

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE UKRAINE

WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of International Economics

**NOTE OF LECTURES IN DISCIPLINE
«INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION PROCESSES»**

**Ternopil
WUNU
2023**

Note of lectures in discipline «International migration processes» for the educational-professional program of bachelors training, branch of knowledge 05 «Social and Behavioural sciences», specialty 051 «Economics» / Comp. by Stakhova N. V. Ternopil: WUNU, 2023. 28 p.

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(Protocol No. 5 of January 4, 2023)*

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

Discipline – IMP	Branch of knowledge, Specialty, Educational professional program, Degree of higher education	Characteristics of the discipline
ECTS credits – 5	Branch of knowledge 05 «Social and behavioural sciences»	Status of discipline – selected; Language of learning – English
Number of credit modules – 3	Specialty 051 «Economics»	Year of training – 3 full-time studying – 3 part-time studying – 3 Semester: full-time studying – 6 part-time studying – 6
Number of content modules – 2	Educational professional program – International economics	Lectures: full-time studying – 28 hours. part-time – 8 hours. Seminars: full-time studying – 14 hours. part-time – 4 hours.
Total hours– 150	Degree of higher education – bachelor	Self-preparation: full-time studying – 105 hours, including training – 4 hours Individual work (full-time studying) – 3 hours. part-time studying – 138 hours.
Hours per week – 10 hours, among them in audience – 3 hours		Final control: full-time studying – credit. part-time – credit.

2. OBJECTIVE AND TASKS OF THE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES» COURSE

2.1. Purpose of the discipline «International Migration Processes» is to develop knowledge and skills in the field of international migration processes regulation, to identify their causes, challenges and possibilities for destination cities of immigrants who seek job, housing or want to receive tourism or educational services.

2.2. The tasks in discipline «International integration processes» learning are to discover students the features of international migration processes, the goals pursued by migrants and the consequences for both of donor and recipient countries respectively of the departure and the arrival of migrants, as well as the opportunities and challenges arising from the flows of refugees and asylum seekers, and as well as the need to form EU countries common migration policy as a result of illegal and legal flows of migrants and the wave of refugees.

2.3. As a result of studying the discipline «International Migration Processes» the student should **know**:

- migration flows and peculiarities of its regulation;
- evolution of labor force World markets development and causes attractiveness of destination cities for migrants;
- migration challenges for destination cities;
- causes and consequences of refugee flows irregular;
- peculiarities of Immigration policy of EU countries on boundaries crossing by immigrants;
- rights and duties of migrants;
- immigrants flows in tourism and education sphere, features of their departure, arrival, staying, control border and residence.

able:

- to identify knowledge and understanding of the causes and consequences of international migration flows and the role of migration policy in their regulating.
- to analyze the evolution of formation the world labor force centers and attractive destinations cities.
- to understand challenges of migration flows for countries – main immigrants destinations.
- to use modern sources of economic information in order to systematize and analyze the causes of refugee flows and determine their legal status.
- to analyze and solve tasks on the impact of refugee flows and immigrants on EU migration policy formation.
- to predict, on the basis of theoretical and practical knowledge, the impact of visa-free regime on the subsequent migrants flows in the sphere of tourism.
- to make economic analysis the geography of migrants flows in the field of educational services providing and procedures of diploma recognizing.

3. NOTE OF LECTURES IN DISCIPLINE «INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROCESSES»

Topic 1. Migration flows and peculiarities of its regulation.

The essence of migration flows. Types of migration. Causes of migration. Economic factors of migration flows. Sociopolitical and ecological factors of international migration processes. Push factors of migration flows. Pull factors of residence.

International labor migration is the mobility of labor from one country to another for a period more than one year.

Migration is a continuous process that has been the subject of political debate worldwide. Migration has shown an unbroken upward trend, be it of people who have left their homelands voluntarily for economic or other reasons, or of those who have been forced to leave their homes (refugees, displaced persons, etc.). Managing human mobility is one of the greatest challenges for destination countries worldwide, in developed and developing countries. This is further exacerbated in cities where migrants typically seek a better quality of life. The causes and routes of migration flows for different types of migration are difficult to distinguish, posing difficulties for governments. With refugees protected by the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and voluntary migrants admitted into destination labour markets through the sovereign decision of host countries, governments need to plan for different types of migrants accordingly.

The international migration consists of the two basic interdependent processes: **emigration and immigration**. Emigration is a departure of labor from one country to another, immigration is the entrance of labor to the receiving country. Also as part of international flows of people distinguish remigration, which is the return of the labor to the country of emigration.

A widely recognized distinction exists between internal and international migration:

– **Internal migration** – Migration occurring within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban.

– **International migration** – Migration occurring across country boundaries. Such migrants are known as immigrants (coming into a foreign country) and emigrants (leaving their own country).

Typically, the causes are economic, sociopolitical and ecological:

– **Economic factors** – These relate to the labour market of a place, the employment situation and the overall state of the economy. Favourable economic conditions at the destination – the prospect of higher wages, better employment opportunities and prospects for wealth creation – and the desire to escape the domestic social and political situation of their home region can draw migrants to their destination. Likewise, if economic conditions are unfavourable at the place of origin, poor and unemployed individuals would be compelled to migrate to sustain their livelihood.

Sociopolitical factors – These include family conflicts and unification; the quest for independence; ethnic, religious, racial and cultural parameters; warfare, or the threat of conflict, among other factors that contribute to migration.

Ecological factors. These include environmental factors, such as climate change and the availability of natural resources, that cause individuals to migrate in search of more favourable ecological conditions.

Effective national migration policy needs to find and maintain a balance among measures addressing various migration-related issues, without improving one sphere to the detriment of another.

Some core values on which a migration policy could be based include:

- (1) nondiscrimination in terms of race, religion, gender and ethnicity;
- (2) contribution to the national economic and social interest;
- (3) achievement of the capacity to manage the movement of people across borders in an orderly and efficient manner;
- (4) facilitation of family reunion;
- (5) contribution to the resettlement of those most in humanitarian need; and
- (6) management of migration programmes through the participation of all relevant Government ministries and agencies with the support of other relevant stakeholders.

