

Conference track «20.5 Problems of managing global migration processes»

## Migrants and Refugees in the World – Policy Shifts

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In recent months, there are actions in politics, parliaments, governments, social and mass media about migrants and refugees, especially their status and discussable prospects as a part of society. At the moment there are some countries with the same issues with migrants and refugees – the USA, Iran, Pakistan, Myanmar, Libya, India, also some states in the EU. But first of all, there are two specific UN conventions for migrants' and refugees' rights – refugees cannot be returned to a country where they might face persecution, violence, war, torture. Moreover, refugees have the rights to apply for an asylum, to have access to education, accommodation, public assistance and basic healthcare, to seek employment, receive fair wages and work under safe conditions. Another fact is that refugees have rights to move freely within the host country and choose their place of residence, states must provide refugees with identity documents, according to Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. [1] In addition, migrants have such rights as rights for equality before the law, being protected against forced labor, human trafficking, abusive working conditions. And migrants are protected by international law, in order to have fair wages, safe workplaces, equal treatment with national workers and against illegal detentions – it must follow legal protocol of procedure and detainees must be treated humanely. Definitely, migrants have rights to receive education, healthcare, family unity and must not face discrimination based on nationality, race, religion, gender and migration status, recalling the statements in International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. [2]

In the contrary, the world recently has seen and is currently affected by such actions of migrants' and refugees' rights violations as massive deportation of Afghani migrants and refugees from Iran (more than 1.9 million people) and Pakistan (more than 0.8 million people). [3] [4] Nonetheless, there is a special case in the USA – Immigration and Customs Enforcement started detaining and deporting migrants and refugees after detention center period or cancellation for asylum. Although, the Columbian Court has extended Temporary Protected Status for Haitian refugees in the USA in 2th February 2026, according to the UN Conventions – it is the second time of extension the TPS status for the refugees. [5] So it underlines the importance to protect enormous parts of society and to make decisions in accordance to the international law. Sometimes flows migrants or refugees in another country is a result of internal violence of human rights – such case is for Myanmar – there were killed around 10000 Rohingya people because of their religious, also Rohingyas faced tortures, assaults, housing destructions, murders and displacement – 700000 people had to flee to Bangladesh. [6] [7] Therefore, such hostile events create migration crisis and put refugees' or migrants' lives under the dangerous risks. Reading the Parliamentary Assembly by Council of Europe, there are some pushbacks to Libya with its and Italian government's support and funding for illegal migration prevention by water. Belarus has pushbacks due to poor border control and unlawful border crossing by migrants, which affects internal security conditions in Poland, Latvia and Lithuania. Another country is Turkey – the situation on Greece-Turkey border is severely affected by giant uncontrolled migration flow, which highlights necessary measurement to establish. [8]

In conclusion, despite the existence of international legal frameworks designed to protect migrants and refugees, significant violations of these rights continue to occur across different regions of the world. International instruments such as the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families force establishment of required framework for governments and organizations that must be followed by all the Member States. However, recent political developments demonstrate that these norms are often challenged in practice. Mass deportations, detention of migrants, pushback operations at borders, and restrictive migration policies have been observed in several countries including the United States, Pakistan, Iran, Myanmar and other countries as well as in parts of the European Union. These cases illustrate the ongoing tension between national migration control policies and international human rights obligations. Therefore, the protection of migrants and refugees remains a critical issue for the international community. Governments firstly, international organizations, and civil society should ensure that migration policies are implemented in accordance with international law and humanitarian principles. Strengthening legal protections, improving asylum procedures, and promoting international cooperation are essential steps to prevent further violations and to guarantee the safety and dignity of displaced populations worldwide.

### Источники и литература

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- 2) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families Adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990. Изюмов Д. Б., Кондратюк Е. Л. Анализ различий в подходах США и Китая к применению искусственного интеллекта в системах вооружения // Инноватика и экспертиза. 2022. Выпуск 2 (34). с. 228-239.
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