



# SPECPOL

***Pangaea Ultima  
A World With No Borders  
— & —  
The Countries' Policies***

[www.yeniymun.org/committees](http://www.yeniymun.org/committees)





Dear Delegates,

It is with great excitement that we welcome you to Yeni Yol Model United Nations 2023! Our names are Rana Beril Gülcü and Yağmur Onarlı, and we are humbled by the opportunity to serve as your Secretaries-General for the 2nd Session of YYMUN.

The Secretariat team has been working diligently to ensure that all delegates will be given the opportunity to develop broader perspectives, voice their opinions on current global issues, and cooperate with others to produce effective resolutions. We expect that the topics covered in the committees will appeal to all the delegates' levels or more challenging in Intermediate and Advanced committees so that they may provide challenge, helpful guidance to your needs and assistance to improve your visions. After an eventful weekend full of diplomacy, debate, and delight, we wish you to leave our conference with the potential to become future leaders of our society.

This document will provide you with the Study Guide for your committee, which will enable you to comprehend the issue to be debated more easily. The entire Secretariat and Staff have committed countless hours to ensure that the substance and presentation of this document are of the highest quality, and that you are supported with the most useful tools to succeed at the conference. Each Chair has worked over the past few months to provide you with the foundation necessary to continue your own exploration of the topic areas. We look forward to working with you to continue YYMUN's substantive excellence.

Apart from this document, you will also be able to access a number of additional documents that will aid in your preparations for the conference. We will provide you with the **Code of Conduct** that reviews some rules, principles and expectations, as well as our updated **Rules of Procedure**, which you can find on our website.

If you have any questions about this document, the other Guides, or your committee in general, please do not hesitate to contact us or your Under-Secretaries-General. We are truly excited to meet you all and are eager to address any concerns you may have before, during, or after the conference. I hope you enjoy reading the following Study Guide, and I cannot wait to see your solutions in YYMUN'23!

Yours in diplomacy,

Secretaries of General

Rana Beril Gülcü | Yağmur Onarlı

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**1. Welcoming Letter From Chairboard and Secretariat**

Greetings to you all! I am Zeynep Uz, and I will be your co-chair at this conference, I'm also the author of this study guide. I look forward to being your chair and making your Model United Nations experience worth remembering!

Participating as a delegate in this committee will be a challenging but rewarding experience. You are making one of the biggest academic investments you can make in yourself. So be proud of yourself. I encourage all participants to be pragmatic in their outlook towards this conference. In order to reform policy and understand the mechanisms of global politics, it is imperative to comprehend the values and principles behind each agenda. However, much content is available beyond this study guide too. In order to get the most out of your intellectual energy, you will need to research and write down possible points of discussion, questions, and possible responses. At the same time, it is not just about speaking and presenting but also about the ability to listen, understand viewpoints, expand your mindset and learn new perspectives from one another.

If you wish to ask me anything at any point or prior to or throughout the conference, please do not hesitate to approach me! I am here for you. I am sure that at the end of the conference, I will be proud of each and every one of you. I look forward to hearing your speeches. I wish everyone a fruitful debate. Good luck!

(If you have a question or something to say, please contact me with this e-mail :  
[zeynep.uz126@gmail.com](mailto:zeynep.uz126@gmail.com) )

**2. Introduction to Committee**

**2.1. Brief History Of SPECPOL**

The United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee (also known as the Special Political and Decolonization Committee or SPECPOL or C4) is one of six main committees

of the United Nations General Assembly. It deals with diverse political issues, including UN peacekeeping and peaceful uses of outer space.

The Fourth Committee was solely responsible for trusteeship- and decolonization-related matters when it was first created. However, after independence was granted to all the United Nations trust territories and the subsequent dismantling of the trusteeship system, the committee's workload decreased. Consequently, the Fourth Committee was merged with the Special Political Committee, which had been created as a seventh main committee to deal with certain political issues.

At first, it dealt with the affairs of territories that were placed under UN trusteeship, that is, under the control of the UN until these territories became independent states. It later took on some of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) duties, allowing DISEC to focus on military issues such as nuclear non-proliferation. The SPECPOL Committee considers a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Israeli Practices and settlement activities affecting the rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs of the occupied territories, and International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL) is a relatively new committee. SPECPOL, also known as the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (GA), was created in accordance with GA Resolution 47/233, adopted on August 17 1993. It combines the Decolonization Committee (formerly the Fourth Committee) and the Special Political Committee. These committees were merged in 1990 when the United Nations established 1990-2000 as the “International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.” This was particularly important considering at the time of the creation of the United Nations, 750 million people lived in colonized territory. Over 80 former colonies have become independent since 1945. Today, in part due to the work of the Fourth Committee, this number has drastically decreased to approximately two million people living in the colonized territory, which SPECPOL remains determined to address. Very little has changed regarding the terms and the focus of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. Still, now SPECPOL also handles issues that previously overlapped in the two different committees. SPECPOL primarily concerns political destabilization within or between member nations and discusses the grievances nations bring before the committee. It also deals with issues of the General Assembly related to the right to self-determination, decolonization, the use of UN peacekeeping forces, and other topics not dealt with by the Disarmament and International Security Committee (also known as the First Committee of the General Assembly). In general, SPECPOL, like other GA committees, discusses those

issues for which the Security Council may carry out enforceable decisions and measures such as economic sanctions. In other words, SPECPOL may not impose sanctions or authorize military action in its resolutions.

The Fourth Committee meets every year from late September to mid-November but also convenes briefly in the spring to adopt any resolutions and decisions relating to peacekeeping passed by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. All 193 member states of the UN can attend its meetings.

Unlike most other United Nations bodies, there is no general debate at the beginning of the committee's work. The committee also allows for petitioners, i.e. civil society representatives and other stakeholders, to address decolonization issues. Finally, the committee usually adopts about 30-35 draft resolutions and several draft decisions annually, usually by consensus.

### **2.1.1. Aims of SPECPOL**

Decolonization is one of the dedicated subjects that the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) of the General Assembly deals with.

As one of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee considers agenda items allocated to it by the General Assembly and prepares recommendations and draft resolutions and decisions for submission to the General Assembly plenary.

In recent years, the General Assembly has allocated the following agenda items related to decolonization to the Fourth Committee:

- Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;
- Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;
- Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;
- Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories; and
- Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.



**Special Political and Decolonization Committee**  
(Fourth Committee)

**Main Committees of the General Assembly**

- 1. First Committee: Disarmament & international security
- 2. Second Committee: Economic & Financial
- 3. Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural
- 4. Fourth Committee: Special Political & Decolonization
- 5. Fifth Committee: Administrative & Budgetary
- 6. Sixth Committee: Legal

**Scope of the Fourth Committee**

- Effects of atomic radiation
- Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices
- Assistance in mine action (biennially)
- Questions relating to information
- Int'l cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
- University for peace (triennially)
- Review of peacekeeping operations & special political missions
- UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items

**Fourth Committee Mandate**

- Considers agenda items allocated by the General Assembly (GA)
- Prepares recommendations & draft resolutions & decisions for submission to GA plenary

**Agenda items on decolonization**

- Information transmitted under Art. 73e of UN Charter
- Economic & other activities affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories (NSGTs)
- Implementation of 1960 Declaration on Decolonization by UN entities & int'l institutions
- Offers of study & training facilities for inhabitants of NSGTs
- Implementation of 1960 Declaration on Decolonization

For more information, visit: <https://www.un.org/dppa/decolonization>

### 3. Introduction to Topic

Scientists are interested in what the future may be like and how the Earth may eventually look. What will its climate be like? How will its ecosystems function? How many of the changes will be natural, and how many will be human-caused? In the case of plate tectonics, geologists have been able to trace the movement of the Earth's plates backwards in time in order to determine the geographic positions of the continents and the resulting climates that affected them, such as tropical, polar, or temperate.