Entry and Stay. States have the responsibility to determine the conditions for the entry and stay of non nationals in their territories, for the protection of their citizenry and national interests, subject to applicable international law requirements. Policies in this domain are designed to achieve a balance between facilitation and the control of the number and composition of persons crossing international borders and the conditions under which entry is authorized or denied. Types of authorized entry can include permanent entry, such as for labour, family reunion or on humanitarian grounds, as well as temporary entry to visit, study, and work for defined periods of time.

Refusal of entry can be based on such grounds as criminality, terrorism, public health and the desire to protect the domestic labour market. Certain benefits and opportunities may be made available only to nationals and authorized nonnationals.

Visa Requirements The criteria and process for granting visas are key aspects of national sovereignty and a means of regulating migration flows and combating irregular migration. As a pre-entry control mechanism, visa systems offer the opportunity for States to examine the admissibility of persons before arrival and to facilitate the entry of selected non-nationals prior to their arrival at the border and offer migrants transparency and predictability regarding their opportunities for entry and stay.

Border Control. Border control is an important means to regulate the movement of people in and out of territories, for reasons, among others, of economic stability, security, public order and health. The challenge for policy makers is to develop effective, efficient, fair and transparent border control procedures that are consistent with international human rights, refugee protection and humanitarian standards.

Residence Every State determines which non-nationals can reside in its territory and under what conditions, subject to applicable international law

requirements. National regulations regarding stay of non-nationals, whether temporary or permanent, and for what purpose, such as training, employment, leisure or studies, are one component of a comprehensive migration policy. Residence policy can provide transparency and predictability for migrants and create favourable conditions for their social and economic integration.

References: [1-11]

Topic 2. World markets of labor force and destination cities for migrants.

The Main Stages of International Labor Migration. The Modern Centers of International Labor Migration. The consequences of International Labor Migration. Benefits and disadvantages of the countries of immigration. Benefits and disadvantages of emigration.

First stage of the international migration is directly connected with industrial revolution which was held in Europe from the end of the eighteenth century right up until the middle of the nineteenth. A consequence of this revolution was that accumulation of capital was accompanied by growth of its organic structure. The latter has led to formation of «the relative overpopulation» that caused mass emigration from Europe to the North America, Australia, and New Zealand. It has begun the formation of the world labor market.

Second stage of international labor migration covers the period from 80' of the 19th century to the First World War.

The scales of accumulation of the capital considerably increase during this period. Also, this period is characterized by the strengthening of unevenness of this process within the limits of the world economy.

The high level of concentration of both production and capital in the advanced countries (the USA, Great Britain etc.) causes the increased demand for additional labor, stimulates immigration from less developed countries (the backward countries of Europe, India, China etc.). The general and qualifying structures of migrants change in this conditions. In the beginning of the 20th century the basic mass of migrants was formed by unskilled labor.

Third stage of development of the international migration covers the period between two World Wars.

The feature of this stage is the reduction of scales of the international labor migration, including intercontinental migration and even remigration from the USA as the classical country of immigration.

Fourth stage of development of the international labor migration has begun after the Second World War to date. This stage is caused by: a scientific and technological revolution; monopolization of the international markets of labor and capital; internationalization and integration processes.

As the major centers of gravity of foreign workers, which define modern directions of the international labor migration, can be identified: **North and South America, Western Europe, South-East and Western Asia.**

In beginning of the 21st century annual inflow averaged 2,3 million people, 1,4 million people of whom went to the North America, and 800 million people – to Europe. The largest centers of attraction of migrants are the USA and Canada (their

readiness to accept foreigners is estimated accordingly in 1,1 million people and 211 thousand people accordantly).

The countries of immigration obtain following benefits:

a) in the country of skilled labor immigration, rates of growth of economy are accelerated: additional demand for the goods and services of immigrants stimulates growth of production and creates additional employment in the country of their stay;

b) there is the competitiveness increase of the goods made by the country owing to the reduction of the production costs connected with lower price of foreign labor and possibility to contain growth of a salary of local workers due to increased competition on a labor market;

c) the host country wins at the expense of the taxes which size depends on qualifying and age structure of immigrants. The highly skilled experts already knowing language of host country become large taxpayers at once;

d) the considerable income brings a transfer of knowledge from the emigration country. When the host country imports the skilled labor and scientists, it saves expenditure for education and professional trainings. So, 23% of members of National academy of Sciences and 33% of Nobel Prize winners are immigrants in the USA;

e) foreign workers are often considered as the certain shock-absorber on a case of growth of unemployment: they can be fired first of all;

f) immigrants improve a demographic picture of the developed countries, suffering population aging. In Germany, France and Sweden 10% of all newborns appear in families of immigrants, in Switzerland – 24%, in Luxembourg – 38%.

The countries of emigration also obtain certain benefits:

a) decrease in a rate of unemployment and, as consequence, – social pressure in the country;

b) free labor training for countries of emigration (new professional skills, knowledge of high technology, the work management, etc.);

c) reception of incomes in hard currency as a result of remittances of emigrants.

The remittances of migrants are a considerable part of currency receipts of states that positively influences national income of the state. It is one part of consequences of migration for countries of emigration. On the other part, these countries sustain essential losses from labor export: a) reduction of tax revenues because of reduction of number of taxpayers; b) the constant migration cased an outflow of the qualified, initiative workers, called «the brain drain», leading to slowing down the rates of increase of scientific and technical and cultural level of the country. By estimates of experts, these losses reach about 76 billion dollars.

Such measures of the state can be possible ways of removal of negative consequences of labor emigration:

- an emigration interdiction;
- the tax introduction for the «brain drain» to compensate the state investments in emigrants;
- creation of the high profit branches which are carrying out export of labor.

References: [1-11]

Topic 3. Migration challenges for destination cities.

