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CONTEMPORARY WORLD MIGRATION – TOWARDS NEW TERMINOLOGY, PATTERNS AND POLICIES

Abstract: In the last decades, after the Cold War and the fall of the Berlin wall, the strengthening of overall population mobility is evident on local, regional, national and global scale. In addition, there are changes in the scope and direction of migration, their structural characteristics and increasing in the number of determining factors and consequences, which affects the complexity of this phenomenon. It is important to point out the emergence of new forms of migration as a result of intensifying pace of globalization, which is an integral part of the migration. The total number of migrants in the world (internal and external) in the first decade of the XXI century reached the highest value in history and is around one billion, with small, but continuous increase in share of total population. This means that one in every seven person in the world has changed place of residence, either within their own country (about 700 million of internal migrants) or moved to another country (244 million international migrants). Therefore some authors points out that all of us are becoming migrants. Also, the number of irregular migrants recently has reached its highest amount, which implies an intensification of government actions to regulate migration through the creation of effective policies, spatial mobility and intensification of bilateral, regional and international negotiations in this domain. Estimates show that the number of migrants will continue to grow, especially the number of climate migrants, persons who left their homes due to changes in the environment. That is why it is of crucial importance in a first place to understand migrations properly and then to create the steps towards the best solutions in solving the problems caused by population movement in space and create proper migration policies.

Key words: migration, refugees, asylum seekers, world, policies

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Introduction

Migration has been a part of the human history since its very beginning. People have migrated from one continent to the other, from country to country or inside the same country. Even though the twenty-first century has been called "The age of migration" (Castles & Miller, 2009), migration is certainly not a recent phenomenon. But this phrase is widely accepted, essentially because there are more migrants in the world today than ever before — about 244 million international migrants in 2015. But, it is very important to emphasize that the number of world population is the highest in the history too, with 7, 5 million in 2016, so it might not be surprising that there are more migrants in the world as well. The overall number of international migrants has increased in the last few years from the 152 million in 1990 to 173 million in 2000 and, as mentioned above, to 244 million in the present. That means that if international migrants live in one country, they will constitute the fifth most populous country in the world, after China, India, USA and Indonesia. What might be more notable is that the proportion of international migrants has not changed significantly since 1995, at around 3 per cent. On the other hand, the estimated number of internal migrants is 763 millions. Together with the international migrants every seventh person in the world is a migrant (United Nation Population Division (UNDP), 2013; United Nation (UN) 2016; International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2016). In general, it is expected that the number of international migrants worldwide will increase in the future, and the major drivers of migration will be demographic factors, economic disparities and environmental changes.

Terminology or "Nomen est omen"

There are a number of terms and expressions that are used for persons who are changing their place of birth or place of residence. In order to provide a clear analysis of migration flows and patterns, it is required to use right terms and to have clear definitions. So it is important to distinguish different forms of movement and migration. Also, population mobility has two dimensions: spatial and temporal, which makes the observations more complex. Because of the variety of definitions there is a loose usage of the terms connected with migration patterns. The majority of migrants cross the borders in search of better economic and social opportunities and others are forced to flee crises. In general, the movement can be: within or across borders; voluntary (for work, study or family reunion) or forced (as a result of conflict or natural disasters); regular (with documentation) or irregular (without documentation); temporary or permanent. Difficulties in defining the concept are always present because definitions can be changed during the process (guest workers if overstays the contract, may become undocumented migrants, etc). That is why the term "migrant" is often unclear, especially in media discourse and public debates (King, 2002).

The terms that we use in defining people on the move, in the first place migrants as a generic term, than recently economic migrants and refugees, have distinct and different meanings. Interchangeably using the terms and confusing them, leads to problems both for those vulnerable groups and policy makers in one country. So the choices about words we use for certain category of migrants do matter. The adjectives irregular, illegal, undocumented, unauthorized or clandestine are combined with the nouns migrants, immigrants, or foreign nationals. Using and understanding the right terminology is

essential since these terms belong to different legal categories and carry different entitlements to protection. Since the beginning of the recent migration flows, the terms refugees, migrants and asylum seekers are used synonymously which is inaccurate (Mitrovic, 2016; United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2016).

