. Sadly, it is continuing, and there has been no justice for most of the victims (Green, 2025). British MP Rupert Lowe’s independent inquiry into the matter uncovered that Pakistani rape gangs operated in 85 local authorities in the United Kingdom. The inquiry heard shocking testimony that Pakistani men celebrated the Islamic festival of Eid by „raping young white girls.” (Mehrotra, 2025). The House of Lords Louise Casey’s review found systemic failures across all levels of government, detailing cases of white girls who were raped, beaten, and even burned, while authorities looked the other way (Casey, 2025, p. 8). The United Kingdom is unfortunately not the only European country that has seen a significant increase in the incidence of rape, murders, and other violent crimes, as a result of EU States negating their primary duty to protect their citizens in terms of the social contract and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) (Mortimer, 2022).

Over the past decades, numerous EU countries experienced an outbreak of sexual assault, murders, and other violent crimes, following mass migration waves. (Adamson, 2020, p. 9; Alonso-Borrego *et al.*, 2012, p. 165; Coccia & Kakar, 2024, p. 363; Bundeskriminalamt, 2025, p. 10; France Ministère De L’Intérieur, 2024; Khoshnood *et al.*, 2026, p. 372; Lange & Sommerfeld, 2024, p. 11; Statistics Netherlands, 2019; Statistics Sweden, 2024). There is an undeniable statistical correlation between increased migration and crime. Acknowledging this fact but ascribing the increased incidence of crime to socio-economic factors rather than the root cause of migration distracts from the core issue without disproving the statistical reality.

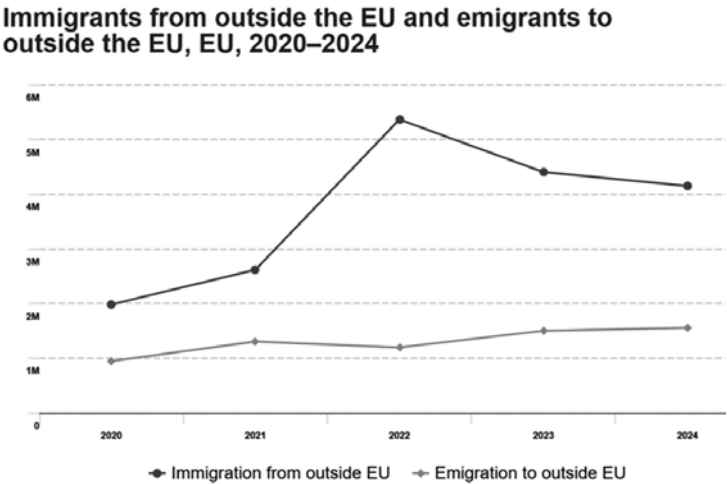


Figure 1: Eurostat

In Germany, migrants committed over 1,000 vicious sexual assaults on New Year’s Eve in 2016, and during the course of 2023, migrants were guilty of more than 360 gang-rapes. The German authorities confirmed that criminality ascribed to migrants increased “by 23 percent in 2022 and by 18 percent in 2023”, and that, while migrants represent just 15 percent of the populace, they were responsible for 41 percent of all criminal offenses during 2023 (Karnitschnig, 2024; Bundeskriminalamt, 2025, p. 10). Migrants in major French cities have been responsible for 70 percent of all violent robberies and over 5 percent of all thefts, despite the fact that they comprise only 15 to 20 percent of the total population. (Barclay, 2025; France Ministère De L’Intérieur, 2024; Semonsen, 2022). France’s President, Emmanuel Macron, admitted that “(...) at least half of the crime comes from people who are foreigners” (Lesueur, 2022). Additionally,

in 2023, migrants committed 77 percent of all sexual assaults in Paris (Saunders, 2024). Once recognized globally as an example of open-mindedness and forbearance in relation to migration, the Netherlands sexual violence reports surged by 54 percent during 2024 amidst migrant assimilation initiatives (Donaldson, 2026; Haenen, 2025). According to Statistics Netherlands, migrants of all classes were between 150 percent and 600 percent more likely to commit a crime than those of Dutch descent (Statistics Netherlands, 2019).