Dr Christopher R. Scotese, a geologist at the University of Texas, believes that projecting the locations of continents 50 million years from now is relatively easy. Projecting beyond that, however, is much more problematic because unpredictable cause-and-effect incidents can drastically change results. "Fifty million years is fairly straightforward. It's like you're driving on the highway and want to know where you will be in 10 minutes. You check the speedometer, do a calculation, and project your present motion. But unexpected things can happen beyond 50 million years—like on the highway."

Projecting further into the future is more difficult because it involves far more than simple extrapolations. Instead, rules must be developed that govern their movements and where subduction zones and deep ocean trenches will form. They may change shape but seldom

disappear altogether because bedrock weighs little than the dense ocean crust. Continents literally float, as do mountains. Once formed, they tend to persist and disappear only after ages of erosion wear them down. The difficult part is predicting the development of new subduction zones in the seafloor and calculating how rapidly such zones will rearrange the continents.

Several geologists have predicted that in 50 million years, the tectonic movement of the San Andreas fault will have moved Los Angeles northward to the area of San Francisco. Eventually, Los Angeles will move north as far as Anchorage, Alaska.

In 1998, Dr Scotese created a project called the Paleomap Project ([www.scotese.com](http://www.scotese.com)), which projects what the continents may look like 50 million years from now and 250 million years from now. He calls the configuration predicted 250 million years from now Pangaea Ultima. In order to figure out the eventual location of continents, Dr Scotese used a computer algorithm to simulate the mechanisms that move the plates, such as where subduction zones recycle and melt the plates, where trenches in the ocean floor tear continents apart, where ridges in the ocean floor tear the ocean floor apart and move continents away from one another, and where other continents are being pushed together, creating new mountain ranges.

Dr Scotese predicts that the processes that will lead to the Earth 250 million years from now, Pangaea Ultima, will begin with the closing of the Mediterranean. Then, 25 to 75 million years from now, Australia will migrate north, collide with Indonesia and Malaysia, then turn counterclockwise and collide with the Philippines and Asia, eventually merging them all together. In addition, Antarctica will migrate northward, upon which its icecap will melt. About 100 million years from now, it will enter the Indian Ocean. Then, 50 million years later, it will settle between Madagascar and Indonesia, making the Indian Ocean an inland sea.

The most drastic change by far will be the closing of the Atlantic Ocean. Then, 200 million years from now, Newfoundland will collide with Africa, and Brazil will butt up against South Africa. Finally, 250 million years from now, all the continents will have merged into a new supercontinent, Pangaea Ultima, that will encircle the remnants of the old Indian Ocean.

This is just one prediction of what the Earth may look like in the future. Other scientists have projected that instead of the Atlantic Ocean disappearing, the Pacific Ocean may disappear, pushing North and South America into Asia and forming a hypothetical new continent called Amasia.

These are, nevertheless, hypothetical projections of the Earth's future created by computer models. While no one knows for sure what the Earth will look like in the distant future, it



does bring up interesting questions about what the Earth's climate may be like. If the bulk of the continents are located near the equator, what will have happened to those ecosystems that were not tropical? Likewise, what about tropical habitats that now may reside in the mid-latitudes? In addition, if Antarctica migrates north and its ice cap completely melts, what will sea levels be? What will be the composition of seawater, and what will be the new configuration of the major ocean currents?

With a new spatial arrangement of the continents, there will undoubtedly be a new distribution of ocean currents, which in turn will affect global heat distribution. This will affect vegetation distributions, which, in turn, will affect the carbon cycle. Finally, in light of all these hypothetical changes and their effects on energy, heat, and the carbon cycle, what role will global warming have had on all this? Will global warming have been controlled 250 million years earlier so that productive civilisations are left to see what the actual Pangea Ultima will look like? These are the questions climate scientists are working diligently to answer today.

Pangea Ultima (also called Pangea II or Pangea Proxima) is a supercontinent where continents will converge within the next 250 million years. Significant seasonal changes (scorching summers, freezing winters, etc.) are expected when the event occurs.

#### Pre-continental events

In 1 million years: The Atlantic Ocean will expand.

In 10 million years: The eastern side of the continent will be separated.

After 50 million years: The Mediterranean will close, and the *Caretta caretta* will become extinct.

100 million years from now: Earth will be unrecognizable.

150 million years from now: The Atlantic Ocean will shrink.

In 200 million years: America will merge with Europe and Africa.

250 million years from now: There will be a supercontinent called Pangea Ultima. The Atlantic Ocean will be squeezed between the continents and turn into an inland sea. Antarctica will unite with Australia.

#### Expected changes

- The human species will go extinct.
- Coastal states will slowly disappear.
- Ancient items will go into the fossil record. -Mass deaths will accelerate.

As a result of the developments, the world will become a single whole, and the countries will actually unite on a single continent. So there will be no borders that define it. Basically, we can say that there will be a world with no borders. The world is divided on this situation, with

those who support and want it on one side and those who strongly oppose it on the other. In addition, it should be remembered that there are different returns for different countries.

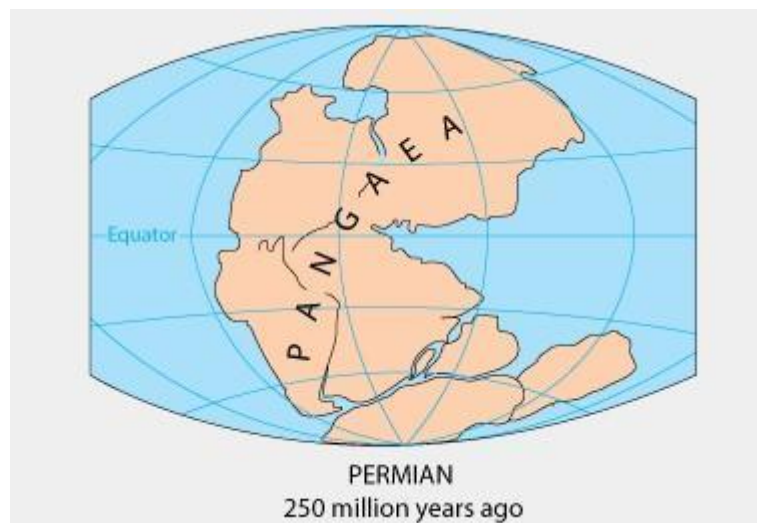
#### 4. Definition of Key Terms

##### 4.1. Pangea

In 1912, German scientist Alfred Wegener proposed a theory he called continental drift. According to Wegener's theory, Earth's continents once formed a single, giant landmass, which he called Pangaea.

From about 300-200 million years ago (late Paleozoic Era until the very late Triassic), the continent we now know as North America was contiguous with Africa, South America, and Europe. They all existed as a single continent called Pangaea. It slowly broke apart and spread out to form the continents we know today.

