**ANNEX 1**

**Glossary, Definitions and Key Terms[[1]](#footnote-1)**

It is important to clarify the different terms applied to migrants in the EU and national political discourse. Each of these definitions describes the different “*status*” applied to particular groups of migrants which entail very different treatment in terms of legal rights and policy frameworks.

**Acquis**

Accumulated legislation and jurisprudence constituting the body of European Union law.

**Aged out Minor[[2]](#footnote-2)**

An unaccompanied child (who) turns 18 and their application for asylum is still pending.

**Asylum**

Asylum is the granting, by a state, of protection on its territory to person from another state that is fleeing persecution or serious danger. Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including non-refoulement, permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, and humane standards of treatment.

**Asylum-seeker[[3]](#footnote-3)**

An asylum-seeker is an individual who has crossed an international border and is seeking international protection. In countries with individualized procedures, an asylum-seeker is someone whose claim for asylum has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum-seeker.

UNHCR defines an asylum seeker as follows: “*An asylum-seeker is someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed.”[[4]](#footnote-4)*

*Who is an asylum seeker?[[5]](#footnote-5)*

*An asylum-seeker is someone who has left their country in search of international protection, but is yet to be recognized as a refugee*

**Asylum Procedures Directive (recast)**

Directive 2013/32/EU on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection, adopted on 26 June 2013.

**Asylum Procedures Regulation**

European Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing a common procedure for international protection in the Union and repealing the recast Asylum Procedures Directive, tabled on 4 May 2016.

**Basic [human] needs**

Basic [human] needs refers to those fundamental requirements that serve as the foundation for survival and normal mental and physical health. Access to basic [human] needs of life, including shelter, food, water and clothing, protection from environmental threats, and love is necessary to the development of a strong community and a necessary precursor to individual self-sufficiency.[[6]](#footnote-6) [[7]](#footnote-7)

**Child**

A child is generally a person under the age of 18[[8]](#footnote-8), unless the laws of a particular country set a different (for example younger) legal age for adulthood.

**Child abuse**

Child abuse consists of any act or omission that may be deliberate or accidental resulting in or likely to result in significant harm to a child’s well-being and development. There are four main categories of child abuse: physical, sexual and emotional (sometimes called psychological) abuse and neglect. “*Violence*” is often used as substitute for the word “*abuse*”. Trafficking and exploitation are manifestations of abuse.

**Child trafficking**

Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation, which includes sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Child trafficking slightly differs from adult trafficking as elements included in the definition of the act for adults (use of force, coercion, etc.) are not required in the case of children.

**Child vs minor**

In a climate where migrants are dehumanized, referring to children as “*minors*” rather than as “*children*” has potentially negative connotations and risks their exclusion from the child rights/child protection frameworks.

**Children remaining behind**

Many parents have no choice but to leave their children when they migrate, and where regular channels for children to join parents later are limited. Nonetheless, many parents make the difficult decision to migrate, to secure a better life for their children. To draw attention to these structural challenges, the situation should be explained, when possible.

**Convention refugees[[9]](#footnote-9)**

Are people who are outside their home country or the country where they normally live, and who are unwilling to return because of a well-founded fear of persecution based on: race; religion; political opinion; nationality; or membership in a particular social group, such as women or people of a particular sexual orientation.

**Country of destination**

Either “*country of destination*”, or “*destination country*”, is the most neutral and accurate term to refer to the country in which a person intends to conclude their journey.

**Country of origin**

Is a neutral and accurate term to refer to the country from where a migrant, asylum-seeker or refugee originated. It is preferable to “sending country” or “home country”.

**Deportation[[10]](#footnote-10)**

Deportation is the act of expelling or removing a foreigner from a country, either to the country of origin or to a third country. It can be the outcome of immigration enforcement. In refugee law, deportation of refugees and asylum-seekers to a place where their lives or freedom would be threatened is referred to as *refoulement*: the principle of *non-refoulement* is a key principle of international customary law.

**Discrimination**

The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), in its General Recommendation No. 20, said that differences in treatment based on citizenship or migration status constitute discrimination if the criteria for different treatment, when judged in the light of the objectives and purposes of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, are not applied in pursuit of a legitimate aim or are not proportional to its achievement.

