

Contemporary migrations: the status of migrants consequences

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The status of migrants

- ▶ The status of immigrants: minorities, labeled, rejected, marginalized, discriminated, but they have the chance to overcome their social status and condition.
- ▶ Status of emigrants: rejected, marginalized, viewed with suspicion by the host country, discriminated against.

The status of migrants

Most countries around the world have signed a number of international treaties and conventions that are committed to protecting migrants and refugees. It is important to protect and respect fundamental human rights, as they are innocent people whose rights have been violated or whose lives are in danger.

It was necessary:

- recognition of cultural identity
- accepting diversity and multiculturalism
- appropriate legislation, in accordance with the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

The status of migrants

The European Union has aligned itself with the rules of the United Nations, has strictly observed and developed international law, including the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in within its role of promoting and protecting human rights through all its actions, paying special attention to the rights of migrants from third countries. Over the years, as the phenomenon of migration has intensified, the EU has adopted treaties regulating the status of legal and illegal migrants, as well as refugees.



Treaty on the Functioning of the EU
Charter of Fundamental Rights of
the EU



Geneva Convention
EU Charter on the Rights of the
Child
The Blue Book



EU migration agenda
Resolution of 5 April 2017 on
addressing travel
refugees and migrants

← EU TREATIES CONCERNING MIGRANTS →

To remember!!!

- * EU Treaty develops a common policy on asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection of migrants
- * The EU has taken action to combat illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings.
- * The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights provides for the right to asylum and prohibits expulsion
- * The European Agenda on Migration in 2015, aimed for the EU to establish a sound asylum policy, to secure external borders, to discourage illegal migration and to ensure cooperation with third countries.

FACTORS OF HUMAN MIGRATION

- ▶ Underlying human migration are a number of factors:
- ▶ Stimulating Factors (forced migration) - war, famine, disease, epidemics, political and religious persecution, natural disasters.
- ▶ Favoring Factors (voluntary migration) - personal, family reasons, political stability, religious tolerance, labor demand, economic stability.

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

The negative effects of migration involve:

- lack of specialized labor in losing countries,
- increased competition for jobs or housing in the destination states;
- immigrants settle permanently in the country of destination, starting their families and becoming citizens of that country
- all, undeclared work, human trafficking and even a modern form of slavery