Migration and migrants: A global overview. International migrants by major regions of residence. Top Desired Destinations Worldwide. Migration and cities. Impact of migration in cities. Economic impact. Social impact of migrants on destination cities. Political impact of migrants. Impact on urban infrastructure and services.

Globally, migration tends to flow towards cities that have a large population. The volume of movement decreases as the distance between the place of origin and the place of destination increases. Moreover, migration and urbanization are often interlinked processes. Migrants tend to remain in cities once they have arrived in their destination country, and become significant drivers of economic and urban population growth. As many as 92% of immigrants in the United States, 95% in the United Kingdom and Canada, and 99% in Australia live in urban areas. Immigrants are more likely to integrate when they join large numbers of fellow immigrants in communities where a familiar language is spoken and support groups can be found.

In Europe, the immigrant population clearly tends to settle in cities where labour markets are larger and infrastructure (e.g. hospitals, schools, universities, commodities) is better consolidated. Almost half (47.6%) of immigrants of EU origin were living in cities, compared with only about two-fifths (38.5%) of the native-born population without any migration background.

1. Economic impact. In 2018, migrants contributed \$6.4 trillion-6.9 trillion (9.4%) of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). Migrants' ambition and accompanying enthusiasm to improve their livelihood are two of their key characteristics. Cities offer more opportunities and better income, close the skill gaps, and in some cases provide an alternative to cheap labor. Likewise, cities provide a wide client base for migrant entrepreneurs to market their products and services. The labor and talent shortage in cities also contributes significantly to healthy competition for skilled individuals in these communities.

2. Social impact. Migrants usually find other members of their family and their ethnic or cultural group in cities because chain migration is generally an urban affair. The tendency to live among one's own group is pronounced and responsible for establishing enclaves within cities.

3. Political impact. While national governments oversee international migration to a region, the city leaders are the ones who are most affected by their government's decisions and who must address uncontrolled migration into their metropolises. After their arrival in the destination country, most migrants move to cities, which can put further pressure on the already stressed infrastructure.

Impact on urban infrastructure and services. Migration affects the demands on urban infrastructure and services in both the place of origin and the place of destination. Shifts in demand occur in housing, childcare, power generation, shops, roads, hospitals, doctors, amusement parks, schools, public transport, police, telephones and employment, among others. Inadequacies in urban infrastructure and services add to the pressure. The rapid population growth results in migrants having to cope with insufficient infrastructure and cities having to manage the lack of urban planning to meet the needs of all people.

References: [1-11]

Topic 4. Regulation of refugee flows.

Refugees Concept and determination of their legal status. A system for identifying the causes of refugee flows in the world economy. Immigration policy of refugee flows regulation.

Refugee. According to the UN Refugee Convention, also known as the Geneva Convention, of **1951**, the term «refugee» shall apply «to any person who: (...) owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country (...)».

For the **UNHCR (The UN Refugee Agency)**, **refugees** and **asylum seekers** constitute a distinct group of people, because they have left their home in response to serious threats to life and liberty. **UNHCR** warns against confusing refugees with other groups of migrants who have moved from one country to another for economic or social reasons, while refugees are forced to flee to save their lives or preserve their freedom.

Asylum seeker. An asylum seeker is someone who, by making an application for asylum, asks another country (not the country of origin) to provide protection against persecution. Seeking asylum is regulated by international agreements, such as the Geneva Convention or the Dublin III Regulation, as well as by national law.

According to the **1951 Convention**, UNHCR defines a refugee as a person with a well-founded fear of persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a social group or political opinion. This definition has evolved, and serious threats to life, physical integrity or freedom resulting from generalised violence or events seriously disturbing public order are now valid reasons for international protection under UNHCR mandate.

Formerly called the **Dublin Convention**, this is an international treaty agreed in 1997, which was replaced by the Dublin II Regulation in 2003 and in its third form as Dublin III Regulation in 2013. Parties to the Regulation are all the states of the European Union as well as Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. The Dublin III Regulation establishes criteria and mechanisms for determining which Member State is responsible for examining an application for international protection (within the EU).

Each country interprets the relevant international legislation in a specific way to define its **own asylum procedures**, i.e. the procedures used to assess asylum requests and to grant or deny a person the status of refugee or alternative form of protection. Over several years efforts have been made at the level of the European Union to establish common standards of safeguards and guarantees to ensure a fair and efficient asylum procedure so that decisions may be made efficiently and fairly, and so that all Member States apply common and coherent high quality standards when examining applications. Asylum procedures vary from one country to another, sometimes even by region within a country. For this reason, refugees should be advised by legal experts only. Details are available on the website of the European Asylum Support Office, an EU agency established to support Member States and to contribute to defining common EU asylum procedures.

The rights of migrants and refugees. The rights that people have vary significantly according to their legal status. Obtaining refugee status is usually an individual process and can take several months or longer, depending on the country and the specific situation of the asylum seeker. While refugee status comes with a wide range of rights and often includes additional support measures (including language courses), registered asylum seekers or people who have not yet submitted their asylum application may be subject to restrictions including:

- Being confined within the limits of a reception centre.
- Not being able to travel outside the municipality or the region.
- Not being allowed to work.

However, regardless of the legal status, everybody is entitled to basic rights such as accommodation, food, healthcare and education for children.

The important factors which motivate people to move can be classified into five categories. They are economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, political factors and miscellaneous factors.

Economic Factors. Most of the studies indicate that migration is primarily motivated by economic factors. In developing countries, low agricultural income, agricultural unemployment and underemployment are considered basic factors pushing the migrants towards developed area with greater job opportunities. Thus, almost all studies concur that most of migrants have moved in search of better economic opportunities. The basic economic factors which motivate migration may be further classified as ‘Push Factors’ and ‘Pull Factors’.

The push factors are factors that compel a person, due to different reasons, to leave that place and go to some other place. The common push factors are low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities. Introduction of capital intensive methods of production into agricultural sector, and mechanization of certain processes reduce labour requirement in rural areas. The non-availability of alternative sources of income in rural area is also important factor for migration.