**Displaced populations**

Displaced populations are groups or individual people who leave their places of habitual residence, usually due to a sudden impact (or threat thereof), such as an earthquake, flood or conflict, as a coping mechanism and with the intent to return. Displacement can be within a country or across international borders

**Emigrants**

Are people leaving the country where they usually reside and effectively taking up residence in another country. According to the 1998 UN recommendations on the statistics of international migration (Revision 1), an individual is a long-term emigrant if he/she leaves his/her country of previous usual residence for a period of 12 months or more.

**Emigration**

The number of emigrants for a given area during the year.

**Exploitation**

There is no definition of the term “exploitation” in any legal instrument. Exploitation can be understood as being the act of taking advantage of another for one’s own benefit (e.g. sexual exploitation, labour exploitation or the removal of organs).

**Exploitation of children**

Exploitation of children consists in using a child for the cash or in-kind benefit of a third party. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) refers specifically to the protection of the child against:

Sexual exploitation (Art. 34 CRC): states parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, states parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

1. the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
2. the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;
3. the exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Economic exploitation (Art. 32 CRC): states parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s education, or to be harmful to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

**Forced and voluntary migration**

Forced migration describes an involuntary type of migration where an element of coercion exists. Examples of this type of coercion could include environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, trafficking, war, conflict, human rights violations etc.

Voluntary migration describes when people move of their own free will. However, as human mobility becomes more global and frequent, the traditional distinction between forced and voluntary migration has become less clear-cut. This leads to an increasingly compelling argument to address the rights of all migrants in a holistic way, regardless of their motives for migrating and their migration or residence status, while at the same time reinforcing the protections that have been built up in relation to specific groups.

**Forced labour**

All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.[[11]](#footnote-11) The prohibition of forced labour in all its forms is considered to be a peremptory norm of international human rights law, which is therefore absolutely binding and from which no derogation is possible.

**Free movement**

Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.[[12]](#footnote-12) While free movement is a fundamental right under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and it puts no restriction on whom these rights apply, it is important to note that the laws or constitution of specific states might restrict this right in the case of migrants who are not regular residents.

**European Border and Coast Guard Agency** (**Frontex**)[[13]](#footnote-13)

**Frontex** (from French: *Frontières extérieures* for "external borders") is an agency of the European Union established in 2004 to manage the cooperation between national border guards securing its external borders.

The mission of Frontex is to promote, coordinate and develop European border management in line with the EU fundamental rights charter and the concept of Integrated Border Management.[[14]](#footnote-14)

On 15 December 2015 the European Commission presented its proposal for a new European Border and Coast Guard Agency that would replace and succeed Frontex, having a stronger role and mandate and forming a European Border and Coast Guard along with national authorities for border management.

**Gender-based violence**

Gender-based violence refers to violence waged against an individual on the basis of his or her gender or perceived gender. Gender-based violence can take place anywhere. This includes what are sometimes called “honour crimes” or “*honour killings*”.

When migrant women are the victims, the use of these terms suggests that female “*honour*” and the perceived male duty to police it are specific to migrant (and specifically Muslim) communities. In addressing the layers of gender and racial discrimination that perpetuate gender-based violence against migrant women, it is essential as well to use language that does not perpetuate the idea that migrants are “*the other*” and to focus on common experiences of social inequalities.

Women’s rights activists prefer even more precision in the case of migrant women. In the context of gender-based violence, some advocate use of the term “*survivor of violence*” rather than “*victim*” to underscore that migrant women should not be reduced to their experiences as victims.

**Human rights**

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, migration status or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible.

**Illegal migrant -** The term “*illegal migrant*” should never be used.

As any other person, migrants are not “*illegal*.” They are in an “*irregular*” situation or “*undocumented*”. The term “illegal” is not accurate; it is misleading, contributes to negative stereotyping and criminalises migrants. Irregular entry and stay are administrative offences, not criminal offences; they involve no crimes against persons, property or national security.[[15]](#footnote-15)

**Immigrants**

Are people arriving or returning from abroad to take up residence in a country for a certain period, having previously been resident elsewhere. According to the 1998 [United Nations](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary%3AUnited_Nations_%28UN%29)[[16]](#footnote-16), an individual is a long-term immigrant if he/she stays in his/her country of destination for a period of 12 months or more, having previously been resident elsewhere for 12 months or more.

**Immigration**

A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement.[[17]](#footnote-17) The number of immigrants for a given area during the year.

