



International migration law provide protection of the rights of individuals involved in migration

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DESCRIPTION

A renewed try to a consolidation was made within the late eighties by IOM technical cooperation Centre in Vienna and its output was published in 2001 within the “Migration Handbook” edited by P. J. Van Krieken. This product cannot be said to be exhaustive and any comments or suggestions for an eventual second, and more complete. Recognition of the rights of migrants and therefore the need for the promotion and protection of those rights within the exercise of state sovereignty has been present in IOM’s constituent documents since the Organization’s foundation. The IOM Constitution, certain Council decisions and policy documents provide the idea for IOM’s involvement in promoting IML as a part of its comprehensive migration management frameworks.

The IML unit also regularly collaborate with the Human Rights Treaty Bodies, to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of the core international human rights conventions. The Unit assists the local IOM offices in preparing reports on county-specific information. These reports contain:

- General information and background about migration within the country;
- The national legal framework and policy strategies within the implementation of the relevant conventions;
- Issues concerning implementation of the conventions;
- Recommendations on areas of improvements or changes to the Committee for considerations.

The IML Unit also advises the EU Court of Human Rights and also the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and also the Human Rights Council and, upon request, has provided its expertise by preparing adviser on specific areas of law.

GLOSSARY ON MIGRATION

Ancestry based settlers

Foreigners admitted by a rustic apart from their own due to their historical, ethnic or other ties thereupon country, who, by virtue of these ties, are immediately granted the proper of long-term residence in this country or who, having the proper to nationality therein country, become nationals within a brief period after admission.

Assimilation

Adaptation of 1 ethnic or grouping – usually a minority – to a different. Assimilation means the subsuming of language, traditions, values and behavior or perhaps fundamental vital interests and an alteration within the feeling of belonging. Assimilation goes further than acculturation.

Clandestine migration

Secret or concealed migration in breach of immigration requirements. It can occur when a non-national breaches the entry regulations of a rustic; or having entered a country legally overstays in breach of immigration regulations.

Derogation

Restriction or suspension of rights in certain defined situations. (For example International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 permits a State to derogate from its obligations under the Covenant “in time of public emergency which threatens the lifetime of the state.”) The partial repeal or abrogation of a law by a later act that limits its scope or impairs its utility and force.

Dublin convention

An agreement between EU States (adopted in 1990, entered into force in 1997) determining which Member State of the EU Union is answerable for examining an application for asylum lodged in one in all the contracting States. The Convention prevents the identical applicants from being examined by several EU Member States at the identical time, yet as ensuring that an asylum seeker isn’t re-directed from State to State just because nobody will take the responsibility of handling his/her case.