The Pull Factors are factors which attract the migrants to an area. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and attractive amenities are pull factors of an area.

Demographic Factor. The differences in the population growth rates of the different regions of a nation have been found to be a determinant in the internal migration. Fertility and the natural increase in population are generally higher in rural areas which drift the population towards the city. Other important demographic factor in internal migration is marriage because females are used to follow their spouses.

Socio-cultural Factors. Social and cultural factors also an important role in migration. Sometimes family conflicts, the quest for independence, also cause migration especially, of those in the younger generation. Improved communication facilities, such as, transportation, impact of television, good network communication, the cinema, the urban oriented education and resultant change in attitudes and values also promote migration.

Political Factors. Sometimes even political factors encourage or discourage migration from region to another. After 1948, most of rural people migrated to urban because of safety in Myanmar. Hence, the political background, attitudes and individual viewpoint of the people influenced on the migration of people.

Miscellaneous Factors. Other factors such as the presence of relatives and friends in urban areas, desire to receive education which is available only in urban areas are factors responsible for migration. Closeness of cultural contacts, cultural diversity, great vitality, individual attitudes are also associated with migration.

The 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol were designed to assure refugees the widest possible enjoyment of their rights. In order to respond to regional specificities, States in different parts of the world have developed regional laws and standards that complement the international refugee protection regime.

Like all people, asylum-seekers and refugees are protected by **international human rights law**. This body of law extends to everyone within a State's territory or under its authority or jurisdiction. As the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms: «All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights».

Refugees and asylum-seekers are thus entitled to two partially overlapping sets of rights: those which States are obliged to respect, protect and fulfil under international human rights law, and the specific rights of refugees.

Under *international human rights law*, some guarantees, such as the prohibitions of torture and slavery, cannot be restricted or suspended for any reason. Others may be derogated from under specific conditions, such as to uphold public order or health or protect the rights of others. Derogations must not be applied in a discriminatory manner, must be officially proclaimed and in accordance with the law. The Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of the Child are human rights instruments that provide important protections to asylum-seekers and refugees.

The most far-reaching regional developments have come from the European Union (EU), which in 1999 decided to create a common **European asylum system** based on the «full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention». Since then, four key legislative instruments have been adopted in original and revised (or «recast») versions. Each adds content to refugee law in an area not addressed by the 1951 Convention.

These instruments concern: (a) temporary protection; (b) the reception of asylum-seekers; (c) qualification for refugee status or «subsidiary protection» and the rights and status to which beneficiaries are entitled; and (d) standards for asylum procedures.

In addition, the «Dublin III Regulation» sets out the criteria for determining which EU Member State or other participating country is responsible for examining an asylum application. To provide operational support, two EU agencies were established: **The European external borders agency Frontex** in 2005 and the **European Asylum Support Office (EASO)** in 2010.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights, adopted in 2007, has a status equal to that of the EU's founding treaties. It includes provisions on the right to asylum and protection from removal, expulsion or extradition to a serious risk of being subject to

the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has jurisdiction to interpret these EU asylum instruments and to rule on any alleged infringements by Member States. Together with the European Court of Human Rights of the Council of Europe, which has addressed asylum issues in the context of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, these courts have significant influence on the wider development of international refugee law.

References: [1-11]

Topic 5. Illegal migration and person trafficking.

Essence and causes of Irregular Migration. Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants. Effective practices with regard to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons. Effective practices with regard to victims of trafficking in persons.

Irregular migration takes various forms ranging from avoidance of entry controls to the use of false documents, to overstay of the authorized stay in the host country. Irregular migration results from the voluntary choices of individuals seeking better opportunities for themselves and their families as well as compulsion resulting from armed conflicts, human rights violations, environmental degradation, or severe lack of economic opportunity. Policy responses need therefore to take account of root causes.

The negative associations from abusive types of irregular migration are often not separated in public opinion from the migrants themselves and from migration in general and, therefore, result in a negative image of migrants as a whole and fuel xenophobia. This, in turn, diminishes the perception of the positive contribution migrants may make to the host society.

Criminal trafficking and smuggling organizations play a pervasive role in facilitating irregular migration, and this has resulted in an alarming rise in abuse of government procedures, potential security risks and exploitation of migrants.

More systematic and comprehensive migration policies are needed to prevent or stem irregular migration movements, recognising the interplay between the movement of people and other policy spheres. One of the greatest challenges for governments is to establish transparency and credibility in their ability to manage irregular flows of migrants, by providing authorized channels of entry and stay as well as clear information about these channels while at the same time employing measures to deter irregular movement.

As trafficking and smuggling have risen on the political agenda, so the enormous complexities inherent in them have become more apparent. The Protocols supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime draw a definitional distinction between the willing compliance of a smuggled person and the victimisation of a trafficked person, and provide a solid foundation for addressing these phenomena. More and more States find their ability to manage their borders and protect their populations challenged by traffickers and smugglers and recognize that greater efforts are necessary to raise awareness, to combat and prevent trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, to protect the victims and to prosecute the perpetrators.

Effective practices with regard to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants:

- Ratification and implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both supplementing the 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

- Implementation of measures to prevent trafficking in persons, for all purposes, whether sexual or other type of exploitation.

- Involvement of all stakeholders concerned, including international and regional organizations, the civil society and the private sector in activities to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

- Adoption of effective legislation including sanctions against those who exploit migrants or engage in trafficking as well as those who profit from trafficking and smuggling.

- Strengthen cooperation, bilaterally and multilaterally, and mutual assistance between all competent authorities, to prevent and combat irregular migration and criminal activities, particularly trafficking in persons, often related to irregular migration, such as illegal drugs and arms trafficking.

- Strengthen efforts to raise awareness at all levels, including through public information campaigns training and dissemination, and publicize the adverse effects of irregular migration, smuggling, trafficking and related abuse, as well as available assistance to victims of trafficking to discourage those considering irregular movement and to warn those susceptible to being trafficked, particularly women and children.

