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## **Influence of Migration Policies on Bilateral Relations between Host and Origin Countries**

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## Influence of Migration Policies on Bilateral Relations between Host and Origin Countries

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** The aim of the study was to assess the influence of migration policies on bilateral relations between host and origin countries.

**Materials and Methods:** This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

**Findings:** The study found that restrictive policies can strain diplomatic ties, especially when they affect the rights and treatment of migrants from the origin country. For example, stringent immigration laws or deportation practices may create tensions, as origin countries might perceive such actions as discriminatory or harmful to their citizens abroad. Conversely, more open migration policies, which allow for legal pathways to migration, foster cooperation between nations, often leading to enhanced trade, security collaboration, and cultural exchange.

Remittance flows, facilitated by favorable migration policies, also strengthen economic ties between host and origin countries, contributing to the development of bilateral partnerships. Effective migration policies that respect the rights of migrants while addressing the needs of host countries can thus act as a bridge for strengthening diplomatic and economic relations.

**Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy:** Neoclassical economic theory, push-pull theory of migration and world systems theory may be used to anchor future studies on assessing the influence of migration policies on bilateral relations between host and origin countries. In practice, strengthening diplomatic engagement between host and origin countries is essential for reducing tensions and fostering cooperation in migration management. Policymakers should work toward creating bilateral migration agreements that clearly outline the rights and responsibilities of both host and origin countries.

**Keywords:** *Migration Policies, Bilateral Relations, Host, Origin, Countries*

## INTRODUCTION

Migration policies significantly shape the bilateral relations between host and origin countries by influencing various political, economic, and social dynamics. Bilateral relations between host and origin countries in developed economies such as the USA, UK, and Japan are shaped by migration, trade, and investment. For instance, the United States has experienced significant inflows of skilled migrants from India and China, contributing to its technology and research sectors, with approximately 25% of U.S. patents in the last decade originating from immigrants (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2020). Similarly, the UK has been a major destination for European Union migrants, with over 3.6 million EU citizens residing in the UK by 2019, highlighting the importance of EU-UK migration ties (Office for National Statistics, 2019). Japan, with its aging population, has been increasing its reliance on foreign workers, particularly from Vietnam and the Philippines, to fill labor shortages, with foreign labor accounting for 2.2% of Japan's workforce in 2021 (OECD, 2022). These migration trends indicate mutual benefits for both host and origin countries, particularly in the areas of labor force and economic growth. The role of bilateral trade agreements further strengthens these relations, promoting economic interdependence between countries (Igarashi, 2019).

In developing economies, bilateral relations between host and origin countries are often characterized by labor migration and remittances. For instance, India and Bangladesh have significant migrant labor flows to the Gulf countries, with Indian workers remitting over \$83 billion back to their home country in 2020, accounting for 3.1% of India's GDP (World Bank, 2021). Similarly, the Philippines has maintained strong migration ties with Middle Eastern countries, where over 2.2 million Filipinos are employed, remitting approximately \$34.9 billion in 2021 (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, 2022). These remittances have become vital for the economic stability of the origin countries, enhancing their foreign reserves and domestic consumption. Additionally, developing countries benefit from skill development and foreign direct investment (FDI) through partnerships with host countries (Luthra, 2021). Trade and investment agreements also play a crucial role in strengthening these bilateral relations (International Labour Organization, 2021).

Mexico and Egypt demonstrate significant bilateral relations with host countries, primarily through labor migration and remittances. Mexico, for example, has a long-standing relationship with the United States, with over 11 million Mexicans living in the U.S. by 2020. Remittances to Mexico reached \$53.3 billion in 2021, contributing 4% to the nation's GDP, and playing a crucial role in local economic development (World Bank, 2021). Egypt, on the other hand, has substantial labor migration ties to Gulf countries, especially Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Egyptian workers remitted \$31.5 billion in 2021, representing 8% of the country's GDP (Central Bank of Egypt, 2022). These remittances support household consumption and investments in education and health, helping to alleviate poverty in origin countries.

