



Mahidol Migration Center
Institute for Population and Social Research
Mahidol University

The 5th MMC Regional Conference

Foreign Workers, Marriage Migrants
and Displaced Persons:

Understanding the Many Facets of
Migration in an Interconnected World

 **8 - 9 November 2018**

Institute for Population and Social Research
Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand



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The 5th MMC Regional Conference
Foreign Workers, Marriage Migrants and Displaced Persons:
Understanding the Many Facets of Migration in an Interconnected World
 8 – 9 November 2018
 IPSR, Mahidol University, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

AGENDA

MCs:
Charamporn Holumyong
Sirinya Phulkerd

DAY 1: Thursday, 8th November

08:30-09:00	Registration
09:00-09:15	Opening Address ❖ Aphichat Chamratrithirong Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University
09:15-09:45	Welcoming Remarks from MMC Partnership Members ❖ H.E. Kirill M. Barsky , Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to The Kingdom of Thailand ❖ Doo-Sub Kim Commission for SSK Multi-Culture Research (CSMR), Hanyang University, Korea, and the Asian Population Association (APA) ❖ Guy J. Abel Asian Demographic Research Institute (ADRI) , China ❖ Kaoru Aoyama Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Kobe University, Japan ❖ Kyoko Kusakabe Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand ❖ Paul Statham Sussex-Mahidol Migration Partnership, University of Sussex, UK ❖ Rosalia Sciortino Sumaryono The SEA Junction, Thailand ❖ Sergey V. Ryazantsev Russian Academy of Sciences and MGIMO University, Russia ❖ Sureeporn Punpuing Mahidol Migration Center (MMC), IPSR, Thailand
09:45-10:00	Group Photo

Session 1: Comparative Perspectives in International Migration Flows <i>Chair: Jerry Huguet</i> <i>Consultant on Population and Development</i>	
10:00-11:15	1.1 Driving Factors of Asian International Migration Flows ❖ Guy J. Abel, Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University
	1.2 International Labour Migration and Development in Vietnam ❖ Dang Nguyen Anh, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences
	1.3 Factors of Migration and the Problem of Regional Inequality in the Socio-Demographic Development of Russia, Vietnam and Thailand ❖ Marina N. Khramova, MGIMO University and the Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences
	1.4 Multicultural Society and Multiculturalism Policy: A Comparison between Canada, Malaysia and Thailand ❖ Sakkarin Niyomsilpa, MMC/IPSR

Session 2: Marriage Migration Re-Examined <i>Chair: Paul Statham</i> <i>Sussex-Mahidol Migration Partnership, University of Sussex</i>	
11:15-12:30	2.1 Transnational Marriage Migration In and From Southeast Asia: Trends and Gaps ❖ Rosalia Sciortino Sumaryono, MMC / IPSR / SEA Junction
	2.2 The Relationship between Ethnic Composition of Neighborhood and Fertility Behaviors among Immigrant Wives: More Evidence on Neighborhood Effects from South Korea and Taiwan ❖ Doo-Sub Kim, Commission for SSK Multi-Culture Research, Hanyang University, South Korea / APA
	2.3 Marriage Emigration of Women from Russia ❖ Sergey V. Ryazantsev, MGIMO University and the Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences
	2.4 The Thai Wife and the European Husband: How do Social Locations Shape Their Migration Experience ❖ Manasigan Kanchanachitra, MMC / IPSR

	2.5 Socioeconomic Differentials in Remittances of Marriage Immigrants in South Korea ❖ Nayoung Heo, Asian Demographic Research Institute, Shanghai University
12:30-13:30	<i>Lunch</i>

Session 3: Intimacy/Publicness Beyond Borders <i>Chair: Sergey V. Ryazantsev</i> <i>Russian Academy of Sciences and MGIMO University</i>	
13:30-14:45	3.1 Ageing and New Migration Policy in Japan ❖ Wako Asato, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University
	3.2 Marriage Migrant Women: Conditions of Social Inclusion and Exclusion ❖ Sunhee Lee, Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University
	3.3 Migrant sex workers in Japan, 20 years on ❖ Kaoru Aoyama, Graduate School of Intercultural Studies, Kobe University
	3.4 Intimacy Seekers: Retired Japanese in Chiang Mai ❖ Ueno Kayoko, School of Arts and Sciences, Tokyo Woman's Christian University
14:45-15:00	<i>Break</i>

Session 4: Transnational Migration, Family, and (Health) care

*Chair: Chantanee Charoensri
Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University*

15:00-16:30	4.1 Retirement Migrants in Thailand: What do we know about them? ❖ Chalernpol Chamchan, MMC / IPSR
	4.2 Thailand and the Transnationalization of Care ❖ Sirijit Sunanta, Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University
	4.3 Health Insurance Among Immigrant Workers: Who Cares? ❖ Malee Sunpuwan, MMC/ IPSR
	4.4 Living with the Long-term Consequences of Thai-Western Marriage Migration: the radical life course transformations of women who partner 'older' Westerners ❖ Paul Statham, Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex
	4.5 Thai female migrants and transnational gendered space: the case of Buddhapadipa Temple in Wimbledon, London, UK ❖ Pattaporn Chuenglertsiri, MMC/IPSR and Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex

Optional: Collaborative Meetings

16:30-18:00	Rooms available for meeting and discussions or free time
18:00-20:00	Dinner at Music Square

DAY 2: Friday, 9th November

Session 5: Determinants of Immigration: Studies in Russia, China, Tajikistan and Vietnam	
<i>Chair: Doo-Sub Kim</i> <i>Commission for SSK Multi-Culture Research, Hanyang University</i> <i>Asian Population Association (APA)</i>	
09:00-10:30	5.1 Labor Migration from East and Southeast Asia to Russia: Current Trends and Potential for Development of Cooperation ❖ Evgeniya M. Moiseeva, Centre for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences
	5.2 Highly Qualified Foreign Workers in the Russian Labour Market ❖ Galina N. Ochirova, Centre for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences
	5.3 Migration Strategies of Russian-speaking Scientists in the UK ❖ Ledeneva Victoria, Department of Social Adaptation and Integration of Foreign Citizens Federal Agency for Nationalities, Russia
	5.4 Chinese Migration to the Republic of Tajikistan: Trends and Consequences ❖ Zafar K. Vazirov, Centre for Social Demography, Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and RUDN University
	5.5 Russian-speaking Tourism in Nha Trang, Vietnam: Interaction of Tourism and Migration ❖ Kenichi Ohashi, Rikkyo University, Japan
10:30-10:45	<i>Break</i>

Session 6: Border Zone Migration <i>Chair: Kyoko Kusakabe</i> <i>Asian Institute of Technology</i>	
10:45-12:00	6.1 Migrant workers under the development of Cambodia's Special Economic Zones ❖ Tep Mealea, Legal Support for Children and Women, Cambodia
	6.2 Migrant workers in Mae Sot under the development of the Tak Special Economic Zone ❖ Brahm Press, MAP Foundation, Thailand
	6.3 Fortified Spaces of Struggle: A Case Study of Labour in a Myanmar Special Economic Zone ❖ Carli Melo, Mekong Migration Network
	6.4 Job trajectory and childcare arrangements: Garment migrant workers in Special Economic Zones in the Mekong • Kyoko Kusakabe, Asian Institute of Technology
12:00-13:00	<i>Lunch</i>

Session 7: Externalities to Migration Flows <i>Chair: Marc Voelker</i> <i>Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University</i>	
13:00-14:15	7.1 Gender, Women, Men, and Migration amidst the Unrest: Evidence from a Longitudinal Study in the Three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand ❖ Aree Jampaklay, MMC / IPSR
	7.2 Environmental Migration in the World ❖ Artem S. Lukyanets, MGIMO University and the Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences

	7.3 Demographic and Natural Climatic Factors of the Siberian and Far Eastern Transport System Development in the Context of Strengthening of the Russian Federation Territory Coherence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ter-Akopov A. Aleksandr, Center of Social Demography of the Institute of Socio-Political Research under the Russian Academy of Sciences
	7.4 Features of Population Emigration from the Border Regions of the Russian Far East. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Roman V. Manshin, MGIMO University and the Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Session 8: Unequal Citizenship- Inter-Asia Migrant Workers Rights Perspectives <i>Chair: Suchada Thaweesit</i> <i>Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University</i>	
14:15-15:30	8.1 Southeast Asian Migrant Workers and the Question of Unequal Citizenship: The Logistics of the Apparatus of Neoliberal Slavery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Joyce C.H. Liu, Director, International Center for Cultural Studies, National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan
	8.2 Precarity and Debt: Thai Migrant Workers in South Korea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sudarat Musikawong and Reena Tadee, MMC / IPSR
	8.3 A Study of Thai 'Illegal Workers' in South Korea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Don Tajaroensuk, People's Empowerment Foundation, Thailand Department of Non-Governmental Organization, Chonnam National University, South Korea
	8.4 Working conditions in Thailand's Agricultural Border Zones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adisorn Kerdmongkol, Migrant Working Group

*** Coffee break will be served during the conference*

Session 9: Film Still, we are Migrant Workers!

