



Short glossary on Migration

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The glossary presents a selection of the Glossary on immigration released by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and represents a starting point to elaborate on the context of the phenomenon at international level.

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Acquisition of nationality

Any mode of becoming a national, i.e. by birth or at any time after birth, automatic or non-automatic, based on attribution, declaration, option or application.

Source: European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship, *The EUDO Glossary on Citizenship and Nationality* (2008–2016).

Note: The acquisition of nationality can occur at birth or after birth. The most common modes of acquisition of nationality at birth are the acquisition based on descent (jus sanguinis) or based on birth on the territory of the State concerned (jus soli). Nationality can also be acquired after birth for example by adoption, legitimation of a child born out of wedlock, marriage, naturalization or as the result of the ceding of territory from one State to another.

Admission (into a State)

The authorization by the immigration authorities to enter into the State.

Note: A non-national has been “admitted” if he or she has passed through a border crossing point (air, land or sea) and is permitted to enter by immigration authorities. A non-national who has entered irregularly is not considered to have been admitted.

Asylum

The grant, by a State, of protection on its territory to persons outside their country of nationality or habitual residence, who are fleeing persecution or serious harm or for other reasons.

Asylum encompasses a variety of elements, including non refoulement, permission to remain on the territory of the asylum country, humane standards of treatment and eventually a durable solution.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Resettlement Handbook* (2011) p. 407.



Note: Generally, the term is used to refer to territorial asylum – asylum provided by a State to individuals in its territory. In some cases, asylum can also be granted on the premises of an embassy or a legation.

Borders (international)

Politically defined boundaries separating territory or maritime zones between political entities and the areas where political entities exercise border governance measures on their territory or extraterritorially. Such areas include border crossing points (airports, land border crossing points, ports), immigration and transit zones, the “no-man’s land” between crossing points of neighbouring countries, as well as embassies and consulates (insofar as visa issuance is concerned).

Source: Adapted from United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders* (2014) p. 4.

Note: This broad definition extending to any areas where border governance is exercised, such as embassies or consulates issuing visas, has been chosen because of its relevance in the migration context. Generally, the term “international borders” is used as a synonym of boundary.

Brain circulation

The effect of the movement of skilled migrants among their countries of origin and other countries, bearing their knowledge and skills which can benefit countries of origin as well as countries of permanent or temporary destination. The exchange of knowledge and skills of migrants with communities and institutions in their country of origin and destination that allow migrants to apply the benefits of the knowledge and skills they have gained while living and working abroad.

Note: Such exchange occurs through transnational communication networks as well as through regular or occasional travel between the country of origin and destination. In many migration corridors, the paradigm of brain drain/gain/waste/circulation is getting replaced with an approach focused on skills (for example development, recognition, transfer).



Climate migration

The movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border.

Source: Warsaw International Mechanism, Executive Committee, Action Area 6: Migration, Displacement and Human Mobility - Submission from the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2016); M. Traore Chazalnoël and D. Ionesco, *Defining Climate Migrants – Beyond Semantics* (IOM weblog, 6 June 2016) (last accessed 23 May 2018).

Note: This is a working definition of the International Organization for Migration with an analytic and advocacy purpose which does not have any specific legal value.

Climate migration is a subcategory of environmental migration; it defines a singular type of environmental migration, where the change in the environment is due to climate change. Migration in this context can be associated with greater vulnerability of affected people, particularly if it is forced. Yet, migration can also be a form of adaptation to environmental stressors, helping to build resilience of affected individuals and communities.

Diaspora

Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country.

Source: Adapted from International Organization for Migration, IOM's Strategy to Enable, Engage and Empower Diaspora (n.d.) 1.

Drivers of migration

Complex set of interlinking factors that influence an individual, family or population group's decisions relating to migration, including displacement.



Note: The concept of “drivers of migration” is dynamic, reflecting an interaction of personal, social, structural, environmental and circumstantial factors working in tandem with local, national, regional and global level incentives and constraints. Drivers influence the decisions to migrate, whether the migration is internal or international, regular or irregular, and/or temporary or permanent; and they operate along a spectrum between voluntary and involuntary movement. Given a lack of agreed terminology, academics, policy-makers and practitioners often use the terms “drivers” and “root causes” synonymously to describe the underlying conditions or accumulation of grievances that progressively compel movement, including displacement. Drivers can also be understood as a broader term that encompasses “root causes”.

