



The Berne Initiative

Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for
Asia and the Pacific
29-30 July 2004
Guilin, China

REPORT

This report was prepared by IOM's Migration Policy and Research Department
which serves as secretariat for the Berne Initiative.
Further information and documentation on the Berne Initiative are available in English,
French and Spanish at the IOM website www.iom.int.



IOM International Organization for Migration
OIM Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
OIM Organización Internacional para las Migraciones

Introduction

The Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for Asia and the Pacific were held on 29 - 30 July 2004 in Guilin, China. Some 62 participants representing 20 countries, representatives of international, regional and non-governmental organizations and individual migration experts were in attendance. Consistent with the objectives of the previous two regional consultations, the main purpose of this conference was to enable participants from the Asia Pacific region to explore the concept and to contribute to the development of an International Agenda for Migration Management.

Participants took the opportunity of these consultations to reflect on the nature and magnitude of migratory realities in Asia and the Pacific noting, that they have evolved considerably over the last decades and will continue to change. They reviewed the major policy challenges that they face or are likely to face in the near future. Given the economic and demographic dynamics of the region, the management of labour migration flows (whether within national boundaries, among countries of Asia and the Pacific, or towards other parts of the world) was repeatedly identified as a key policy preoccupation. There are many facets of policy to be addressed in this field to ensure orderly movement, facilitate the flow of remittances and create conditions conducive to the protection of the human rights of migrant workers.

Another important policy concern is the achievement of an appropriate balance between the maintenance of effective border control and the facilitation of movement for economic, social, educational or cultural purposes. It was emphasised that migration had to be managed in such a way as to contribute to social and economic development rather than be seen by the community as a threat to public security. In this connection, the fight against irregular migration in general, or more specifically against migrant smuggling and trafficking, is of great importance.

Given that these and other significant and insistent policy issues cannot be tackled fully and satisfactorily at national level, it was acknowledged that there was an urgent need for enhanced international cooperation.

Positive developments in regional dialogue on migration have emerged through such fora as the Asian Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants (APC), the Bali Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) and the Ministerial Consultations on Labour Migration in Asia. These regional dialogue mechanisms provide a useful complement to bilateral approaches by allowing for a broader exploration of issues with a wider range of affected and interested governments, and greater possibilities for multilateral cooperation.

Participants welcomed the Berne Initiative as a process that adds a much needed global dimension to inter-governmental consultations, manifested keen interest in its further development and expressed willingness in contributing to its construction.

Opening Session

Welcome remarks and keynote addresses were made by Mr. Wang Yuefei, Mayor of Guilin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China; Mr. Li Baodong, the Director General of the Department of International Organizations and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China; Mr. Alain Guidetti, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Switzerland to the People's Republic of China; and Mr. Brunson McKinley, Director General of the International Organization for Migration.

The Mayor's welcome emphasised the contribution of migrants to world cultural exchange, economic development and social progress. Globalisation is increasing the frequency and number of migrants, as well as the range of countries involved in addressing the challenges of migration today. With the rise of irregular migration, and in particular smuggling and trafficking, the key question for all countries is how to promote the positive aspects of migration while minimising the negative impacts. Mr. Wang Yuefei stressed the need to manage migration, as a means to strengthen security, and economic and social development. The Guangxi autonomous region's experience with refugee and migration movements, and the likelihood of greater population flows in the future with the development of a free trade zone between China and ASEAN, make the Berne Initiative of particular relevance and significance to its Guangxi region.

Director General Li Baodong called attention to the reality of globalisation, which requires countries to open up rather than isolating themselves, and to co-operate to achieve win-win outcomes. Nowhere is this more evident than with respect to the need to optimise labour resources, with declining and ageing populations in the developed world and abundant labour and more limited economic and technical development in the developing world. Inter-state dialogue and exchange is the way to make the world a true "global village." Mr. Li Baodong deplored the negative consequences of irregular migration and stressed the commitment of the Chinese Government to combating it, in particular trans-national organised crime in the form of people smuggling and trafficking in humans. Mr. Li Baodong proposed several policy orientations that deserved close attention: (1) the widening of channels for regular migration, to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor and reduce the causes of irregular migration; (2) the strengthening of international cooperation and responsibility sharing, for example through capacity building; (3) the respect of national sovereignty and limiting of asylum abuse; and

(4) the protection of basic human rights of all migrants, including those in an irregular situation. He noted the importance in Asia of regional cooperation mechanisms on migration, and the positive role that the Berne Initiative Regional Consultations for Asia and the Pacific will no doubt have in promoting further cooperation on migration.