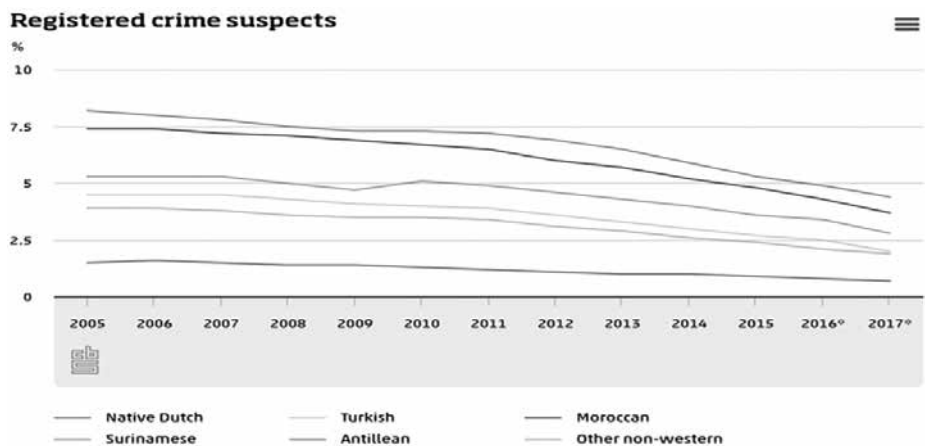


Figure 2: Statistics Netherlands

In Sweden, 58 percent of all suspected crimes are committed by immigrants, while 73 percent of all homicides, 70 percent of all robberies, and nearly 66 percent of all sexual assaults were committed by migrants or second-generation migrants, despite being only 20 percent of the population (Adamson, 2020, p. 9; Khoshnood *et al.*, 2026, p. 372; Novak, 2026, Rothwell, 2025, Statistics Sweden, 2024). Sweden has gone from one of the lowest levels of street gang violence and gun-related homicides in Europe to one of the highest in a decade (Khoshnood, 2017, p. 158; Rostami 2017, p. 365; Sturup *et al.*, 2019, p. 365). Ulf Kristersson, Sweden's prime minister, blamed "irresponsible immigration policy and failed integration" as the root cause of the unprecedented violence (Ellyatt, 2024; Milne, 2023).

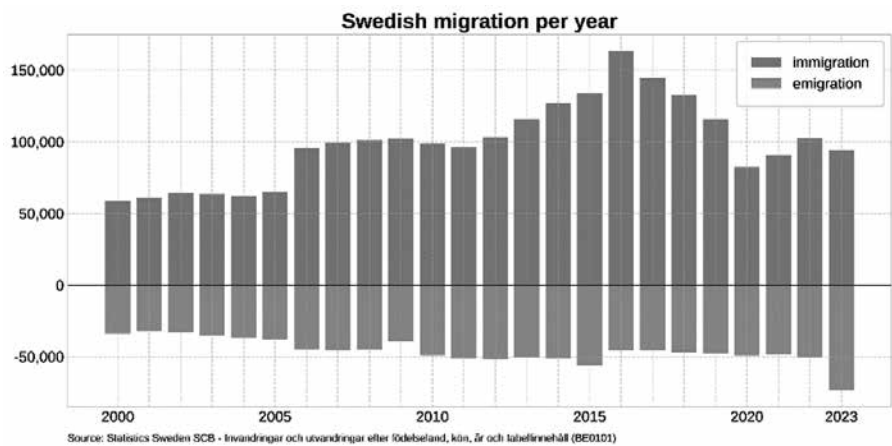


Figure 3: Statistics Sweden

In September 2025, Slovak MEP Milan Uhrík, addressing the European Parliament, demanded that Ursula von der Leyen be put on trial, given that “*Thanks to [her EU] immigration policy, murders are happening in Europe on a weekly basis*” (Pravda, 2025). Important legal questions that need to be explicated include whether the Social Contract entails a duty on the State to juridically and practically secure its citizens’ safety and security, whether IHRL guarantees the rights to life and to safety and security and whether there is a legal recourse against States Parties when a government abdicates its positive legal duty to protect resulting in the pervasive violation of fundamental human rights at the hands of migrants.