*Discussant: Sudarat Musikawong
Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University*

15:30-16:30	Screening <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Jong-Man Choi, South Korea
16:30-16:45	Rapporteur report <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Marc Voelker, Lead Rapporteur❖ Dyah Anantalia Widyastari❖ Jongjit Rithirong❖ Malee Sunpuwan❖ Sarunya Sujaritpong❖ Tawanchai Jirapramukpitak❖ Wakako Takeda
16:45-17:00	Closing <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Sureeporn Punpuing, MMC/IPSR

Optional: Collaborative Meetings

16:45-18:00	Rooms available for meeting and discussions or free time
18:00-20:00	Dinner at Anya Restaurant

List of Speakers and Chairs

Opening Session

Aphichat Chamrathirong Emeritus Professor and Senior Advisor Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University E-mail: aphichat.cha@mahidol.ac.th	H.E. Mr. Kirill Mikhailovich Barsky The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary The Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Kingdom of Thailand E-mail: E-mail: rusembbangkok@gmail.com
Doo-Sub Kim Professor, Department of Sociology Hanyang University, South Korea President, Asian Population Association (2016-2018) E-mail: duskim@hanyang.ac.kr	Guy J. Abel Professor, School of Sociology and Political Science Leader of the International Migration Group, Asian Demographic Research, Institute, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China E-mail: guy.abel@oeaw.ac.at
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Session 1: Comparative Perspectives in International Migration Flows

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Session 2: Marriage Migration Re-Examined

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Session 3: Intimacy/Publicness Beyond Borders

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Session 4: Transnational Migration, Family, and (Health) care

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Chantanee Charoensri (<i>Session Chair</i>) Assistant Professor, Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology, Thammasat University Email: chantanee@gmail.com; chantane@tu.ac.th	

Session 5: Determinants of Immigration: Studies in Russia, China, Tajikistan and Vietnam

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Session 6: Border Zone Migration

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Session 7: Externalities to Migration Flows

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Session 8: Unequal Citizenship- Inter-Asia Migrant Workers Rights Perspectives

<p>Suchada Thaweessit (<i>Session Chair</i>) Assistant Professor in Sociocultural Anthropology, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University E-mail: suchadean@gmail.com; suchada.tha@mahidol.ac.th</p>	<p>Joyce C.H. Liu Professor, Director, Institute of Social Research and Cultural Studies, National Chiao Tung University Director, International Center for Cultural Studies, National Chiao Tung University Director, International Institute for Cultural Studies, University System of Taiwan Director, International Program for Inter-Asia Cultural Studies, NCTU & UST E-mail: joyceliu@nctu.edu.tw</p>
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Session 9: Film "Still, we are Migrant Workers!"

<p>Jong-Man Choi Filmmaker, South Korea E-mail: maniebai@gmail.com</p>	
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Rapporteurs

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ABSTRACT



ABSTRACT: SESSION 1

1.1 Driving Factors of Asian International Migration Flows

Guy J. Abel, James Raymer and Qing Guan

Migration from, to and within Asia are believed to capture many of the largest flows in the world yet very little is known about the specific patterns and factors contributing to them. In this paper, utilizing recent estimates of five-year bilateral migration flows for all countries in the world, we focus on understanding how demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors are related to the size of bilateral flows in Asia. We conduct our analysis in three strands to differentiate migration: 1) amongst Asian countries, 2) from Asian countries to destinations outside the region, and 3) towards Asian countries from elsewhere in the world. After controlling for demographic, geographic and socio-economic variables, we find that large countries are important senders of migrants but not so for receiving migrants, distance has nearly the same effect for moves within Asia and for moves to countries outside the region, and Gross Domestic Product per capita in the destination is important for moves within Asia

1.2 International Labour Migration and Development in Viet Nam

Dang Nguyen Anh

Viet Nam has experienced a dramatic and rapid demographic change. While considerable efforts have been exerted in the study of fertility, ageing and mortality, studies on international migration and its association with population dynamics are comparatively few. The paper explores and reports on international labour migration from Viet Nam East Asia and Europe, utilizing both statistical profile and survey data on migrant workers. Three aspects of international labour migration are examined: Volume, directions and developmental impacts. The results reveal that international labour migration, while average lower than in other parts of the world, is sharply increasing in recent years. Migrant workers tend to reach destination countries characterized by better wages and high demands for low-cost and abundant labors. The volume and directions are largely connected to the pressure of emigration and supportive government policies. Analysis of development impacts highlights the contribution of migrant remittances and their investment in the home places.

1.3 Factors of Migration and the Problem of Regional Inequality in the Socio-Demographic Development of Russia, Vietnam and Thailand

Marina N. Khramova and Vu Quoc Huy***

It is known that there is a close relationship between the scale and direction of migration flows on the one hand and the level of socio-economic development of the state on the other. In this paper, on the basis of official statistical data of the Russian Federation, Vietnam and Thailand, the features and dynamics of internal and international migration of the population are analyzed in the context of individual regions and provinces. On the basis of gravity model the classification and quantitative estimation of "push" and "pull" factors of migration for the specified countries is given. The hypothesis that the growth of regional inequality can lead to an increase in migration flows from regions (provinces) with a relatively low level of socio-economic development to more developed regions is discussed. On the other hand, the presence of large gaps in the values of indicators of the level and quality of life can be an important deterrent of migration from the regions (provinces) with a low standard of living, and as a result we have the so-called "poverty traps".

Separately, the paper assesses the scale and characteristics of the socio-demographic structure and features of the settlement and employment of migrants from Vietnam and Thailand in Russia. The role of migration from these countries in the development of Russian regions is shown. Special attention is paid to the socio-economic and demographic consequences due to the spatial mobility of the population of these countries in the context of the "Asian vector" of Russia's foreign policy.

* *Marina N. Khramova*, PhD, Associate Professor of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (MGIMO University), Deputy Director of the Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS), Moscow, Russia

** *Vu Quoc Huy*, PhD, Chief researcher, Institute of Regional Sustainable Development (IRSD), Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), Hanoi, Vietnam

1.4 Multicultural Society and Multiculturalism Policy: A Comparison between Canada, Malaysia and Thailand

Sakkarin Niyomsilpa

Multiculturalism has emerged after the Post-War period, and gradually multiculturalism policy has later been adopted in many Western countries such as Canada, Sweden, Spain and Belgium. Canada is at the forefront of multicultural society as it has passed Canadian Multiculturalism Act and established Department of Multiculturalism and Citizenship. Multiculturalism also has influenced countries in Asia and the Pacific such as Australia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Although Malaysia had experienced ethnic conflicts and implemented the New Economic Policy to support the Malay ethnic group, it has later introduced One Malaysia Concept to accept ethnic diversity and moved away from the assimilation policy to social integration, and encouraged multiracial society. With over 60 ethnic communities and millions of migrant workers, expats, and lifestyle migrants, Thailand is also a multi-ethnic and multicultural society. Thailand has similarly abolished the assimilation policy and leaned more towards pluralism policy on ethnic and cultural diversity. Thailand's constitution and laws have guaranteed equal rights and freedom to people of all races and religious beliefs. Moreover, Thai migration policy has been more flexible as some groups of ethnic minorities stateless people have been naturalized. This presentation will discuss multiculturalism policy development in Thailand in comparison with multiculturalism policies in Canada and Malaysia.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 2

2.1 Transnational Marriage Migration In and From Southeast Asia: Trends and Gaps

Rosalia Sciortino

THIS ARTICLE WILL REVIEW LITERATURE ON TRANSNATIONAL MARRIAGE MIGRATION FOCUSING ON SOUTHEAST ASIA AS A SOURCE AND A DESTINATION REGION. IN PARTICULAR, THE REVIEW OF BOTH PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL AIMS TO (i) identify studies addressing international marriage migration centered on Southeast Asia and highlight perspectives, interests and findings; (ii) identify general trends in this area of research; (iii) identify significant gaps in current knowledge and (iv) identify priorities for future research. After providing a general overview of the status of knowledge on this topic (including briefly what we know about incidence, trends, types, patterns, driving factors, and development benefits and challenges of transnational marriage), the paper will discuss the different perspectives used to explain the phenomenon. Attention will then be devoted to what is not (or inadequately) covered in recent studies and what deserves more research and policy action.

2.2 The Relationship between Ethnic Composition of Neighborhood and Fertility Behaviors among Immigrant Wives: More Evidence on Neighborhood Effects from South Korea and Taiwan

Doo-Sub Kim, Yiyun He and Yeonjin Lee

The main purpose of this paper is to explore neighborhood effects on fertility among marriage immigrant wives in South Korea and Taiwan. Attention is focused on examining the flow effects and accumulation effects of foreign wives in a residential area on the level and tempo of fertility of marriage immigrant wives. Micro-data from the 2009 Korean National Multi-culture Family Survey and the 2013 Living Demand of Foreign and Mainland Spouses Survey are analyzed. Administrative data on the ethnic composition and socioeconomic status at county level in South Korea and Taiwan are also utilized. Results of analyses show that ethnic compositional environment exerts an independent effect on fertility, apart from socioeconomic and demographic variables. Propensity to have children rises substantially among marriage immigrant wives who live in an area with a large influx of transnational couples. However, accumulation effects of increased accessibility to and interaction with the same ethnic group are likely to be negative on fertility. Higher proportion of the same ethnic population in a residential area is found to be associated with less children at a longer interval. Based on these results, a conceptual model of neighborhood effects of the ethnic composition on fertility is presented in this paper.

2.3 Marriage Emigration of Women from Russia¹

Sergey Ryazantsev and Svetlana Y. Sivoplyasova***

This article is devoted to the research of marriage migration of Russian women. This form of migration became popular after the collapse of the USSR. But it has been changing during the last 27 years. There are two bases of transformation of the marriage migration: geography of female migration and its reasons. It is determined, that the female migration flows shift to the side of Asian directions (particular Korea and China). In addition of that, now a day's economic factor of migration has less value than earlier. It connects with stabilisation of socio-economic situation in the country and implementation of measures of demographic policy to support of family with children. The moral-psychological factors are prevailed. As rule, women plan their departure carefully. Thus in modern period the decision to move to the other country is conscious choice, but not following impulsive desires.

