

Question of Labor Migration

The International Labor Organization,

Reiterating that although countries have a sovereign right to determine conditions of entry and stay in their territories, they also have an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights of all individual under their jurisdiction, as profiled by the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and the Committee on Migrant Workers,

Guided by The International Organization of Migration's (IOM) definition of labor migration as 'the movement of people from one country to another for the purpose of employment',

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that 'promotes the safe and regular migration of people' and its importance to labor migration,

Recognizing the increased ability for free movement of labor migrants throughout politically and economically unified zones, specifically The European Union (EU),

Recalling the "Demography and Migration: An Outlook for the 21st Century" from the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) which suggests that decreasing birth rates are leading to a slowdown in the growth of the size of the working-age population, 1950-2050,

Taking into account an estimate by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which cites an increase a 70% growth in the number of migrants with a tertiary education in the decade of 2004-2014,

Reaffirming the establishment of the 2017 Global Media Competition on Labor Migration by the ILO which encourages quality reporting on labor migration to prevent negative outcomes, such as the exploitation and violation of human and labor rights,

Deeply disturbed by human and labor rights violations pertaining to labor migration,

Fully aware of General Assembly resolution 45/158 of December 18, 1990 which outlines and defines the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families,

Taking into consideration that, as of 2013, there were around 232 million international migrants, approximately 150 million of which were labor migrants,

Taking into account the research done by the Migration Observatory in Oxford, which found that less educated workers more impacted by the negative effects of migrant labor than their better educated native-born counterparts,

Recalling that a labor migrant is a migrant who has migrated with the distinct purpose of finding employment,

Further recalling that 'respecting the human rights, including labour rights, of all migrants' is one of the main objectives of the ILO's 'Fair Migration Agenda',

Emphasizing that the ILO considers labor migration to be beneficial in many respects and that human rights of labor migrants must be upheld and protected, due to their increased vulnerability to exploitation;

1. **Urges** the UN to promote in developing nations the creation of jobs at a local scale:

- a. Through the creation of the United Nations Small-Scale Enterprise Development Program (UNSSEDP) which will promote the creation of small sale enterprises (SSE) in developing nations by ways such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Creating awareness campaigns so as to encourage entrepreneurship,
 - ii. Sending trained staff to advise and teach local entrepreneurs about technological, managerial, financial, and marketing areas in order for them to successfully create and manage their business,
 - iii. Creating marketing campaigns, industrials fairs, and exhibitions so as to encourage the sale and consumption of SSE products,
 - iv. Investing in the increased access to telecommunication networks in LEDCs,
- b. By promoting and advertising the use of micro-credits which allow the creation of SSE through the help of the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP) which has the aim of fostering good donor practices in microcredit;

2. Encourages Member States and corporations to lower the cost of migrant remittance payments, by ways such as, but not limited to:

- a. Establishing secure mobile internet payment solutions that minimize remittance channels,
- b. Furthering the transparency of variable-based payment solutions,
- c. Additional improvements of data collection of high traffic corridors and analysis of results of such data, accordingly;

3. Emphasizes the importance of creating educational systems that focus on educating labor migrants in local languages and national policies by:

- a. Supporting and promoting local community efforts, by increasing the accessibility of already existing educational infrastructure through measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Moving towards digital information bases,
 - ii. Having dual language programs if the school district has a majority of immigrants of a single language,
 - iii. Hosting summits of major private and public business leaders,
 - iv. Creating government sponsored tutors for refugees who are unable to afford proper schooling,
- b. Encouraging collaboration between countries which are classified as having higher rates of labor immigration as determined internally by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to address the issue of providing the most suitable resources,
- c. Further encouraging refugees attend these schools, while they are entering the country;