Over millions of years, Pangaea slowly broke apart, eventually forming the continents as they are today. Wegener believed this continental drift explained why the borders of South America and Africa looked like matching puzzle pieces. He also pointed to similar rock formations and fossils on these two continents as proof to back his theory.



##### 4.1.1. Pangea Ultima

Imagine a world without borders. People and goods could cross freely between countries, and a central government could rule everything. To some people, it may sound like a utopia, while to others, it could sound chaotic. The Earth is going to be a very different place 250 million years from now.

Africa will smash into Europe as Australia migrates north to merge with Asia. Meanwhile, the Atlantic Ocean will probably widen for a spell before it reverses course and later disappears.

Two hundred and fifty million years ago the landmasses of Earth were clustered into one supercontinent, Pangea. As Yogi Berra might say, it looks like "deja vu all over again" as the present-day continents slowly converge during the next 250 million years to form another mega-continent: **Pangea Ultima.**

NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) researchers are developing various scenarios for the end of the world. According to these scenarios, the Earth, which was a single supercontinent 250 million years ago, will become a single continent again 250 million years later. According to the model put forward by the researchers, America's continue to be separated from Europe and Africa by several centimetres a year due to earthquakes on the ground. Africa also continues its migration towards Europe. The Mediterranean, which is the remnant of an ocean that has been closing for the last 100 million years, will get smaller. The Mediterranean will be completely closed in 50-100 million years. In this region, a giant mountain range will be formed gradually rising due to the thrust caused by the earthquakes. After all, the picture 50 million years in the future predicts a much wider Atlantic Ocean than it is now, an Africa united with Europe, and the Mediterranean Sea with high mountains even though the winds are not blowing in place. Meanwhile, Turkey will unite with Greece and earthquakes that will occur in these countries will compress the Alps and Pyrenees and cause them to rise even higher.

Since the average continent only moves about 1 foot (0.3m) every decade, it's unlikely you'll ever be alive to see an epic geographical revision to the world map.

However, for whatever life exists on Earth roughly 300 million years in the future, they may have front-row seats in seeing the emergence of a new supercontinent: Pangea Ultima.

Pangea Ultima is just one possible supercontinent configuration that occurs in which Australia slams into Indonesia, and North and South America crash into Africa and Antarctica. Interestingly, Pangea Ultima could have a massive inland sea, mainly made up of what is the Indian Ocean today. Meanwhile, the other oceans would combine into one superocean that would take up most of the Earth's surface.

## 4..2. Continental Drift

Continental drift describes one of the earliest ways geologists thought continents moved over time. Today, the theory of continental drift has been replaced by the science of plate tectonics.

The theory of continental drift is most associated with the scientist Alfred Wegener. In the early 20th century, Wegener published a paper explaining his theory that the continental landmasses were “drifting” across the Earth, sometimes ploughing through oceans and into each other. He called this movement continental drift. Pangaea Wegener was convinced that all of Earth’s continents were once part of an enormous, single landmass called Pangaea. Wegener, trained as an astronomer, used biology, botany, and geology to describe Pangaea and continental drift. For example, fossils of the ancient reptile Mesosaurus are only found in southern Africa and South America. Mesosaurus, a freshwater reptile only one meter (3.3 feet) long, could not have swum the Atlantic Ocean. The presence of Mesosaurus suggests a single habitat with many lakes and rivers. Wegener also studied plant fossils from the frigid Arctic archipelago of Svalbard, Norway. These plants were not the hardy specimens adapted to survive in the Arctic climate. These fossils were of tropical plants adapted to a much warmer, more humid environment. The presence of these fossils suggests Svalbard once had a tropical climate. Finally, Wegener studied the stratigraphy of different rocks and mountain ranges. The east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa seem to fit together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, and Wegener discovered their rock layers “fit” just as clearly.

Tectonic Activity Scientists did not accept Wegener’s theory of continental drift. One of the elements lacking in the theory was the mechanism for how it works—why did the continents drift and what patterns did they follow? Wegener suggested that perhaps the rotation of the Earth caused the continents to shift towards and apart from each other. (It doesn't.)

The seafloor spreading processes, rift valley formation, and subduction (where heavier tectonic plates sink beneath lighter ones) were only well-established in the 1960s. These processes were the main geologic forces behind what Wegener recognized as continental drift.

## 4.3. World Without Borders

Some borders are formed naturally, by oceans, seas, rivers or lakes. By mountain ranges and even forests. But most are entirely man-made. They are imaginary lines, either agreed or imposed. They keep people in, they keep people out.

Much time, money and resources are spent defending these arbitrary constructs. Millions of lives have been lost to protect the integrity of something entirely made-up. Given the



serious and often deadly nature of borders, it is only natural to wonder, whether borders are 'worth it'.

#### **4.3.1. No Borders Network**

No Borders is a network of groups and individuals who fight against borders and immigration controls. They believe in freedom of movement for all.

The No Borders network in Europe began in 1999, with a first trans-national meeting in Amsterdam in December 1999. Since then, there have been many Europe-wide gatherings and camps, and people have started local groups from Spain to Serbia, Sweden to Turkey.

No Borders is a network, not an organization. No "general assembly", "central committee", or other centralized structure exists. No one can claim to speak for "No Borders" as a whole. Really, No Borders is an idea, a political position, and a name which anyone can use if you share our basic principles. That is if you want to help create a world without borders, where no one is prevented from moving because of where you were born, or because of race, class or economic resources, or because of any other barrier imposed on us by capitalist elites and their governments and police.

People and groups in the No Border network work differently, with different focuses. Some of them concentrate on practical solidarity with migrants, including people without legal papers, for example, by helping with legal information, safe accommodation, language skills, etc. Some of them are involved in supporting migration prisoners in "detention centres" (in other words, prisons), in resisting deportation flights, or organizing resistance to UKBA (Home Office) raids and street patrols. Some of them are involved with migrant worker struggles. Some of us believe in directly attacking the border system and its infrastructure. Some of them work on campaigns to draw attention to companies profiting from the border system.

No Borders is an anti-capitalist movement. Borders are created by and serve capitalist elites. Borders are used to divide and rule us, for example, to set "citizens" competing against "illegal" workers and to impose the law of the market. Capitalist markets, nation-states, and their borders have grown up together in history, and still rely on each other today.

No Borders must be an open and diverse movement in which everyone who shares our principles can play a part. In particular, any effective No Borders movement needs to involve the people most affected by the border system: migrants, people without papers, and people from migrant and non-European backgrounds. To make this a reality, we have to tackle the borders within our movement too. They challenge all forms of privilege and unseen hierarchies, amongst ourselves as well as in wider society, whether based on people's legal

status, language, education, gender, race, class or simply people's other commitments and abilities to face different levels of risk.

#### **4.4. Schengen Area**

The Schengen Area is an area comprising 27 European countries that have officially abolished all passports and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. Being an element within the wider area of freedom, security and justice policy of the European Union (EU), it mostly functions as a single jurisdiction under a common visa policy for international travel purposes. The area is named after the 1985 Schengen Agreement and the 1990 Schengen Convention, both signed in Schengen, Luxembourg.