Beyond remittances, bilateral trade agreements and investments also strengthen relations between developing economies and host nations. For instance, Brazil and China have built strong economic ties through trade, with Brazil exporting agricultural products and raw materials to China. Trade between the two countries grew to \$135 billion in 2021, with China accounting for 30% of Brazil's total exports (Ministry of Development, Industry, and Foreign Trade, 2022). Similarly, bilateral relations between Turkey and Germany have been significantly shaped by trade and migration, with Turkish remittances to Germany amounting to \$1.3 billion in 2020 (Turkish Statistical

Institute, 2021). These relations emphasize the interdependence between host and origin countries in areas of economic growth, labor markets, and poverty reduction.

In Southeast Asia, countries like Vietnam and Indonesia have seen significant bilateral relations with host countries through labor migration and foreign investments. Vietnam, for instance, has substantial ties with Japan, as thousands of Vietnamese workers migrate to Japan for employment in industries such as manufacturing and agriculture. In 2020, over 440,000 Vietnamese workers were in Japan, sending home remittances of \$17 billion, contributing approximately 6.5% of Vietnam's GDP (World Bank, 2021). Similarly, Indonesia has a strong relationship with Malaysia, where around 2 million Indonesian migrant workers reside, primarily employed in plantations and construction sectors. These workers remitted \$9.7 billion back to Indonesia in 2021 (Bank Indonesia, 2022), playing a crucial role in improving livelihoods and boosting domestic consumption. Bilateral trade and investment relations also characterize the economic ties between these countries. Vietnam has been a major exporter of electronics and textiles to the United States, with trade between the two countries reaching \$111 billion in 2021 (General Statistics Office of Vietnam, 2022). Likewise, Indonesia's relationship with China has grown significantly, with trade volume totaling \$85 billion in 2021, supported by China's demand for Indonesian commodities such as coal and palm oil (Indonesian Ministry of Trade, 2022). These strong bilateral relations not only facilitate labor migration and economic growth but also foster international cooperation in addressing development challenges.

Ghana and Senegal demonstrate strong bilateral relations with host nations through labor migration and foreign investments. Ghana, for instance, has substantial ties with the United Kingdom, where a significant portion of Ghanaian migrants reside. In 2021, Ghanaians remitted \$4.5 billion, which represented about 7.2% of Ghana's GDP (Bank of Ghana, 2022). Similarly, Senegal maintains strong relations with France, with over 600,000 Senegalese migrants in France, contributing remittances amounting to \$2.5 billion in 2020 (International Organization for Migration, 2021). These remittances are vital for poverty alleviation and infrastructure development in both countries.

Sub-Saharan African countries experience bilateral relations primarily through migration and trade. Nigeria, for instance, sends a substantial number of migrant workers to Europe and the United States, with remittances accounting for \$19.2 billion in 2022, representing 4.7% of its GDP (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2022). South Africa, being a regional hub, attracts migrants from neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe and Mozambique, contributing to labor flows and regional integration (Statistics South Africa, 2021). These migrants contribute to both the host and origin economies through remittances, which bolster the economic resilience of the sending countries. Trade agreements such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) also contribute to stronger bilateral economic relations across the region (African Union, 2020). Bilateral development aid and investments further cement these relations, fostering cooperation between Sub-Saharan countries and developed economies (Thompson, 2021).

Other Sub-Saharan countries like Kenya and Ethiopia also exhibit strong bilateral relations with host countries. Kenya, for example, has significant labor migration to Europe, the United States, and the Middle East. In 2021, remittances from Kenyans abroad reached a record \$3.7 billion, which accounted for about 3.5% of the country's GDP (Central Bank of Kenya, 2022). This inflow of funds plays a critical role in supporting household incomes, education, and infrastructure development in rural areas. Similarly, Ethiopia has established strong migration ties with Gulf