**Immigration detention**

Immigration detention is the confinement of individuals without regular migration status in prisons or detention centers, temporarily or for indefinite periods of times, while their cases are being processed by the authorities or the courts. According to international human rights standards, immigration detention should be prescribed by law, a measure of last resort, only for the shortest period of time and when no other less restrictive measure is available. States should take steps to implement alternative measures to immigration detention. Children should not be detained based on their migratory status or irregular entry into the country.

**Irregular or unauthorized entry or admission**

Mean crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for regular entry into the receiving State.[[18]](#footnote-18)

**Irregular or undocumented migrant**

There is no universally accepted legal definition of an irregular migrant. An irregular migrant can be described as a person who, owing to irregular entry, the expiring of his or her visa, the rejection of his asylum application or other reasons, lacks legal status in a transit or country of destination.

**Irregular migration**

Irregular migration is a cross-border movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the countries of origin, transit and destination. From the perspective of the country of destination it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations.

**Mandate refugee**

A mandate refugee is a person who is recognized as refugee by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees acting under the authority of its statute and relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.[[19]](#footnote-19) .

**Migrant -** There is no internationally recognized definition of migrants.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies’ policy on migration describes migrants as people who leave or flee their places of habitual residence to go to a new place, across international borders or within their own state, to seek better or safer perspectives. Migration can be forced or voluntary, but most of the time a combination of choices and constraints are involved, as well as the intent to live abroad for an extended period of time.

Although asylum-seekers and refugees often travel alongside migrants in so-called “*mixed flows*”, they have specific needs and are protected by a specific legal framework: they should generally not be conflated with migrants.

**Migrant domestic worker**

Migrant domestic workers are individuals who move to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospects for themselves or their family, and who are engaged in a work relationship performed in or for a household or households.

**Migrant worker**

Refers to a person who is to be engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national.[[20]](#footnote-20)

**Migration**

Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is.[[21]](#footnote-21)

Refers to the number of migrants, people changing their residence to or from a given area (usually a country) during a given time period (usually one year).

**Person in clear need of international protection**

Person coming from a country which has an average EU recognition rate of 75% or higher. The term is employed by Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1523 or 2015/1601.

**Prima facie refugee**

A prima facie refugee is a person recognized as a refugee, by a state or the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, on the basis of objective criteria related to the circumstances in his country of origin. These circumstances justify a presumption that they meet the criteria of the applicable refugee definition.

**Protection**

Protection broadly encompasses activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of all individuals in accordance with international law – international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law – regardless of their age, gender, social ethnic, national, religious, or other background.

**Refugee**

A refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees’ mandate, and/or in national legislation. Therefore, a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, 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.[[22]](#footnote-22)

**Relocation**

Transfer of an asylum seeker in clear need of international protection from one European Union Member State to another under Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1523 or 2015/1601, concerning transfers from Italy or Greece.

**Relocation scheme[[23]](#footnote-23)**

This is a scheme whereby EU members’ states were asked to demonstrate solidarity with Greece and Italy by agreeing to relocate a number of people from camps in Greece and Italy to have their applications for asylum processed in their country.[[24]](#footnote-24)

**Resettlement scheme[[25]](#footnote-25)**

This is a scheme whereby EU members states were asked to commit to offer resettlement to their country for programme refugees from places like the Lebanon and Jordan.[[26]](#footnote-26)

**Rescue at sea**

Rescue at sea is a situation in which a vessel provides assistance to person or ship in distress at sea. The duty to rescue those in distress at sea is firmly established by both treaty and customary international law. The state responsible for the coordination of the rescue effort will negotiate disembarkation to a place of safety. The state providing assistance can refuse the unloading of the ship and may require that the crew leave its territory. It may also place conditions on the disembarkation that must be met by the flag state, a third state, or an international organisation, such as resettlement, an interview, return, etc.

As well as the law of the sea, states and others undertaking rescue operations must be mindful of their obligations under international human rights and refugee law. In particular, rescued asylum-seekers and refugees must not be returned to a place where their lives or freedoms are at risk, and they must be given an opportunity to seek asylum.

**Refugee Status Determination (RSD)**

Refugee status determination consist in legal and administrative procedures undertaken by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and/or states to determine whether an individual should be recognized as a refugee in accordance with national and international law.