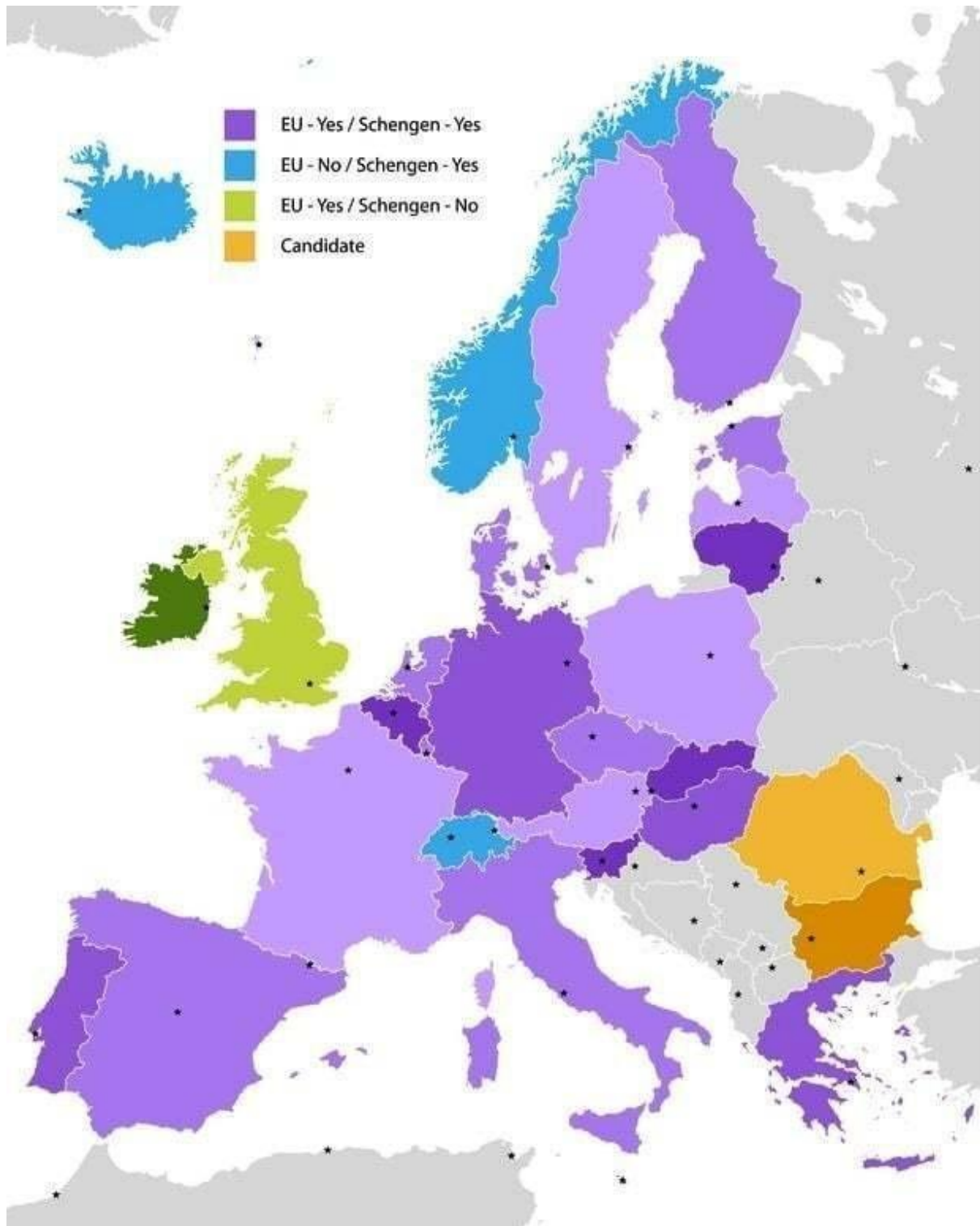
Of the 27 EU member states, 23 participate in the Schengen Area. Of the four EU members that are not part of the Schengen Area, three—Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania—are legally obligated to join the area in the future; Ireland maintains an opt-out and instead operates its own visa policy. The four European Free Trade Association (EFTA) member states, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland, are not members of the EU but have signed agreements in association with the Schengen Agreement. Also, three European microstates—Monaco, San Marino, and the Vatican City—maintain open borders for passenger traffic with their neighbours and are therefore considered *de facto* members of the Schengen Area due to the practical impossibility of travelling to or from them without transiting through at least one Schengen member country.

The Schengen Area has a population of more than 423 million people and an area of 4,368,693 square kilometres. About 1.7 million people commute to work across an internal European border each day, and in some regions, these people constitute up to a third of the workforce. Each year, there are 1.3 billion crossings of Schengen borders in total. 57 million crossings are due to the transport of goods by road, with a value of €2.8 trillion each year.

The Schengen Agreement is a treaty which led to the creation of Europe's Schengen Area, in which internal border checks have largely been abolished. It was signed on 14 June 1985 by five of the ten member states of the then European Economic Community and enacted a decade later, with all European Union (EU) countries, except the U.K. and Ireland, joining over the coming years. Countries in Europe but outside the EU have also joined, including Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland. Britain has subsequently left the EU - meaning it is extremely unlikely to join Schengen in the foreseeable future.

Germany, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and

Switzerland have all acceded to the Schengen Agreement and are thus Schengen states.



## 4.5. Types of Borders

### 4.5.1. Open Border

An open border is a border that enables free movement of people (and often of goods) between jurisdictions with no restrictions on movement and is lacking substantive border control. A border may be an open border due to intentional legislation allowing free movement of people across the border, or a border may be an open border due to a lack of legal controls, a lack of adequate enforcement or adequate supervision of the border. An example of the former is the Schengen Agreement between most members of the European Economic Area (EFTA and the EU). An example of the latter is the border between Bangladesh and India, which is becoming controlled. The term "open borders" applies only to the flow of people, not the flow of goods and services, and only to borders between political jurisdictions, not to mere boundaries of privately owned property.

Open borders are the norm for borders between subdivisions within the boundaries of sovereign states. However, some countries do maintain internal border controls (for example, between the People's Republic of China mainland and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau, or between the United States and the unincorporated territories of Guam, the Northern Marianas and American Samoa, and the Minor Outlying Islands). Open borders are also usual between member states of federations, though (very rarely) movement between member states may be controlled in exceptional circumstances.

Federations, confederations and similar multi-national unions typically maintain external border controls through a collective border control system, though they sometimes have open borders with other non-member states through special international agreements – such as between Schengen Agreement countries as mentioned above.

In the past, many states had open international borders either in practice or due to a lack of legal restrictions. Many authors, such as John Maynard Keynes, have identified the early 20th century, particularly World War I when such controls became common.

There have been sporadic attempts to promote global open borders as a viable policy option. Open borders quickly became popular after 1889.[citation needed] The International Emigration Conference held in Rome in May 1924 stated that anybody has the right to immigrate to a different country if they wanted to. Before the 1880s, migration to the United States was partially controlled. During World War I, it became easier for people to migrate from their country of origin to foreign countries. After World War II, countries sought many new workers, and Germany issued a guest worker program to attract more people to work. Later, in the 1970s to 1980s, strict borders were reinstated in industrialized countries. Currently, immigration is more restricted and harder for low-skilled and low-income people.