* *Sergey Ryazantsev*

Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Dr. (Economics), Prof., Head of Demographic and Migration Policy Department of the MGIMO University and Director of the Institute of Social-Political Researchers, Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia)

** *Svetlana Y. Sivoplyasova*

PhD in Economics, Senior Researcher, Centre for Social Demography and Economic Sociology, Institute of Socio-Political Researches, Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia)

¹ *The study was performed by a grant from the Russian Science Foundation, Project № 16-18-10435 and a grant from the Presidential Grants Council, Project № MK-2984.2017.6*

2.4 The Thai wife and the European husband: How do social locations shape their migration experiences?

Manasigan Kanchanachitra and Pattaporn Chuenglertsiri

This study examines the migration experiences of Thai-European transnational couples, focusing on how migrants' identities and social locations affect their engagement with the host society. Based on in-depth interviews with 13 European husbands in Thailand and 13 Thai wives who have recently returned from Europe, we find that European husbands in Thailand are perceived by Thai locals to be transnationally privileged with wealth and power; while the Thai wives in Europe experience cultural and social downward mobility, facing prejudice and discrimination. The elevated status experienced by European husbands in Thailand leads to many adopting a Eurocentric approach when engaging with the Thai society. Both groups of migrants are a vulnerable group, as the elevated status of the European husbands in Thailand can decline over time; while the Thai wives in Europe lack social and emotional safety nets.

Keywords: Transnational marriage, social locations, gender, race, power inequalities, European men, Thai women

2.5 Socioeconomic Differentials in Remittances of Marriage Immigrants in South Korea

Nayoung Heo and Doo-Sub Kim

Previous studies on marriage immigrants in South Korea have mainly focused on well-being or life satisfaction and restricted their roles to mothers, wives, and domestic workers. The current study, however, aims to reveal differentials in the remittance behavior of marriage immigrants in Korea, considering marriage immigrants as economic actors in a transnational setting. Utilizing micro-data from the 2017 Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force, we explore in a logistic regression model the odds of a marriage immigrant remitting funds to family members or relatives in the country of origin. The main socioeconomic predictor variables include their employment type, education, and income, controlling for age, gender, existence of parents/relatives, location of the children, size of the household, duration of stay, and area of current residence. Preliminary results suggest that the odds of remitting is *ceteris paribus* higher when a marriage immigrant is employed full time compared to those who are employed part time or not employed. Those who received college education also reveal higher odds of remitting compared to those with high school education or lower. The level of income is not found to have a significant effect. Other control variables show varying directions and effects that will be discussed in the actual presentation.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 3

Kobe University “Research on the Public Policies on Migration, Multiculturalization and Welfare for the Regeneration of Communities in European, Asian and Japanese Societies” (JSPS Core-to-Core Program)

3.1 Ageing and New Migration Policy in Japan

Wako Asato, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

Ageing has become a new driving force of migration in East Asian societies. Policy in Japan, which has a strict immigration policy for non-skilled migrants, is in transition to cope with the labor shortage. Above all, a series of proposals on new migration pathways in the elderly care sector seems radical and unique in many aspects. In this paper, the author clarifies characteristics of policies including the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), Technical Intern and Training Program (TITP), foreign domestic workers program, foreign student program and newly proposed programs in comparison to other East Asian societies such as Singapore, Taiwan and Korea. This research is not only comparative research on the policy framework, but also clarifies the gaps between the framework and reality through interviews with various stakeholders. It discovered that Japanese migration policy has recruited only less than 0.3% of the labor market through multiple pathways, showing its ineffectiveness. These characteristics are in contrast with policies in East Asia which articulate migration policy for unskilled migrants in accordance with labor market demand. Moreover, regardless of the policy framework, human rights violations are critically pointed out.

3.2 Marriage Migrant Women: Conditions of Social Inclusion and Exclusion

Sunhee Lee

Thirty years has passed since men in the rural Tohoku (northeast) area of Japan started to have international arranged marriages. This type of marriage has been decreasing year by year since its peak in 2006. Meanwhile, the women who immigrated to the area via marriage have increased their activities and participation in the community. Is Japan successful in their social inclusion? Are the marriage migrants socially included or excluded, under what conditions, in their communities in Japan, where there has never been a nation-wide official policy of social inclusion of 'migrants'? With its focus on women from South Korea, this presentation examines the realities and challenges of social inclusion faced by marriage migrants in Tohoku.

3.3 Migrant sex workers in Japan, 20 years on

Kaoru Aoyama

This presentation looks at women's migration into the Japanese sex industry in these 20 years. It critically analyses the situation anti-trafficking discourse and policies have created and overlooked. In the mid-1990s, there was a series of media reports in Japan focusing on Thai women committing homicides. They fled, were caught and sentenced. The tone was scandalous but somewhat sympathetic, because what they were fleeing from was also the sex industry where they had been enslaved and driven to believe that the only way to get out alive was to kill their captors. Their experience led to NGOs and women's groups defining and supporting them as victims of trafficking and also resulted in the UN Protocol against Trafficking. However, in the next decade we saw a counter movement claiming that the anti-trafficking policies and regulations themselves became a source of human rights violations, and that what was protected by them was not the potential victims but the justification for harsher control against undocumented migrants, especially young women. Since then, it appears trafficking has not been eradicated nor has the sex industry stopped attracting migrants from 'developing' economies aspiring to improve their life-chances by selling their main competitive capital: labour 'skilled' through the myth of sexualised and racialised bodies and emotions. Micro changes within this trend are also observed through case studies of Chinese women who have been filling the position of Thai women's 20 years ago: the migrant sex workers now can be marriage migrants at the same time.

3.4 Intimacy Seekers: Retired Japanese in Chiang Mai

Ueno Kayoko

Japanese retiring in Northern Thailand has become a social phenomenon particularly since the 2000's. While a variety of marital statuses are observed, a group of Japanese males who are married or cohabiting with local women is noteworthy in this region of Thailand. International retirement migration has been seen as summed up in the phrase "sun and money", however, less attention is paid to how money is utilized to activate bonds with other people. Based on interviews and participant observation in Chiang Mai, this paper highlights how "purchase of intimacy" (Zelizer) has been transnationally conducted between Japanese retired male residents and local women, including discussing structural factors such as the Japanese pension system and Thai immigration policy which promote or discourage the interaction of economy and intimacy. "We deserve what we've done to them." is a typically identifiable discourse for Japanese males describing the quality of their relationships with females. Japanese retired males have pensions enabling them to seek intimacy in their latter stage of life, whereas local females have youth, language capital and social networks to manage with Japanese partners whose physical and mental condition is declining away from home. The paper concludes by placing study findings in the context of global negotiation of economy and intimacy.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 4

4.1 Retirement Migrants in Thailand: What do we know about them?

Chalernpol Chamchan and Nutnicha Loyfah

Retirement migrants might not be a new issue in Thailand. However, the knowledge and macro-statistics in terms of numbers and distribution by areas, where they are from, why they came, how they live and what are the consequences of their coming to Thailand are still limited. This study aims to conduct a systematic review to illustrate how the picture of this population looks like and describe what we know about them. To do so, secondary data and statistics as well as recent studies and related literature are compiled, reviewed, analyzed and synthesized. Although with some overlapping, retirement migrants in Thailand include two major groups, the long stayers and spouse of cross-cultural marriage. During 2013-2017, the number of older long-stayer with a "long-stay visa" (sometimes called "the retirement visa") was continually increasing from around 42 thousand to 73 thousand and, also, of those with "marriage visa" was increasing from around 10 thousand to 16 thousand. Major nationalities are British, American, German, Chinese, Swiss, French, Australian, Japanese and India, respectively. The number of application for the long stay visa is around 3.4 thousand per year while that of registered cross-cultural marriage was reported 11-12 thousand per year. With different incentives and factors behind the migration; the conditions of living in Thailand, impacts and consequences of their migration, both negative and positive, were found different across the groups of retirement migrants, which some of the key points for policy considerations will be illustrated in this study.

4.2 Thailand and the Transnationalization of Care

Sirijit Sunanta

This paper explores the transnationalization of elderly care using Thailand as a case study. A middle-income country, Thailand is a destination for transnational mobilities for people to receive and provide care. Retirement migrants from more economically developed nations in Europe and East Asia choose to spend their late-life time in Thailand where care is relatively more affordable. The Thai state officially promotes the export of Thai elderly care labour as an economic development strategy. On the other hand, Thailand is also becoming an ageing society. Lacking state care provision, middle-class Thai families rely on low-waged care and domestic workers from neighboring Myanmar, Laos, and Cambodia. The paper analyzes the domination of the market and the emergence the stratification of care provision for and by citizens and non-citizens in Thailand. While private and professional care services are available for the upmarket clientele, foreign domestic workers are informally employed in precarious working conditions.

4.3 Health insurance among immigrant workers: Who cares?

Malee Sunpuwan

It is known that lack of health insurance leads migrants face serious barriers to healthcare services and pay more out-of-pocket when receiving healthcare. To find the solution to this problem, Thailand has provided the healthcare insurance for migrants under the two schemes, they are migrant health insurance scheme and social security system scheme. There are some of migrants are still not under any scheme. Previous studies mostly focused on barriers access to healthcare services, but less paid considerable attention to the perception of migrants on importance of health insurance. Thus this study aims to explore the characteristics of migrants who care about their own health insurance.

This study employed the quantitative data which was collected in two provinces, one located in the north and another one located in central region which were concentrated with migrants. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 350 migrant workers, aged 15-59, of three nationalities (Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia). However, the eligible sample for this study included two nationalities (Myanmar and Cambodia) and 310 migrants because of omitted information for the analysis. The study focused on the perception of migrants toward the importance of health insurance. It was also controlled for others variables, including demographic, and socio-economic characteristics. Descriptive statistics was employed.

It was found that age, nationality, residential status and type of job were associated with the recognition importance of health insurance. Migrants with aged 25-34 seemed to recognize the importance of health insurance. Cambodian migrants were more likely to recognize such importance compared to Myanmar migrants. Migrants with passport and national verification card holding recognized the importance of health insurance more than other groups. In addition, factory migrant workers recognized such importance than that of migrants from other sectors.

Since the health insurance is recognized as a way to enhance the economic and social wellbeing of migrants, the study suggests that campaign to encourage migrants to realize the importance of health insurance is the strategy to gain in coverage of health insurance for all migrants. This will lead to better access to healthcare services and reduce financial stress.