Mobility, movement, migration is often conceptualized as a move from an origin to a destination, or from a place of birth to another destination across administrative borders within a country (internal migration) or international borders. Migrant is a generic term used for all persons that are changing their place of residence (immigrants and emigrants), whether within the country or abroad, and whose stay lasts over 1 year (UN, 1997). This definition indicates that migrant does not refer to refugees, displaced or others forced or compelled to leave their homes. Indeed, some scholars make a distinction between voluntary and involuntary migration. But migration includes categories of forced migrants, temporary and permanent, so the definition has to encompass any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes. This can help in clarifying the issues and facilitate more constructive dialogue, especially in countries where the movement of people is a particularly sensitive topic (UN, 1997; UNDP, 2010; UNHCR, 2016).

Migrants, in the first place economic migrants, choose to move mainly to improve their lives by finding work, education or because of family reunion, or other reasons and they can safely return home. **Refugees** are exposed to direct threats of persecution or death, usually fleeing armed conflict. Returning home for them is too dangerous and they need sanctuary elsewhere. They cross national borders to seek safety in nearby countries, and thus become internationally recognized as "refugees", protected in international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as well as other documents, such as the 1969 Refugee Convention, remain the cornerstone of modern refugee protection. The 1951 Convention defines who is a refugee and outlines the basic rights which countries should afford to refugees. One of the most fundamental principles in international law is that refugees should not be expelled or returned to situations where their life and freedom would be under threat. International protection has been granted for refuges once they apply for asylum in a host country. Commonly used term for them is asylum seekers, persons who apply for asylum, seeking safety from persecution or harm in his country. Person then awaits a decision on the application for refugee status and positive assess of asylum request. If the decision is negative one must leave the country unless he is given a permission to stay on humanitarian ground (Mitrovic, 2016; UNHCR, 2016).

Irregular, illegal or undocumented migrant is a person who unlawfully residing on another countries territory, whether because of the unauthorized entry or because its duration of stay is longer than is allowed, or has taken unauthorized employment. Term illegal migrants are widely used although it ought to be avoided since it is incorrect and derogatory term which carries negative connotation and leads to stigmatization of migrants. Using this inappropriate term can exacerbate xenophobia, discrimination and the misperception that migrants are closely associated with criminal activities. Human rights advocates have long argued that the derived noun illegal migrant is discriminatory, since "no human being is illegal". Instead of that more appropriate terminology is irregular migration which is referred to a people travelling or residing in a country without proper documentation, including those who overstay. These terms cover asylum

seekers, victims of trafficking and others whose status is yet to be determined (UNDP, 2010; Mitrovic, 2016).

Ecological or environmental migrants/refugees are "re-discovered" issue, since they entered the literature in 1980`s. Nevertheless movement of people as a result of changes in the environment is not a new phenomenon, since people have been moving in response to changes in their environment, for centuries. But in the last decades the international community has begun to recognize the wider linkages and implications that a changing climate and environment has on human mobility. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in 1990 pointed out that the changes in the environment could be the greatest single impact on human migration in the future (IOM, 2009; Jovanović & Milinčić, 2015).

Distinction between the types of migration is extremely important, especially for the governments. Countries deal with migrants under their own immigration laws and processes and with refugees through norms of refugee protection and asylum that are defined in both national legislation and international law. But economic migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, smuggled persons, victims of trafficking, environmental migrants, unaccompanied minors, travel internationally, frequently in an irregular manner, increasingly make use of the same routes and means of transport to get to their destination. Because of that often it is very difficult to distinguish certain types of migration. Due to variety of migration flows and their complexity, the international organizations suggested the use of term mix migration as a complex, relatively new term which is used to describe contemporary migratory movements (UNHCR, 2013). "The principal characteristics of mixed migration flows include the irregular nature and the multiplicity of factors driving such movements, and the differentiated needs and profiles of the persons involved" (IOM, 2008). As a mix migrants are also included stranded migrants and stateless persons.