#### **4.5.2. Conditionally Open Border**

A conditionally open border is a border that allows the movement of people across the border that meet a special set of conditions. This special set of conditions that limits the application of border controls that would normally otherwise apply could be defined by an international agreement or international law. The special conditions could be defined by a regulation or law of the jurisdiction that the people are claiming the right to enter.

Conditionally open borders generally require a claim to be submitted from the people who are proposing to enter the new jurisdiction stating why they meet the special conditions which allow entry into the new jurisdiction. The new jurisdiction may detain the people until their claim is approved for entry into the new jurisdiction, or they may release them into the new jurisdiction while their claim is being processed. Whenever a conditionally open border is allowed, considerable effort is often required to ensure that border controls stay intact to such an extent that it becomes an open border situation. An example of a conditionally open border is a border of any country which allows the movement of asylum seekers due to the application of either the 1951 Refugee Convention or international law, which allows people to cross a border to escape a situation where their lives are directly threatened or in significant danger. Another example is the border between Ireland and the United Kingdom. The two countries allow unrestricted movement of their own citizens, but in order to enjoy such movement across the Irish Sea, those same citizens may be required to provide evidence at seaports and airports that they are UK or Irish nationals. These checks are by the police, not immigration officers. (As of October 2018, there are no such controls on the highly porous land border between them).

#### **4.5.3. Controlled Border**

A controlled border is a border that allows the movement of people between different jurisdictions but places restrictions and sometimes significant restrictions on this movement. This type of border may require a person crossing this border to obtain a visa or in some cases, may allow a short period of visa-free travel in the new jurisdiction. A controlled border always has some method of documenting and recording people's movements across the border for later tracking and checking compliance with any conditions associated with the visa or any other border crossing conditions. A controlled border places limitations on what a person crossing the border can do in the new jurisdiction, this is usually manifested in limitations on employment, and also it limits the length of time the person can legally remain in the new jurisdiction. A controlled border often requires some type of barrier, such as a river, ocean or fence, to ensure that the border controls are not bypassed so that any people wishing to cross the border are directed to authorized border crossing points where any border crossing conditions can be properly monitored. Given the large-scale movement of people today for work, holidays, study, and other reasons, a controlled border also requires

internal checks and internal enforcement within the jurisdiction to ensure that any people who have entered the jurisdiction are, in fact, complying with any border crossing conditions and that they are not overstaying to reside illegally or as an undocumented resident. Most international borders are by legislative intent of the controlled border type. However, where there is a lack of adequate internal enforcement or where the borders are land borders, the border is often controlled only on part of the border, while other parts of the border may remain open to such an extent that it may be considered an open border due to lack of supervision and enforcement.

#### **4.5.4. Closed Border**

A closed border is a border that prevents the movement of people between different jurisdictions with limited or no exceptions associated with this movement. These borders normally have fences or walls in which any gates or border crossings are closed and if these border gates are opened, they generally only allow movement of people in exceptional circumstances. Perhaps the most famous example of an extant closed border is the Demilitarized Zone between North Korea and South Korea. The Berlin Wall could also have been called a closed border.

Borders can be opened or closed based on: entry status, entry duration, entry qualifications, entrant rights and obligations, and entry quotas. Entry status refers to the occupation of someone when and if they are allowed to cross a border, whether they are a student, worker, soldier, or immigrant. One's status affects the chances of being permitted to cross a border. "Most states control the border crossing by limiting the duration of any visit." Entry qualifications are restrictions based on factors such as health, age, income, religion, and race. "Many countries, including Canada and Singapore, will admit wealthy immigrants who can demonstrate an intention and capacity to invest in the country." Entrants' rights and obligations are the restrictions that will be placed on those who have already been permitted to cross a border: you must follow certain rules and regulations given by the government to be allowed to stay in that country. A government may allow you to take up residency but may not allow you to work, and those who are allowed to work may not be able to find work due to the restrictions and forms of employment allowed. Entry quotas are restrictions based on the number of immigrants allowed across a border within a certain frame of time: if you meet all of the qualifications to cross a border, but the country you want to enter has already met its quota for allowing immigrants inside, you may still not be allowed to enter.

→ As seen from the examples below, there are differing degrees of "openness" of a border, the nature of which depends on whether or not there are physical passport controls in place (and enforced). Passport control by police or

immigration officers may be in place on some kinds of border but citizens of the destination territory or participating territories are permitted to cross using, at most, an identity card without any further approval, restrictions or conditions. Examples of the most open type of border include the Schengen zone or the [UK/Ireland] Common Travel Area, where transit across the interstate frontiers are entirely uncontrolled, and third-country illegal immigration is controlled by internal policing as with any other kind of clandestine entry. Examples of near-open borders include the border between the Common Travel Area (on the one hand) and the Schengen Zone (on the other) which, despite having full passport control, is an internal EU border that EU citizens can pass freely without any conditions, other than an identity card. Non-EU nationals are subject to full passport and visa control measures at airports and some seaports. A hybrid of these two possibilities is the border between Russia and Belarus in the Union State which lacks any physical control but formally foreigners are not permitted to use an uncontrolled crossing.

## **5. Pangea's formation affects life on Earth**

Geologists contend that Pangea's formation seems to have been partially responsible for the mass extinction event at the end of the Permian Period, particularly in the marine realm. As Pangea formed, the extent of shallow water habitats declined, and land barriers inhibited cold polar waters from circulating into the tropics. This is thought to have reduced dissolved oxygen levels in the warm water habitats that remained and contributed to the 95 percent reduction of diversity in marine species. Pangea's breakup had the opposite effect: more shallow water habitat emerged as overall shoreline length increased, and new habitats were created as channels between the smaller landmasses opened and allowed warm and cold ocean waters to mix. On land, the breakup separated plant and animal populations, but life-forms on the newly isolated continents developed unique adaptations to their new environments over time, and biodiversity increased.

## 6. Reflections on the Dilemmas of Refusing the Border

Thinking of the struggle for freedom of movement as moments when people refuse the border and oppose the state – either intentionally or unintentionally – poses a challenge. Migration is an issue so deeply shaped and inscribed by the state. As Aaron Zolberg suggests, the very definition of migration – as movement across territorial borders – presupposes the existence of the state (Zolberg 1981). We may refuse the border and oppose the state, but too often, it's also the state that we have to appeal to if we want to secure greater freedoms. We demand rights from the state when it's the state that denies us rights in the first place. This paradox creates a dilemma for any struggle that opposes the state. It's a dilemma that comes up time and again in grassroots struggles of all kinds and can be better illustrated in the case of no-border struggles through a few examples.

**In the UK**, a common way of showing solidarity with the struggle for freedom of movement is to visit people held in detention prisons. It's a way of offering practical and emotional support to the imprisoned and showing that they're not forgotten just because the state tries to hide them away. Groups have held numerous demos outside such prisons, while the inmates have held hunger strikes and demonstrations and taken direct action from the inside. Both have strengthened each other. Visiting people in detention is also a way of better understanding the lived experiences of those directly affected by border controls. It's the basis for taking further action against such places. In numerous cases, access to information about 'life inside' has led visitors' groups to make complaints and publish information about poor treatment, which has resulted in improvements. This has positive effects for those who are subject to imprisonment, but it undermines any aim to end immigration detention altogether because it suggests that the problem can be solved through better treatment, and not the end of detention itself. As the state improves its immigration prisons, it has more legitimacy in refuting claims that imprisonment is against our dignity and humanity. Ultimately, detainee visitors' groups end up struggling with the idea that, while they oppose detention, what they do also reinforces the idea that immigration detention is legitimate.