4.4 Living with the Long-term Consequences of Thai-Western Marriage Migration: the radical life course transformations of women who partner 'older' Westerners

Paul Statham

Today, some partnerships between Thai women and Westerners have lasted for more than a quarter of a century. Early pioneers often acted as intermediaries and facilitated more partnerships by introducing friends and kin from across national borders and showing them the ropes. In this way, cross-border partnerships have produced specific migration streams, that have grown significantly over time and importantly transformed the social fabric of the transnational localities and "linked lives" that they have produced. In this contribution, we aim to advance understanding on how women's life chances and aspirations transform over the course of a long-term partnership with a Westerner. Specifically, we examine the life-cycle or "narrative arc" of a relationship, what factors can lead to her relative empowerment, and women's experienced "outcomes" in their search for a better life. It matters to see how individuals who start from a relatively weaker and dependent position in a partnership, materially, in status, in access to rights, and in power, try to be agents and transform their life situations by partnering with a (much older) man, who they do not know well, from another culture and continent. Over the long durée, women often perceive the challenges of living in a Thai-Westerner partnership as a series of unintended outcomes of their initial decision made some years ago. At the same time a woman faces very high contextual barriers and social costs, if she wants to "exit". Living this form of "unintended transnationalism" can be an important source of existential psychological stressors for a woman, the burden of which accumulates over time. It is therefore important to evaluate long-term "outcomes" for women, not only by their relative wealth, but also by their perceptions of emotional wellbeing, and where they fit into society after taking this journey.

4.5 Thai female migrants and transnational gendered space: the case of Buddhapadipa Temple in Wimbledon, London, UK

Pattraporn Chuenglertsiri

This paper is based on initial findings from ethnographic research on transnational migration of Thai female migrants who moved to the UK through marriage. Data of this research was gained from interviews with 29 Thai women in the UK who are married to British citizens, and participant observations at Buddhapadipa Temple in Wimbledon. This paper focuses on relationship of Thai female migrants and their attendance to Thai Buddhist temple which influence their transnational belonging while living in the receiving country. I choose to focus on Buddhapadipa Temple as a case study as it is the main Thai Buddhist temple in the country and it also has tremendous influence on transnational practices among Thai migrants in the UK. Also, I would like to examine how migrants' interaction with temple's activities affect their family life in the UK. This paper argues that Thai women's participation in the temple's activities is less about religious motivation but more about gaining sense of belonging and community, both emotionally and materialistically. Going to the temple is a way to maintain transnational ties to Thailand. Women's traditional gender role is also exercised by joining in temple's activities. Moreover, the temple is a place where migrants and their children maintain and gain cultural and social capital which they consider vital for their future return to homeland.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 5

5.1 Labor Migration from East and Southeast Asia to Russia: Current Trends and Potential for Development of Cooperation

Evgeniya M. Moiseeva

East and Southeast Asia are unique in the terms of their interaction with Russian labor market. First, geographical position is a natural attractor. Four East Asian countries border Russia: China, North Korea, Mongolia and Japan. For migrants from other countries of the region as well it is comparatively easy to reach Russian Far East. Second, a number of countries in East and Southeast Asia have considerable demographic potential and, as a consequence, manpower surplus, while Russian Far East and Siberia face severe labor shortage. Third, workers in East and Southeast Asian developing economies sometimes are offered lower wages at home than they can expect to get abroad. All that makes Russian Federation an attractive destination for foreign laborers from the region. The most of migrant workforce now comes to Russia from China, Vietnam and North Korea. However, after the monetary crisis struck Russia in 2014, migrant flow from traditionally active contributing countries began to decrease; and the latest UN sanctions imposed on North Korea made further labor-force intake from the Republic impossible. Therefore, Russia has to seek for new opportunities to attract more foreign laborers to its economy as its relations with Asian countries develop rapidly. On the current stage of its development, the country has a need for both low-skilled foreign workers and highly-skilled professionals.

5.2 Highly Qualified Foreign Workers in The Russian Labour Market

Galina N. Ochirova and Anastasia S. Maksimova ***

Attraction of highly qualified foreign employees to the Russian labour market has become quite a salient phenomenon of late. As a result of globalization, advancement in science and technologies has created a growing demand of Highly Qualified Workers (HQP) all over the world. This, in turn, has caused an outflow of highly qualified labour from less to more economically and technologically developed countries. The paper reviews different approaches to the definition of HQP and shows the major trends of the Russian migration policy concerning the attraction of foreign HQP. Moreover, the article analyses demands of the Russian labour market and examines the statistical data of the Rosstat and the Ministry of Internal Affairs about HQP immigration to Russia. The official data shows a rising number of foreign HQPs in Russia in recent years. The main flows of these HQPs are from Asian countries such as China and Vietnam. However, despite the amendments in Russian immigration legislation with regards to HQP it is difficult to Russia not only to compete with more economically and technologically developed countries for foreign HQP but also to hold its own highly skilled labour force in the country. The paper concludes that in addition to the development of scientific and technological spheres of economy and softening of requirements for obtaining of the official status of HQP, it is important to improve standards of living, to make life in Russia easier and more comfortable which could be considered as a vital pull factor for foreign HQP and Russian compatriots from abroad.

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5.3 Migration strategies of Russian-speaking scientists in the UK

Ledeneva Victoria

The paper examines life trajectories of Russian computer scientists who emigrated to the United Kingdom. The migration network theory: pioneer migrants, who were the first to enter the country of destination with no prior social contacts, and their followers, who emigrate using social ties with their compatriots already settled down in the host country. The research question is how pioneer migration becomes possible. What resources are crucial for pioneer migrants to move to a new country? What institutional channels are engaged in their emigration? These questions are particularly relevant to explore academic migration after the collapse of the USSR, as they help to better understand the factors that facilitated the «brain drain» and define the groups of scientists that were affected by the process. The paper seeks to answer these questions basing on the analysis of semi-structured interviews with Russian computer scientists who migrated to the UK in 1990s and early 2000s. The paper examines the biographies of pioneers in comparison to life trajectories of the followers. Two stages of pioneer migration are distinguished: preliminary migration and permanent leave. Each stage is characterized by a combination of resources that made the stage possible. The author concludes that international exchange programs and postdoctoral internships, knowledge of and involvement in academic life abroad, connections with European and British scholars and high level of professional skills were crucial to pioneer migrants.

5.4 Chinese Migration to the Republic of Tajikistan: Trends and Consequences

Zafar K. Vazirov,

The article deals with the concept and forms of Chinese globalization on the example of the Republic of Tajikistan. The forms of China's economic influence on the region are highlighted: investment, lending to the real sector of the economy, the development of trade infrastructure, a network of Chinese trade communities as points of support and a base for economic penetration of migrants in Tajikistan. Labor migration and the formation of networks of Chinese migrants in the region play a special role in the Chinese globalization, which become the points of support for the economic development of China's new market, consumption and raw materials. The close relationship between Chinese investments and migration is revealed, they go almost in parallel with each other and are mutually conditioned in modern economic conditions. The tendency of stronger consolidation of China's economic positions in the region is fixed.

5.5 Russian-speaking Tourism in Nha Trang, Vietnam: Interaction of Tourism and Migration

Kenichi Ohashi

The sharp increase of tourist arrivals from Russia has been one of the remarkable tourism trends in Vietnam in the last decade. Especially the concentration of Russian tourists in Nha Trang, a beach resort in southern Vietnam, is noticeable. In Nha Trang, the emergence of Russian-speaking tourism economy and the formation of Russian tourist enclave can be observed. The rapid increase of Russian mass tourists in Nha Trang has generated the demand for communication amenity in Russian language, and this demand has created the opportunities for employment and inauguration of business for Russian speakers. Those Russian speakers are not only from Russia, but are also from the former USSR republics and even are the Vietnamese migrant returnees who migrated to the former USSR and Russia. Moreover, there exist many different types of Russian tourists beside the vast majority of mass tourists, such as those who stay for long-term during the whole winter months to escape from the severe cold of Russia, those who come to Nha Trang for holiday but find jobs and settle down, those who take Nha Trang as a waypoint of their journeys of career development, and so on. Based upon the field observations and interviews, along with the investigations of secondary sources, this paper tried to explore the social and political contexts of the Russian-speaking tourism in Nha Trang and the nature of human mobilities observed as the interaction of tourism and migration.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 6

6.1 Migrant workers under the development of Cambodia's Special Economic Zones

Sokchar Mom and Tep Mealea

This presentation will examine how Cambodia's newly developed Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are affecting internal labour migration dynamics, with a particular focus on women migrant workers in the garment industry. It also seeks to answer the question of how SEZs are contributing to technology transfer and whether they are reducing levels of outbound job-driven migration. In Cambodia, SEZs are developed to attract foreign investment by providing tariff exemptions, relaxed regulations, and access to a 'cheap' labour force. Additionally, SEZs are designed to encourage technology transfer, create job opportunities, and promote economic integration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. While 21 SEZs are being developed across the country, this presentation focuses on two: the Phnom Penh SEZ in central Cambodia and Manhattan SEZ in Bavet, Svay Rieng Province, along the Cambodia-Vietnam border. From May to October 2017 and June to July 2018, Legal Support for Children and Women, a civil society organization and member of the Mekong Migration Network, conducted surveys with 200 internal migrant garment factory workers employed in the Phnom Penh SEZ and 100 workers in Bavet's Manhattan SEZ. The study found that although some factories provide greater benefits and higher wages compared to factories outside of the zones, workers reported facing greater restrictions on collective action, including facing barriers to forming and joining independent unions and engaging in collective bargaining, thus violating their labour rights. The study also found that very few workers received skills training hindering their ability to move up in the industry.