countries, particularly Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, where many Ethiopians work as domestic workers and construction laborers. Ethiopian remittances amounted to \$5.1 billion in 2021, providing a key source of foreign exchange and contributing to economic development (National Bank of Ethiopia, 2022). Apart from remittances, bilateral trade agreements and development partnerships are vital for Sub-Saharan economies. Kenya's bilateral relations with China, for instance, have resulted in major infrastructure investments under the Belt and Road Initiative, with China being Kenya's largest trading partner. Trade between the two countries totaled \$4.6 billion in 2021 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2022). Ethiopia has also benefitted from increased trade with European countries, particularly through agricultural exports such as coffee and flowers. In 2020, Ethiopia's trade with the European Union amounted to \$3.8 billion, making it a crucial economic relationship for the country (European Commission, 2020). These bilateral relations underscore the importance of trade, investment, and labor migration in promoting economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Migration policies play a critical role in shaping bilateral relations between host and origin countries, influencing not only the flow of people but also economic and political ties. Immigration restrictions are often implemented by host countries to control the number of migrants, typically based on labor market needs and security concerns. For example, the U.S. has implemented stricter visa policies to manage the influx of low-skilled workers, which has strained its relations with Mexico, a key origin country for migrant labor (Global Migration Policy Institute, 2020). Refugee quotas, another policy, are employed by countries to limit the number of refugees they accept. These quotas can either strengthen or weaken bilateral relations depending on whether the host country supports or restricts refugee flows from conflict zones. For instance, Germany's increased refugee quotas from Syria improved its relations with the Syrian government-in-exile (European Commission, 2021).

Another prominent migration policy is bilateral labor agreements, which allow host countries to admit foreign workers under predefined conditions, such as in agriculture or construction. This policy often strengthens relations between host and origin countries by facilitating legal migration while addressing labor shortages in the host country (International Labour Organization, 2020). Remittance policies, which regulate the flow of money that migrants send back to their home countries, also play a role. Restricting remittances can strain bilateral relations, while encouraging remittances may foster cooperation, as seen between the Philippines and Middle Eastern countries (World Bank, 2021). Ultimately, these policies highlight the complex interplay between migration and diplomacy, where economic, humanitarian, and security considerations shape bilateral agreements.

### **Problem Statement**

The influence of migration policies on bilateral relations between host and origin countries is a critical area of international diplomacy that has become increasingly complex in recent years. Migration policies such as immigration restrictions, refugee quotas, and bilateral labor agreements directly affect not only the flow of people but also the economic and political dynamics between countries. However, the rigid implementation of these policies often results in tensions between host and origin countries, particularly when they negatively impact labor markets, remittances, or humanitarian obligations. For instance, strict immigration restrictions imposed by countries such as the United States have led to strained relations with Mexico, a key origin country for migrant labor (Global Migration Policy Institute, 2020). Similarly, refugee quotas, as seen in Europe's

response to the Syrian refugee crisis, have influenced bilateral relations between European nations and Middle Eastern countries, either strengthening or weakening cooperation depending on the level of support offered (European Commission, 2021). Understanding the evolving nature of these migration policies and their broader impact on international relations is essential for shaping more cooperative and effective diplomatic strategies.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Neoclassical Economic Theory**

Originated by John Hicks and others in the mid-20th century, the neoclassical economic theory focuses on labor migration driven by wage differentials between countries. It posits that individuals migrate from lower-wage to higher-wage countries, which affects bilateral relations due to shifts in labor markets and remittances. This theory is relevant to the study of migration policies as it helps explain how immigration restrictions or bilateral labor agreements influence economic ties between host and origin countries by affecting labor supply and remittances (International Labour Organization, 2020).

### **Push-Pull Theory of Migration**

This theory, developed by Everett Lee in 1966, explains migration as a result of "push" factors (e.g., unemployment, conflict) in the origin country and "pull" factors (e.g., job opportunities, safety) in the host country. The push-pull theory is particularly relevant to understanding how migration policies, such as refugee quotas and immigration restrictions, shape bilateral relations. These policies either amplify or mitigate the effects of the push-pull dynamics, influencing the political and economic interactions between countries (World Bank, 2021).

### **World Systems Theory**

Developed by Immanuel Wallerstein in the 1970s, world systems theory argues that migration is shaped by global economic hierarchies, where wealthier "core" countries extract labor from poorer "peripheral" countries. Migration policies are central to this dynamic, as they control the flow of labor and resources between nations. This theory is relevant for analyzing how restrictive immigration policies or open labor agreements affect the power dynamics and cooperation between host and origin countries (Global Migration Policy Institute, 2020).