Recent developments related to migration launched new terminology. Mass media news coverage has put in a foreground expressions like sans-papiers, clandestine, shadow persons. We are talking now about parking for migrants, stranded migrants, migration cyclone, fortress Europe, Mediterranean as a sea of death, hotspot for migrants', makeshift camps or favelas in Europe. Some authors pointed out that have become utterly banal to speak of "the crisis" in Europe "refugee crisis", alternately labeled a "migrant crisis". Similarly, this same phenomenon has been depicted in terms of a "humanitarian crisis" while nonetheless depicted always also as a "crisis of the asylum system" and a "crisis" of Europe's borders, which is to say, a "crisis" of "border control" and thus, a "crisis of the Schengen zone". Migration is sometimes figured as the necessary "solution" to what is often depicted as Europe's "demographic crisis" (New Keywords Collective, 2016). In recent years is evident the failure in usage of the correct terminology considering the migration and migrants. That caused several consequences which often enable reasonable and respectful solutions. Using the right terminology is very important in creating the effective migration policies in order to manage migration flows. More efforts are needed to educate people and reshape the public discourse in the correct use of migration-related terminology.

New geography of migration flows

It is estimated that today some 244 million people or 3% of total population are international migrants. The most important questions are what are the main areas of origin and destination, does everyone go to developed world or rich countries, why are we dividing migration flows between "Global North" and "Global South", or between the industrialized, Western countries and so called "Third World"[2]? Indeed, does everyone go to the North? It is not simple to answer those questions because of the lack of migration data and quantitative analyses. In this paper we will present the official data set collected and published by UN and IOM, and the results of recent analyses of two researchers Able S. and Sander N. from the Wittgenstein Centre for demography and global human capital.

Tab. 1. International migration stock at mid-year (in mill.)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
World	152.563	160.801	172.703	191.269	221.714	243.700
Developed regions	82.378	92.306	103.375	117.181	132.560	140.481
Developing regions	70.184	68.494	69.327	74.087	89.153	103.218
Least developed countries	11.075	11.711	10.077	9.809	10.018	11.951

Source: (UN, 2015)

According to the UN data set there is significant increase in migration flows from 1990 to 2015 in the first place in developed regions. The number of migrants has been almost doubled in 25 years from 80 to 140 million migrants. The number of international migrants in developing countries increased in the same period for around 70%, but because of the huge gap in datasets for certain number of countries, it is not completely reliable. The annual increase in the number of international migrants is estimated at 5-10 million, which represents tenth of annual growth of total population. If we look back to the period between 1965 and 1975 the number of international migrants had slower increase then the increase of total population. But the situation changed in 1980 with the declining of the world population growth rate. From this period the growth rate of migrants of 2.5% annually is higher than grow rate of total population. During the 1990`s the global migrant stock grew at an average of about 2 million migrants per year. But in the first decade of the XXI century the global migrant stock was doubled to about 4,6 million migrants annually. However, since 2010, the increase in the migrant stock has slowed down to 3.6 million migrants annually because of the global economic and financial crises. In the most recent five years period (2010-2015) the increase of international migration stock was 0.5% annually which is the lowest value since 1960 (OECD, 2013; United Nations, 2015; IOM 2015; Šantić, 2015).