6.2 Migrant workers in Mae Sot under the development of the Tak Special Economic Zone

Brahm Press

Mae Sot, a district in northern Thailand and an active border crossing with Myanmar, has recently been declared a Special Economic Zone (SEZ). This designation is meant to provide economic incentives for investors to open factories in a location that promises a steady stream of migrant labour. MAP Foundation, as a member of the Mekong Migration Network, conducted research in Mae Sot, Tak Province, to get a snapshot of the working conditions of migrants in this area in order to compare these conditions to national labour standards. The objective of the research was to assess the impact the SEZ designation has on migrants' rights and working conditions. Two surveys were carried out in 2015 and 2017, reaching over 600 migrant workers (65 percent women), most of whom worked in garment factories. Interviews were also conducted with key stakeholders. The research found that the SEZ status has not improved migrants' labour rights or working conditions. The fact that this area is located along the border puts migrants at a disadvantage. Various policies which govern migration, employment, and the Special Economic Zone conflict, further undermining migrants' rights by making migrants' status more temporary and insecure. As a result, migrants, especially women working in garment factories, receive wages well below the established minimum wage, work numerous hours of overtime without proper payment, and do not have proper rest days. The conflicting policies which make migrants more temporary, also strip them of the ability to access full labour benefits.

6.3 Fortified Spaces of Struggle: A Case Study of Labour in a Myanmar Special Economic Zone

Carli Melo

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have emerged as foreign investment-capturing instruments and a prominent strategy in the pursuit of regional economic integration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. In Myanmar, previous and current governments have justified the rapid development of SEZs by adopting rhetoric around the desire to ‘catch up’ to the rest of the region economically and generate employment opportunities, in part, in an effort to incentivize the return of migrant workers from neighbouring countries. Guided by the question of whether the jobs being created within these spaces are promoting decent work, the Mekong Migration Network and Asian Institute of Technology are conducting research on women garment factory workers’ access to labour rights within the confines of Myanmar’s Thilawa SEZ. The study finds that although some garment factories provide greater benefits, including transportation and food allowances, and less hours of overtime work relative to their non-SEZ-based counterparts, issues of labour exploitation persist. Workers reported experiencing verbal abuse from their employers; having no worker representation or authentic representation on Workplace Coordinating Committees; facing restrictions on forming unions; and having severe time limitations imposed on their lunch and toilet breaks. Although national and international labour laws officially apply to the SEZ, they are not being implemented and enforced effectively. The lack of transparency and accountability in the zone’s administration begs the question of whether these controlled environments are devised to support a ‘race-to-the-bottom’ approach whereby the state suppresses labour rights while deregulating trade practices in order to capture mobile investment for private gain.

6.4 Job trajectory and childcare arrangements: Garment migrant workers in Special Economic Zones in the Mekong

Kyoko Kusakabe

In the countries in Mekong region, there are more and more Special Economic Zones (SEZs) established in order to attract investments. These SEZs are constructed in places where land is available, but not necessarily labor. That is, SEZs are constructed on the premise that they will recruit migrant workers both from inside country and cross-border. Many of these factories in SEZs are labor-intensive, including garment factories. Many scholars have pointed out how garment factory workers are defined as “unskilled” and paid low wage (Elson and Pearson 1981) and how they are treated as disposable workers (Wright 2006). Garment factory workers not only face challenges at workplace but are often left to manage their care responsibilities – be it children, parents or relatives (Kusakabe and Pearson 2014), and such care responsibility constraints can affect their job choices, further aggravating their precarious status. This paper explores the job trajectory of migrant workers in garment factories together with their childcare arrangements that they could avail of, and analyzes how availability of childcare and other care arrangement support can shape their job choices. The struggle to balance between work and childcare is of special challenge for migrants since they need to make major decision on where to have their children cared for. The study is based on garment factory workers’ study in Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand. Many of the SEZ refers to holistic services, from work to health and childcare, but such services are rarely provided. At the same time, SEZ are an isolated space, and that might make it more difficult for migrants to access local support network. The findings from the paper aims to recommend SEZ governance on the need to take into consideration the childcare and other care needs of migrant workers.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 7

7.1 Gender, Women, Men, and Migration amidst the Unrest: Evidence from a Longitudinal Study in the Three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand

Aree Jampaklay, Kathleen Ford, and Aphichat Chamratrithirong

Labor migration of Muslims from the three southernmost provinces of Thailand to Malaysia has a long history, though past research suggests that migration has intensified in the past 10 years along with the increased unrest. While there is some evidence that migration may be accelerated by the conflict in this setting, less is known about the differential impact on women and men. This paper is an attempt to understand how migration among women and men in the three southernmost provinces is interrelated with gender amidst the ongoing unrest. We use both quantitative and qualitative data from the two-wave data set of a household probability survey conducted in 2014 and 2016. The survey interviewed about 1,000 households in 2014 (Wave 1) and was able to follow around 94% of the same households two years later. In addition to the quantitative surveys, 10 focus groups of migrant and non-migrant households and 10 in-depth interviews with current migrants were conducted at each wave. Data on violent events will be derived from the Deep South Watch, an independent organization who records the events in the three southernmost provinces. We will also incorporate data on perception on the effect of the unrest into our analysis. The analyses will focus on how the unrest affects the migration of men and women to domestic and international destinations as well as the gender specific effects of modifying factors such as education, marital status, presence of children and grandparents in the household, religiosity and social networks.

7.2 Environmental Migration in the World

*Artem S. Lukyanets**

Throughout the human history, migration and the environment are interconnected. The current stage of development is not an exception. However, if previously the changes in the environment were caused by natural causes, nowadays anthropogenic causes are coming to the force, it is caused by human activity. Climate change is the most acute in the modern world. But for a long time, the relationship between the environmental change and the scale of migration has been neglected. It is expected that the scale of migration flows will be increased as a result of accelerated climate change. Climate change affects the migration in three different ways.

Firstly, due to the climate change, sea level raises, which leads to a reduction of the territory in which permanent residents are people who will be forced to leave their homes forever. The greatest threat is in Southeast Asia countries, mainly island countries, or having a large coastline. Secondly, climate change, and in particular global warming leads to an increase of the deserts areas and reduction of fertile land suitable for agriculture. The most acute problem is traced in Africa, Central Asia and in some Latin American countries. Thirdly, climate change also leads to an increase in extreme weather events, such as tsunamis, hurricanes, storms. This in turn also makes people be forced climate migrants, and it increases the flow of migration. According to scientists, the twenty-first century may again be a period of mass migration due to environmental changes as a result of global climate change.

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7.3 Demographic and Natural Climatic Factors of the Siberian and Far Eastern Transport System Development in the Context of Strengthening of the Russian Federation Territory Coherence

*Ter-Akopov A. Aleksandr**

The present period of the transport systems development in Russia has a crisis nature, both due to erroneous decisions in the field of spatial development allowed by Soviet authorities, and in connection with the socio-economic upheavals of the 1990s. The main problems are connected with a deep contradiction between the location of productive forces in the territory of the Russian Federation and the extremely low level of transport communication and transport infrastructure in a significant number of regions of the country. This problem is a big issue for strategically important and resource-intensive territories of Siberia and the Far East, where a significant part of the population is settled in poorly-fit natural and climatic zones.

At the same time, studies have shown that the demographic and migration situation in some Russian regions is somewhat dependent on a density of the railway network. The higher the density of railways is, the more attractive these regions look for migration process. And, on the contrary, in the regions with low density of railways there is a stable trend of migration outflow of the population. For effective spatial development of the territories of Siberia and the Far East, it is necessary to form a network of modern multimodal transport hubs and international transport corridors which take into account natural, climatic and demographic aspects of the development of the eastern territories of Russia.

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7.4 Features of Population Emigration from the Border Regions of the Russian Far East.

*Roman V. Manshin**

The Far East, as the border region of Russia, throughout its history, was an important outpost of the country. Therefore, in different historical periods, to strengthen this border region, the government pursued a purposeful policy of its settlement.

Such a policy remains relevant in the long term. In this important region of the country for many years, there has been a decline in the population. At the time, as the whole country there is a certain increase in population. The complexity of the demographic situation lies not so much in the narrowed reproduction of the population as in the large-scale migration outflow of the indigenous population. The actuality of these problems is confirmed by the adopted concept of the demographic policy of the Far East until 2025. One of the tasks, in this document, is to reduce the migration outflow with an exit to a positive migration growth by 2020. In this case, only for 1991-2016. The population of the Far Eastern Federal District annually decreased by 117 thousand people, including 7 thousand - due to natural decline, and 110 thousand - due to migration loss. However, the entire migration loss is accounted for by migration within the country, and emigration from the regions of the Far East in domestic statistics is almost not reflected. The problem is that emigration from the border regions of the Far East of Russia having temporary forms, grows into a permanent and therefore "invisible" for us. Basically, this is the emigration of Russian pensioners to China. Therefore, in order to obtain complete information, it is necessary to compare the data of the country of departure of migrants and the country of entry that characterize the same migration flow.

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ABSTRACT: SESSION 8

8.1 Southeast Asian Migrant Workers and the Question of Unequal Citizenship: The Logistics of the Apparatus of Neoliberal Slavery

Joyce C.H. Liu

This paper takes the image of a sardine can, stuffed with lined-up troops of grey and drooping human forms, printed on the cover of the Indonesian weekly news magazine *Tempo* on January 9, 2017, as a trope that figuratively and metonymically addresses the forms of life of the neoliberal slavery system that can be observed in the conditions of the migrant laborers in Taiwan and elsewhere, not only on the fishing boats at sea, but also in port cities, construction sites, forest areas, and even in domestic space in our neighborhood communities. This paper argues that the forms of life of neoliberal slavery of our time are configured not only by the techniques of bio-politics as suggested by Foucault and Agamben, as well as the apparatus of logistics analyzed by Mezzadra and Neilson, but emphatically reinforced by the internal border politics of the host societies and the collective mentality of civic exclusion, a new form of racism, that is deeply associated with the historic-political conditions in East and Southeast Asia, with its long histories of maritime commerce before, through and after the colonial period, and transformed into our age of neoliberalism. This paper will focus on the question the notion of "citizenship" and the paradox of legal governmentality and politics of civic exclusion practiced in contemporary societies.