**In Greece**, the struggle for freedom of movement has led to three campaigns for the mass regularization of illegalized people in the country. In each case, people have debated how legalization effectively reinforces the state's right to decide. Regularization amnesties are time-limited, with conditions that disqualify large sections of the illegalized population. They often pave the way for harsher migration policies too. As such, such amnesties refine and redefine the regime of control, even as they bring about real material improvements for many at that time. Resistance to the border always seems faced with the dilemma of how to refuse the state while also engaging with it. People think this is the main dilemma of any kind of politics that seeks to refuse the state, and I return to this dilemma time and again throughout this book.



People and groups adopt different strategies to negotiate this dilemma. This can lead to conflicts between those who resist in different ways. Some resist by engaging with the state in order to secure further freedoms. People launch campaigns that demand regularization or that demonstrate that our cities are places of sanctuary. For others, however, the very fact that such freedoms are controlled by the state is the site of struggle. Such differences can be a dynamic force that generates diversity in our resistance. But such differences become problematic when they are seen as absolute, incompatible and insurmountable. They risk weakening such struggles at a time when it is more urgent than ever to mount a forceful collective and diverse resistance against the steady infestation of border controls throughout our social world.

## **7. An Open Borders World**

A world with open borders, as some strongly advocate while others insist on maintaining controlled borders, is an interesting exercise to consider given its potential consequences for nations, the planet's 8 billion human inhabitants, climate change, and the environment.

Based on international surveys of 152 countries taken several years ago before the COVID-19 pandemic, approximately 15 per cent of the world's adults said that they would like to migrate permanently to another country if they could. Based on that percentage of adults plus their family members, the estimated number of people who want to migrate in 2022 is likely to be no less than 1.5 billion.

The figure of 1.5 billion wanting to migrate is more than five times the estimated number of immigrants in the world in 2020, or about 281 million. The figure of potential immigrants is also approximately 500 times the annual flow of immigrants globally.

The two regions with the highest proportions wanting to migrate to another country if they had the chance are sub-Saharan Africa at 33 per cent and Latin America and the Caribbean at 27 per cent. In addition, in 13 countries, at least half of their population would like to migrate to another country.

The top three countries with the proportion of their adult populations wanting to migrate are Sierra Leone at 71 per cent, Liberia at 66 per cent, and Haiti at 63 per cent. They are followed by Albania at 60 per cent, El Salvador at 52 per cent, the Democratic Republic of the Congo at 50 per cent.

Seven destination countries attract half of those wanting to migrate to another country. The top destination country at 21 per cent of those wanting to migrate is the United States.

Substantially lower, Canada and Germany are next at 6 per cent, followed by France and Australia at 5 per cent, the United Kingdom at 4 per cent, and Saudi Arabia at 3 per cent.

Among those seven destination countries, the numbers wanting to migrate are greater than the current populations of five of them. For example, the number of people wanting to migrate to Canada is 90 million versus its current population of 38 million. Similarly, the number wanting to migrate to Germany is 94 million versus its current population of 84 million. In the remaining two countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, the numbers wanting to migrate are nearly the same size as their current populations.

A world with open borders<sup>1</sup>, as some strongly advocate while others insist on maintaining controlled borders, is an interesting exercise to consider given its potential consequences for nations, the planet's 8 billion human inhabitants, climate change, and the environment

In addition to its impact on the size of populations, open borders would alter the ethnic, religious, and linguistic composition of populations, leading to increased cultural diversity. Past and present international migration flows have demonstrated alterations in the cultural composition of populations.

In the United States, for example, since 1965, when the Immigration and National Act on Country of Origin was passed, the proportion of Hispanics increased nearly five-fold, from 4 per cent to 19 per cent in 2020, and the proportion non-Hispanic white declined from 84 per cent to 58 per cent. Similarly, in Germany, the proportion of Muslims since 1965 has increased five-fold, from less than 1 per cent to 5 per cent of the population in 2020.



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<sup>1</sup> <https://visacent.com/countries-borders-open-travel-2021>

- The Maldives is a country without borders. the impossibility of defining a physical boundary is further exacerbated by the extreme dispersal of the islands.

Various reasons have been offered both in support and in opposition to an open borders world. For example, those opposed believe open borders would increase security threats, damage domestic economies, benefit big businesses and elites, increase societal costs, encourage brain drain, facilitate illegal trade, reduce labour wages, undermine cultural integrity, and create integration problems.

In contrast, those in support believe open borders would provide a basic human right, reduce poverty, increase GDP growth, reduce border control costs, increase the labour supply, provide talented workers, promote travel, reduce time and costs of travel, raise a country's tax base, promote cultural diversity, and contribute to global interdependence.

Open borders impact the cultural composition of populations. Even without open borders, the current changes in the cultural composition of populations brought about by international migration have raised public concerns and contributed to the growing influence of nativist and far-right political parties.

The nativist parties are typically opposed to immigration, seeing it as a threat to their national cultural integrity. In contrast, those supportive of immigration welcome the arrival of people with differing backgrounds, ethnicities, and cultures. They view immigration it as a natural, ongoing human phenomenon that enriches societies.

Open borders would also have consequences on climate change and the environment. Many people would be migrating to countries with high levels of greenhouse gas emissions per capita. For example, while the world average of tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per person is about 6, the level in the United States is about three times as large at 19.

Similarly, open borders would impact the environment. The migration to the high consumption destination countries would lead to increased biodiversity loss, pollution, and congestion.

An open borders world is not likely to happen any time soon. However, recent large-scale immigration flows, both legal and illegal, are substantially impacting government programs, domestic politics, international relations, and public opinion as well as the size and composition of the populations.

In virtually every region, governments appear to be at a loss on how best to address international migration, especially the waves of illegal migration arriving daily at international borders and the many already residing unlawfully within their countries. International conventions, agreements, and compacts concerning international migration are

largely viewed as being outdated, unrealistic, and ineffective in dealing with today's international migration issues.

The supply of men, women, and children in poor developing countries wanting to migrate greatly exceeds the demand for those migrants in wealthy developed countries by a factor of about five hundred.

## **8. Borders Effects on Migrants and Refugees**

Many migrants in transit are in a precarious — even perilous — human rights situation. Even as technological advances have made travel faster and safer, for many migrants compelled to move, the journey is often long, dangerous and even multi-directional. Some never reach their intended destination.

Migrants in transit risk a range of human rights violations, including because they have become destitute or “stranded” in the transit country and because they lack legal protection and are unable or unwilling to seek the protection of the country of transit. Migrant women in transit often face specific gendered forms of discrimination and abuse, and children can be particularly at risk, whether they are travelling on their own or with their families or caregivers. States have obligations under international law to address the dangers and risks faced by migrants in transit, but lack of regular migration pathways, coupled with harsh, security-driven migration policies and xenophobic rhetoric, often operate to aggravate these risks rather than mitigate them.

Arrival at an international border does not put an end to the human rights risks that migrants face. At land, sea and air borders around the world, migrants experience human rights protection gaps, including unlawful profiling, torture and ill-treatment, gender-based violence, dangerous interception practices, and prolonged or arbitrary detention.

