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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Local economic development in the light of potential legal circulator status during and after crises times from the angle of sustainability

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The circularity is a recurring pattern of spatial mobilities in consecutive time periods of human history starting repeat moves in ancient times through nomadism till present days (Petersen 1975; Manning, 2013). However, multiple residential movements from one home to another have become increasingly frequent during the epoch of globalisation. We launched into a fierce polemic against the narrow European conceptualisation on circular migration ahead. In this presentation we try to synthesize the characteristic differences between the recognition of circular migration as a system compared to an event (a type) in the most recent literature. From analytical and practical reasons, firstly, we argue for the conceptualization of system nature of multiple return migration, namely circular migration as a whole entity. Secondly, the last phase of any circular migration system can be recognised as a simple event of migratory process which could be typified as a part of the system. In other words, the individualised migrations by serial numbers could be classified by usual migration types. The last individual migration with serial number could be classified any migration types. But this is not valid for a whole circular migration system due to their potentially mixed motivational elements. Only the classification of last sequence of system has recent importance from practical purposes. For instance, the migrants' actual legal status would be an example in the receiving country.

In general, two sorts of human circulation systems exist: homogenous and heterogenous. The periodicity of individuals' moves differs from each other in the *heterogenous system*. This leads us to the complex systems of mobilities where from tourism via commuting to migration a lot of kinds of human spatial mobilities connect one another or happen/ work in parallel within an individual' s mobility history during his/her lifetime. The homogenous human circulation system consists of the one kind of moves made by the same persons with similar time rhythm from statistical angles within stages of individuals' life course. Based on the Hungarian and other research on *homogenous system* (Illés, Kincses 2012 2018; Illés 2015 2021; White 2013 2014; Weber, Saarela 2017 2019; Monti 2020), it seems to us that the practice of *life-long international circular migration* characterises few circulators. The emergence of circular migration is more frequent some life stages differentiated by age, previous migratory experience and next aspiration. We may hypothesise with high probability, that the same conclusion could be valid in homogenous circular system of tourists, commuters and temporary

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migrants. However, the heterogenous circular mobility system may function during whole individual life cycle due to one of the symptoms of human beings on move.

Migratory movements have become more fluid and dispersed nowadays with the increase of intensity rates in different societal strata (Górny 2017; Cohen 2018). Circular migration is only a fraction of territorial mobility systems. The closure of circular migration in temporary migration arena was a conceptual fault because its proponents overlooked permanent circular migration. The permanent migration had longer tempo than temporary one from the point of view of time order. The terms temporary and temporariness were blurred. (Skeldoorn 2012). Moreover, practical disadvantages have developed from the simplified concept of circular migration. The rigid temporary frame of circulation attracted the shortcomings of guest worker schemes as the representation of international temporary migration (Doomernik 2013). So, the proponents were caught in one's own trap. Scholars argued the antihumanitarian rotation system of labour based on temporary migration scheme (Standing 1984; Deshingkar 2008). In fact, circular and rotational systems are completely different from each other. The final unit of these two systems were the same: individual. However, the individuals are changed in the rotation cycle/system, but the same individual moves within circular cycle/system. In long-term, it is possible that a rotated individual may return to the receiving country, but she/he is treated as new immigrants before substitution with someone else, a human being, who must be exploited from the economic aim of productivity/efficiency. With the utilisation of rotation scheme new and newer workers could be employed and could be exploited without considering the interest of workers in order to maximize the employer's financial profit (Standing 2014). In order to avoid the shortcomings of guest worker and rotation systems a *new legal status* must be created and implemented at global, regional, national and local levels, namely *circulator*. It is worth noting that the creation of new personal categories is lagging behind the present of highly changing socio-spatial reality This is, why, we propose a new legal status of mobile people, circulator. What is interesting here as a wide spectrum of challenges may be foreseen. Circulator as a natural person and circulation as an event-system like process could be recognized within lots of spatial mobility forms and large variety of defining areas, as well. The legal formalisation is the task of representants of law, undoubtedly. However, it would be useful to cooperate with other social sciences far from mentioning in this article. It engages with the issue of multilevel governance of migration, one of the global migration research agendas underlined by Anna Triandafyllidou and Alexandra Richard-Guay (2019).