Economic migrant

While not a category in international law, the term is sometimes used to refer to any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State, solely or primarily motivated by economic opportunities.

Note: The use of this term should be discouraged for a number of reasons. Firstly, categorizing migrants by a single reason of migration is questionable in light of the complex, and often overlapping, drivers of migration. Secondly, the term “economic migrant” is often juxtaposed to the term refugee to underline the fact that refugees are entitled to a specific protection under refugee law, whereas States have no obligations towards those migrating to seek better economic opportunities abroad. This is clearly contrary to the prescriptions of international law and overrides the universality of human rights.

For the above-mentioned reasons, the term should be used with caution particularly when describing mixed migration flows. The term “migrant worker”, as defined in the International Convention on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 2.1), is a more neutral term and should be preferred. The term economic migrant should in turn only be used to refer to some very specific categories of migrants who are not covered under the migrant workers definition set forth by the International Convention, such as investors.

Emigrant

From the perspective of the country of departure, a person who moves from his or her country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.



Source: Adapted from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, “long-term migrants”, *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*, Revision 1 (1998) p. 18.

Environmental migrant

A person or group(s) of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their country of origin or habitual residence.

Source: Council of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Discussion Note: Migration and the Environment (November 2007) MC/INF/288; IOM, International Dialogue on Migration (no. 18) Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration (2012); IOM, Outlook on Migration, Environment and Climate Change (2014).

Foreigner

A person in a State of which he is not a citizen or national.
See also alien, migrant, non-national, third-country national

Freedom of movement (right to)

In human rights law, a human right comprising three basic elements: freedom of movement within the territory of a country and to choose one's residence, the right to leave any country and the right to return to one's own country.

Source: Adapted from Universal Declaration of Human Rights (adopted 10 December 1948) UNGA Res 217(A), Art. 13.

In the context of free movement agreements, the freedom of entry and residence into another State that is a party to the agreement.

Note: Under human rights law the right to freedom of movement does not entail a right to enter and to remain in a State which is not the individual's own country, except when the State has an obligation to admit the person under international law (e.g. in application of the principle of non-refoulement).



Highly skilled migrant worker

A migrant worker who has earned, by higher level education or occupational experience, the level of skill or qualifications typically needed to practice a highly skilled occupation.

Note: At the national level, States adopt differing criteria for the determination of migrant's skillset. Typically the skillset of a migrant is delineated by level of education, occupation, income or a combination thereof.

Humanitarian action

Assistance, protection and advocacy in response to humanitarian needs resulting from natural hazards, armed conflict or other causes, or emergency response preparedness. It aims to save lives and reduce suffering in the short term, and in such a way as to preserve people's dignity and open the way to recovery and durable solutions to displacement.

Source: Inter-Agency Standing Committee, *Introduction to Humanitarian Action* (October 2015) p. 8, https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/rc_guide_31_october_2015_webversion_final.pdf (last accessed 27 March 2018).

Note: As explains the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, "Humanitarian action is based on the premise that human suffering should be prevented and alleviated wherever it happens (referred to as the "humanitarian imperative"). While each humanitarian organization may subscribe to a broader set, there are four core and widely accepted humanitarian principles that guide humanitarian action: [humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence]" (ibid., pp. 8–9).

Immigrant

From the perspective of the country of arrival, a person who moves into a country other than that of his or her nationality or usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Source: Adapted from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*, Revision 1 (1998) p. 10, definition of "long-term migrants".

Note: This definition is adapted from the one of long-term migrants provided by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).



Integration

The two-way process of mutual adaptation between migrants and the societies in which they live, whereby migrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the receiving community. It entails a set of joint responsibilities for migrants and communities, and incorporates other related notions such as social inclusion and social cohesion.

Note: Integration does not necessarily imply permanent residence. It does, however, imply consideration of the rights and obligations of migrants and societies of the countries of transit or destination, of access to different kinds of services and the labour market, and of identification and respect for a core set of values that bind migrants and receiving communities in a common purpose.

Internal migrant

Any person who is moving or has moved within a State for the purpose of establishing a new temporary or permanent residence or because of displacement.