2. THE SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY

The legal tenet *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, is a foundational societal principle that stems from the natural law and the social contract, dictating that all policies, laws, and government actions should prioritize the safety of the people. From a historical, philosophical, and judicial overview, it is evident that the legal obligation of the government to maintain social order and protect its citizens’ lives, safety, and security lies at the very foundation of the social contract.

The constitutional contract called the “original contract” was an implied agreement between ruler and ruled (Reid, 1993, p. 213). Sir Edward Coke (1552–1634) defined the bond between government and citizen as a “mutual bond and obligation”. The subject owed “allegiance or obedience” to the king, while the king was bound to the duty of “government and protection” of his subjects (van Aardt, 2004, p. 27). For Coke, these reciprocal obligations were best defined by the maxim “*protectio trahit subjectionem, et subjectio protectionem*” (“protection implies subjection and subjection protection”) (Heyman, 1991, p. 513). These reciprocal obligations and duties were inherent in the very nature of the relationship between the sovereign and the subject. The sovereign’s duty of protection explicitly included the duty to protect subjects from the violence of other subjects. The relationship between sovereign and subject arose from the law of nature and, as such, was immutable and unchangeable (Reid, 1986, p. 55–60). Under this constitutional conception, the subjects had no duty to obey if the sovereign failed in his duty to protect their rights.

One of the most notable exponents of the social contract theory (a hypothetical construct, not a historical fact) was Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679). In his book “*The Leviathan*” (1651), he argued that in a state of nature, a man’s fundamental rights to life, security, and to be free from violence were insecure (Hobbes, 1651, p. XIII). Accordingly, for the purpose of self-preservation by unanimous consent, men abandoned the state of nature and entered into a social contract that created a government designed to protect their fundamental human rights, specifically the rights to life and to be free from violence. The main aim of the social contract and the first duty of government was to protect the rights of the individual, especially the right to security (van Aardt, 2004, p. 29).

John Locke (1632–1704) was another major proponent of the social contract, which was based upon the individual’s consent to form a society that existed for the purpose of preserving the individual’s human rights. In “*Two Treatises of Government*” (1689), Locke contends that man is not naturally subject to a sovereign. In a state of nature, which is „a state of perfect freedom”, each individual human being is free to do as he sees fit, without being subject to or depending on the will of others (Locke, 1689, p. 177). In a state of nature, men are not subject to any ruler or positive laws but only to the law of nature. In this state of nature, every person

has the right to enforce the law of nature by acts of retribution, punishment against a violator of his natural human rights (van Aardt, 2004, p. 32). In a state of nature, however, an individual often lacks the means to defend himself, rendering the actual enjoyment of his rights to life, and security insecure. Due to this “insecure” status, an individual agrees to give up his natural State of freedom to a society for the common protection of their lives and security (Locke, 1689, p. 252). The main aim of a government is to protect the members of that society from injury and violence. In the event of government acting contrary to this main aim, the government must be dissolved, and the community has the right to establish a new government (Heyman, 1991, p. 515). Such dissolution will occur either when the government itself invades and violates the rights of its subjects or where a government negates its duty to secure human rights.

In his “Social Contract” (1762), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778) similarly argues that the social contract secured the preservation of man’s natural rights. According to Rousseau, autonomy and liberty stem from the state of nature. Man’s primary inclination is to preserve himself, and when he becomes an adult, he is the solitary authority of the ways and means of protecting himself and thus is his own master. However, in this state of nature where man is his own master, he inevitably reaches the point where the obstacles facing him to preserve his own rights are greater than the resources one man has at his disposal. In order to protect himself and to preserve the enjoyment of his natural rights to life, security, and safety, man enters into a social compact and forms a society where the sum of forces is great enough to overcome the threat of violation of his natural rights. Rousseau confirms that the main object of government was to protect individuals from violations of their natural rights to life, safety, and security (Rousseau, 1913, pp. 14–16).