Mr. Guidetti, Chargé d'Affaires of the Swiss Embassy in Beijing depicted migration as one of the major policy challenges for all countries, whether of origin, transit or destination, bearing in mind that today most are all three simultaneously. The new shared trends and experiences create new opportunities for the identification and achievement of common goals. He emphasised the extent and diversity of migratory flows in Asia, from rural to urban, from one Asian country to another, and from continent to continent, and the commitment of the countries of the region to migration debate through the regional consultative processes on migration. Given the scope and scale of migration worldwide, Mr. Guidetti said it is time to elevate the debate to a global level. Developed in close cooperation with IOM, the Berne Initiative provides an opportunity to approach migration in a multilateral, co-operative way.

IOM's Director General Mr. Brunson McKinley echoed the importance of migration in Asia. Migration has been making its way steadily to the top of the international affairs agenda and now calls insistently and urgently for the attention of all governments. World demographic, economic, political and social trends guarantee that it will be necessary to put more emphasis on migration management in all of its aspects. All governments must learn to develop more intelligent, more adaptable and more comprehensive approaches to the management of population mobility. Given the challenges and complexity of the phenomenon, IOM has developed an analytical "four-box chart" to attempt to capture the four major themes of migration management work: (1) migration and development, (2) facilitating migration, (3) regulating migration and (4) forced migration. Effective management of migration also requires the setting up of linkages with cross-cutting issues such as health, gender and human rights.

Mr. McKinley noted that States are now showing greater willingness to focus on what unites them rather than on what divides them in this realm and as a consequence, areas of consensus are emerging. The Berne Initiative responds to the need for closer collaboration and confidence building at the international level, and provides a platform for migration stakeholders from around the world to contribute to the construction of an International Agenda for Migration Management. Its ultimate goal of promoting more orderly and beneficial migration is one IOM wholeheartedly endorses.

Ambassador Dominik Langenbacher, Delegate for Migration Dialogue, Swiss Federal Office for Refugees, provided a detailed introduction to the nature and purpose of the Berne Initiative. He dwelt, in particular, on its goal of developing a common reference system for the management of international migration. He explained how broad initial expressions of hope for enhanced inter-governmental cooperation had gradually evolved into a very specific call for an International Agenda for Migration Management, a document that would seek to lay out a unified perspective on migration, not one for developed countries or developing countries, not one for countries of origin or countries of transit, but one identifying jointly formulated interests and priorities. Ambassador Langenbacher pointed out that one of the defining features of the Berne Initiative was its ownership by the participating governments, but he also emphasised that it was attentive to the voice of other stakeholders, including international organisations, NGOs, academics as well as the corporate sector.

Mr Gervais Appave, Director of IOM's Migration Policy and Research Programme, explained that the concept of the Berne Initiative has been presented at various regional conferences and workshops all over the world, and its underlying assumptions tested in debate. Governments have responded with encouragement and support, commending it especially for its practical focus and for its non-binding character. He commented that the term "Agenda" was not an accidental choice, but meant to reflect the fact that it was non-prescriptive.

He observed further that the Berne Initiative is in no way a substitute for regional processes, but seeks to complement what is being done at the regional level to produce an Agenda that is respectful of the concerns of all stakeholders. There were no pre-defined assumptions or outcomes, but rather a determination to listen to what Asia and the Pacific wished to see included in the Agenda.

The style of work of the consultations was interactive and informal. The work was divided into four principal blocks: (1) general discussion on the Berne Initiative; (2) discussion on common understandings; (3) discussion on elements of effective practice; and (4) discussion on what use to make of the Berne Initiative at the national, regional and global level, and in what direction it should be developed.