**Separated children**

Children under 18 years of age, who are outside their country of origin, and are separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.

**Subsidiary Protection[[27]](#footnote-27)**

Under an EU Directive, a status of subsidiary protection was introduced. If a person is from a third country [i.e. outside the E.U.] or is stateless and does not qualify as a refugee but does face a real risk of suffering serious harm if returned to his or her country of origin, they are eligible for subsidiary protection. Subsidiary Protection applications are now considered by the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner. For further information see their website.

**Safe country of origin**

Country whose nationals may be presumed not to be in need of international protection. The concept is defined in Directive 2013/32/EU and is a ground for channelling an asylum application into an accelerated procedure.

**Safe third country**

Country of transit of an applicant which is considered as capable of offering him or her adequate protection against persecution or serious harm. The concept is defined in Directive 2013/32/EU and is used as a ground for declaring asylum applications inadmissible.

**Social [Essential] Services**

Social [Essential] Services refers to services like housing, healthcare, education and social security assistance, social protection and benefits as well as the removal of important protections and safeguards while at work.

To ensure that discussion of migration is consistent with human rights, it is essential to recognize that benefits, like social security, and services, like education, health care or shelter, are a right, and not simply a good-will gesture. Migrants are not passive recipients of hospitality and their stay is rarely temporary and non-contributing. Moreover, the response of the receiving or destination country may not be at all hospitable but instead may verge on the hostile and restrictive.

**Social justice**

Social justice, as defined by the International Labour Organisation’s Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, is the outcome of developed and established measures of social protection, measures that are sustainable and adapted to national circumstances, and – significantly – extend social security to all. Achieving social justice means that full and productive employment and decent work, as well as social protection, are at the centre of economic and social policies.

**Temporary protection[[28]](#footnote-28)**

Is an exceptional measure to provide displaced persons from non-EU countries and unable to return to their country of origin, with immediate and temporary protection. It applies in particular when there is a risk that the standard asylum system is struggling to cope with demand stemming from a mass influx that risk having a negative impact on the processing of claims.

**Trafficker**

A trafficker is the person who commits the act of trafficking and is therefore involved in the movement of persons for the purpose of exploitation.

**Trafficking in persons**

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.[[29]](#footnote-29) Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one state or may have a transnational character.

**Unaccompanied children**

Unaccompanied children are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

**Victim of human trafficking**

A victim of human trafficking is any person who is subject to trafficking in persons.

**Xenophobia**

Xenophobia consists of highly negative perceptions and practices that discriminate against non-citizen groups on the basis of their foreign origin or nationality […] Acts of violence, aggression and brutality towards migrant groups represent extreme and escalated forms of xenophobia.[[30]](#footnote-30)

Xenophobia is an ambiguous term. It can be against non-citizens but it can also be based on the perception that a person is an outsider or foreigner. Therefore, it is based on a real or perceived “foreignness”.

**ANNEX 2**

**Links, organizations experts - documents**

1. **LIST OF ASYLUM ACQUIS INSTRUMENTS AND REFORM PROPOSALS**

*Qualification*

* Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004; recast by
* Directive 2011/95/EU of 13 December 2011; proposed for repeal by
* Proposal for a Qualification Regulation, COM(2016) 466 of 13 July 2016

*Asylum procedures*

* Directive 2005/85/EC of 1 December 2005; recast by
* Directive 2013/32/EU of 26 June 2013; proposed for repeal by
* Proposal for an Asylum Procedures Regulation, COM(2016) 467 of 13 July 2016

*Reception conditions*

* Directive 2003/9/EC of 27 January 2003; recast by
* Directive 2013/33/EU of 26 June 2013; proposed for recast by
* Proposal for a recast Reception Conditions Directive, COM(2016) 465 of 13 July 2016

*Dublin Regulation*

* Dublin Convention of 15 June 1990; repealed by
* Dublin II Regulation – Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003; recast by
* Dublin III Regulation – Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of 26 June 2013; proposed for recast by
* Proposal for a Dublin IV Regulation, COM(2016) 270 of 4 May 2016

*Eurodac*

* Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 of 11 December 2000; recast by
* Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of 26 June 2013; proposed for recast by
* Proposal for a recast Eurodac Regulation, COM(2016) 272 of 4 May 2016