- Facilitation of bilateral and multilateral exchange of experience and information at operational levels in order to improve the knowledge base on trafficking and obtain a more complete picture of smuggling and trafficking activities and other forms of irregular migration and to enhance inter-state cooperation including on documentation and identity verification.

- Mutual assistance in criminal matters for the prosecution and penalisation of traffickers, especially international organized criminal groups, and adoption of adequate national measures to provide this assistance including, if necessary, assistance in capacity building.

- Adoption of national legislation that allows the confiscation of direct or indirect proceeds obtained as a result of smuggling of migrants as well as means of transport which are owned by smugglers or their accomplices and which are used for smuggling of migrants.

Efforts are needed to assist and protect the victims of trafficking in persons who are increasingly recognized as victims of serious crime. The protection and assistance needs of victims of trafficking in persons can include access to shelter, medical care and counselling, witness protection, access to legal procedures and assistance, including access to asylum procedures, and assistance in facilitating return and reintegration into their home countries.

Effective practices with regard to victims of trafficking in persons:

- Adoption of national legislation establishing the necessary measures, structures and resources for the protection and assistance of the victims of trafficking,

including the right to temporary residence in countries of destination, access to applicable legal protection, including assistance, such as interpretation, in the host country as well as assistance for the return and reintegration in the countries of origin.

- Implementation of measures providing a distinction between the trafficker and the trafficked person with regard to the principles, necessary protection, types and levels of sanctions.

- Adoption of appropriate legislation to ensure the protection of the human rights of migrants, regardless of their legal status, particularly of those who have been victims of trafficking.

- Cooperation with States whose nationals have been trafficked in developing return and re-integration programmes for victims of trafficking.

- Protection of victims and other witnesses willing to testify and help convict and jail traffickers, and who serve as witnesses in court proceedings against traffickers and smugglers.

References: [1-11]

Topic 6. Immigration policy of EU countries on boundaries crossing by immigrants.

Labour Migration. Effective practices with regard to labour migration. Internally Displacement. Effective practices with regard to internally displacement. Asylum and International Protection of Refugees. Human Rights of Migrants. Humanitarian Resettlement. Effective practices with regard to humanitarian resettlement.

Domestic economies throughout the world are dependent on migrant workers, whether in countries of destination to fill skills or workforce gaps, or in countries of origin as sources of skills acquisition, training, investment and foreign exchange earnings through remittances. The demands of an increasingly global economy and workforce coupled with persistent disparities in demographic trends, development, wealth, political stability and wages, result in persons seeking work outside their own country on a scale that exceeds the capacity of existing and officially sanctioned labor opportunities abroad. The result has been a growing dependency of many employers and economies on the work of migrants in an irregular situation, as a cheap and reliable source of labor. Migrants in an irregular situation are vulnerable and at risk of exploitation.

Regulated labor migration may help to ensure the availability of labour when the host country needs it, provide safety and security for the migrants and regularize the inflow of migrant workers' remittances. In addition, it can contribute to preventing or stemming irregular migration. The challenge for policy makers is to assess national workforce requirements and to develop a flexible and transparent labor migration policy to meet domestic needs, in view of changing international realities and the benefits of cooperation between countries of origin and destination in addressing these needs. The significant economic impact and potential of labour migration, and the challenge of how to manage it to best effect, needs however to take into account the human dimension.

Effective practices with regard to labour migration:

- Consideration of developing national measures that regulate supply of and demand for human resources, that are linked to bilateral and multilateral efforts and are developed in consultations with key stakeholders.
- Consideration of labour migration schemes for highly skilled, skilled and lower skilled migrant workers that are systematically developed to meet labour demand in countries of destination and respond to labour supply and unemployment in countries of origin.
- Consideration of bilateral programmes in order to meet the specific needs of both source and destination countries, addressing the rights and responsibilities of all parties and providing for the protection of migrant workers including by ensuring access to consular officials of the country of origin.
- Transparency of legislation and procedures defining categories of labour migrants, selection criteria as well as length and conditions of stay.
- Consideration of consultation both at the national and international level bringing together relevant officials to address labour market and labour migration issues.
- Enhanced information-sharing and consultations on policy, legislation and procedures more systematically to identify surplus and deficits in respective labour markets and possibilities for matching labour demand and supply.
- Consideration of measures to prepare potential migrant workers for entry into foreign labour markets, and arrange for pre-departure assistance, such as language and cultural orientation, and vocational training as needed.
- Provision of information to departing migrant workers on working conditions, health and safety, their rights and sources of support potentially available in the country of destination.
- Exploration of measures for the mutual recognition of qualifications.
- Consideration of programmes to foster skills development and savings and investment schemes that will provide incentive for and assist migrants returning to their home countries.
- Protection of migrant workers through implementation of public information campaigns to raise awareness of migrants' rights, and ensuring that migrants receive the social and employment benefits that they are due.
- Promote the enjoyment by authorized migrant workers of the treatment accorded to citizen workers, such as access to training, minimum wage, maximum hour rules, prohibition of child labour and right to establish unions.
- Adoption of measures to ensure respect for the rights of female migrant workers.
- Provision of full access for temporary migrant workers to consular assistance.
- Adoption of measures for the integration of migrant workers in order to encourage cultural acceptance, and to ensure that the rights of migrants and members of their families are respected and protected.
- Implementation of measures to recognize and facilitate the use by highly skilled workers of their skills in the country of destination.

- Consideration of providing information on employment vacancies to potential migrants, on the recognition requirements for occupational qualifications and other practical information, such as taxation and licensing.
- Promotion of research and analysis on the impact of migrant workers on the local labour market.

Internal displacement resulting from conflict, natural and man-made disasters and other violations of rights has become the major type of forced migration and has increased in scope and complexity. While responsibility for the protection of internally displaced persons rests first and foremost with national governments and local authorities, the subject is of growing concern and is increasingly considered both an internal issue and a proper domain for international concern and action.