International borders are not zones of exclusion or exception for human rights obligations. States have the prerogative to govern migration within their jurisdiction, but they must do so in conformity with their human rights obligations. This means that the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their nationality, migration status, how they arrive at the border, where they come from or what they look like, are entitled to enjoy their human rights. Specifically, it means that on arrival, every individual, regardless of status, has the right to an individual assessment of protection needs, and the prohibitions of collective expulsions must be scrupulously upheld for everyone. It also means that no one should be subjected to arbitrary detention or discriminatory decision-making and that specific attention must be paid to migrants in vulnerable situations.

**The ways border regimes affect migration patterns remain ambiguous. Closed borders may constrain migration but also encourage migrants to pursue alternative**

**migration channels and destinations.** While open borders may be associated with higher migration, oftentimes, they promote circulation and return. Especially there is a great impact of open and closed border regimes on migration outcomes in Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana in the 1950s–1980s period, when all three gained independence or non-sovereign status and colonial ties were strong. Lots of analysis held by the authorities finds that, counterintuitively, closed borders can lead to high emigration while open borders can encourage people to stay. Rather than preventing migration, border regimes yield important effects that lead to migration diversification.

Research into the migration effects of opening and closing border regimes reveals ambiguous results. In some instances, opening borders, as during European Union (EU) enlargement phases, has resulted in short-term migration surges, but overall it appears to encourage greater circulation, including high levels of return, rather than growth of intra-EU migration. Studies examining the migration consequences of establishing a border regime that introduced migration restrictions between colonized and colonial states found that, in the short term, it led to a migration surge, followed by a sudden migration reduction. Yet, over the long term, emigration rates tend to return to the pre-border norm. These ambiguities might arise from the lack of attention to distinct short- and long-term policy effects or they might be associated with the contradictory objectives within a full package of policy changes. The mixed results might also be indicative of the limited effectiveness of migration policies and their unexpected effects on migration patterns. Border regime changes take place alongside other important political and economic transitions – such as entering the EU-bloc or gaining independence –, and these events have their own effects on migration.

## **9. Consequences of World Without Borders**

This idea may seem like a naive utopia. But mobility without borders is already a reality, the European Union being a prime example.

- The first consequence of the removal of borders would be the free movement of people. Some are fearful of the consequences of free movement, but Michael A Clemens of the Center for Global Development argues that, “The world impoverishes itself much more through blocking international migration than any other single class of international policy.”

Just imagine what a huge economic potential this could unleash on a global scale. Economists estimate that world GDP could be increased substantially—possibly even doubled—this way. The effect would be much greater than any gains from the free movement of goods and capital. Poverty could be combated on a truly global level for the first time. That would be a bold program for social equity.

What we are currently seeing is too little—not too much—international mobility. The common fear that the "rich" countries are threatened by massive inflows of migrants is completely unfounded. The actual migration potential under free movement is grossly overestimated.

Just recall the doomsday scenarios that were painted before EU enlargement, as scores of welfare migrants from East and Central Europe were expected to flood the West. None of this has come true.

Moreover, even today, about 97 percent of the world's people live in the country where they were born. This clearly stands in the way of an optimal allocation of resources. Never mind that this 97 percent ratio is the same as it was back in the year 1900 -- well over a century ago! That's hardly an indication of globalization sweeping the world.

- Of course, unlimited mobility would boost the number of immigrants to "rich" countries. But it is a common myth that this would have negative effects on the local population. On the contrary, numerous studies have shown the positive effects of immigration on natives' wages and employment.

In addition, our social security systems already rely heavily on financial contributions made by immigrants—not the other way around!

There also is no denying that in most developed countries, demographic change will continue to increase the need for immigrant labor.

But what about the countries from which people emigrate? They would be hurt by "brain drain", a common argument goes. This overlooks the great potential arising from remittances and innovative impulses from the diaspora communities abroad.

- Open borders will encourage more temporary and circular migration. Many prospective migrants are not planning to stay in their destination country forever. In the absence of borders, it becomes much easier to move back and forth. The option to return any time will counter the potential "brain drain".
- Millions of people from low-income countries want to emigrate, to generate more money for their families, and as a direct consequence, more money for the global economy. Clemens' research paper, published by the American Economic Association, makes clear that borders, or barriers to migration, are causing enormous losses to the global economy.
- Not only would people be able to move freely in a borderless world, so would money. Free flow of capital across borders would allow extra financing because a bigger

global pool of funds would flow towards businesses, anywhere in the world, that are well run and thus have a better chance of long term success, and hence profit.

So not only would people be able to share in healthy economies anywhere in the world, wealth could potentially be distributed to anywhere in the world.

Borders play an enormous part in creating “otherness”. If we were to get rid of them, hate would have to find another excuse to exist.

- Of course governments would still have to exist even if borders didn't. Someone would still need to ensure basic functions and institutions continue; the monitoring of the economy, business and banks, along with the maintaining of communications, roads, education, public utilities, welfare and health services.
- But with the scrapping of borders, there'd be no need for immigration or security services on anything like the scale there is now. And the money could be spent of improving people's lives instead of building barriers that actively suppress and impoverish them.

To some extent the United Nations are step in that direction. At least we're talking, anyway.

But the Schengen Area - the 26 European states that have scrapped border controls provide a working example of a world without borders, albeit one limited by their external boundaries. That's 400 million people living without the threat of war and with growing trade.

## **9.1. Economic Concerns**

Loosening borders has a lot of potential consequences, but the global economy might just take the hardest hit or have the biggest benefit. The world economy has shrunk by about 5% in recent years, and experts around the world are trying nearly everything in their power to set things on the right path. However, the best way to bring about the most global economic prosperity would be to relax borders even just modestly.

A large number of people want to permanently relocate to another country, but most of them are blocked from doing so by border restrictions and immigration regulations. A worker's economic productivity matters more on his or her location rather than his or her skills. Consider a bus driver in Ghana, no matter how good he is at his job, he will never earn more than a few hundred dollars a month. However, a bus driver in Los Angeles could easily make more than \$30,000 a year. Why the disparity in wages? One of the reasons is that the



L.A. bus driver's job adds more than \$30,000 to the local economy, which is more value than a bus driver could contribute in Ghana.

It seems simple that just changing a worker's location could have such a vast impact on the economy, but it is a true principle. It was first researched as far back as the 18th century by Adam Smith. Take for example a manual laborer in a country like Cambodia, similar work in the United States would earn him nearly six times the amount of money. There's no question why someone would want to permanently move to a more economically stable country. However, as more people leave their native countries in search of a prosperous future, things at home can be uncertain. Some people argue that taking native people away from their home countries with struggling economies simply keeps the poverty cycle going.

## **9.2. Social Concerns**

Global borders help preserve cultures and traditions. However, global unrest has led to a larger number of refugees attempting to get out of their native countries for fear of their safety. A border-less world would make it easier for people to flee conflict, but it likely wouldn't provide them the same protection they can now enjoy by moving somewhere else. With our current strict borders, people are often discriminated based solely on where they were born. Racial profiling is rampant around the world, but would loosening or potentially removing borders change that? There are arguments on either side: those in favor of no borders say it gives people a chance to melt together and better understand each other's cultures, therefore removing prejudices, while people opposed say it could water down traditions and lead to the spread of terrorism.