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[2] The notion of the Third World is term used for the first time by the demographer Alfred Sauvy in 1952, and his reference to *le tiers monde* did not presuppose the existence of a First or Second World. Rather, when speaking of the poor countries and colonies, he explicitly drew a parallel with the third estate, *le tiers état*, at the time of the French revolution; that is, everyone who did not belong to the clergy or the nobility. He spoke of those that had potential – those who would eventually rise and claim their share (Eriksen, 2015).
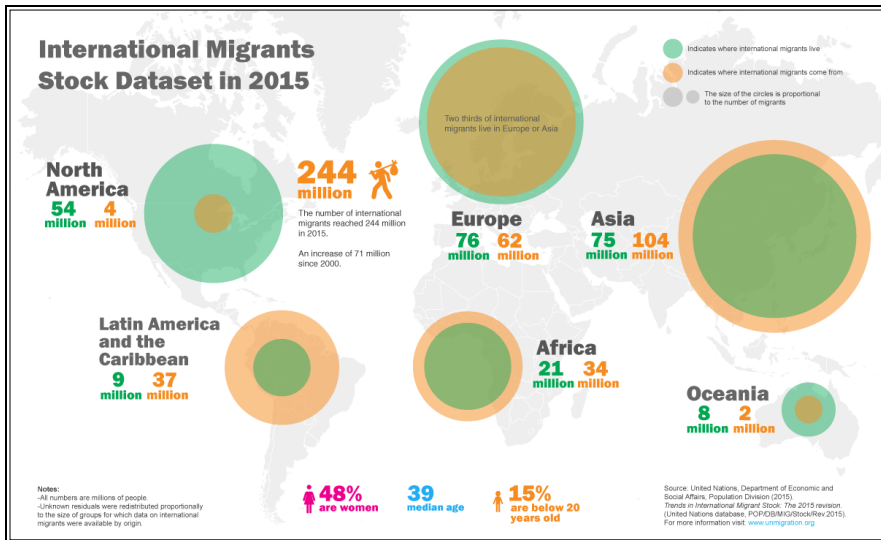
Fig. 1. International migration Stock Dataset, 2015

http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/images/slides/intlmigrantstocks2
015.png

Contrary to common belief, Able and Sander proved that there is no continuous increase in migration flows over the last two decades, neither in absolute or relative terms. According to their research the volume of global migration flows declined from 41.4 million (0.75% of world population) in 1990-95 to 34.2 million (0.57% of world population) in 1995-2000. The number of global movements increased by 5.7 million between 1995-2000 and 2000-05, and by 1.6 million between 2000-05 and 2005-10, whereas the percentage of the world population moving over 5-year periods has been relatively stable since 1995 (Able & Sander, 2014).

Migration is an important force in development and a high-priority issue for both developing and developed countries. The common perception that most of the world's migrants have moved from poor to wealthy countries – from the 'global South' to the 'global North' is wrong (King & Lulle, 2016), and such a statement is simplified as low-income to high-income movements (De Haas, 2007). Reality is indeed much more complex. Between 2000 and 2010, the average annual growth rate for the migrant stock in the South was 2.5% per annum and in the North was around 2.3%. Since 2010, the annual growth rate has fallen to 1.8% in the developing regions and 1.5% in the developed regions. South-South migration flows continued to grow compared to South-North movements. In 2015, 90.2 million international migrants born in developing countries were living in other countries in the Global South which is 36% of all migrants, while 85.3 million born in the South lived in countries in the Global North or 35%. North-North migration accounts for 22%, and North-South has small but growing percentage, 5% of the total (OECD, 2013; Šantić, 2015; IOM, 2015). The important thing is to point out that the figure for global South could be higher if more accurate data were available.
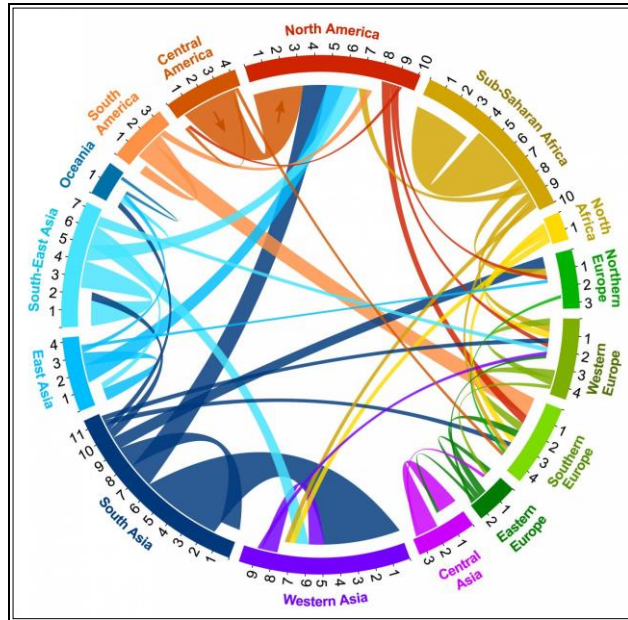
Fig. 2. Circular plot of migration flows between and within world regions during 2005 to 2010. Tick marks show the number of migrants (inflows and outflows) in millions. Only flows containing at least 170,000 migrants are shown. Credit: Abel et al., Science/AAAS