8.2 Precarity and Debt: Thai Migrant Workers in South Korea

Sudarat Musikawong and Reena Tadee

Precarity is a form of conditioning from which both socio-economic structures of household debt and working conditions in the 3D's are normalized to extract the highest amount of profit at the expense of workers well-being. Since the late 1990s in South Korea, migrant workers have faced various forms of exploitation working in large and SME companies in manufacturing, agriculture, shipbuilding, construction, large mass transit construction, and personal massage and entertainment/sexual services contributing to the country's economic development. Workers to Korea from Thailand represent the third flow of Thai migrant workers abroad since the late 1970s, but one of third largest numbers of undocumented migrants in South Korea due to 1) the stringent conditions of remaining employed with the one registered employer, 2) the desire for worker mobility in choosing their employer, and 3) the tourist visa upon arrival program. Thai worker cases are particularly important cases to study with regard to both legal status and ethnic gender concerns across job sectors. Examining such Thai migrant precarity may prove valuable as migrant worker precarity becomes an important part in analyzing the weakening of domestic labor power. The paper focuses on the conditions of precarity in Thailand and South Korea that have restructured and pushed/necessitated the export/import of migrant workers, asking how do the workers experience precarious economic structural conditions in one's home economy--- debt, struggling with wage stagnation, household underemployment, inflation and increase cost of living.

Keywords: precarity, Thai migrant workers, South Korea, debt

8.3 A study of Thai 'Illegal workers' in South Korea

Don Tajaroensuk

This 2018 study details the multifaceted factors that shape and construct the 'illegality' of migrants. Through the case study of international migration from Thailand to Korea, the study examines the key - state policy, institutional and social - factors that have constructed and sustained the illegal migration of Thai workers in the Korean context. The empirical research underlines that illegal migration is neither random nor self-generating, but is constructed and sustained by the complexity of individual actions, institutional structures and migrant networks. In particular, the study highlights that various migrant institutions, which are increasingly operated on social media transcending time-space, are one of the crucial factors that facilitate rural people in Thailand to illegal migration in Korea. Considering the social construction of illegality, illegal migration is not subject to mere legal or human rights issues, is a profoundly political question. The study argues that one should avoid either oversimplified view of undocumented migrants as 'victims' of exploitation or 'delinquents or criminals' breaking the law. Illegality is essentially the product of both the legal-institution framework and the dominant power in society.

8.4 Working conditions in Thailand's Agricultural Border Zones

Sudarat Musikawong, Aree Jampaklay, Nara Khamkhom, Adisorn Kerdmongkol, Leonard Buckles, Reena Tadee, and Khachasin Suwicha

Agricultural work in Thai export crops like corn, palm oil, and rubber have become that of migrant workers from neighboring countries. **How do migration zones restructure agricultural economic border geographies?** How does the idea of spatial work permits force a rethinking of migration zones? Geographic expansion of where agricultural migrant workers are have contributed to lower-cost production despite declining agricultural crop prices, and in the face of rising (albeit inadequate) minimum wages for Thai workers. While the Lao-Thai border has previously constituted illicit cross-border labor supply chains often viewed as a permissible part of kinship economies, workers from Burma and Cambodia are comparatively more regulated, spatially fixed, with variation in documented border crossings. The paper draws from a larger study conducted by a research team in four Provinces.

ABSTRACT: SESSION 9

Film "Still, We are Migrant Workers!"

Manie (Jong-Man Choi)

October 26th, 2003, Korea. On the day, Bidduth was violently taken to the police station while he was claiming his rights as migrant worker on the street. My camera followed Bidduth for two years, but that was the last scene of him. After the violent arrest of Bidduth, an undocumented workers' sit-out started at Myeongdong Cathedral. Samar stood at the forefront of the sit-out, and as a consequence, he was targeted, arrested and deported with his one month-long hunger strike to no avail. Syed, who stayed put till the end, was apprehended by the police, then deported, soon after the disbanding ceremony. Seven years passed. In 2011, I visited them and started to observe and record their activities for 6 years. I was wondering, and wanted to capture with my camera, what they have made out of the memories of their migrant labor; Syed has become a media critic who delves into the issues of globalization and labor. Bidduth and Samar were making social alternatives and activities. Bidduth's BPS, an NGO, and Samar's Ekata Cooperative are directed towards "a sustainable, self-reliant growth in less developed countries". I was motivated by Bidduth, and came to take a job at "People of Earth's station", an organization that supports migrant workers, though I am not a migrant worker myself. • It is in the film as in my diary, where the same narrative trajectory would describe my 15 year-long observations of Bidduth, Syed and Samar. If you read through the diary, you will see the progress of migrant labor in Asia, especially in Korea, Bangladesh and Nepal, and the history of the social movements reacting to it. It will be the story structure of this documentary. I partook in the social labor movements for migrant workers in Korea that foreign workers couldn't possibly do. And I have brought up the issues associated with labor and society. I influenced the potential character arcs, and vice versa, and therefore was able to approach to the crux of the issue.



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Aphichat Chamrathirong is a Emeritus Professor and Senior Advisor at Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University. He received a Ph.D. degree in Sociology (Demography) from Brown University in 1976 and started working at IPSR since then. During 1998-2003, he worked at United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific as Adviser on Population Census and Survey Data Analysis, under UNFPA Country Technical Services Team (CST) for East and South-East Asia, ESCAP Bangkok. He was President of Thailand's Population Association during 1991-1994, and Treasurer and Council Member of Asian Population Association during 2008-2010. In 2012 he was awarded as National Distinguished Researcher (Sociology) from the National Research Council of Thailand. He was a founder of Mahidol Migration Center (MMC) and served as its Director during 2010 – 2018. He published more than 90 articles in the fields of population, migration, adolescent reproductive health, family, HIV/AIDS program prevention and related health and social researches.

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Kirill M. Barsky is the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation in the Kingdom of Thailand. He graduated with honours from Moscow State University of International Relations in 1989 and on diplomatic service since 1989. Kirill M. Barsky holds various positions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Embassy of the USSR/Russia in China, Permanent Mission of Russia to the United Nations in New York. In August 2014 he was appointed the Permanent Representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) in Bangkok. He has first class diplomatic rank of Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He received Ph.D. degree in history and is an Author of numerous articles on China's history, culture, domestic and foreign policy, security in the Asia-Pacific region, history of Russian diplomacy as well as several books of poetry and short stories.

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Jerrold Huguet earned an M.A. in demography at the University of Pennsylvania. He began his professional career in the International Statistical Programs Section of the United States Census Bureau. He then joined the Population Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok, where he became the Chief of the Population and Development Section. Jerrold now works as an independent consultant. He was editor of the Thailand Migration Report 2014, published by IOM, and contributed several chapters to the Asia-Pacific Migration Report 2015, published by ESCAP. He is an International Advisor to the Mahidol Migration Center.

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Guy Abel is a Professor at the Asian Demographic Research Institute based at Shanghai University and research scholar in the IIASA World Population Program near Vienna, Austria. He received China's National 1000 Expert Award for Young Professionals (国家“千人计划”青年项目) in 2017 and Shanghai's 1000 Foreign Expert Award (上海“千人外国专家”计划) in 2015. His research focuses on techniques for estimating migration patterns and applying statistical methods to better forecast components of population change.

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Dang Nguyen Anh is Professor and Vice-President of the Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS). He holds a PhD degree in sociology from Brown University. Over the last ten years, he has linked and extended professional networks to other countries in Southeast Asia and the Mekong sub-region. Prof. Anh participates and coordinates a range of research activities dealing with social development, human migration and labor mobility. He is also a guest lecture at the National University of Hanoi, the National Economic University, University of Jakarta, Tsinghua University, Kyoto University. His list of publications embraces numerous monographs, including several journal articles and academic papers. His work has appeared in *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, *Population Research and Policy Review*, *International Migration Review*, *Asia-Pacific Population Journal*, *International Journal for Family Planning*, *World Development*.

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Assistant Professor Dr. Sakkarin Niyomsilpa graduated from the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University with First Class Honours. He has completed his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Strategic Studies and International Relations, both at the Australian National University. He had served as a diplomat at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before joining private think tanks and the academia. He is currently lecturer at the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, and associate researcher at Mahidol Migration Center (MMC). His areas of expertise include ASEAN studies, Asian migration policies, transnational organized crime, and cross-border issues in Southeast Asia. His current research projects involve Thailand's foreign talent policy, multicultural society, and temporary migration. His recent publications include:

"Transnational Migration Between Thailand and Europe: Migrants' Experiences and Perceptions", in *Characteristics of Temporary Migration in European-Asian Transnational Social Spaces* (2018), edited by Pitkänen, P., Korpela, M., Aksakal, M., Schmidt, K., New York: Springer; and "A Comparative View of Skill Migration in Thailand and ASEAN Countries", in *Sociology of Cross-Border Lifestyle* (2016, in Thai), edited by Pataya Ruankaew and others, Chulalongkorn University Press; He is also a co-author of "Asian Countries' Policies on Temporary Migration" (2014), Working Papers from the Eura-Net Project, edited By Pirkko Pitkänen And Sergio Carrera, University of Tampere.

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Rosalia (Lia) Sciortino Sumaryono, earned her cultural anthropologist and development sociologist doctorate degree at the Vrije University, Amsterdam with honors. Currently, she is Associate Professor at the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Visiting Professor at the Master in International Development Studies (MAIDS), Chulalongkorn University, and Founder and Director of SEA Junction (www.seajunction.org). Formerly, she served as regional director for IDRC in Singapore (2010-2014) and for the Rockefeller Foundation establishing during her tenure the Foundations Southeast Asia Office in Bangkok (2000-2007); as Senior Adviser for AusAID in Indonesia (2009-2010), and as program officer in the Ford Foundation's offices for the Indonesia and the Philippines (1993 to 2000). In 2017, she received a medal from the Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences for contribution to social sciences in Vietnam.