There's also the growing popularity of digital nomad-ism. Thanks to modern technology and cloud-based computing, more people are taking their work on the road for life as a digital nomad. These world travelers work from anywhere in the world and tend to move from place to place, staying long enough to feel comfortable before moving on. More than just digital nomads, however, are individuals and families changing their lifestyles to become better citizens of the world by travelling more and absorbing new cultures. Loosening borders makes it easy for these people to experience the cultures of the world.

A world without borders isn't something that will happen over night. There are lots of things to study politically, economically, and socially when considering loosening or removing borders, and widespread agreement is rather unlikely. However, a compromise can likely be found by both sides on smaller border issues.

## **10. Arguments About Open Borders**

Open borders allow free migration between nations. Several arguments for open borders and against controlled borders are as follows:

### **10.1. Arguments In Favor of the Open Borders**

#### **10.1.1. Arguments From Economic Benefit**

Open border advocates argue that free migration would be the most effective way to reduce world poverty. A literature summary by economist Michael Clemens estimates that open borders would result in an increase of 67-147% in GWP (gross world product), with a median estimate of a doubling of world GDP. This increase in GWP would occur primarily because open borders allow workers to go to businesses that can pay them more, and these businesses can pay them more because they help their workers to be more productive.

Political philosopher Adam James Tebble argues that more open borders aid both the economic and institutional development of poorer migrant sending countries, contrary to proponents of "brain-drain" critiques of migration. Because migrants from developing countries often earn higher wages after moving to a more developed country, they often also send remittances to relatives in their home country to an extent which sometimes negates the originally harmful effect of them leaving.

Economist and writer Philippe Legrain argues that the countries of the world need migration to help global trade and reduce the occurrence of regional wars. Legrain further argues that due to the productivity gap between countries in the Global North and the Global South, open migration would significantly benefit the world economy. Since richer countries generally have better industrial capital and technology, by allowing migrants from the Global South to access these resources, it would narrow the productivity gap, resulting not only in an increase of economic gains but also in a better distribution of profit.

#### **10.1.2. Arguments From Ethical Obligation**

From a human rights perspective, free migration may be seen to complement Article 13 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights: (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

American bioethicist Jacob M. Appel has argued that "treating human beings differently, simply because they were born on the opposite side of a national boundary," is inherently unethical. According to Appel, such "birthrights" are only defensible if they serve "useful and

meaningful social purposes" (such as inheritance rights, which encourage mothers and fathers to work and save for their children), but the "birthright of nationality" does not do so.

Restrictions on mobility can only be justified if it can be shown that those restrictions prevent significant harm. Since research indicates that open borders will be better for both the natives and the migrants, and at the very least have not been shown to cause major harm, those restrictions are unjustified. The remote control methods used to keep hopeful immigrants out of wealthy nations (such as visa programs, flood lights at borders, or barbed wire fencing for example) slow down the avenues of legal migration and make other avenues of seeking asylum a more perilous endeavor.

Refugees who are in danger flee to Western countries which have provided safety and comfort. David Miliband argues that having open borders will rescue the lives of migrants who are constantly struggling to survive in inhabitable areas. According to him, accepting migrants into Western countries shows the acceptance for those in need and expresses that support and guidance is essential to saving the lives of innocent people.

According to London School of Economics political theorist Chandran Kukathas, immigration control is a threat to freedom and national self-determination. He argues, "immigration control is not merely about preventing outsiders from moving across borders. It is about controlling what outsiders do once in a society: whether they work, reside, study, set up businesses, or share their lives with others. But controlling outsiders-immigrants or would-be immigrants-requires regulating, monitoring, and sanctioning insiders, those citizens and residents who might otherwise hire, trade with, house, teach, or generally associate with outsiders."

Open borders cannot be dismissed as merely a utopian idea, argues Harald Bauder, because they do not propose an alternative way to organize human society but rather are a critique of closed or controlled borders. This critique, however, invites the search for practical as well as radical solutions to the problematic consequences of contemporary migration practices, including the deaths of migrants in the Mediterranean Sea, the US–Mexico border, and elsewhere. Bauder takes a more pragmatic approach as he hypothetically explores what an open border world would look like. Since open borders would allow for free movement but would not necessarily prevent discrimination on the basis of status, he first argues that the key to a just world with open borders is access to citizenship for all persons within a territory. By looking at different basis for citizenship, he explains that granting citizenship solely based on place of residence, independent of any other factors, would be a step towards a world where cross-border mobility doesn't result in unfair and unequal treatment.

## 10.2. Arguments of Againsts

Controlled borders restrict migration by non-citizens. Several arguments for controlled borders and against open borders are as follows:

That controlled borders encourage responsible policies in relation to population and birth rates for countries by preventing high population and high birth rate countries from disgorging their people onto other low population and low birth rate countries.

Large-scale immigration from poorer countries into richer countries can create a "brain drain" in the source country, where educated professionals leave their home country to live elsewhere, depriving their home countries of an educated workforce. For example, in 2010 there were more Ethiopian doctors living in Chicago than there were in Ethiopia itself.

The realism of open borders has been called into question, given that it could potentially require a world government.

In the United States, it has been argued that it may cause increased backlash from the white population who carry 75 percent (but decreasing) of the political vote. This backlash includes preventing immigrants access to basic forms of governmental or community support as well as the creation of policies that specifically criminalize immigrants. This trend is based on studies demonstrating the more the Democratic Party shows positivity towards immigration, the more the white vote shifts towards conservative Republicans who support more restrictive immigration policies.

The influx of low-skill immigrant labor that open borders would bring into higher-skilled economies like the United States is feared to cause the standard for the average worker to decrease. Progressives such as Senator Bernie Sanders reject open borders as a loss for the American worker. Additionally, economic models that resemble the Nordic System operate in a way that rewards high-skilled work and seeks to avoid bolstering domestic and low-skill work that would make employment more accessible to refugees.

It has been argued that an open border could cause a Great Replacement of traditional values and ideals of the receiving country, claiming that multiculturalism is not possible in certain countries and/or in the case of certain immigrant groups. For example French National Rally leader Marine Le Pen says that France should not cater to Muslim ways of life because they go against French liberal ideals. Others, such as Reihan Salam, have argued that low-skilled immigrants in the U.S. have formed a racialized class distinct from Americans, and that the implementation of open borders will create and deepen a cultural and economic clash in America due to differing ideals and values.

Fear of losing traditional values has also been a contributing factor to the rise of the concerned people with the social, cultural, and ethnic conservation of the majority, but the need to keep a certain ethnicity as the majority has spawned anti-immigrant beliefs within particular parties; thus, it has been observed that some populist party's views depict immigration as a negative, even as widespread immigration causes the composition of the population to change, due to the ethnic differences that immigrants bring.

### **11. Questions Should Be Addressed**

- How does the disappearance of borders affect developed and developing countries, and can both parties benefit?
- In the absence of borders, what kind of solution should be followed if there is a conflict between countries or a security problem?
- How will lands or countries be determined in case of war?
- Should borders really disappear and if not, what is an alternative solution?
- Can removing borders be a solution to protect the rights of refugees and migrants?
- How can races, cultures or elements of citizenship be preserved?
- Can no borders stop colonialism?
- What are the reasons for the countries that do not support the borderless world?

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