Most attractive continent for migrants is Europe with 76 million migrants or 1/3 of the total number of international migrants. The countries of the EU received 34 million migrants which is 43% of total number of migrants in Europe. The year of 2015 is especially important for EU with more than a million new arrivals of migrants from Middle East and Africa. Europe is followed by Asia (75 million) and North America (54 million). Asia represents a destination with the highest increase of international migrants in XXI century. Their number has increased by 26 million until 2015 and the main regions of increase are countries in Western Asia who have demands for foreign workforce in the oil industry and countries of South-eastern Asia, such as Malaysia, Singapore or Thailand with fast growing economies (UN, 2015; IOM, 2015).

Internal migration within countries is also on the rise in the last 15 years for 41%, from one out of every 30 person living abroad in 2000 to 35 person in 2015. More than one half of the international migrants live in ten countries of the world: the United States of America hosted the largest number of international migrants (45.8 million or 20% of the total), followed by the Russian Federation (11 million), Germany (9.8 million), Saudi Arabia (9.1 million), the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom (7.8 million each), France (7.5 million), Canada (7.3 million), Australia and Spain (6.5 million each). The large majority of countries have witnessed an increase in the number of migrants. Between 2000 and 2013, the size of the international migrant stock grew in 165 countries or areas, while it declined in 63 countries or areas. The percentage of migrants in each country varies considerably. The countries with the highest percentage are United Arab Emirates (88%), Qatar (75%), Kuwait (74%), Liechtenstein (63%), Singapore (45%) and Luxembourg (44%). Countries with the lowest percentage of migrants are represented by India and Haiti (0.4%), Eritrea and Peru (0.3%), Philippines and Somalia (0.2%), China,

Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam (0.1%), together with some EU countries such as Lithuania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland (UN, 2015; IOM, 2015).

The median age of international migrants is 39 years which is much higher comparing to median age of world population, which is 30 years. This data can explain various things. First of all the increase of forced migrations, because for this type of migration is characteristic moving of whole families. Secondly, it can show the increase of migration of highly educated persons in their thirties. Then, it can prove the amount of family reunification, as one of the major drivers of migration process today. And finally, if we take into account the age of internal migrants which is between 15-30, this median age will be much lower, even lower that the median age of total population. Speaking of gender, one of the most present subjects nowadays is feminization of migration flows (Morokvasic, 1985). A woman comprises 48% of all international migrants, and in 101 countries of the world accounted more than one half of international migrants. The proportion of female migrants is the highest in Europe, (51.9%), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (51.6%), Northern America (51.2%), Oceania (50.2%), Africa (45.9%), and Asia (41.6%). Among the countries with the highest representation of women was Nepal, Moldova, Latvia, Estonia, Poland (OECD, 2013; UN, 2015; IOM, 2015).

One of the most important and the most discussed items considering migration are remittances, money that migrants send back to their countries of origin. That amounts of money increased exponentially – from 132 billion USD in 2000 to 440 billion USD in 2010 and 583 billion USD in the present and it is estimated to reach 636 billion USD in 2017. It is obvious that this is not the real volume of remittances, because it does not include undocumented formal and informal flows of money. That means that the amount of this money is significantly higher. The estimate volume of remittances in developing countries comprises around 75% of total. The recipient countries with the highest volume of documented remittances were India, China, Philippines, Mexico and Nigeria. On the other side, the main sources of remittances are USA, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and Germany with 168 billion USD or 29% in total (UN, 2015; IOM, 2015).