The Secretary General's Special Representative on IDP's developed and issued Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to guide governments as well as international agencies in providing assistance and protection to IDPs. The Guiding Principles identify rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of persons from forced displacement and to their protection and assistance during displacement as well as during return, resettlement or reintegration.

Effective practices with regard to internally displacement:

- Promotion and adoption of measures to ensure the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons including protection by their national authorities as nationals of the State in which they are located.
- Dissemination and promotion of the «Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement», including training of governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental officials in their application.

The special situation of refugees and others who have been forcibly displaced from their homes and countries of origin by persecution, generalized violence, conflict, and human rights violations marks these individuals as particularly vulnerable and entitled to international protection on the part of States and the international community. However, refugees and others in need of international protection often move within broader mixed migratory flows. It has become increasingly important that all stakeholders achieve a better understanding and management of the interface between asylum and migration.

As States look for ways to better manage migration, they need to be able to provide protection to and sustainable solutions for refugees and other in need of international protection.

Between 2000 and 2002, many of these key issues were addressed through a series of Global Consultations, steered by UNHCR, which engaged States and other partners in a broad-ranging dialogue on contemporary issues relating to refugee protection. One of the most important results of the Global Consultations process is the Agenda for Protection, which consists of a Declaration of States Parties and a Programme of Action identifying a wide range of specific objectives and activities grouped according to six inter-related goals.

Goal 2, which relates to the protection of refugees within broader migration movements, is particularly relevant when considering effective migration management practices that take due account of refugee protection concerns.

Since it is intended that this International Agenda for Migration Management be developed in a way that is complementary to but not duplicative of the process embarked upon in the Agenda for Protection, the main headings of Goal 2 of the Agenda for Protection are repeated here as effective practices with regard to asylum and international protection of refugees:

- Better identification of and proper response to the needs of asylum-seekers and refugees, including access to protection within the broader context of migration management.
- Strengthened international efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking.
- Better data collection and research on the nexus between asylum and migration.
- Reduction of irregular or secondary movements.
- Closer dialogue and cooperation between UNHCR and IOM.
- Information campaigns to ensure potential migrants are aware of the prospects for legal migration and the dangers of human smuggling and trafficking.
- Return of persons found not to be in need of international protection.

Respect for and protection of the human rights and dignity of migrants is fundamental to effective migration management. Human rights norms of a general nature and, in more limited instances, specifically relevant to the treatment of migrants, have been adopted by States through various conventions protecting such rights, and in other cases, form part of customary international law.

These norms have been adopted by States in recognition of shared values and commitment to basic standards of individual freedom and well-being. Migration policy that is founded on respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law will contribute to respect, tolerance and appreciation of migrants on the part of society.

States are facing growing challenges in protecting the rights of migrants. These include addressing growing xenophobia discrimination, exploitation, violations of labour standards in the workplace and other abuses, especially by traffickers.

Migrants in an irregular situation are entitled to protection of their fundamental human rights, but are particularly vulnerable in practice to discrimination and to exploitation and do not enjoy access to a range of social services and other forms of protection of the host society. A central challenge for States is to prevent and combat xenophobic and racist tendencies towards migrants.

Effective practices with regard to the human rights of migrants:

- Accession to existing human rights treaties and effective implementation at the national level.
- Adoption and implementation of measures to prevent violations of human rights of migrants as well as their exploitation and to ensure that their basic human rights are protected in all stages of the migration process, including expulsion.
- Ensure that the particular needs of women and children, the elderly and the disabled are given special attention.
- Distribution of information regarding the human rights of migrants, including refugees, to promote respect for their dignity and counteract anti-migrant attitudes, as well as information regarding the obligations and responsibilities of migrants in and to the host country.

- Implementation of human rights standards and principles in national law and practice including through provision of training opportunities for officials and establishing effective enforcement and oversight mechanisms both within governmental administrations and national judicial systems.

- Implementation of measures to ensure that migrants have effective access to judicial institutions and remedies for violations of their human rights, including consideration of possible compensation for victims and punishment for the perpetrators.

- Implementation of measures to ensure issuance of all documents necessary for the enjoyment and exercise of legal rights in order to give effect to the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

- Promotion of respect, by competent authorities of a State where a migrant is detained, of the obligations related to consular assistance and protection.

- Support to civil society institutions to promote understanding and respect of the human rights of migrants.

The principle of non-discrimination is fundamental to international law and applies to migrants as well as to citizens, but does not prohibit all distinctions between nationals and migrants as settled, temporary and undocumented migrants will enjoy different rights.

Distinctions, generally, are to be reasonable in serving legitimate governmental aims pursuant to measures proportionately linked to migration status. Implementation of applicable international instruments that promote respect of the principle of nondiscrimination and incorporation of these standards into national legislation and practice can be an important element of effective migration policy.

Effective practices with regard to the principle of non-discrimination:

- Implementation of measures to ensure the appropriate treatment of migrants, regardless of their status, and to prevent racist or xenophobic actions and policies and to eliminate discriminatory practices against migrants.

- Implementation of measures to ensure that non-nationals, like nationals, are protected against discrimination based on race, religion, sex, national origin and other protected grounds.

- Adoption of measures to ensure that the physical integrity, dignity, religious beliefs and cultural values of migrants and their families are respected.

- Promotion, in particular, of the protection of persons belonging to minorities against unjustified discriminatory treatment.

- Adoption and implementation of measures to grant to authorized long-term migrants the same rights, protection and freedoms under national and international law as other citizens, permanent residents or persons lawfully present in the country.

The principle of non-refoulement in international refugee law prohibits the return of a refugee to a country where his or her life or freedom would be threatened on account of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group of political opinion.

This principle is the cornerstone of international refugee protection and is widely regarded as customary international law. International law also forbids the

return of any person to a place where he or she risks being tortured or treated in a cruel or inhuman way.

Effective safeguards against refoulement are necessary in any national or international system for the management of migration.