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Doo-Sub Kim is Distinguished University Professor and Director of the Center for SSK Multicultural Research (CSMR) at Hanyang University. He also serves as President of the Asian Population Association. He has published 43 books/monographs and 150 journal articles and book chapters. His latest publication includes *Foreign Residents in Korea 2017* (2018), *International Marriage of Koreans and Adaptation of Foreign Spouses* (2015), *Diversity of Foreign Spouses and Stability of International Marriages* (2013), *Cross-Border Marriage: Global Trends and Diversity* (2012), and *The 'IMF Economic Crisis' and Changes in Korean Fertility* (2007). In recognition of his active consultation to the Korean government as well as academic contributions, he was awarded the Order of Service Merit (2004) and the Order of Civil Merit (2018) from the President of Korea.

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Head of the Department of Demographic and Migration Policy of the MGIMO University of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, and the Director of the Institute for Socio-Political Research of the RAS, Corresponding member of the RAS since 2011. The leading Russian specialists in the field of migration and migration policy, the author and co-author of more than 600 scientific papers, 25 of them are monographs. Mr. Ryazantsev - Member of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation, Interdepartmental Working Group of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation on the development of the Concept of Demographic Policy, etc. He is the owner of grants of Russian scientific foundations - Russian Scientific Found, Russian Found Basic Research, Russian Humanitarian Scientific Fond, and Found of the President of the Russian Federation. He is repeatedly invited as a national expert for Russian agencies and international organizations - ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, ESCAP, and the Council of the Baltic Sea countries.

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Born in South Korea and came to Japan in 1994. In 2005, She received her Ph.D. in International Cultural Studies from Tohoku University. She specializes in Cultural Anthropology. She has been conducting research on Asian "marriage migrant women" from the perspective of gender norm and local communities. As her main work, there is "Strategic invisibilization, hypervisibility and empowerment among marriage-migrant women in rural Japan", *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, (Shinya Uekusa & Sunhee Lee) 2018; "Living as 'Foreign Brides': Reproductive Labor and International Arranged Marriage", *Migration Policy Review 2015 Vol.7*. Japan.

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Kaoru Aoyama, Ph.D. (2005, University of Essex), is a theoretically informed empirical sociologist. She currently focuses on gendered work in migration including care work and sex work and on trafficking, transformation of the intimate sphere and participatory action research. Her publications include 'Researchers, Gatekeepers and Participatory Action Research in Japan's Sex Industry', forthcoming, in Dewey, Crowhurst and Izugbara eds., *International Handbook of Sex Industry Research*, Routledge, 'The Sex Industry in Japan: the Invisible Danger of Public Morals', 2015, in Mackie and McLelland eds., *The Routledge Handbook of Sexuality Studies in East Asia*, Routledge, *Asian Women and Intimate Work*, 2014, ed. with Ochiai, Brill (CHOICE Award 2014 Outstanding Academic Title), and *Thai Migrant Sex Workers: From Modernisation to Globalisation*, 2009, Palgrave/Macmillan.

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Books:

Sociology of Child Abuse (1996 in Japanese)

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Articles:

Ueno Kayoko, 2017. "Development of Social Constructionism in Social Work Studies", *Japanese Sociological Review*, 68(1): 70-86

Ueno Kayoko 2015. "Life Strategies among Retired Japanese Residents in Chiang Mai", *Journal of Welfare Sociology*, 12:57-77.

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2010 "Identity Management among Indonesian and Filipina Migrant Domestic Workers in Singapore", *International Journal of Japanese Sociology*, 19: 82-97.

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Chantanee Charoensri is lecturer in Sociology at Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand since 2001. Her research interests include mobilities, migration, sociology of work and sociological theory. She has recently finished a research project on “highly skilled migration in Thailand” and is currently conducting a research on “ethnic entrepreneurs and Thai marriage migration” and “Mobility and Bangkok city”. Her publications include Postmodernism and Sociology, Science-Non-science: Social Science inside out (editor), The Foucault Critical Reader (editor) and “Thai Daughters, English Wives: A Critical Ethnography of Transnational Lives” (in Contemporary Socio-Cultural and Political Perspectives in Thailand). She currently serves as the director of Center for Contemporary Social and Cultural Studies (CCSCS).

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Sirijit Sunanta is assistant professor in anthropology and chair of the PhD Program in Multicultural Studies at the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University, Thailand. She received her PhD in Women's and Gender Studies from the University of British Columbia, Canada in 2009. Her research interests include gender and migration, globalization and food cultures, and the politics of diversity in Thailand. Sirijit's current research projects focus on the globalization of care, intimate and bodily labour in the Thai health and well-being industry, and the transnational Phu-Tai ethnic identity revival movement in Thailand and its neighboring countries.

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Malee Sunpuwan has been involved in migration and health research for more than 10 years. She has a bachelor degree in nursing, master degree in population and social research and doctoral degree in demography. She served as a professional nurse and worked with local and international NGOs where works involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and migrants' health. Currently she holds the position of Assistant Professor at the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. Her research interests include migration and health. The recent research includes a study on Thai public opinions toward Myanmar refugees and displaced persons, appropriate health system for migrants and the collaboration research project on International Marriage and Labour Migration in the Asia-Pacific Region.

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Paul Statham is Professor of Migration and Director of the Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR) at the University of Sussex, UK. He is Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS) currently ranked no1 in "Ethnic Studies" impact factor. Paul convenes the Masters MA Migration Studies and the Doctoral Programme in Migration at Sussex. In 2015, he established the Sussex-Mahidol Migration Partnership with colleagues at the IPSR, Mahidol (SMMP - www.sussexmahidolmigration.co.uk) to build a capacity in migration research between Europe and SE Asia. A number of collaborative research projects are ongoing, including on Thai-Westerner partnerships, the lived experiences of Thai women in the UK, and "selling Thai-ness" to Westerners.

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Pattaporn Chuenglertsiri is a doctoral researcher in Migration Studies at University of Sussex and a recipient of 2016 Chancellor's International Research Scholarship. Her proposed doctoral research title is "Transnationalism, Family life, and Wellbeing: Opportunities and Challenges Facing Thai-British Families in the UK". The project focuses on transnational lived experiences of Thai-British couples in the UK.

Pattraporn has educational background in international relations (BA, Chulalongkorn University) and gender studies (MSc, Lund University). She is currently taking study leave from Institute of Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, Thailand. While at IPSR, she took part in a research project called, "Transnational Migration in Transition: transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People (EURA-NET)" which was funded by The European Commission.

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5.5 Kenichi OHASHI

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Professor of sociology, anthropology and transnational studies at Department of Culture and Tourism Studies, Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan. He focuses research on urban sociology/urban anthropology, sociology of tourism/anthropology of tourism, transnational studies. His research interests is in construction of space and culture in urban societies/in transnational communities, cultural politics in tourism phenomena. His current research projects in progress are urban anthropological studies on mobilities in Vietnam, "Socialist mobilities" and its cultural impacts, and Russian-speaking tourism economy in Asia. He published number of books and articles such as Mobilities and Migrants (2018), Mobilizing Migrant Societies (2016), Sociology of Tourism (2012), Studies on Tourism Culture (2007), Moving Asia (2007), Studies on Asian Urban Culture(2003) and Urban World/Community/Ethnicity (2003).

6.1 Tep mealea

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I joined LSCW in 2016 right after I graduated from University majoring in Law. Recently, I work as project's assistant of Migra-Action project at Legal Support for Children and Women, and also work as research assistant with director of LSCW for MMN and AIT. Cambodia's newly developed Special Economic Zones(SEZs) are affecting internal labour migration dynamics, with a particular focus on women migrant workers in the garment industry. And we will examine find some solutions for garment worker get better factory in Cambodia. After, I started my journey with MMN and AIT, I strongly committed improve conflict resolution the issue for migrant worker especially their working condition.

6.2 Brahm Press

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Brahm Press has been working and living in Thailand for the past 20 years. He completed his graduate degree in Public Administration at the University of Washington in Seattle in 1998. During his time in Thailand, which included working for Raks Thai Foundation, Brahm has written numerous research reports about migrant workers' health and labour rights. Since 2014, he has been the Executive Director of MAP Foundation, a migrant rights organization based in Chiang Mai and Mae Sot. Over the years, Brahm has been an active member of the Mekong Migration Network with his various host organizations, and is currently a member of the Steering Committee.

6.3 Carli Melo

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Carli Melo is a Project Coordinator with the Mekong Migration Network (MMN) based in Chiang Mai, Thailand. In this role, she conducts research on labour migration issues, provides support in drafting research reports, assists with capacity building activities, and manages activities for the IDRC-funded project "Jobs at the border: Promoting gender-sensitive policies for special economic zones in the Mekong region," which is being jointly implemented by the Asian Institute of Technology and MMN. Prior to this role, Carli worked more broadly on issues of local governance and community development with civil society organizations in Myanmar, South Africa, and Kenya. Carli holds a Master's degree in Planning from the University of Toronto and a Bachelor's degree in International Development Studies from McGill University.

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Dr. Kyoko Kusakabe is a professor of Gender and Development Studies, Department of Development and Sustainability, School of Environment, Resources and Development, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). Her area of focus is in gender and labor migration and women's work in the informal economy. Prior to joining academics, she worked in NGOs. She works with government, NGOs and international organizations on integrating gender into programs and policies. The panel that she is organizing is an IDRC funded project "Jobs at the border: Promoting gender-sensitive policies for special economic zones in the Mekong region", a collaborative project between AIT and Mekong Migration Network (MMN).

7) Marc Voelker (*Chair and Lead Rapporteur*)

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Marc Voelker is an Assistant Professor at the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) at Mahidol University. His research investigates conditions for sustainable and inclusive development in Thailand, Southeast Asia and beyond. Before coming to IPSR, he was a research fellow at the Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), Germany. Marc holds a PhD Degree in Economics from Leibniz University Hannover, Germany, where he worked for several years at the Institute of Development and Agricultural Economics. His teaching at IPSR focusses on empirical research methods for social sciences as well as development and environment economics.