*European Asylum Support Office*

* Regulation (EU) No 439/2010 of 19 May 2010; proposed for repeal by
* Proposal for a European Union Agency on Asylum, COM(2016) 271 of 4 May 2016

*Relocation*

* Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015;
* Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015

*Resettlement*

* Proposal for a Union Resettlement Regulation, COM(2016) 468 of 13 July 2016

*Temporary protection*

* Directive 201/55/EC of 20 July 2001
1. **EU AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**
* ASYLUM INFORMATION DATABASE (AIDA)
* Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU)EAPN
* European Asylum Support Office
* European Commission
* European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)[www.ecre.org](http://www.ecre.org)
* European Parliament
* European Network of Migrant Women (ENoMW)
* European Union
* EUROSTAT
* European Women’s Lobby (EWL)
* FRONTEX
* International Labor Organization (ILO)
* International Organization for Migration, (IOM)
* PICUM
* Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC)
* United Nations
* UNHCR
* UN Women

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* Amnesty International Organization, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/people-on-the-move/?gclid=CJmStdCdmdACFcWw7QodT-gDRg>
* Convention relating to the Status of Refugees
* Geneva Convention
* Migrants in Europe’s age of austerity - Report of the EAPN Task Force on Migration 2015 April
* International Labor Organization (ILO)
* Irish Refugee Council, <http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/information-and-referral-service/law-centre-information>
* International Organization for Migration, (IOM)
* Refugee Convention 1971.
* Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948United Nations Alliance of Civilization (UNAOC) and PANOS Europe - Open Society Foundations, Edition on MEDIA-FRIENDLY GLOSSARY ON MIGRATION,
* United Nations
* United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
* UNDP, Human Development Research Paper 2009/47, Xenophobia, International Migration and Human Development, September 2009
* United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
* UNHCR
* Women’s Voices, EWL, 2016
1. Key terms were taken by various web sides and organizations.

United Nations Alliance of Civilization (UNAOC) and PANOS Europe - Open Society Foundations, Edition on MEDIA-FRIENDLY GLOSSARY ON MIGRATION, Amnesty International Organization, Irish Refugee Council, International Organization for Migration, UNHCR [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/information-and-referral-service/law-centre-information> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The term ‘asylum seeker’ is problematic – under the Geneva Convention, anyone seeking protection was a refugee, but the term asylum seeker was introduced by Governments not wishing to describe people who they have not given status to as refugees. Most NGOs resist this but recognize that the term is so deeply embedded that we have to use it to be understood. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). In addition to the refugee definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1(2), 1969. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/people-on-the-move/?gclid=CJmStdCdmdACFcWw7QodT-gDRg> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.canatx.org/basicneeds/backup/documents/1999Assessment/basicneeds99whatarebasicneeds.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. [http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/basic+human+needs](http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/basic%2Bhuman%2Bneeds) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has encouraged states to review the age of majority if it set below 18 and to increase the level of protection for all children under 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/refugees/inside/apply-who.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. According to human rights, refugee law and international humanitarian law, no deportation should take place where it will likely result in violations of the deportee’s human rights, persecution or where an asylum-seeker would not receive the protection owed by the destination country. This includes where there is a risk that a person will be returned or transferred by the third country to another country where there is a risk of persecution (“onward” or “chain” *refoulement*). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), Art. 2. The principles of the International Labour Organisations (ILO) Conventions No. 29 and No. 105 concerning forced labour have found universal acceptance and endorsement, and have become an inalienable part of fundamental human rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Art.13 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frontex> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://frontex.europa.eu/> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants. In 1975 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting “the United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned to utilize in all official documents the term “*non-documented or irregular migrant workers*” to define those workers that irregularly enter and/or surreptitiously enter another country to obtain work. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. 1998 [United Nations](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary%3AUnited_Nations_%28UN%29) recommendations on the statistics of international migration (Revision 1). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, Art. 3(b). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Mandate status is especially significant in states that are not parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990, Article 2(1). [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. International Organization for Migration (IOM), <http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#refugee> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Geneva Convention: (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). <http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#refugee> [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. <http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/information-and-referral-service/law-centre-information> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. <http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3614_en.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. <http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/information-and-referral-service/law-centre-information> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. <http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-2437_en.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. <http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/information-and-referral-service/law-centre-information> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, Art. 3(a). [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. UNDP, Human Development Research Paper 2009/47, Xenophobia, International Migration and Human Development, September 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)