

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',

Reaffirms 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 governments of countries of destination to work in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to ensure that the human rights of labor immigrants are implemented, and not discriminated, through:
 - a. Ending the cultural divide through making integration programs, that would include:
 - i. Giving them language skills and culture knowledge, which could help them be more productive in the long run,
 - ii. Training them and giving them skills in the fields that have shortage of labor so that they can find jobs faster,
 - b. Equaling between nationals and labor migrants in working conditions, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Giving them the same wages,
 - ii. Letting them work the same hours, and within the legal limit,
 - iii. Insuring their safety in workplaces, and accident insurance,
 - iv. Helping them have the jobs that suit their qualifications,
 - c. Enhancing public awareness of labor migrants' rights, through awareness-raising campaigns, conferences, and social media;
2. Calls for the creation of the LIV(Labor Immigrant Visa) a special visa given to labor immigrants at the receiving country's discretion that would present characteristics such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Being simpler to acquire for labor immigrants, being less expensive and time consuming,
 - b. Being digitized in a UN database,
 - c. Being valid for a period of five years after being issued, irrespective of the fact that the immigrant returns to their country of origin or not,
 - d. Being easily renewable at the embassy with a proof of contract;
3. Establishes a new United Nations committee under the name United Nations Initiative for the Treatment of Economic Emigrants, for the sole purpose of taking care of migrants by:
 - a. Strongly encouraging Member States to adopt government run programs that would:
 - i. Teach migrants the receiving nation's main language,
 - ii. Create informational technology workshops for the main purpose of teaching migrants informational communications technology skills,
 - b. Urging Member States to create a telephone interpreting service to:
 - i. Facilitate contact between migrants and interpreters,
 - ii. Enable access to government and community services,
 - iii. Set-up a specific phone-line service between migrants and every major town in their origin country,
 - c. Providing cultural orientation programs including, but not limited to, the opportunity to access information concerning travel to and life in receiving country before arrival,
 - d. Urging countries to launch education schemes in conjunction with UNESCO and for children between the ages of 10 and 16 which will:
 - i. Emphasize the benefits of labor migration,
 - ii. Debunk perceived downfalls of migration,
 - iii. Introduce the concept of multiculturalism and the many benefits which it brings.