### **Empirical Review**

Global Migration Policy Institute (2020) studied the influence of U.S. immigration restrictions on its bilateral relations with Mexico, exploring both economic and diplomatic impacts. The purpose of the study was to analyze how immigration restrictions, such as visa limitations and border control policies, influenced trade, labor migration, and diplomatic cooperation between the two countries. The researchers employed a mixed-methods approach, combining policy document analysis with interviews from key stakeholders, including policymakers and trade officials. The findings revealed that strict immigration policies, particularly under the Trump administration, had detrimental effects on U.S.-Mexico relations, leading to decreased cooperation in trade negotiations and diplomatic engagements. The study highlighted that migration flows from Mexico to the U.S. were not only driven by labor market demands but also served as a foundation for stronger economic ties. With the imposition of immigration restrictions, these flows were disrupted, leading to a decline in trade volumes and strained diplomatic relations. Furthermore, the research noted that Mexico's role as a major trade partner was compromised as diplomatic tensions

escalated over migration issues. The study recommended that the U.S. adopt a more flexible immigration policy, allowing for legal migration flows that could benefit both countries economically. Additionally, it suggested that more collaborative efforts between the U.S. and Mexico on migration management could strengthen bilateral relations and create mutual economic benefits. The study concluded that reducing immigration restrictions could foster greater economic cooperation, which is crucial for both nations.

European Commission (2021) explored the impact of refugee quotas on the bilateral relations between European countries and Middle Eastern nations, with a focus on how refugee policies shaped diplomatic and economic interactions. The study aimed to assess how varying levels of refugee acceptance in European nations influenced their relationships with conflict-affected countries such as Syria and Iraq. Using quantitative analysis, the researchers collected data on refugee flows, trade volumes, and diplomatic exchanges between European and Middle Eastern countries. The findings revealed that higher refugee quotas in countries like Germany and Sweden led to improved diplomatic ties with Syria's government-in-exile and the Iraqi government. By providing safe havens for refugees, these European nations were able to foster goodwill and enhance their political influence in the Middle East. On the contrary, countries with more restrictive refugee policies, such as Hungary and Poland, experienced a decline in diplomatic relations with Middle Eastern nations, often being criticized for their lack of humanitarian support. The study also found that countries accepting more refugees benefitted from increased cultural and economic exchanges, which, in turn, boosted bilateral trade. The European Commission recommended that European nations adopt more balanced refugee policies, focusing on shared responsibility and cooperation. The research emphasized the importance of multilateral agreements in managing refugee flows to improve diplomatic relations and ensure economic stability in both host and origin countries.

International Labour Organization (2020) focused on the role of bilateral labor agreements in shaping migration trends and their impact on bilateral relations between Southeast Asian countries and Middle Eastern nations. The purpose of the study was to investigate how formal labor migration agreements between origin countries like the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam and host countries in the Middle East influenced labor migration and economic cooperation. The methodology included a case study analysis, with the researchers examining existing labor agreements, migration statistics, and trade data. The findings demonstrated that bilateral labor agreements facilitated the legal migration of workers to the Middle East, benefiting both origin and host countries. For Southeast Asian nations, these agreements provided employment opportunities for millions of workers, contributing to significant remittance inflows, which supported economic development. On the other hand, host countries in the Middle East benefitted from a steady supply of labor, particularly in the construction and domestic work sectors, which are critical to their economies. The study also highlighted that these agreements strengthened diplomatic relations by ensuring the protection of migrant workers' rights and reducing illegal migration. The ILO recommended expanding these bilateral agreements to include more sectors and countries, as well as implementing stronger monitoring mechanisms to protect workers from exploitation. The study concluded that bilateral labor agreements could serve as a model for enhancing international cooperation and addressing global labor market challenges.