Migration issues in development policy agendas

Reliable information on migrants and migration is essential to develop evidence-based policies, to inform public opinion, and to combat widely held misconceptions (OECD-UNDESA, 2013). Immigration and asylum are among the key issues today, especially in EU, but it is evident that migration policies fail to achieve their declared objectives or have unintended consequences. There has been a modest success until nowadays in preventing unwanted flows and effectively managing mobility. Three set of factors are responsible for that: one arising from the social dynamics of the migratory process; one linked to globalization and transnationalism, and factors within political systems (Castles, 2004; Castles, 2004a). Integrating migration into global development policy agendas is taking on a new importance in global world. But the coherent and comprehensive integration of international migration in those documents is still lacking. In this paper we will give a brief overview of the most important documents considering migration issues and plan of actions or recommendations for the management of population mobility on a global scale.

The international community has recognized the important relationship between migration and development and identified a series of concrete actions to enhance the benefits of migration for development while mitigating its negative effects. Among the first UN documents considering migration issues are the World Population Plan of Action, adopted at the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest, and the Recommendations for Action, agreed at the 1984 International Population Conference in Mexico City. They called attention to the need to respect the human rights of international migrants, to mitigate the effects of the "brain drain", to uphold labour standards for migrant workers, to prevent discrimination, to promote understanding about contributions of migrants to development, to provide prospective migrants with accurate information, to regulate migration flows through bilateral and multilateral agreements, and to find lasting solutions to the situation of refugees. The Programme of Action, adopted at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), provides the most comprehensive, negotiated text on international migration. Document examines the opportunities and challenges of international migration for development, highlights the rights of documented migrants and lists concrete actions to address the challenges of undocumented migration. Also calls on governments to address the root causes of forced displacement, to strengthen protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, and to redouble efforts to seek durable solutions to their plight (UN, 2015).

The UN General Assembly organized in 2006 a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development which was the first high-level event dedicated exclusively to this issue. Outcome document was to create an informal, voluntary and state led forum to continue discussion on international migration and development which received widespread support. Ten years later, in September 2016 for the first time the General Assembly has called for a high level summit on large movements of refugees and migrants, with the aim of bringing countries together behind a more humane and coordinated approach. New plan of action New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants was adopted at summit and expresses the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility on a global scale (http://refugeesmigrants. un.org/summit).

United Nation Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000 become a major strategic framework for international development in the first decade of XXI century. But there is an evident gap in research and analysis on how migration is linked to attaining those goals. On one side are researches who believe that the migration is not treated at all or almost imperceptible in this document. They referred to the UN "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" where migration is only mentioned as one of the causes of the worsening global malaria problem, and migrants as "victims of discrimination, racism and intolerance" (http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56326.pdf). But on the other side, certain number of researchers, in the light of available evidences, believes that the participation of migration issues is significant and that there is no simple cause and effect relationship between migration and the achievement of the MDGs. Indeed, if we look more closely, we can see that migration cuts across all or the most MDGs, although not explicitly. The goals with the closest links are goal 1 (Poverty Reduction), goal 3 (Gender Equality), goal 6 (Prevention of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Infectious Diseases), goal 7 (Environmental

Sustainability), and goal 8 (Creation of Global Partnerships for Development) (UN, 2000).

Even though MDGs were seen as worlds biggest promise (Hulme, 2009) they set targets that were implausible for a large number of countries and many aid recipients missed the goals (Clemens et al., 2007). They were replaced in 2016 by Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development. Migration has been well integrated into these goals and targets, stressing out the multidimensional reality of migration (major relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses) (Pop Facts, 2015).