International student

A person who has moved across an international border away from his or her habitual place of residence for the purpose of undertaking a programme of study.

Note: This definition aims to cover all persons who move to another country for study purposes and who enter the country of destination under a study visa or subsequently obtain a study visa when already in the country. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics (*Glossary* (2014) <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/international-or-internationally-mobile-students> (last accessed 12 April 2018)) defines the term more narrowly to identify students who “have crossed a national or territorial border for the purpose of education and are now enrolled outside their country of origin”.

Irregular migration

Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.



Note: Although a universally accepted definition of irregular migration does not exist, the term is generally used to identify persons moving outside regular migration channels. The fact that they migrate irregularly does not relieve States from the obligation to protect their rights. Moreover, categories of migrants who may not have any other choice but to use irregular migration channels can also include refugees, victims of trafficking, or unaccompanied migrant children. The fact that they use irregular migration pathways does not imply that States are not, in some circumstances, obliged to provide them with some forms of protection under international law, including access to international protection for asylum seekers fleeing persecution,

Jus soli

A rule defining a person's nationality based on his or her birth in the territory of the country.

Note: The principle of jus soli can cover both automatic and nonautomatic acquisitions of nationality. Very few countries have adopted a pure jus soli rule. Usually, the acquisition of nationality by birth in the territory is coupled with a number of other conditions, such as a period of residence of the child in the country after birth or of the person's parents before his or her birth.

Labour migration

Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment.

Note: In line with the definition of migrant, labour migration is defined as covering both migrants moving within the country and across international borders. This choice is also justified by the significant number of persons moving within the same country for work purposes who sometimes face the same barriers or challenges faced by international migrants, such as discrimination and difficulties in integration. Although such challenges may be greater for migrants moving across borders they are not totally absent also for internal migrants.

See also bilateral labour migration agreements, circular migration, economic migration, migration

Low-skilled migrant worker

A migrant worker whose level of education, occupational experience, or qualifications make them eligible to practice a typically low skilled occupation only.



Note: At the national level, States adopt differing criteria for the determination of migrant's skills. Typically the skills of a migrant are delineated by level of education, occupation, income or a combination.

Migrant

An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

Note: At the international level, no universally accepted definition for “migrant” exists. The present definition was developed by IOM for its own purposes and it is not meant to imply or create any new legal category.

Migration management

The management and implementation of the whole set of activities primarily by States within national systems or through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, concerning all aspects of migration and the mainstreaming of migration considerations into public policies. The term refers to planned approaches to the implementation and operationalization of policy, legislative and administrative frameworks, developed by the institutions in charge of migration.

Minority

A group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State and/or in a non-dominant position, whose members possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language.

Source: Adapted from F. Capotorti, *Study on the Rights of Persons Belonging to Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minority* (1979) UN Doc. E/ CN.4/Sub.2/384/Rev.1, para. 568.



Note: Although there is no universally accepted definition of minority in international law, United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) stresses that “the existence of a minority is a question of fact and that any definition must include both objective factors (such as the existence of a shared ethnicity, language or religion) and subjective factors (including that individuals must identify themselves as members of a minority)” (OHCHR, *Minority Rights: International Standards and Guidance for Implementation* (2010) p. 2). Furthermore, according to OHCHR “some minorities have a strong sense of collective identity and recorded history; others retain only a fragmented notion of their common heritage” (ibid.). As underlined by OHCHR, “the requirement to be in a non-dominant position remains important. In most instances a minority group will be a numerical minority, but in others a numerical majority may also find itself in a minority-like or non-dominant position ... In some situations, a group which constitutes a majority in a State as a whole may be in a non-dominant position within a particular region of the State in question” ibid., 2–3).

Multiculturalism

A model of integration policies that welcomes the preservation, expression and sometimes even the celebration of cultural diversity. This approach encourages migrants to become full members of society while retaining their cultural identities. It combines the recognition of varied backgrounds, traditions and ways of seeing the world with certain universalist values, such as the rule of law or gender equality, that override cultural differences and guarantee the same rights for all. The integration relationship is then best captured in the image of a mosaic enabling minority ethnic groupings to live side by side with the majority constituency.

Source: Adapted from International Organization for Migration, Migration Research Leaders’ Syndicate: Ideas to Inform International Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2017) p. 161.

Nationality

The legal bond between an individual and a State.