General Discussion

The discussion was launched by a special intervention from Ms. Qin Xiaomei, expert from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Populations. In her view, contemporary ease of transport and communication lie behind recent increases in population mobility, leaving all countries of the world with the challenge of managing ever more complex migratory flows. Migration management is a huge project involving economic, political and cultural dimensions, but if undertaken in

the right spirit of cooperation it can yield significant benefits to all parties concerned. This can be concretely demonstrated in the field of labour migration, where cooperation is of the utmost importance. A positive attitude is key to migration management, in recognition of the tremendous contribution of migrants to economic development, cultural exchange and social progress.

UNHCR addressed the issue of the relationship between refugee protection and migration. Refugees are increasingly part of migratory movements including both forced and voluntary departures. They, however, do not lose their protection needs and entitlements just because they are part of a mixed flow and have the right to benefit from a specific international regime that places legal responsibilities on States to provide protection to those in need and deserving it. UNHCR has supported the Berne Initiative and its idea to develop an Agenda for Migration Management from its inception and would like to call to the attention of the participating Governments that concerning refugees, efforts for the international protection of refugees and approaches to migration management need to complement and mutually reinforce each other in order to avoid duplication.

Participants then offered snapshots of migration from their national perspectives and noted, among others, the following:

- The enormous economic impact and potential of labour migration, and the challenge of how to manage it to best effect, taking into account that we are dealing with human resources;
- Countries large and small must struggle against flows of irregular migration, and the increasingly sophisticated attempts of migrant smugglers to circumvent entry controls;
- For many governments, migration is a new field of governmental activity, and they face the challenge of having to set up or improve their legislative frameworks, as well as their administrative infrastructures;
- Enhancing coordination among the numerous government agencies (e.g. ministries of interior and foreign affairs, police, border guards, etc.) involved in the management of migration is a top priority;
- There is a need for more accurate and reliable data, and more thoughtful analysis of migratory phenomenon in Asia and the Pacific; such efforts would enable governments to develop policy from a rational perspective rather than of the basis of impressions and perceptions.

Against this background, participants observed that the proposed concept of an International Agenda for Migration Management takes into account that States are at different levels of development and capacity with respect to managing migration. This calls attention to the importance of capacity building. They also commented that the concept addresses migration issues comprehensively and from all perspectives, making it relevant for all, in a non-binding way that does not require each country to address each issue. Rather, it can be used in multiple ways to help governments think through the various issues related to migration without binding them to any particular position or item.

Common Understandings

Participants acknowledged that while there is no global approach to the management of migration by States, a great deal of convergence that did not exist in the past has been emerging recently on migration. They noted that dialogue among states, especially at the regional level, had given them reason to believe that it was possible to begin the task of outlining the terms of a common language on migration management. A set of Common Understandings could usefully sum up the convergent values and perceptions that states bring to migration. In workshops, participants explored whether the draft Common Understandings of the resource document capture what is essential in the field of migration; whether they fairly represent the needs, concerns and perspectives of Asian and Pacific States; whether they are consistent with one another; and what additional elements may be required. Their overall assessment was that the set of 20 draft Common Understandings that they were asked to discuss represented a selection of essential values and principles the application of which could indeed contribute to more effective migration management. They offered numerous suggestions for the clarification and general improvement of the text.

Participants pointed out that there has to be a linkage between national and international policy. There is urgency to the need for capacity building as it underpins much of the rest. Human rights and human dignity are central to any migration management policy and need to be protected. It was agreed that existing bilateral, regional and international instruments provide a solid basis for the development of co-operative approaches to migration management. The relationship between migration and development is not only close, but complex and multidimensional. Care must be taken in the use of terminology such as "legal", "illegal" and "irregular" when speaking of human beings. It was noted that prevention and reduction of irregular migration is a shared responsibility that rests not only on states but with many stakeholders, and not only on the supply but also on the demand side. Throughout, the need for transparency and better information at the national and international level was stressed as paramount for informed opinion and for support for migration.