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Aree Jampaklay has been an associate professor of the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University since 2009. She earned a PhD in Sociology from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2003. She has extensive experiences in research activities in rural and urban communities in Thailand. She played an important role in several longitudinal studies, e.g. the Nang Rong survey, KDSS in Kanchanaburi, ITC-SEA Thailand, and SMILE project. Her research has focused on migration process and migration effects on households of origin, family formation, and longitudinal studies. Her recent researches emphasize impacts of parental migration (internal and international) on children's well-being and on Muslim migration and the unrest in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand (M&M).

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Associate Professor of the Department of Demographic and Migration Policy of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO University) of the Ministry Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and a leading researcher at the Center of Social Demography of the Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS). His research interests include migration and migration policies, as well as environmental aspects of socio-economic and demographic processes in Russia and foreign countries. He is the author of more than 60 scientific publications, the head and the participant

of numerous research projects supported by the Council for Grants of the President of the Russian Federation, the Russian Science Foundation, the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, etc. In 2006, Artem Lukyanets graduated from Stavropol State University specializing in world economy. In 2009, he received Ph.D. in Economics of Population and Demography from ISPR RAS and became a laureate of the Award for the support of talented youth, established by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation. In 2010, he was awarded the Medal for merits in the conduct of the All-Russia Population Census in 2010, a departmental badge of the Federal Service for State Statistics of the Russian Federation.

7.3 Aleksandr A. Ter-Akopov

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Researcher at the Center of Social Demography of the Institute of Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ISPR RAS). His research interests include International labour migration and migration policies, Demographic security, International multilevel integration and its influence on the formation of labour markets, The effects of the migration of highly qualified specialists, Socio-economic consequences of labor migration (remittances, Diaspora), Factors of the transport system development, etc. He is the author of more than 45 scientific publications, the head and the participant of numerous research projects supported by the Russian Science Foundation, the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, etc. In 2013, Aleksandr Ter-Akopov graduated from the North-Caucasian Federal University specializing in the World Economy. In 2016, he received Ph.D. in World Economy from ISPR RAS and Peoples' Friendship University of Russia. In 2012-2013 he received the scholarship of Russian Federation Government. In 2013 he received Award «Person of the year» in the nomination «The scientific work» issued by the Ministry of Education and Science of Russian Federation.

7.4 Roman V. Manshin

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Candidate of Economic sciences (Demography), Docent, a leading researcher at the Center of Social Demography of the Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Docent of the Department of Demographic and Migration Policy of MGIMO (University) of the Ministry Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Sphere of scientific interests is social and economic and demographic aspects of migratory processes in Russia and foreign countries. The author and co-author more than 100 scientific publications, including monographs "Modern Viet-Nam" (2015), "New model of labour market of Russia: Role of external factors" (2014), "The atlas of demographic development of Russia" (2009), "Demographic prospects of Russia" (2008). The head and the participant of the research projects which are carried out for the Russian scientific founds (RFBR, RFH, Found of President RF) and the international organizations (ILO, UNFPA, World Bank).

8) Suchada Thaweessit (Chair)

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Dr. SuchadaThaweessit is a chair of Ph.D. program in Population and Social Research at IPSR. She earned her doctoral degree and MA degree in socio-cultural anthropology from the University of Washington, Seattle, USA. She also earned her MA in Population and Social Research from the Institute for Population and Social Research at Mahidol University. Her specialized areas of teaching include women and gender studies, medical anthropology, border studies, social sciences and reproductive health, and feminist research methodology. Her past and present research relate to HIV/AIDS, sexuality education, vulnerable youth and vulnerable families, rights of migrant workers, crossed-border marriage and crossed-border family.

8.1 Joyce C.H. Liu

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Joyce C.H. Liu is professor of Critical Theory, Comparative Literature, Visual Studies and Cultural Studies in the Institute of Social Research and Cultural Studies (SRCS), National Chiao Tung University (NCTU), Taiwan. She received her Ph.D. degree in comparative literature in 1984 from the University of Urbana-Champaign, USA. Since her return to Taiwan, she has taught and served respectively as the chair of the English Department and the Ph.D. program in Comparative Literature of Fu Jen Catholic University before she established SRCS at NCTU in 2002. She is currently the director of the International Center for Cultural Studies of NCTU and the University System of Taiwan. Her research covers the critique of East-Asian modernity, critical studies of inter-Asian societies, Chinese political thoughts in the 20th century, inter-art studies, Taiwan cultural studies, psychoanalysis and radical political thoughts, focusing on issues related to the questions of bio-politics, border politics, unequal citizenship, civic exclusion, and internal coloniality.

8.2 Sudarat Musikawong

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Sudarat Musikawong is associate professor of sociology at the Institute for Population and Social Research at Mahidol University in Thailand. As an ethnographer, Dr. Musikawong's work connects macro-socio-economic historical conditions, social political national circumstances, migration, and cultural production. Her publications include "On Thai Transnationalisms: Political and Economic Subjectivity," *Manusaya: Journal of Humanities* (2009), with Chanchanit Martorell, "The Importance of Ethnic Competency: Labor Trafficking, Thai Migrations, and the Thai Community Development Center," *Asian American Pacific Islander Nexus* (Spring 2012), "Transnational Farmworker," a short essay in *Figures of Southeast Asian Modernity* (University of Hawai'i Press, 2013), with attorney Panida Rzonca, "Debt Bondage Scales of Intensity" (2017) National Asian Pacific Bar Association: https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.napaba.org/resource/resmgr/2017_napaba_con/Call_for_Programs/CLEs/CLE_106.pdf. Currently she is working with her co-authors on an International Labour Organization research report on the working conditions of agricultural migrant workers in Thailand. Her next project, titled *Precarious Rights: trafficking in migrant workers lives* is a five-year project based on fieldwork comparing migrant workers strategies toward justice in the United States, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand.

8.3 Reena Tadee

E-mail: reena.tad@mahidol.edu, reena.tad@mahidol.ac.th

Reena Tadee Graduated with a Master degree in Asian Studies from Lund University in Sweden, I am interested in issues ranging from economic, politic, demography, environment, to other related social issues in the region. I am currently working as a researcher at Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) at Mahidol University in Thailand—where I have gained a lot of experiences through researches. My area of interest include labour and migration; and sexuality, gender, and reproductive health.

8.4 Don Tajaroensuk Biography

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Don is working within the field of human rights for last long 20 years. Don has been essentially working with PEF (People Empowerment Foundation) grassroots human rights organisation aiming to strengthen grassroots and vulnerable group regarding on human rights. Don has been also working with many migrants providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum seeker from Rohingya, Cambodian, Timor Leste, Indonesia, Myanmar, stateless and others.

Don graduated master degree NGOs study from Chonnam National University in South Korea sponsored by May18 Memorial Foundation. His research 'A Study of Thai 'Illegal Workers' in South Korea' underlined to understand a multi-faceted circumstance and environment as legal or non-legal factors that have consistently caused the presence of Thai migrant undocumented workers in South Korea.

8.5 Adisorn Keardmongkol

E-mail: adisorn.keadmongkol@gmail.com

Adisorn Keardmongkol earned his Bachelor of Arts in Community Development Studies from Chiangrai Rajabhat University and his Masters of Arts in Anthropology from the Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology at Thammasat University. In 2002-2004, he was former coordinator for NGO Coordinating Committee for Labour Issues in Thailand (NGO-CORD). Currently he serves as an integral part of the following organizations: Migrant Working Group (MWG) - SHIELD Thailand Program (2007-present), Action

Network for Migrants (2007-present), Burma Peace Group (2007-present), Stateless Watch Project, Thailand (2007-present), and Committee member for the Grassroots Human Rights Education And Development Foundation (2006-present). His publication projects include editorial credit for Prachachon.net and books From Yangon to Ratchburi and From Slave Labour to Illegal Labour. Currently his focus is on migrant labor policy, with projects including an International Labour Organization field research project with Sudarat Musikawong(IPSIR) on agricultural migrant workers in Thailand, as well as many other migrant rights research agendas.

9 Manie (Jong-Man Choi)

E-mail: maniebai@gmail.com

Manie (Jong-Man Choi) has been digging into migrant labor in Korea and working on the production of documentaries on it since 2002. • Manie has been lecturing on media production at "People of Earth's station", migrant workers' human rights advocacy since 2011.

Filmography

- 2003, Co-produced and co-directed a feature documentary "We are all migrant workers."
- the 7th Human Rights Film Festival
- 2004, Co-produced and co-directed a short documentary "Which is illegal?"
- the Second film contest in Independence Hall of Korea, Bronze Prize winning feature
- 2013 produced a short documentary "Labor article 63rd"
- KBS open channel, first prize in section of public access by Korea communication commission
- 2015 directed a short documentary "the records by unnamed migrant workers"
- Migrants film festival 2015, 2th Ansan labor & human rights film festival

MASTER OF CEREMONIES (MC)

1. Charnporn Holumyong

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Charnporn Holumyong is an assistant professor of Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. She obtained her doctorate in economics from the University of Utah, USA. She worked as a faculty and researcher in USA for many years which included University of Nevada, Las Vegas, University of Utah, and Salt Lake Community College. Her publication and research interests included labor economics, population economics, migration and health issues in Greater Mekong sub-region, and quality of life and happiness of ASEAN workers.

2. Sirinya Phulkderd

E-mail: sirinya.phu@mahidol.edu

Sirinya Phulkderd is a lecturer in Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. Sirinya completed her Ph.D at Deakin University Melbourne, and received her M.Phil. at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and her M.Sc. at University of Massachusetts. Her research interests lie in the area of food and nutrition policy, ranging from policy process, policy analysis to policy advocacy. She has collaborated actively with like-minded researchers both domestically and internationally. She has served as a member of Policy & Prevention Scientific & Technical Advisory Network (P&P STAN), World Obesity Federation and a country representative (on public and private-sector policy monitoring modules) of the International Network for Food and Obesity/NCDs Research, Monitoring and Action Support (INFORMAS) since 2014.

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