The basic principle in international relations has two pillars of understanding, i.e: 1) The international role to the government of a state is limited to the action taken beyond the limit of its sovereignty; and 2) The domestic action taken by the government of a country is beyond the interests of other countries and the international community. Therefore, the international intervention in the internal problem of a sovereign state was not justified. Similarly, the refugee problem that often invites emergence assistance driven by a nonprofit organization that is not related to any government or Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). A non-governmental organization is a legally constituted organization created by natural or legal persons that operates independently from any form of government. So in general NGO is a humanity value based organization that provide assistance in the form of charities and voluntary services. These kind of assistances are much-needed relief for refugees in the countries of armed conflict or not.

Refugees can be divided into two categories: external refugees and internal refugees. External refugees are refugees that leave their country while internal refugees (internally displaced person) are refugees who still stay in their country. The most important source of protection for external refugees is Refugees Law while the internal refugees are protected by the National Law. Both external and internal refugees are also protected by international humanitarian law if they are in a countries involved in armed conflict.

The study will be presented in this paper is limited to assistance provided by NGOs to external and internal refugees in a country that is not in situations of armed conflict. These limits are given to address whether the role of NGOs providing assistance to refugees can be categorized as a violation of the limit state sovereignty. This level of understanding in the area of theoretical but can be implemented to legitimate the role of NGOs.