Gender, health, terrorism and other issues would deserve closer attention, either by incorporating them into the Common Understandings or, since some are overarching concepts, by introducing them earlier in the text, together with such notions as solidarity, burden sharing, good governance, root causes.

It was noted that the logic and coherence of the terminology and the order of the Common Understandings could be improved to reflect more clearly the inter-relationships between sovereignty, national migration policies, national legislation, international cooperation and international law.

The lively discussion of the draft Common Understandings will serve to enrich not only these items but the International Agenda for Migration Management as a whole.

Effective Practices

Participants agreed that it was possible, and indeed timely and desirable, to identify elements of Effective Practice by drawing upon the rich and varied experience of governments. Participants explored and discussed each of the clusters of Effective Practice and offered advice on how they could best be presented. They concluded that the broad content and structure of the Resource Document were sound.

The enclosed matrix summarises the extensive and substantive comments provided by the participants during the working groups in identifying essential elements of practice. The breadth and depth of the comments provided will contribute constructively to the further development of the International Agenda for Migration Management, and ensure that the concerns, perspectives and experiences of Asian and Pacific nations are reflected.

Use of an International Agenda for Migration Management

Participants provided a rich harvest of ideas on ways that the Agenda can be used. As it is not prescriptive, participants reflected creatively on its potential uses: as an evaluation instrument or checklist to make sure that all bases are covered in developing national policy; as a planning tool for legislators, policy makers and administrators; as a basis for bilateral consultations; as an instrument to promote and facilitate inter-ministerial and inter-departmental co-operation and communication at the national level to contribute to a common national effort; as a textbook for training purposes; and as an advocacy tool to help the community at large to understand migration better. Particular emphasis was placed on using the Agenda as a capacity-building tool for governments developing migration management policies and structures and for those considering adjusting their existing mechanisms.

Another potential use of the Agenda is with the various inter-governmental bodies and institutions that are now just coming into the world of migration: for example, WTO, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and other regional development banks; regional bodies that could play a stronger and more useful role in migration e.g., SARC, ASEAN plus, etc.

Participants stressed that they can begin to make use of the Resource Document now, and need not wait for its final iteration.

Conclusion of the Consultations

The participants thanked the Swiss Government and IOM as the secretariat of the Berne Initiative for the quality of the work and the Chinese Government for their warm welcome and hospitable and beautiful working conditions. Particular note was made of the open and cooperative spirit permeating the two days of debate and discussion.

IOM Director General McKinley said that the seminar had been especially useful and successful, and that the Berne Initiative process is gaining momentum as demonstrated by the spirit, enthusiasm, and high level of interest shown by Asian governments. This is particularly significant as Asia represents half of humanity and more than half of migratory challenges worldwide. What makes the Berne Initiative and the International Agenda for Migration Management so important? The process - states and governments are the owners of this process. There are many studies and documents on migration but there is only one that is actually in the hands of the actors in migration -- the governments -- and that is the Berne Initiative. If consensus is achieved in December at the "Berne II" conference, its significance will go well beyond what academics and others can and do produce.

The sense coming out of this seminar is that the Berne Initiative Process is on the right track and that this document will be seen as useful and will be a milestone in migration management.

Ambassador Langenbacher called attention to some of the substantive themes discussed, as participants:

- Stressed the pre-eminent role of inter-state cooperation to be able fully and effectively to address the challenges and opportunities of migration in today's globalising world;
- Highlighted the positive potential of migration, if it is properly managed, for both countries of origin and destination, as well as for individual migrants and their families;

- Stressed the need for transparency with regard to national policies on migration, and for making available information about legal migration opportunities and the procedures that accompany them;
- Noted that as migration is a complex issue, at the national level, it is imperative to bring all relevant ministries into migration policy development and implementation -- justice, police, development, labour, trade, and health, to name just a few;
- Highlighted the need to achieve a balance between facilitation of migration for legitimate purposes -- particularly labour migration -- and the reduction and control of irregular migration, including crime related to it in the form of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings;
- Acknowledged the need to establish linkages between migration and related policy domains such as trade, environment and health, without seeking to resolve these related issues in migration fora;
- Highlighted the importance of targeted research and data to migration policy development, and the need to share and disseminate that information widely;
- Identified the need for a comprehensive and managed approach to migration, at national, regional and international levels;
- Stressed the need for more dialogue and cooperation between all states and engaging other relevant stakeholders; and
- Highlighted the potential richness of migration for development as migrants bring skills, investment and resources back to support the development of their countries of origin.

