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The General Assembly,

Recalling A/RES/71/237, which guarantees the rights and safety of all migrants,

Recognizing the efforts made by international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

Noting with deep concern that legislations adopted by some States can result in measures and practices that may restrict the fundamental freedoms of migrants, and *reaffirming* that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law,

Emphasizing that the resolution of immigration issues would significantly contribute to achieving a sustainable world for all, through immigrants' remittances and the introduction of advanced skills or knowledge for countries of origin, increased consumption for countries of transit, mobility of human resources, and compensation of labor force for countries of destination, *guided by* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Expressing its appreciation to the many positive potentials of international migration both domestically and internationally, predominantly in fields concerning remittances and the sharing of advanced technology, while at the same time, *concerned by* the current lack of maximization of the potentials mentioned above in certain regions around the world, and thus, *emphasizing* that in order to maximize the positive potentials of international migration, there is a need for prompt correspondence to issues such as brain drain from developing countries, food security for immigrants and insufficiency of border guards that some developing countries have due to lack of administrative capacity,

Taking into consideration that there is already a great burden on states which hold large populations of migrants,

Noting with deep concern the current situation of brain drain, where the highly skilled migrants, especially in the health, social and engineering sectors, settle outside the country and ineffectively use investments of countries of origin in education field, from the reality that many highly skilled migrants, especially international students, tend to hesitate to return to their own country because of low salaries and the lack of attractiveness of countries of origin, and in this regard, *emphasizing* the need to maintain an attractive environment of countries of origin that draws attention to especially immigrants of their own country,

Alarmed by the excessive aggravation of brain drain observed in many immigrant source countries, statistically especially in those less developed, as it leads to a severe loss of skilled human resources,

Noting that the hollowing out of medical care due to brain drain, is becoming a serious problem in developing countries,

Emphasizes that brain drain should be approached effectively through means such as circular migration and brain exchange, without limiting itself to the restriction of movement of emigrants,

Confirming nations which are the destination of migrants should also cooperate in various measures in controlling the flow of highly skilled workers,

Understanding the fact that if the country of origin provides adequate program for the purpose of training and cultivating human resources, the influence caused by brain drain can be diminished, therefore developing programs for fostering human resources is one of the solutions to deal with brain drain,

Recognizing the current situation in which irregular immigrants are flowing in great numbers among the many countries,

Referring to the negative impacts of irregular migration for States and immigrants themselves, and *disturbed* by the present condition that irregular migrants are facing, which is about facing life crisis and human rights violations,

Recognizing that the challenges of irregular migration are caused by strict rules of immigration in legitimate ways, and that States should be able to restrict the movement of people only in limited situations, such as when public safety is threatened,

Noting that an increase in the number of irregular immigrants leads to the deterioration of national security,

Noting with regret of all kinds of discrimination caused by the huge influxes of irregular migrants, which lead to anxiety of local residents and make problems of migration even serious, and thus needs strong administrations to alleviate such feelings,

Recognizing the fact that brokers are promoting the occurrence of irregular immigrants by offering cheaper costs for migration compared with the regular route, and *deploring* that some of them will make migrants subject to trafficking in persons and forced labor,

Reaffirming that although irregular immigrants have used illegal routes to enter the country, the fundamental human rights of them should unquestionably be protected, hence illegal traffickers who pose threats to the safety of all migrants must be punished,

Realizing that to solve issues considering irregular migrants, member nations must take actions to tackle underlying factors in sending countries, which shall be achieved through international assistance,

Convinced that causes for the increase of irregular migrants include lenient control of borders and small receptivity, especially *taking into consideration* that some countries are unwilling to accept immigrants although they have the capacity to accept them,

Alarmed by the fact that the criterion of irregular immigration is left vague,

Expressing its satisfaction to the establishment of measures providing easy access to regularization has led to a substantial decrease in undocumented labor, as well as increased access to social security,