Sir William Blackstone’s (1723–1780) constitutional theory in his “Commentaries on the Laws of England” (1765–1769) insisted that that protection and subjection are reciprocal, that “the community should guard the rights of each individual and in return each individual member obeys the laws of the community” (Blackstone, 1765, p. 48) or, in modern terms, the State should guard the basic human rights of each individual member, and in return for this protection, each individual will submit to the laws of the State (van Aardt, 2004, p. 39). According to Blackstone, the first and primary end of all human laws was to protect individuals in the full enjoyment of their absolute rights. Absolute rights of individuals were characterized as the rights of security, autonomy, and property. Personal security was seen as the continuous enjoyment of life, limbs, body, health and reputation (Blackstone, 1765, p. 121). Protection of the individual’s fundamental human rights was a positive right claim. Not merely ambitions or moral contentions, but judicially enforceable legal rights under the law. (Henkin, 2019, pp. 1–2). This encompasses protection not only from State tyranny but also from private acts of violence (Bigelow, 1993, p. 533). This also comprised a positive legal duty of protection from private acts of violence. In return for the benefits of protection by society, the individual also assumes certain positive duties. These duties require that the individual contribute to the subsistence and peace of society. Society fulfills its duty of protection through the making of various laws, regulating society, and by enforcing these laws effectively (Blackstone, 1765, p. 122).

3. INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

IHRL transformed human rights from natural to positive law. International human rights conventions are legally binding treaties between States that impose both positive and negative

obligations on States to ensure their effective implementation (van Aardt, 2022, p. 63). The State's primary duty is to provide a system of government that respects human rights norms. It fulfills this duty, in part, by governing through norms that conform to its international legal obligations. Only States can be held accountable for human rights violations under the various international conventions, whether committed by government agents or private actors. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties in Article 26 codifies the fundamental principle of law – “*pacta sunt servanda*” by determining that: “Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties and must be performed by them in good faith.”

Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) ratified by 117 nations, including all EU Member States, determines that “Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law.” Article 7 secures that “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment,” while Article 9 denotes that “Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.”

The ICCPR, in Article 2, stipulates that States undertake not only to „respect” the rights in the Covenant but also to „ensure” those rights to all those within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction and “to take the necessary steps (...) to give effect to the rights recognized in the (...) Covenant.” This general obligation translates to a positive legal duty to take all the necessary precautionary legislative and other measures as may be needed to give full effect to the fundamental human rights set out in the ICCPR.

3.1. Respect and ensure

A State complies with the general duty “to respect” a right by not interfering with its exercise, but the obligation “to ensure” a right is substantially broader. Rights under the Covenant are “negative”, in that States must not obstruct individuals’ exercise of them, but also “positive”, in that States must take affirmative measures to prevent violation of human rights, also from private actors such as migrants (Cook, 1994, p. 128; Danailov, 1998, p. 18).

In *Herrera Rubio v. Colombia*, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) confirmed the positive legal duty of a State Party to “take effective measures to remedy the violations (...) and to take steps to ensure that similar violations do not occur in the future.”

In the case of *Lantsova v. Russian Federation*, the HRC held that Russia breached its international legal treaty obligation when Russia failed to take appropriate preventative measures to protect the right to life. The Committee ordered Russia to:

ensure that similar violations do not recur in future (...) by taking immediate steps to ensure that conditions (...) are compatible with the State parties obligation (...) under the covenant.

Traditionally, the State fulfills its obligation “to respect” by not infringing upon the individual’s rights, while the obligation “to ensure” puts an affirmative legal duty upon States. The obligation to ensure implies a positive legal obligation, an obligation whereby a State must take action to secure human rights (Shelton, 1989, p. 13; Shelton, 2015, p. 14). In the context of forced mass migration, with an indisputable causal connection between immigration and the significant increase in the violation of the citizens’ most fundamental human rights to life and security of the person, IHRL dictates that EU States:

- must take effective precautionary measures to prevent the violation of covenant rights by not implementing forced migration policies that lead to the loss of life at the hands of migrants; and

- ensure that related infringements do not persist in the future by taking immediate steps to ensure that migration policies and security conditions are compatible with the State Parties' obligation under the covenant.

3.2. Necessary Steps and Appropriate Measures

The 'necessary steps to give effect to rights' obligate State Parties to first and foremost prevent and deter private acts of violence from occurring by not implementing migration policies that directly lead to the violation of fundamental human rights, secondly to investigate and punish the private acts of violence committed by migrants, and thirdly to provide compensation for the victims (Cook, 1994, p. 161; van Aardt, 2004, p. 99).