Effective practices with regard to the principle of non-refoulement:

- Consideration of adoption and implementation of legislation and mechanisms ensuring that refugees are protected against refoulement.
- Consideration of adoption and implementation of legislation and mechanisms ensuring that migrants are not returned to a place where they risk being tortured or treated in a cruel or inhuman way.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that «everyone has the right to a nationality» and «no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality». Nonetheless, many migrants still lack the security and protection that nationality can provide and procedures for the acquisition of nationality can be complex and lengthy. Statelessness has many causes:

An individual may lose his or her nationality and fail to acquire a new one as a result of an extended stay abroad or through marriage to (and subsequent divorce from) a person of a different nationality, or through the individual renunciation of one nationality without first acquiring another one. Although it is the right of every child to acquire a nationality, children who are born to stateless parents may have no nationality. One objective of a managed migration policy is to avoid situations in which migrants are arbitrarily or accidentally deprived of nationality, so as to protect the rights of individual migrants and facilitate identification of migrants, as well as the delivery and management of Government services and policies.

Effective practices with regard to statelessness:

- Adoption of appropriate measures at national and international levels to prevent and reduce statelessness, and provide a legal status to stateless persons – including accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and regional instruments preventing statelessness such as the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, the 1990 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the 1997 European Convention on Nationality, and implementing national legislation to give them practical effect.
- Consideration of implementing simplified procedures for facilitated acquisition of nationality by migrants who otherwise would be stateless.
- Consideration of legislation to register birth of children born on the territory and granting of nationality to any child born or found on the territory who would otherwise be stateless as provided for by Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Third country resettlement of refugees and other persons in need of international protection has been an important component for addressing humanitarian crisis.

Resettlement is not a requirement of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and as such it is a voluntary activity of States to design

resettlement programmes on humanitarian grounds. It can be used as either a protection tool or a durable solution tool. A number of countries have also operated successful protection programmes taking potential refugees directly out of their countries of persecution.

Effective practices with regard to humanitarian resettlement:

- Regular consultation among States, UNHCR and other relevant stakeholders, to identify humanitarian resettlement needs in a balanced and comprehensive manner, and to develop coordinated approaches to addressing them.
- Clarification of relevant roles and responsibilities of resettlement partners, with a view to facilitating the planned, orderly, and safe resettlement of identified humanitarian cases.
- Preparation of persons for resettlement, through language training, cultural orientation, and appropriate medical and mental health care, as well as post-arrival assistance such as vocational training and employment assistance, to facilitate social, cultural and economic integration into the new society and early independence.

References: [1-11]

Topic 7. Visa free regime and immigrants flows in the sphere of tourism.

Migration for Business and Tourism. Effective practices with regard to migration for business and tourism. Family Visits. Effective practices with regard to family visits. Permanent Migration. Immigration Programmes. Effective practices with regard to immigration programmes. Family Reunion. Effective practices with regard to family reunion.

The globalisation of economic life has resulted in a highly mobile international business community and a corresponding need for safe, transparent, efficient, user-friendly and reliable means to facilitate international business travel and temporary stay abroad.

Whether as business visitors, intra-corporate transferees, or to seek to fill short term employment vacancies abroad, mobility of business personnel and other persons for temporary labour purposes abroad, requires concerted international attention and cooperation.

Tourism represents a significant and growing component of the movement of people. It is an important source of income for many States, both developing and developed; has a significant impact on entry systems and associated infrastructure; and provides an opportunity for cross-cultural exchange.

Effective practices with regard to migration for business and tourism:

- Promotion of a positive understanding of tourism as a phenomenon creating both income and cultural-exchange opportunities for national, regional and local industries.
- Promotion of reciprocal tourism agreements between States.
- Promotion of consultative and collaborative efforts among States to develop tools to facilitate business migration for defined purposes, such as multi-country business visitor visas.

- Facilitation of bilateral and multilateral temporary worker agreements to meet labour market and employment needs, and to enhance the safety and predictability of travel, access and treatment abroad.

- Promotion of regional economic integration schemes to facilitate intra-regional business mobility, income and cultural-exchange opportunities for national, regional and local industries.

- Promotion of reciprocal tourism agreements between States.

- Promotion of consultative and collaborative efforts among States to develop tools to facilitate business migration for defined purposes, such as multi-country business visitor visas.

- Facilitation of bilateral and multilateral temporary worker agreements to meet labour market and employment needs, and to enhance the safety and predictability of travel, access and treatment abroad.

- Promotion of regional economic integration schemes to facilitate intra-regional business mobility.

Temporary family visits allow migrants to maintain links with family members in their home countries and, thus, contribute to their well-being. This, in turn, can have positive effects for host societies. Opportunities for regular and predictable family visits may contribute to reducing the incidence of overstays or irregular entry.

Effective practices with regard to family visits:

- Facilitation of temporary family contacts and visits.

- Establishment of adequate measures to avoid long delays in the entry of close family members.

Facilitation of permanent migration is often considered in order to build or replenish the population base, to enhance economic competitiveness, to allow family reunion and to meet humanitarian objectives. Key challenges focus on how to develop and implement a fair and transparent permanent migration policy that can flexibly respond to economic, labour market, family unity, humanitarian and demographic needs.

Immigration programmes can help to address the consequences of demographic trends and labour market needs in a planned, balanced and predictable way. Programmes may be supply based, where migrants are selected according to pre-determined selection criteria, or demand based, where migrants apply with a confirmed offer of employment.

Effective practices with regard to immigration programmes:

- Development of immigration programmes that provide transparency in elaborating and publicising the criteria and procedures for eligibility and avoid unnecessary administrative delays and expenses.

- Consideration of making available pre-departure programmes to prepare migrants for transition to their new societies, such as language and cultural orientation, as well as post-arrival programmes to help integration and adjustment to the new society, with relevant costs to be borne by the sponsoring employer, family member or new immigrant.

- Provision of access to benefits such as health care, education and employment, to facilitate integration.

- Provision of clear, accessible and user-friendly information to migrants about legal avenues for permanent migration.

The family is the basic unit of society and deserves special attention and protection. Family reunion contributes to the integration of migrants in the host community and can encourage participation in economic, social, cultural and political life.

