



# United Nations General Assembly

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## United Nations General Assembly

Agenda item: International Migration and Development

Sponsor: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Ukraine

The General Assembly,

*Recalling* its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” unanimously adopted by 193 of its member states, and especially *emphasizing* Goal 8 that aims to “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”,

*Approving* resolution 68/4 of 3 October 2013 which established the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, and its commitment to international migrant issues, including the protection of immigrants’ fundamental rights, eradication of migrant exploitation, reduction of the labor migration costs, amelioration of the plight of stranded migrants, migrant evidence database, and the enhancement of migration partnerships and corporations,

*Also Recalling* the OECD “Canberra Manual” on the Measurement of Human Resources Devoted to Science and Technology of 1995, and its definition of highly skilled knowledge workers as those who completed an undergraduate education in a scientific or technological field or was employed in a science or technology-related occupation,

*Recognizing* The World Migration Report 2018 of 30 November 2017, launched by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Migration Agency, which enhances the consequences of migration for particular people, crucial issues relating to social segregation, and, prejudice transnational perspectives, while *affirming* that further recognition of regional and subregional migration patterns, variations and multiplicities, would assist in formulating pliable and sustainable policies for both countries of origin and country of destination,

*Recognizing* decent monitoring frameworks such as Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (Global Partnership), ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), which contribute to the efficient and productive cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives undertaken by Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, and enterprises, to achieve sustainability in both legal and illegal migration policies,

*Recognizing* the fact that migration cannot be discussed in terms of whether it presents a “brain gain” or a “brain drain” for the country, because although migration of skilled and professional personnel

is a loss for the country, the knowledge acquired abroad can be used for the development of the country in case of their return,

*Noting* that one of the reasons for the reduction of remittances is irregular migrants and their unfair treatments by employees,

*Recognizing* that there are push factors and pull factors to migration,

*Deploring* the fact that the lack of food security hinders the well-being of legal and illegal immigrants, as well as

*Deploring* that support from WFP is not fairly distributed between the city and the countryside,

*Concerned* by the deficiency of efforts and weak policies held in the area of development,

*Have agreed as follows,*

1. *Emphasizes* countries of origin to implement effective migration policies to foster and assure the outcomes of Brain Circulation, in which skills and networks acquired by migrants abroad can become a resource for sustainable development in their area of origin, and where highly skilled persons travel between countries and creates a systematic exchange of highly skilled persons through the following measures:
  - a. The creation of visas that ensures that highly skilled persons return to their country of origin after a certain amount of time abroad;
2. *Requests* the legalization of irregular migrants as soon as possible by the country of destination in order to have the minimum wage of the nation applied to the migrant;
3. *Demands* member states to provide necessary aids for humanitarian crises happening starting with the following:
  - a) The Rohingya crisis which fits at least four of the five requirements to classify it as genocide according to The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide adopted by the general assembly on 9 December 1948 as the General Assembly Resolution 260, and is in desperate need of 100 million U.S. dollars to provide food and protection to the immigrants;
4. *Emphasizes* the countries to address comprehensively that:
  - a) regular migration can have positive demographic, economic and fiscal impacts for host countries,
  - b) add human capital to host societies, but also bring new skills with them when they return or contribute as investors or entrepreneurs to the economy of their origin country,
  - c) it is important to recognize the role remittance plays when considering how it can indirectly support economic growth of a state while also removing government interference;

5. *Condemns* the immediate and forced repatriation of migrants, as it can be damaging to a State's economic status, and therefore *Stresses* the importance of reducing the dynamic outflow of immigrants through inter-party discussions and negotiations;
6. *Reiterating* international cooperation for states that are in need of assistance to establish support programs for the repatriation of returning migrants, which may include:
  - a) Recommendation of employment options,
  - b) Assisting returnees to become involved in interdisciplinary programs and businesses which require advanced skills such as IT, medicine, research, and education,
  - c) Monitoring of voluntary returnees,
  - d) Providing training and conferences to exchange lessons learnt and practices,
  - e) Establishing national networks and referral mechanisms,
  - f) Reinforce the provision of essential services such as education,
  - g) Cooperating to the "Homeland Returnee" policy established in certain countries, in order for the immigrants can come back to their home countries,
  - h) Engaging in the studying abroad program, for the contribution to brain circulation,
  - i) Furnishing support for entrepreneurship, research, and obtaining licenses in the country of origin;
7. *Requests* developed nations to dispatch skilled workers or resources useful for development when putting a limit to the number of migrants it takes in, in order to stabilize the economic growth of developing nations that are dependent of emigrants;
8. *Emphasizes* to compile an action plan in JICA in order to achieve goals for technical cooperation project and be sure on food safety more reliable and regarding through the restricted monitoring;
9. *Requests* the all member states to implement the following policies when issuing visas:
  - a) increase the variation of the visa,
  - b) issuing of working visas depending on the employment contract and civil contract,
  - c) change the duration of stay and issue the visas on a limited duration;
10. *Urges* to promote the funding to help protection and enforcement;
  - a) From the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD member states through the IOM
  - b) To countries where irregular immigrants are more than other countries and crack down have not been adequately
11. *Calls upon* the need to regulate, and gather information regarding the amounts of irregular immigrants:
  - a) Strengthening the supervision of irregular immigrants cooperating with the sponsored countries,

b) Contacting positively between countries when any information regarding irregular immigrants have announced;

12. *Requests* to provide support to areas where food is being scarce through the United Nations World Food Programme:

- a) All states supporting WFP by sending crops, natural products, or money financially and those states not accepting immigrant to send a little more than the states accepting immigrants,
- b) Determine the burden of each country based on GDP per capita,
- c) Support directly or through local associations in view of regions that cannot receive the support of the states, especially in the mountains,
- d) Each country provides voluntary food support, financial support, or human resources support according to national measures,
- e) Installation domestic Internet infrastructure (Capacity Building),
- f) Domestic fiscal reform;
- g) Do research that goes beyond national boundaries, and share the results;
- h) To approve in-kind support, and convert food to monetary value according to local prices;

13. *Appreciates* the recognition of states, who although deploys many migrants, but cannot help fund the World Food Program due to an incapability to provide for its own people;

14. *Recognizes* countries who are burdened with controlling border security to work towards decreasing the number of irregular migrants, and *calls upon* developed nations to help support the creation of a stronger border security system;

15. *Urges* that countries of destination promote the return of immigrants;

16. *Calls upon* States to hold a meeting to create a new system for filling the gap between countries who get the benefits and the countries who suffer a disadvantage to accomplish the following:

- a) All countries pay part of the tax paid by migrants to the International Organization for Migration;
- b) Improve support to countries with problems of unskilled migrant and shortages of human resources through the IOM;
- c) The meeting should be held in two years;

17. *Requests* to maximize the positive impacts of immigrants by:

- a) respecting immigrant's fundamental human rights;
- b) abolishing conservative and discriminatory social norms or laws that hinder the contribution of migrants to the economies and societies they live in;
- c) adequately utilizing women labor forces.