In *Alliev v. Ukraine*, the HRC reinforced that the government is subject to a legal duty to take the necessary measures to prevent similar human rights violations from occurring in the future. All appropriate measures compel States to do their very best, including reversing course and repealing migration policies that lead to the violation of fundamental human rights, to ensure that violations at the hands of migrants do not recur. All appropriate measures also include the adoption of national legislation to give full effect to the object of the treaty. The HRC in its General Comment 20 of 1992 linked the right not to be subjected to torture or ill treatment in Article 7 of the ICCPR to a legal duty to protect the right, through appropriate legislation and other executive measures. The HRC held that:

It is the duty of the State party to afford everyone protection through legislative and other measures as may be necessary against the acts prohibited by article 7, whether inflicted by people acting in their official capacity, outside their official capacity or in a private capacity.

In its General Comment 35 of 2014, the HRC reconfirmed that:

The right to personal security also obliges States parties to take appropriate measures (...) to protect individuals from foreseeable threats to life or bodily integrity proceeding from any governmental or private actors.

States are legally obligated to take appropriate measures to protect the right to security of person against violations by external parties. National legislation and executive action must serve the protection of fundamental human rights, not lead to their violation. To respect their obligations under international conventions, States are required to repeal or amend legislation that directly or indirectly leads to increased incidence of the violation of the right to life and the right to security of the person should (Des Fours, 1997). Alternatively, States may be called on to give effect to rights through positive legislation that, for instance, declares any activities aimed at increased immigration leading to the violation of citizens' human rights unlawful. If it can be shown that "but for" the government's lack of appropriate legislation or inaction, a particular injury would probably have been avoided, the State will be liable (Clapham, 1993, p. 385).

3.3. The Due Diligence Standard

It is axiomatic that States that are bound by international convention to respect and ensure the rights set out in the convention must adhere to international criteria to protect, respect and promote the rights and must implement treaty provisions effectively in line with their international legal obligations and normative standards.

The standard most frequently enunciated has been the due diligence standard. The due diligence standard was first articulated by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Inter-Am. Ct.H.R.) in the *Valasqueas-Rodrigues* case where Court held that the obligation of States' Parties to "ensure" the fundamental human rights recognized by the Convention:

implies the duty of States' parties to organise (...) the structure through which public power is exercised, so that they are capable of juridically ensuring the free and full enjoyment of human rights.

and further that:

an illegal act which violates human rights and which is initially not directly imputable to a State (...) can lead to international responsibility of the State, not because of the act itself, but because of the lack of due diligence to prevent the violation...

The legal construct of due diligence sets out the minimum effort a State must undertake in order to fulfil its international covenant positive legal duties to safeguard individuals from violation of their basic human rights. Due diligence firstly includes steps to prevent abuses, to not enact policies that lead to the violation of fundamental human rights, investigating them when they do happen, indicting the offenders, and ensuring adequate compensation to victims (Shelton, 1998, p. 13-14). Due diligence involves concepts of positive legal duties and failure to exercise due care, or put differently, a negligence analysis. The duty comprises a legal obligation to arrange the system of government to prevent, investigate, punish, and compensate (Human Rights Committee, 1994). States have been found responsible under the "due diligence" standard for "inaction" or "insufficient action" in an array of circumstances, including not preventing private violence, not investigating or investigating adequately, and failure to punish sufficiently or punish at all (Valasqueas-Rodrigues, 1998). If a State neglects to take all reasonable measures to prevent reasonably foreseeable violations of human rights, it breaches its obligations stemming from human rights treaties, even when the violation itself was not committed by the State (van Aardt, 2004, p. 107). The State violates its obligation if it tolerates infringements of rights by non-State actors such as migrants.

The legal obligation to apply due diligence in relation to abuses by private actors and the duty to exercise due diligence to prevent reasonably foreseeable threats have been reaffirmed by the HRC on numerous occasions, including, in its General Comments 16 of 1994, 23 of 1994, and 36 of 2019. In its General Comment 23 of 1994, the HRC explicitly held that:

(...) a State party is under an obligation to ensure that the existence and the exercise of (human rights) are protected against their denial or violation. Positive measures of protection are, therefore, required not only against the acts of the State party itself, whether through its legislative, judicial, or administrative authorities, but also against the acts of other persons within the State party.