Source: Adapted from European Convention on Nationality (adopted 6 November 1997, entered into force 1 March 2000) ETS No 166, Art. 2.



Nomad

Persons without a fixed place of usual residence who move from one site to another, usually according to well-established patterns of geographical mobility.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*, Revision 1 (1998) p. 94.

Pathways for migrants in vulnerable situations

Pathways for admission to countries of destination, building on existing national and regional practices for admission and stay of appropriate duration based on compassionate, humanitarian or other considerations for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin, due to sudden-onset natural disasters and other precarious situations, such as by providing humanitarian visas, private sponsorships, access to education for children, and temporary work permits, while adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible. The term may also refer to other solutions for migrants compelled to leave their countries of origin due to slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation, such as desertification, land degradation, drought and sea level rise, including when based on devising planned relocation and visa options, in cases where adaptation in or return to their country of origin is not possible.

Source: Adapted from Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, in General Assembly Resolution 73/195, adopted on 19 December 2018, UN Doc. A/RES/73/195 (19 January 2019) Objective 5, para. 21(g)(h).

Planned relocation

In the context of disasters or environmental degradation, including when due to the effects of climate change, a planned process in which persons or groups of persons move or are assisted to move away from their homes or place of temporary residence, are settled in a new location, and provided with the conditions for rebuilding their lives.

Source: Adapted from The Brookings Institution, Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Guidance on Protecting People From Disasters and Environmental Change Through Planned Relocation*, (Brookings, 2015) p. 5.



Note: The term is generally used to identify relocations that are carried out within national borders under the authority of the State and denotes a long process that lasts until “relocated persons are incorporated into all aspects of life in the new setting and no longer have needs or vulnerabilities stemming from the Planned Relocation” (The Brookings Institution, Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Guidance on Protecting People From Disasters and Environmental Change Through Planned Relocation*, (Brookings, 2015), p. 6).

Project-tied worker

A migrant worker admitted to a State of employment for a defined period to work solely on a specific project being carried out in that State by his or her employer.

Source: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 2(2)(f).

See also contract worker (temporary), guest worker, migrant worker, short-term migrant, specified-employment worker

Push-pull factors

A model categorizing the drivers of migration into push and pull factors, whereby push factors are those which drive people to leave their country and pull factors are those attracting them into the country of destination.

Note: The push-pull model refers to a framework within which the decision to migrate is made. Within this framework, a migrant makes his or her mobility decisions according to “plus” and “minus” factors in areas of origin and destination, intervening obstacles, and personal factors (Lee, 1966, in S. Castles, H. de Haas and M.J. Miller, *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World* (5th edition, Palgrave-Macmillan, 2014)).

Whilst it provides a useful categorization of reasons for migrating, the “push-pull” model has subsequently been misrepresented in a manner that fails to acknowledge the complexity and interplay of the factors that lead to the decision to migrate.

See also drivers of migration, root causes of migration



Receiving country

Usually, the country of destination of a migrant. In the case of return or repatriation, also the country of origin or, in the context of resettlement, a country that has accepted to receive a certain number of migrants, including refugees, on a yearly basis by presidential, ministerial or parliamentary decision. In the context of diplomatic or consular relations, the receiving country is the State which has consented to the establishment of consular posts or diplomatic missions of another State on its territory.

See also country of destination, State of destination

Reception facilities

All forms of premises used for the housing of applicants for international protection and other categories of migrants, including refugees, whilst individuals await decisions on applications for admission or on international protection.

Source: Adapted from European Migration Network, *European Migration Network Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0* (2014).

Note: The name and functions of such facilities vary among States and include: accommodation centres, identification centres, processing centres, hotspots, and holding or detention centres.

Refoulement

[Refusal of entry or non-admission.](#)

Note: The term refoulement is also commonly used as a shorthand for any returns or non-admissions which are in violation of the principle of non-refoulement.

See also deportation, expulsion, forced return, non-admission, refusal of entry, removal, return, non-refoulement (principle of)

Refugee (mandate)

A person who qualifies for the protection of the United Nations provided by the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in accordance with UNHCR's Statute and, notably, subsequent General Assembly's resolutions clarifying the scope of UNHCR's competency, regardless of whether or not he or she is in a country that is a party to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol – or a relevant regional refugee instrument – or whether or not he or



she has been recognized by his or her host country as a refugee under either of these instruments.

