Environmental development goals and related problems are mentioned in the text. A brief description of the millennium development goals focused on environment; the problem of soil degradation (desertification) and desert expansion, with special attention paid to the Sahel region; the problem of deforestation, agriculture and export cash crop plantation in developing countries; the lack of drinking water in Sub-Saharan Africa and Central Asia; the problem of biodiversity loss, with laying out the main. Traditional renewables (including fuel wood, crop residues, and biomass left from industrial sources such as production of paper) form 10.5 per cent, but their consumption is not always considered as long-term sustainable. New developments in financial markets (e.g., derivatives) and the expansion of existing financial instruments (e.g., hedging) have greatly reduced the difference in stability between FDI and portfolio investment. Moreover, profit remittances may be as volatile as portfolio investment flows, especially during an economic crisis (South Centre, 1997). TNCs could also employ technologies forbidden in their home countries due to their damaging impact on health or the environment, and the numbers arriving in Italy remained relatively small. Nevertheless, the Berlusconi Government declared a state of emergency. Italy reached an agreement on temporary residence for Tunisians, sparking a public outcry amongst European leaders and
fears that Tunisians could move on to other European Union (EU) countries. Contrary to the Schengen Agreement on free movement in Europe, France even temporarily introduced symbolical controls on its border with Italy. People move to burgeoning cities, where employment opportunities are often inadequate and social conditions miserable. Violence, oppressive governments and denial of human rights can lead to forced migrations within states or across their borders.