With regard to next steps in the Berne Initiative, based on the many expressions of interest in the process, the timeline of the Berne Initiative with the next steps leading to "Berne II" in December 2004 and beyond was discussed. A number of governments volunteered to participate in a support group, which will be constituted after the series of Regional Consultations and activated for the preparation of "Berne II". The participants at the Asian and Pacific Regional Consultations will be kept informed of further developments in the Berne Initiative process, including regarding the results of the consultations planned in other regions and of preparations for the Second Berne Symposium on International Migration.

The active contributions of the Asian and Pacific governments will be reflected in the further development of the Berne Initiative process and the International Agenda for Migration Management.

Mr. Wang Yuefei, Mayor of Guilin City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China, noted that the consultation had successfully completed its agenda with the active participation of more than 30 governments and organisations in a spirit of equality and mutual respect, which is important for the identification of common understandings and the promotion of stability and prosperity for all nations of this region. He noted that in our times of rapid development with globalisation, the exchange of views in a range of fields is developing with the exchange of population flows. Migrants contribute economic and cultural growth and development but the problem of irregular migration is felt worldwide.

Mayor Wang Yuefei closed the meeting by expressing sincere appreciation to the Swiss Government and to the International Organization for Migration.

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Workshops on Effective Practices

	Does this issue belong in an International Agenda for Migration Management?	What are the essential elements of practice?
<p>International Co-operation including Co-operation and Dialogue among States, Partnerships in Managing Migration</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ States need to maximize international co-operation ◆ As many international and regional meetings overlap in their agendas, effort should be made to avoid duplication ◆ Better coordination necessary ◆ Employer and worker organizations should participate in migration management ◆ The media is a stakeholder as it plays a key role in disseminating appropriate and timely information on migration, and can serve as a voice of migrants themselves ◆ Co-operation between government and the media can increase public awareness of migration
<p>National Migration Policy including Interrelationships with other Policy Domains, Components of a Comprehensive National Migration Policy</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Has to be comprehensive and complementary to those of the neighbouring countries, taking into account the needs of migrants themselves ◆ Migration elements are already reflected in existing national laws/policy, hence, it is difficult to draft separate comprehensive migration legislation of policy abroad ◆ A challenge of establishing a central migration agency, national commission, migration taskforce could be created to co-ordinate policy
<p>Management of Entry and Stay including Visa Requirements, Border Control, Residence</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Visa requirement plays a very important role in migration control. Visa applicants should be accorded fair and humane treatment ◆ The challenge of striking a balance between control and facilitation while recognizing state prerogative in issuing visas ◆ Facilitation could be done through technology application (which involves extra costs), regional agreements which must take care of individual governments' interests, and streamlining of procedures (provided that procedures remain secure)