It is important to note that the primary duty of States is, first, to prevent violations from occurring at all by not implementing policies with a proven causal connection to violations of fundamental human rights, and, second, to investigate, punish, and provide an enforceable remedy. In numerous cases before the HRC involving violations of fundamental human

rights, the committee stressed that States are obligated to prevent similar violations by taking immediate steps to prevent such violations in the future (Herrera Rubio, 1983; Teesdale, 1996; Gutiérrez Vivanco, 1996; Paul, 1996; Gi-Jeong Nam, 2003; Judge, 2003).

The views of the Human Rights Committee confirm that:

- States are responsible and liable for human rights abuses by migrants if they fail to meet their international obligations. A State is not internationally responsible for a private act of violence per se, but for its lack of due diligence to prevent the incidence of private violence from occurring in the first place.
- A government's positive legal duty in terms of IHRL treaties to "ensure" the protection of human rights demands not merely a duty to inhibit acts of violence by public officials, but also a legal duty to take reasonable actions to safeguard citizens against acts of violence committed by private individuals, including migrants. These actions include ensuring that the juridical framework offers adequate protection to avoid the risk of human rights abuses, that the authorities knew or ought to have known about.
- In the event of a human rights violation at the hands of migrants, the victim must have an effective remedy, and the State may be required to provide appropriate compensation to the victim or their family.

3.4. Effective Remedy

Article 2 (3) (a) of the ICCPR asserts that States "must ensure" that any person whose fundamental human rights have been violated is entitled to an effective remedy. The positive obligation to provide effective remedies may be discharged by States through the exercise of the States' national executive, judicial, and legislative functions. Importantly, however, States' parties do not satisfy their responsibilities by providing judicial remedies to individuals who have suffered denials of human rights at the hands of other individuals when the State fails to address systemic causes of violation (van Aardt, 2004, p. 103).

In *Simpson v. Jamaica*, the HRC held that the victim "is entitled to an appropriate remedy, including adequate compensation," while in the case of *Boodoo v. Trinidad and Tobago*, the HRC reaffirmed that the victim is:

entitled to an appropriate remedy, including compensation for the treatment he was subjected to (...) the State party is under an obligation to ensure that similar violations do not occur in the future.

An effective remedy, therefore, includes adequate compensation and a duty to prevent the violation from recurring.

3.5. The Doctrine of State Responsibility

Human rights are declared universal, yet State responsibility for violations is limited to a specific geographical territory. Legal responsibility for private acts of violence at the hands of migrants arises when a State breaches its international human rights law obligations. Direct responsibility follows when the State itself is the agent of harm, and indirect responsibility follows when private actors are the perpetrators. A State bears liability in failing to act to prevent an anticipated violation of human rights (van Aardt, 2004, p. 74). The pervasive, perpetual, widespread and increased instances of human rights abuses following the implementation of forced migration policies are indicative of a State's lack of due diligence.

As the central actors of international law and primary duty bearers of positive legal obligations, States remain, in the first instance, responsible for protecting and ensuring the basic human rights of all who live within their jurisdiction. If States fail in their obligations to respect and protect human rights, they are responsible and liable for the violations that occur within their jurisdiction. Under IHRL, States have a positive legal duty to ensure and fulfill the human rights of all people living within their territory. If a government fails in its legal duty to protect citizens against mass migration policies that inevitably lead to the violation of citizens' fundamental human rights to life and physical security, then the State is responsible and liable because it neglected to fulfill its positive obligation of protection. The HRC, in its General Comment 31 in 2004, specifically reconfirmed that:

There may be circumstances in which a failure to ensure Covenant rights as required by Article 2 would give rise to violations by State Parties of those rights, as a result of State Parties' permitting or failing to take appropriate measures or to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by such acts by private persons or entities.

The actions of the non-State actor migrants are not deemed as an act of the State. Nonetheless, the State is liable for the reason that it neglected its positive legal duty to act to prevent the violent actions of private actors such as migrants. (Meron, 1991, p. 164; Danailov, 1998, p. 18; van Aardt, 2022, p. 62).