Recognizing the fact that there are lots of irregular migrants leave because of food shortage or poor crop caused by natural disaster such as typhoon, drought, earthquake or flood, and also recognizing that that is one of the causes of the occurrence of irregular immigrants,

Concerned about the conditions of some countries of transit or destination that have faced long-term food insecurity, due to the recipient of more immigrants than these countries capacity to accept,

Fully understanding that the budget for the World Food Programme (WFP) relies on voluntary contributions from governments, private sectors such as companies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and individuals, and also that the Programme is under the control of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and therefore, the General Assembly does not have the right to set a mandatory standard on the amount of budgets for each country, company, NGO, and individual,

Recalling the resolution A/C.3/64/L.30/Rev.1, adopted without vote, which emphasized the importance of access to food for every individual without any disparity between gender, notably women and children, who are vulnerable to hunger, and also *taking note* that gradual measures are required to care for the restoration of mental and physical fatigue caused by immigration, and to integrate migrants into the local economy as to eliminate the misconception that migrants poses uneasiness to economy,

Recognizing that there is a large amount of leftover food while there are many people suffering from hunger, and *further affirming* that there is usually a long distance between districts which have a lot of leftover food and districts which have little food,

Noting that the safety of routes to districts needing food aid may be threatened,

1. *Affirms* that the immigration of high-skilled workers, or brain drain, is unfavorable for countries of origin, and innovative ideas, such as the circulation of high-skill workers between countries, or brain circulation, should be considered and promoted and therefore *emphasizes* that the brain exchange method is a vital means to approach brain drain, involving the establishment of an equal relationship between member states wherein each member state exchanges their skilled human resources of each of their own strong fields, including IT, education and medical sectors;
2. *Emphasizes* that the brain exchange method has immeasurable potential as it achieves the mitigation of the downsides of brain drain and the encouragement of further domestic development spontaneously, and therefore brain exchange every few years should be promoted, under the condition that the country of origin benefits from foreign currencies;
3. *Encourages* countries of origin to establish special economic zones in order to attract companies hiring high-skilled people and promote such people to start businesses there, for the purpose of preventing brain drain and to endorse the return of immigrants to their home country and *calls upon* the United Nations Development Program to give Member States the financial support as a part of the cost;
4. *Requests* the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries to provide aid, such as building advanced medical facilities, giving infrastructure maintenance and funding to eliminate corruption, to countries of origin as Official Development Assistance (ODA) in order to make these countries more attractive for highly skilled people than foreign countries;
5. *Requests* member nations to collect information about immigrants, including the routes used for intrusion to destination, and share the information with other nations;
6. *Encourages* governments to promote the return of migrants by:
 - (a) Providing favorable treatment to them, including but not restricted to making a “Return Home Program” that guarantees tax exemption, grants for entrepreneurship, or offers of important posts, and to invite foreign companies positively in order to promote returning migrants;
 - (b) Giving migrants who returned to their home countries new jobs, by helping them find jobs and asking them to educate young people in that country;
7. *Recommends* nations of destination to assist to improve the environment of the countries of origin and thereby, decrease the flow of brain drain by dispatching highly skilled workers from immigrants’ countries of destination to countries of origin through training and tutoring the citizens so that they do not have to emigrate the country to seek for better education by:

- (a) Lowering the tax for the tutors dispatched;
 - (b) Giving paybacks from the dispatched countries that balances out with the contribution of dispatched skilled workers;
8. *Emphasizes* that the enrichment of education quality and thus enhancement of the capacities of low-skilled migrants in source countries is a vital means to increase their access to employment opportunities in countries of both destination and origin, ultimately magnifying the benefits of remittances while also diminishing the damages of lack of skilled human resources and therefore requests countries of origin to construct the system for human resource development, to recruit teachers for the program and tackle other works by voluntary ODA;
9. *Recommends* Member States to promote immigration system reformations by taking measures, such as easing the migration standards and simplifying the procedures for migration, to build an international society that people can work or study wherever they want;
10. *Calls upon* nations on the route of migrant flow and migrant-receiving nations to take actions for reducing the number of irregular migrants by:
- (a) Strengthening border control in countries of origin, transit and destination, and thereby improving the security situation;
 - (b) Strengthening support from OECD countries, international organization such as IOM or the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), or other third-party nations wishing to contribute to countries of origin, transit and destination in order to strengthen border control, which can be:
 - (i) Supporting, sending, and developing human resources;
 - (ii) Transmitting know-hows;
 - (c) Laying down a criterion of irregular immigration to every country of destination again through:
 - (i) Sharing every country's criterion by submitting it to IOM;
 - (ii) Aiming to decide the global criterion which all countries agree to at the end;
11. *Urges* nations to fully cooperate in securing the safety of all migrants by:
- (a) Eliminating brokers on the route of migrant flows by receiving aid from third nations, such as:
 - (i) Assistance in financial terms;
 - (ii) Improvement of human resources;
 - (b) Sharing the data of brokers with each other positively in order to strengthen crackdowns on brokers, and realizing a society that no one will suffer from trafficking in persons and forced labor;
 - (c) Expanding the regular routes on all areas which migrants regularly use for their influx to:
 - (i) Simplify the control over migrants who have not used the expanded routes;
 - (ii) Reduce the burden of each country, by saving and protecting irregular migrants;

- (d) Recognizing that the regularization of otherwise irregular immigrants can be regarded as a crucial approach to human development and that the mutual integration of migrants into host societies as further labor force, holds the potential to solve contemporary problems, such as brain drain;
12. *Requests* nations, especially irregular migrants' home countries, to take actions for reduction of irregular migrants' by solving the fundamental problems rooted in the country, while giving full consideration to the fact that the resolution of irregular migrants and domestic development can be and should be achieved spontaneously, for example:
 - (a) Unemployed workers, which could be solved by developing opportunities for the unemployed to be hired in decent works;
 - (b) Security of nations where immigrants move out from, which shall fully be settled by improving the security of the country of origin;
 13. *Also requests* to enhance assistance towards countries of destination in order to achieve the purposes and solutions of the above-mentioned clause, to decrease the number of irregular migrants;
 14. *Recommends* that countries which have to accept immigrants because of their geographical positions should be supported to be able to appropriately deal with immigrants;
 15. *Recommends* developed countries which are hesitant in accepting immigrants to contribute more to the IOM and its related activities than nations willing to accept them, including but not restricted to giving aid to solve the problems in the following ways, in order to decrease the number of irregular immigrants:
 - (a) Contribute fund for flood control work;
 - (b) Aid food when natural disasters such as typhoon, drought, earthquake or flood happen;
 16. *Urges* nations to take measures in a phased manner as nutritional assistance to migrants by:
 - (a) Distributing common foods and highly nutritious powders with no compensation for a certain period of time upon arrival;
 - (b) Encouraging the participation of "Food for Work" programme, in which the immigrants are given food as a payback for their effort in working, so that they can bring about positive influence in the local economy while dispelling the criticism that immigrants only poses uneasiness in local economy after the phase of clause (a) has elapsed;
 17. *Encourages* the WFP to establish:
 - (a) a food stock system in order to create a sustainable food supply system for all immigrants;
 - (b) an effective food supply system for immigrants;
 18. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate in coordination with the WFP as follows:

- (a) Enhance their voluntary contributions to the WFP for the Programme to effectively implement strategies in resolving food security issues of immigrants based on the following criteria, while giving full consideration that the WFP is based on voluntary contributions and that this clause will not undermine how the budget of the WFP is run:
 - (i) the economic size of the nation, which is to be measured by the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
 - (ii) the number of immigrants the nation hosts;
 - (iii) the amount of the loss of food;
- (b) Provide an appropriate amount of food aid from non-governmental bodies such as food banks, for the WFP;
- (c) Investigate which city or state holds a lot of migrants suffering from food shortage, and report the results to WFP, to provide aid efficiently.