Effective practices with regard to family reunion:

- Facilitation of family reunion for immediate family members of migrants with permanent residence status or eligible for this status.

- Implementation of measures to conduct reunion in a positive, humane and expeditious manner, particularly in the case of children.

- Consideration of a sponsorship process for family reunion, which sets out who may sponsor a family member and under what circumstances.

- Consideration of limiting rejections of family reunion applications to issues such as security, serious criminality, threats to public health or public health systems, or inadequate financial ability to support.

- Consideration of harmonisation of a definition of family unit, taking into account different cultural norms.

References: [1-11]

Topic 8. Geography of migration flows in the sphere of educational services.

Regular Migration. Temporary Migration. Effective practices with regard to temporary migration. Migration for Educational or Training Purposes. Effective practices with regard to migration for educational and training purposes.

Today, all States are affected by migratory flows and are challenged to address the implications and opportunities of migration for their national economies, security and development, in particular, in view of demographic trends and development needs.

Debates regarding whether to have immigration or not are being replaced by debates on how to manage migration to maximize the positive effects that migration – skilled and unskilled, temporary and permanent – can have. Regulated migration can help ensure the availability of labour when the host country requires it.

It can permit family reunion with minimum delay and disruption to migrant households and relevant communities. Regular migration can provide opportunities for education, training, skill acquisition and employment, and can result in substantial flows of remittances to individual households, and of capital, investment and skills to support development in home countries. A key element to achieve a more humane and orderly movement of people is a systematic, managed approach to migration, including consideration of different categories of migration.

Given the complexity of contemporary population movements, it is not easy to draw a sharp line between temporary and permanent migration. However, for policy formulation purposes, it is useful to make a conceptual distinction between the two.

Temporary migration for purposes of business, employment, tourism, family visits, education, training and research is an essential feature of modern life. As

communications and transportation revolutions have made it easier to know about other countries and easier to travel, more people are choosing to pursue opportunities outside their countries of origin.

Economic, social and other ties are developing between individuals and communities in distant lands, with resulting greater integration of international economic and social life.

Multinational corporations provide employment opportunities for and draw employees from around the world, frequently for temporary periods of stay, involving regular transfer from one country to another. Services are provided cross-border in skilled and less-skilled sectors such as accounting, law, medicine, IT, nursing, domestic work and construction.

Seasonal migrant workers provide the labour foundation for many agricultural enterprises. Educational and training opportunities have become truly international in many fields.

Temporary migrants are very diverse and include tourists; students; business people for short stays; people with specialist skills, such as managers, academics and medical practitioners; people who make a social or cultural contribution to the community, such as media and film staff, sports people, religious workers, public lecturers; and people who contribute to the development of international relations, such as diplomatic personnel and participants in exchange programmes.

The effective management of temporary migration offers States the opportunity to channel migration to address a range of domestic needs and policy priorities, such as short-term labour market requirements or the acquisition or improvement of skills, knowledge and resources through training and work abroad. Different criteria and conditions may be developed for each temporary migration category. The key elements of a comprehensive and balanced temporary migration programme are that it is transparent, non-discriminatory, orderly, efficient, reliable and safe.

Effective practices with regard to temporary migration:

- Promotion of the use of certain forms of temporary migration, such as short-term and project-related migration, as a means of meeting labour market needs, improving the skills of nationals of countries of origin, especially developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
- Facilitation of regular consultations on a bilateral or multilateral basis to identify and meet temporary migration needs through orderly channels, including through conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements.
- Identification of employment sectors that would be designated as suitable for temporary migrant workers.
- Definition of categories for temporary migrants according to specific intended objectives, for example business, family visit or study.
- Implementation of measures to enable and facilitate temporary migration and multiple short stays, including through efficient registration systems and delivery of multi-entry visas based on available technology and information sharing for tourists, business visitors, family visits and other temporary purposes.

- Provision of clear, accessible and user-friendly information on temporary migration opportunities and procedural requirements, migrant rights and responsibilities, as well as means to access such information, including through such services as migrant information centres.

- Implementation of temporary migration programmes which provide temporary migrants with a secure legal status, with rights and responsibilities that reflect their temporary status.

- Promotion and implementation of measures to ensure that temporary migration remains temporary, such as conditioning subsequent re-entry on timely return.

- For those States utilising temporary migration programmes as a possible route to permanent migration, articulation of clear conditions under which those who qualify can gain permanent status.

- Promotion of data collection and analysis regarding temporary migration.

Student and training programmes can constitute an important source of skills acquisition and transfer, both for a dynamic international labour market as well as for promoting development in countries of origin. Foreign students and trainees can be the bridge that permits businesses in home countries and host countries to develop mutually beneficial economic opportunities. Moreover, student and training programmes encourage a better understanding of other societies and cultures.

Effective practices with regard to migration for educational and training purposes:

- Enhanced international cooperation in facilitating educational, cultural, vocational and other training through short-term migration and scholarship arrangements, with the expectation that participants return to their country of origin upon termination of the study or training.

- Consideration of giving foreign students access to the host country labour market during the educational period in order to enable them to gain practical work experience.

- Consideration of mutual recognition of educational qualifications.

- Consideration of return and re-integration incentives for students, such as job opportunities, increased salary, earmarked funds and scholarships.

- Consideration of establishing programmes to maintain communications with students abroad and offer re-integration and employment assistance upon return.

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Навчально-методичне видання

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**NOTE OF LECTURES IN DISCIPLINE
«INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
PROCESSES»**

Підписано до друку 11.01.2023 р.
Формат 60х90/16. Гарнітура Times.
Папір офсетний. Друк на дублікаторі.
Умов. друк. арк. 1,6. Обл.-вид. арк. 1,8.
Тираж 50 прим.

Видавець та виготовлювач
Західноукраїнський національний університет
вул. Львівська, 11, м. Тернопіль 46009

*Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи
до Державного реєстру видавців ДК № 7284 від 18.03.2021 р.*