<p>Regular Migration (Temporary Migration) including Migration for Educational or Training Purposes, Business Visitors, Family Visits, Temporary Labour Migrants</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Funding (scholarships, etc.) and transparency are crucial in the field of migration for educational purposes ◆ International students maintain communication with their home countries but often disconnect when they return home ◆ Temporary migration often metamorphoses into permanent migration ◆ Clarification is needed in terminology: such terms as “legal”, “illegal”, “regular”, “irregular” need to be better defined
<p>Regular Migration (Permanent Migration) including Immigration Programmes, Family Reunification, Humanitarian Resettlement</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ There is an overlap between temporary and permanent migration
<p>Labour Migration including Labour Market Needs, Regulation of Labour Flows, Conditions for Migrant Workers, Access to Labour Markets</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Pre-departure assistance such as language and cultural orientation would be very helpful ◆ Governments need to be notified in case the conditions for workers are not favourable, especially if violence or threat are involved ◆ Awareness of the rights of migrant workers is important to the whole society ◆ Due to different social and racial backgrounds, more needs to be done in such areas as such cultural orientation and vocational training in the destination countries ◆ Regulation of labour market flow, work permit and visa systems need to be reviewed: there should be awareness of labour market needs in order to prevent the import of illegal cheap labour ◆ It is extremely difficult to curb the problem of exploitation of illegal cheap labour ◆ Rights of women migrant workers need to be respected: women migrant workers are perceived in a negative way in some countries
<p>Irregular Migration including Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling, Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking are interrelated issues ◆ Refugees often do not receive humane treatment ◆ UNHCR, IOM provide assistance and arrangement in return or transfer ◆ Every country has its own irregular migration policies ◆ Co-operation needed regarding border control to prevent organized crime: training programs, implementing co-operation agreements should be encouraged ◆ It is not easy to distinguish victims of smuggling and trafficking as they often co-operate with traffickers and smugglers in their desperation to leave the country ◆ Law enforcement does not solve the problem of smuggling to the full degree, as migrants often are willing to be smuggled

<p>Human Rights of Migrants including Basic Human Rights, Principle of Non-Discrimination, Principle of <i>Non-Refoulement</i>, Internally Displaced Persons</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Migrants need to have an easy access to consular services and information ◆ If migrants are detained abroad, it is the responsibility of country of origin to provide assistance but country of destination should co-operate as well ◆ Help with language barrier that migrants might have ◆ <i>Non-refoulement</i> is part of customary international law ◆ Treaties needed that would protect migrants ◆ Problem of fake documents for victims of trafficking ◆ There are cases of abuse of asylum status by refugees ◆ Balance between security, human rights, and flexibility should be considered ◆ Both regular and irregular migrants should be treated in a humane way and spared from xenophobia and racism
<p>Asylum and International Protection of Refugees including Protecting refugees within broader migration movements and durable Solutions</p>	<p>Yes, a reference to the specific responsibilities of States with respect to refugees is appropriate, as long as its distinct regime is maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Abuse of asylum status poses problems ◆ Procedures need to be simplified and overlap avoided ◆ Consultations between states regarding asylum and protection of refugees ◆ Regulation at legislation level and steps towards integration ◆ The dialogue between international organizations is vital; some practices need to be carried out by UNHCR and IOM
<p>Integration including Integration of Migrants, Social and Economic Rights, Access to Employment, Access to Health and Educational Services</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Different interpretations of “integration”: can refer to “assimilation” or “adaptation” ◆ Integration is a two-way process: a migrant adapting to the host society and a host society adapting to the presence of migrants. It is unity in diversity ◆ In many societies migrants are discriminated against; discrimination is brought about by the cultural norms in states that have a history of discrimination on the basis of colour, race, religion, language, etc. ◆ Labour unions often oppose the entry of foreign workers and insist on imposing licensing regulations, making integration of migrants ever more difficult, as access to employment opportunities is reduced even further
<p>Naturalisation and Citizenship including Naturalization Procedures, Linkage with Immigration Programmes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Return including Return Policy, Voluntary Return, Temporary Return, Reintegration, Mandatory Return</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Consideration including bilateral and multilateral agreements to facilitate voluntary or mandatory return ◆ Promotion of opportunities for the temporary return of migrants to their homes or places of habitual residence, without loss of the ability to re-enter the host country (which does not necessarily include maintaining other host country benefits) ◆ Other stakeholders have a role in reintegration of a migrant ◆ Upon their return, migrants should be treated with consideration of local community responses ◆ The practice of negotiation of bilateral agreement should allow for return being only one part of the agreement, rather than the only subject
<p style="text-align: center;">Migration and Development including Development Co-operation, "Brain Drain" or "Brain Gain", Remittances, Diaspora Support</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Too much focus on the country of origin perspective in discussions on brain drain. ◆ Migration is beneficial for countries of origin and destination alike ◆ Brain drain turns into brain gain when a migrant returns home with new skills ◆ Benefits increased when skills recognized in countries of origin and destination alike ◆ More comprehensive approach to diaspora support ◆ Development could be viewed as a tool for addressing migration
<p style="text-align: center;">Migration and Trade including temporary movement of persons as service providers, trade and investment opportunities for migrants, process of globalization</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ It is important to achieve facilitation of temporary migration ◆ Labour migration leads to exchange of resources and more job opportunities ◆ Exchange of information and increased dialogue between trade and migration officials ◆ Finding balance between interests of temporary labour migrants and those of local workers ◆ In traditional societies, public opinion vis-à-vis migrants is still tainted with stereotypes ◆ Efforts need to be made to help migrants to better integrate into host societies and to avoid discrimination; at the same time, it is important that migrants maintain their national culture and traditions ◆ While overseas service providers bring in new economic opportunities, states cannot allow free movement of people due to security concerns ◆ Link between migration and trade needs further exploration, including complementary measures that can be taken at the bilateral and regional levels