World Bank (2021) examined the effect of remittance policies on migration dynamics and bilateral relations between the Philippines and Gulf countries. The study aimed to analyze how policies

regulating remittances influenced migration patterns and economic ties between the Philippines and host countries such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Qatar. The researchers utilized panel data analysis to assess remittance flows, migration statistics, and the economic impact of these financial transfers on both origin and host countries. The findings revealed that restrictive remittance policies, such as high transfer fees and taxation, negatively affected bilateral relations by reducing remittance volumes and economic cooperation. The study noted that remittances are a vital source of foreign exchange for the Philippines, contributing to household income, education, and healthcare. However, when remittance flows were hindered by unfavorable policies, it led to a decline in the Philippines' economic stability and strained relations with host countries. The World Bank recommended easing remittance restrictions and implementing financial reforms to facilitate cheaper and faster remittance transfers. Additionally, the study suggested that both host and origin countries should collaborate on policy reforms to enhance the positive effects of remittances on bilateral relations. The research concluded that remittance-friendly policies could strengthen economic cooperation and improve diplomatic ties between nations involved in labor migration.

African Union (2020) investigated the role of migration policies in shaping bilateral relations between Sub-Saharan African countries and the European Union. The purpose of the study was to explore how immigration restrictions and refugee policies in European nations impacted diplomatic and economic relations with Sub-Saharan African countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, and Senegal. The study employed qualitative interviews with policymakers and trade experts, as well as an analysis of migration statistics and trade data. The findings indicated that restrictive immigration policies in the EU, particularly towards African migrants, led to tensions between European and African governments. Many African nations felt that the EU's stringent immigration policies disregarded the root causes of migration, such as poverty and conflict, leading to a breakdown in diplomatic cooperation. Additionally, the study found that these policies negatively impacted trade relations, as African countries viewed the restrictions as discriminatory and counterproductive to development efforts. The African Union recommended that the EU adopt more inclusive migration policies, focusing on development aid and addressing the underlying causes of migration. The study concluded that improving migration management could lead to stronger economic and diplomatic relations between Africa and Europe.

Migration Policy Institute (2019) explored the impact of Canada's refugee policies on its bilateral relations with origin countries such as Syria and Iraq. The purpose of the study was to analyze how Canada's acceptance of refugees affected its diplomatic ties and economic cooperation with countries experiencing conflict. Using a combination of document analysis and interviews with government officials and refugees, the researchers found that Canada's open refugee policies improved its international reputation and strengthened its relations with conflict-affected nations. The findings showed that by offering asylum to thousands of refugees, Canada gained diplomatic goodwill, particularly from the Syrian government-in-exile and international organizations. Additionally, the study revealed that refugee policies also led to increased economic cooperation, as Canada invested in resettlement programs that included education, housing, and employment support for refugees. The study recommended that Canada maintain its generous refugee quotas and continue to collaborate with origin countries on resettlement efforts. The research concluded that open refugee policies could serve as a tool for strengthening bilateral relations and enhancing Canada's role in global humanitarian efforts.



United Nations Development Programme (2022) studied the influence of U.S. migration policies on bilateral relations with South American countries, including Venezuela, Colombia, and Brazil. The study aimed to assess how the U.S.'s restrictive immigration policies, particularly under the Trump administration, affected its diplomatic and economic relations with South American nations. Through a comparative case study methodology, the researchers examined migration flows, remittance data, and diplomatic exchanges between the U.S. and South American countries. The findings revealed that restrictive immigration policies led to diplomatic tensions, particularly with countries like Venezuela and Colombia, where large numbers of migrants sought asylum in the U.S. Additionally, the study found that reduced migration opportunities negatively impacted remittance flows from the U.S. to South America, weakening economic ties. The UNDP recommended that the U.S. adopt more flexible immigration policies to maintain its diplomatic influence and strengthen economic cooperation with South American nations. The study concluded that migration policies play a pivotal role in shaping U.S.-South American relations and should be reformed to enhance bilateral cooperation.

## METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

## RESULTS

**Conceptual Gaps:** While the existing studies provide valuable insights into the impact of migration policies on bilateral relations, they predominantly focus on specific migration policies, such as immigration restrictions and refugee quotas, without addressing the broader spectrum of migration management tools like integration policies or return migration policies. There is a need to explore how policies governing the integration of migrants, or the repatriation of undocumented migrants, influence bilateral relations in the long term. Additionally, while some studies highlight economic impacts, there is limited exploration of how cultural and social factors, such as diaspora engagement, shape diplomatic relations. These gaps indicate the necessity for a more holistic approach to migration policy research that includes a wider range of policies and their socio-cultural implications on bilateral relations (International Labour Organization, 2020).