Source: Adapted from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Handbook and Guidelines on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status* (2011) HCR/1P/4/enG/Rev. 3, 7, para. 16.

Regularization

Any process or programme by which the authorities of a State allow non-nationals in an irregular situation to stay lawfully in the country, by granting them a regular status.

Remittances (migrant)

Private international monetary transfers that migrants make, individually or collectively.

Note: Remittances are primarily sent to people in countries of origin with whom migrants maintain close links, although, in some cases, they are also sent to relatives in other countries of destination. Increasingly, the terms “social remittances” or “social capital transfer” are used in the context of transfers of non-monetary value as a result of migration, such as transfer of knowledge, know-how, networking and skills.

Rural–rural migration

The movement of people from one rural area to another for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

See also internal migration

Rural–urban migration

The movement of people from a rural to an urban area for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

See also internal migration, urbanization



Seasonal migrant worker

A migrant worker whose work, or migration for employment is by its character dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year.

Source: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 2(2)(b).

See also migrant worker, short-term migrant, temporary migration

Short-term migrant

A person who changes his or her place of usual residence for more than three months but less than a year (12 months). Except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business or medical treatment.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*, Revision 1 (1998) p. 94.

Skilled migrant worker

A migrant worker who has the appropriate skill level and specialization to carry out the tasks and duties of a given job.

Note: Whilst what may constitute a skilled migrant varies between States often determined by a range of factors such as labour market needs, skilled migrants are usually granted preferential treatment regarding admission to a country (and are therefore subject to fewer restrictions regarding length of stay, change of employment and family reunification).

Stranded migrant

Migrants who are unable to return to their country of origin, cannot regularize their status in the country where they reside, and do not have access to legal migration opportunities that would enable them to move on to another State. The term may also refer to migrants who are stranded because of humanitarian or security reasons in the country of destination, transit or origin preventing them to return home while they are also unable to go elsewhere.



Source: First sentence adapted from Global Migration Group and United Nations Commissioner for Refugees, *Building partnerships for identifying, protecting, assisting and resolving the situation of stranded and vulnerable migrants*, Practitioners Symposium, Background Paper (Geneva, 27–28 May 2010) p. 1.

Smuggled migrant

A migrant who is or has been the object of the crime of smuggling, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted.

Source: Adapted from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Model Law Against Smuggling of Migrants*, (2010) p. 19.

Note: IOM uses the term “irregular entry” as opposed to “illegal entry” as found in Article 3 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. According to Article 5 of the Protocol, smuggled migrants shall not become liable to criminal prosecution for the fact of having been the object of smuggling.

Undocumented migrant

A non-national who enters or stays in a country without the appropriate documentation.

Note: Migrants can find themselves as undocumented in one of the following two ways. First, they have documentation that acts as proof of identity but they do not have documentation that proves their right to enter and stay in the country, or such documentation is fraudulent or no longer valid. In this meaning, this expression is used as a synonym of “irregular migrant” (International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families ((adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 5(b)). Secondly, they do not hold any form of documentation that proves their identity nor do they have any other proof of their right to enter and stay in the country.

Urban–rural migration

The movement of people from an urban to a rural area for the purpose of establishing a new residence.



Urban–urban migration

The movement of people from one urban area to another urban area for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

Temporary migration

Migration for a specific motivation and purpose with the intention to return to the country of origin or habitual residence after a limited period of time or to undertake an onward movement.

Source: Adapted from European Migration Network, *European Migration Network Asylum and Migration Glossary 3.0* (2014). See also *circular migration, guest worker, seasonal migrant worker, short-term migrant*

Victim of trafficking in human beings

Any natural person subject to trafficking in human beings, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted.

Source: Adapted from Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (adopted 16 May 2005, entered into force 1 February 2008) CETS No. 197, Art. 4(e).

Note: The definition provided in the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings has been adapted to ensure consistency with the definition of smuggled migrant.

Visitor/tourist

In the migration context, the term is used in some national legislation to designate a non-national authorized to stay temporarily on the territory of a State without participating in a professional activity.

Note: For statistical purposes, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines a visitor as “a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited” (UN DESA, *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics* (2008) para 2.9.