<p>Migration Health including Individual Health, Public Health, Research and Data Collection on Health, Health Assessment Procedures</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Migration and health is a topic that is always neglected by the countries ◆ Such countries as the U.S. and Canada already had their health assessment policies ◆ Some countries of destination require migrants to undergo medical examination and to be treated before departure ◆ Some young women might have HIV and need health support in the country of destination; they should enjoy equal access to health care even if they are irregular migrants ◆ Some of the women migrants that are HIV positive prostitute themselves thus spreading the virus ◆ Irregular migrants often have no access to health care ◆ In some countries, it is an admission requirement for migrants to be tested for HIV ◆ There should be more awareness about spreading diseases and more preventive measures
<p>Migration and Environment including Protection of National Resources, Disaster Reduction, Environmental Management</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Massive movement of people, as in the case of refugees and asylum seekers, can lead to environmental damage ◆ Not only international, but domestic (rural to urban) migration has an impact on the environment ◆ Resettlement issue should be at the forefront of the discussion and analysis of environment management ◆ Management of the environment is an imperative issue for the Asia and the Pacific region
<p>Migration and International and National Security including Political, Social and Economic Security and Stability</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Safety and security of migrants needs to be ensured ◆ Destination countries need to promote harmony within communities, and educate citizens to not treat migrants as scapegoats and to avoid stereotyping ◆ As public opinion often associates migrants with security threats, governments need to promote tolerance ◆ Post-September 11th world is that of heightened security concerns; nevertheless, migrants should be spared of discrimination
<p>Public Information including Information Campaigns</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Accurate and objective information is necessary to fight traffickers ◆ Public opinion and the media are important in providing a positive view of migration
<p>Research and Data including Research, Collection and Analysis of Data, Exchange of Information, Data Protection</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Research on remittances needed ◆ Because of security and political considerations, sharing data with other countries is not an easy task ◆ For political reasons, countries may not be willing to disclose statistics and other data ◆ Data sharing can be effectively done through bilateral agreements ◆ The need to conduct scientific research on migration

<p>Capacity Building including Cooperative Measures for Capacity Building</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Some countries enjoy the benefits of regular migration, some do not ◆ Irregular migration brings cheap labour and, at first sight, benefits the economy; the costs of irregular migration, however, are greater than benefits and include financial costs of sending illegal migrants home, among others ◆ Some countries lack necessary mechanisms to implement capacity-building in managing migration and need the support of the international community ◆ International community can provide training, political and moral support on the international level, technical, and other assistance, and information exchange ◆ Developing countries often suffer from the lack of information and insufficient data ◆ Border control and immigration officials need to be trained ◆ Workshops, seminars, textbooks with information on migration are needed
<p>Other Policy Linkage including Conflict Resolution, Conflict Prevention, Poverty Alleviation, Training of Government Officials</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Conflict resolution and conflict prevention fit better into the security issues ◆ This issue is more significant for Africa than Asia ◆ It is important to balance political and economic factors in conflict resolution, especially when it comes to opening borders for refugees return ◆ Alleviation of poverty is an important issue and pertains to both regular and irregular migration