An initial identification of all SDGs and targets directly relevant to migrants and migration are presented in goal 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere: poverty per se is a key driver of migration), goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture which could permit people to 'stay on the land' instead of leave), goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Migrants and mobile workers face particular risks of exposure to epidemics and communicable diseases but often left out of prevention and treatment), goal 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; Education and access to it are major factors in migration), goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; 48% of all migrants are women and girls), goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), goal 9 (Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Industrialization, building infrastructure and innovation is supported by and often demands international labour and skills mobility), goal 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries), goal 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Most migrants reside in urban areas, thus urban and human settlement governance requires taking migrants and migration into account in all relevant policies and administrative entities), goal 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, as one of the major driver of displacement of people), goal 14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and thus reduce increased pressures for human displacement in coming years), goal 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss in order to decrease migration compelled by loss of environments), goal 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels), and finally, goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Governance and regulation of international migration require international cooperation and partnerships, exchange of reliable and comparable disaggregated data on migration, including on migrant and refugee skills, educational attainment, employment, labor market participation, development contributions, and social protection and other factors). With the adoption of this agenda the international community has recognized the important linkages between international migration and development for countries of origin, countries of destination and for migrants and their families (UN, 2015).

Fig. 3. Migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In general the overview of UN documents led to conclusion that they all have affirmed the need to uphold the human rights of international migrants, respect labour standards for migrant workers, enhance the contributions of international migration to development, address the challenges associated with migration, and strengthen international cooperation on migration. Contribution of migration to inclusive growth, call for straightening international cooperation to insure safe, orderly and regular migration with full respects of human rights, highlights the vulnerability of migrants, refugees and IDPs.

Conclusion

Even though we pointed out that migrations are old as human society, today we are faced with the changing migration patterns. New migration forms and types differ from historical ones. That is why a more inclusive approach to migration and, especially their ties with development, is needed. Of particular importance is increase in understanding of migration issues, advocate for better migration data, and promote the incorporation of migration into national development plans.

There is no international consensus on migration topics. Countries, especially ones who constitute EU, failed to implement a collective managed response to the challenges posted by the arrival of million migrants. Policies are needed to ensure good governance, rule of law, access to justice, protection of human rights, and the elimination of conflict and violence. Education, decent employment, fair wages, affordable health care, and decent housing should be available to everyone without having to migrate. Migration policies must also be aligned with labor market needs, so that skills match job opportunities at home. It is necessary to address strategic and targeting help to the countries of origin, transit and destination. These and other basic topics must be answered to plan future migration, to leverage the opportunities of migration, and to address its challenges.

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САВРЕМЕНЕ МЕЂУНАРОДНЕ МИГРАЦИЈЕ: КА НОВОЈ ТЕРМИНОЛО-ГИЈИ, ПОКАЗАТЕЉИМА И ПОЛИТИКАМА

Резиме: У последњим деценијама XX и на почетку XXI века евидентно је јачање укупне просторне покретљивости становништва у локалним, регионалним, националним и глобалним размерама. Осим тога, дошло је и до промена у обиму и правцима миграција, као и до диференцијације структурних обележја и пораста броја детерминирајућих фактора и последица миграције, што утиче на све већу комплексност феномена. Због тога је неопходно исправно користити терминологију везану за поједине типове миграција, у циљу одговарајућег решавања статуса ових лица у државама одредишта. То се у првом реду односи на термине микс миграције, економски мигранти, избеглице, еколошки мигранти, ирегуларни мигранти, итд. Данас је сваки седми становник света променио место свог пребивалишта, те се поставља питање да ли су миграције усмерене са југа ка северу, из сиромашних ка богатим земљама и које су данас водеће имиграционе, а које емиграционе државе. Све то имплицира интензивирање покушаја држава да регулишу миграције на својој територији преко креирања ефикасних политика просторне мобилности и интензивирања билатералних, регионалних и међународних преговора у овом домену. С тим у вези у раду се наводе најзначајнији документи УН-а у којима је третирана миграциона проблематика, пре свега у оквиру Миленијумских циљева (2000-2015) и Циљева одрживог развоја (2015-2030) са сврхом постизања међународног консензуса у управљању миграционим феноменима.

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