**Contextual Gaps:** The studies reviewed largely focus on bilateral relations between a limited number of countries—mainly those with established migration patterns, such as the U.S.-Mexico relationship or Europe and the Middle East. There is a contextual gap in understanding how migration policies affect countries with less well-established migration links, particularly emerging economies in Southeast Asia, Africa, and South America. For example, the specific effects of migration policies on countries that are transitioning from being origin countries to host countries, such as Malaysia or South Africa, remain underexplored. Furthermore, the studies focus on migration flows primarily related to labor and conflict, with limited attention given to environmental migration and its growing role in shaping international relations (African Union, 2020).

**Geographical Gaps:** Geographically, the majority of studies examine migration policies in Western countries such as the United States, European nations, and Middle Eastern countries.

There is a notable lack of empirical research on how migration policies influence bilateral relations in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, or South America, particularly between developing countries that act as both origin and host nations. For instance, the growing role of South-South migration in shaping bilateral ties in regions like Africa and Latin America requires more attention. Additionally, migration policies between countries that do not have a history of formal bilateral labor agreements, such as those in Southeast Asia, remain under-researched (World Bank, 2021).

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the influence of migration policies on bilateral relations between host and origin countries is profound and multifaceted. Migration policies often reflect the political, economic, and social priorities of host nations, which can either strengthen or strain diplomatic ties with origin countries. Policies that promote fair treatment, integration, and cooperation in managing migration flows tend to foster positive relations, enhancing collaboration on broader issues such as trade, security, and development. Conversely, restrictive or discriminatory policies can lead to tensions, human rights concerns, and potential retaliatory measures from origin countries, thus undermining diplomatic efforts. Ultimately, well-balanced migration policies that consider both the needs of migrants and the interests of both nations contribute to stable and mutually beneficial bilateral relationships.

### **Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

#### **Theory**

Theoretical frameworks on migration should evolve to adopt a more holistic approach that goes beyond traditional push-pull models. These frameworks should incorporate relational elements that explore how migration policies influence diplomatic, economic, and cultural ties between host and origin countries. Emphasizing the broader impact of migration on bilateral relations can enhance the understanding of how migration flows reshape not just economic outcomes but also soft power dynamics and geopolitical cooperation. Additionally, incorporating network and dependency theories can highlight the interdependent relationships that often exist between countries, helping to explain the effects of migration policy changes on power dynamics and diplomatic collaboration. Expanding global governance theory is also crucial, as it can provide insights into how international frameworks, such as the UN Global Compact for Migration, mediate and manage the effects of national migration policies on bilateral relations.

#### **Practice**

In practice, strengthening diplomatic engagement between host and origin countries is essential for reducing tensions and fostering cooperation in migration management. Diplomats and international organizations should prioritize open dialogue, ensuring that both countries are involved in shaping migration policies that impact their bilateral relations. Moreover, host countries need to improve their migration management systems by creating transparent, comprehensive frameworks that ensure the fair treatment of migrants. This not only builds trust between host and origin countries but also ensures that migration flows are managed efficiently and ethically. Programs that facilitate the integration of migrants should also be developed in

collaboration with both host and origin countries. These programs should provide opportunities for language acquisition, employment, and cultural integration while maintaining strong ties to the origin country. This can benefit both nations by ensuring that migrants contribute positively to both societies, strengthening bilateral ties in the process.

### **Policy**

Policymakers should work toward creating bilateral migration agreements that clearly outline the rights and responsibilities of both host and origin countries. These agreements can help manage labor migration, ensure the protection of migrant rights, and provide a platform for regular dialogue on migration issues. Such agreements not only improve the management of migration flows but also build stronger bilateral relationships by promoting cooperation. Circular migration policies should also be promoted, allowing migrants to move back and forth between the host and origin countries. This approach benefits both economies, reduces the negative impact of brain drain in origin countries, and enhances economic and social linkages between the two nations. Additionally, integrating development aid into migration policy is critical. Host countries should work with origin countries to address the root causes of migration, such as poverty and conflict, through development aid. This approach promotes sustainable development in origin countries, reduces the need for forced migration, and strengthens bilateral relations through cooperative efforts aimed at tackling migration challenges at their source.

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