4. CONCLUSION

The argument that by not accepting millions of non-European migrants Europeans are violating and subordinating the "human rights of (...) migrants to the security of borders, (...) by renouncing the values on which it was built and violating the laws that are supposed to govern it" is patently false and without any legal basis (Soros, 2015). In terms of the Social Contract and IHRL, the government's principal duty is to protect the fundamental human rights, safety, and security of its own citizens. There is no legal or moral duty on any government to guard the rights of migrant non-citizens, at the expense of its own citizens' safety and security, nor to undermine actual natural law and IHRL positive legal duties with fanciful non-existent rights towards migrants wishing to enter the EU.

Inasmuch as the prohibition of violence against private citizens by migrants is conceived as an infringement of human rights and since fundamental human rights are deemed „inherent” and „inalienable”, it can be stated that every person has a right not to be imperiled to violence resulting from forced migration policies. It is a well-established empirical fact that there is a direct correlation between mass immigration from non-Western European Countries and increased incidence of murders, rapes, assaults, and other violent crimes (Adamson, 2020, p. 9; Akbulut-Yuksal *et al.*, 2024, p. 472; Alonso-Borrego *et al.*, 2012, p. 165; Bellitto & Coccia, 2018, p. 21; Bundeskriminalamt, 2025, p. 10; Coccia & Kakar, 2024, p. 363; France Ministère De L'Intérieur, 2024; Khoshnood *et al.*, 2026, p. 372; Lange & Sommerfeld, 2024, p. 1; Megalokonomou & Vasilakis, 2023, p. 1; Statistics Netherlands, 2019; Statistics Sweden, 2024).

The political elite in Europe are faced with a question they can no longer evade: why do so many elected officials continue to support mass migration policies that directly lead to the pervasive violation of citizens' physical integrity rights in violation of the social compact and

IHRL? Ignoring this explosion of violent crime is no longer tenable nor acceptable in terms of the Social Contract and IHRL. The pervasive violation of citizens' physical integrity rights is repeatedly wrapped in political correctness or labeled as unfortunate but rare events. This dishonest tactic estranges citizens who rightfully feel neglected, vulnerable, and endangered in their own countries. Despite clear evidence that migration leads to significant increases in the violation of physical integrity rights, the condemnation of mass migration policies or the repeal of these policies remains noticeably scarce across most of Europe. This vacuum sends a dangerous signal: European governments are neglecting their first and most basic duty to protect their citizens under the social compact while also violating their positive legal obligations under IHRL without facing any legal consequences, jeopardizing the rule of law and social cohesion.

In terms of both the Social Contract and IHRL, there is a positive legal duty on States Parties to protect the rights to life and physical integrity of all citizens, and not to implement policies that lead to violations of these rights. Unfortunately, to many in Europe, the right to life and to be free from violence, as expressed in Articles 6, 7, and 9 of the ICCPR, are empty paper guarantees, as many suffer abhorrent human rights violations at the hands of migrants on a daily basis. This awry status quo calls for decisive and aggressive action and engagement with the right to security and to be free from all forms of violence and the means through which it may be practically and effectively enforced.

There is an urgent need for European countries to honor the Social Contract and their positive legal duties in terms of IHRL to protect their citizens from human rights abuses at the hands of migrants, which in practical terms means an immediate repeal of forced mass migration legislation and immediate action to prevent, investigate, punish, and remedy any violations of citizens' fundamental human rights. IHRL further demands that citizens hold the European Governments responsible and liable for human rights abuses committed by migrants in terms of IHRL, which includes financial compensation to victims. The enforcement of the IHRL positive legal duty "stare decisis" subjects the complicit and passive government to potential civil liability. Exposure to financial liability provides an incentive to act. As long as the cost of protection is less than the potential liability, the rational government will act to protect citizens from criminal migrants. Only by enforcing their legal rights and restoring control over borders can European countries restore public trust and safety and security.

The right to safety and security is vital and integral for the enjoyment of all other human rights. *Salus populi suprema lex exto*, founded on the law of nature, must control every political policy and regulate the legislature itself. The people have a right to insist that this rule be observed; and are entitled to demand safety and security.

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