



American Model United Nations
General Assembly Third Committee

GA Third/I/7

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Protection of migrants

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1 *Recognizing* that many developing countries are experiencing a mass outflow of their most capable citizens,
2 thereby hindering economic development,

3 *Acknowledging* the lack of data collection mechanisms tracking the population flow of migrants from home
4 to destination countries,

5 *Endorsing* the need for migrant populations to be both economically and culturally integrated into their
6 destination countries,

7 *Condemning* the illegal trafficking of human beings and the organized crime organizations that actively take
8 part in this illicit trade,

9 *Affirming* the need to support the continued educational and professional development of migrant individuals
10 in their destination countries,

11 1. *Encourages* bilateral regional cooperation among nations through the non-partisan, International Migra-
12 tion Organization-supervised creation of:

13 (a) A shared database, henceforth known as IMD (International Migration Database), that;

14 (i) Tracks pertinent data including;

15 A. Population flow to create predictive models of population outflow and inflow for each bilateral
16 country and ensure the safety of migrants;

17 B. Occupational skillset of migrants, which will be used to connect them with jobs they are well-
18 suited for;

19 C. Regions in which the migrants originally resided;

20 D. Destination countries of the migrants;

21 E. The actions of organized crime groups that are engaged in the illegal trafficking of migrants and
22 refugees;

23 (b) Jointly allocated funds from either country to support migrants by ensuring safe transit among
24 home and destination countries and pertinent assistance to economies with smaller financial means to absorb migrants
25 and;

26 (i) Convening bilateral negotiations to determine;

27 A. Amounts allocated;

28 B. Legitimate causes of need;

29 C. The practical application of such funds as well as its relevant timeline;

30 2. *Suggests* that countries actively work towards reducing bureaucratic impediments to migrant settlement
31 by:

32 (a) Encouraging the unification of visa classifications across the board to create a single application
33 format for all countries in order to cut bureaucratic red tape and expedite the migration process through;

34 (i) A four-class system that proposes;

- 35 A. Class 1 = tourist visas that range to a maximum of three months before mandatory renewal;
- 36 B. Class 2 = student visas that range to a maximum of nine months before mandatory renewal;
- 37 C. Class 3 = working visas that range to a maximum of nine months before mandatory renewal;
- 38 D. Class 4 = emergency visas that range to a maximum of two months before mandatory renewal
- 39 and that can bypass the standard visa application process only in extreme circumstances;
- 40 (ii) A commonsense application, henceforth called the Common Visa Application, to be produced
- 41 by the International Migration Organization and administered by each country upon request for
- 42 application;
- 43 (b) Phasing in these four classes by evaluating the existing legal visas in each country on a case-by-
- 44 case basis;

45 3. *Encourages* the adoption of a program through the International Migration Points that specially focuses
46 on finding humane jobs for women migrants by:

47 (a) Assembling a core group and a secondary group of possible job opportunities that correspond to
48 the interests of women migrants;

49 (b) Evaluating the humane practices as they accord with the definition of humane practices defined
50 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

51 4. *Encourages* countries to cooperatively support the educational and professional development of their
52 migrant populations by:

53 (a) Creating standardized tests agreed upon by nations in bilateral agreement which will be admin-
54 istered to en route children at International Migration Points for the purposes of assessing their reading, writing,
55 and math skills, so as to help integrate them into a new education system;

56 (b) Ensuring that certifications of technical skills are easily transferrable across countries;

57 (c) Offering supplementary bilingual educational instruction to migrant children through the Inter-
58 national Migration Points;

59 5. *Supports* the implementation of economic incentives which encourage new migrants and ex-patriates to
60 return to developing countries by:

61 (a) Granting access to;

62 (i) Country-specific tax breaks;

63 (ii) Priority jobs;

64 (iii) Basic housing and transportation until such time as their economic circumstance allows them
65 to seek these resources independently;

66 (b) Improving the condition of pre-existing migrant populations in developing countries by providing
67 economic resources from jointly allocated funds as needed;

68 6. *Encourages* the initiation of economic development plans that will reduce the need for emigration from
69 less developed countries through:

70 (a) The sponsorship of citizens of less developed nations to study and receive job training abroad in
71 more developed nations, with the contingency that the citizens must spend at least five years in their home nations
72 after the period of education has ended;

73 (b) Aiding nations with developing economies in their transition from agricultural to service and
74 industrial economies by encouraging them to implement industry-specific tax breaks which will attract foreign cor-
75 porations to develop manufacturing plants in the region;

76 7. *Emphasizes* the need for the creation of repatriation programs for economic migrants:

77 (a) Subsidizing foreign and local companies willing to employ skilled and educated workers;

78 (b) Encouraging multilateral agreements between destination and origin states to create a process
79 by which economic migrants can return to their home nations;

- 80 8. *Recommends* the implementation of measures to ensure the safety of migrants in transit by:
- 81 (a) Calling upon countries to cooperatively establish safe pathways for migrants which will be
82 guarded by border control authorities;
- 83 (b) Offering transportation services that operate between International Migration Points to support
84 individuals in dire circumstances, such as those subject to terrorist intervention, human trafficking, and natural
85 disasters;
- 86 9. *Calls for* the installation of job centers run through the International Migration Organization and in
87 conjunction with the border control authorities of every country which:
- 88 (a) Support migrants in gaining access to jobs tailored to their specific skillsets;
- 89 (b) Offer language immersion and cultural awareness programs;
- 90 (c) Ensure that migrants are able to acquire low-income housing and affordable transportation
91 options;
- 92 (d) Provide additional guidance and monetary support to migrant individuals who are unable to
93 work because of their age or any disabilities;
- 94 (e) Support migrants in navigating the legal processes associated with applying for citizenship;
- 95 10. *Emphasizes* the need to guarantee that migrants do not suffer human rights abuses or are otherwise
96 marginalized in their destination countries by:
- 97 (a) Directly working with governments which have been identified as unsafe environments for mi-
98 grants;
- 99 (b) Providing legal consultation services in job centers which will represent mistreated migrants in
100 court to resolve disputes regarding issues such as unfair employment demands and restricted access to housing and
101 transportation;
- 102 11. *Recognizes* the need to support transit countries by making available the option to request assistance
103 from a team of economic advisors from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to support these nations in areas
104 such as micro-entrepreneurship and infrastructural improvements;
- 105 12. *Expands* migration machinery across international borders to help incoming or in transit migrants by:
- 106 (a) Establishing an international series of specially designated migrant checkpoints, henceforth
107 known as International Migration Points (IMPs), that:
- 108 (i) Provides basic foods and necessities, including temporary shelter, to each migrant by soliciting
109 the support of established NGOs in providing humanitarian aid;
- 110 (ii) Formalizes identification or verify existing identification for each migrant;
- 111 (iii) Links migrants to skill-specific jobs through the database infrastructure or otherwise available
112 lines of income;
- 113 (b) Transmitting relevant database data across bilateral databases to ensure;
- 114 (i) Safety of migrants;
- 115 (ii) Predicted influx or outflow of migrants;
- 116 13. *Suggests* that nations integrate the previous clauses into their respective government structures to ensure
117 the future safety and security of international migrants in both sender and receiver countries by:
- 118 (a) Enacting individual integration timelines ranging from one to 10 years that take into account;
- 119 (i) Net migration;
- 120 (ii) Current economic indicators;
- 121 (iii) Political stability;
- 122 (iv) Possible financial assistance in the installation of capital;

- 123 (b) Meeting bi-annually at either a specially designated summit within the IMO or necessary emer-
124 gency meetings to;
- 125 (i) Provide updates on integration progress;
- 126 (ii) Ratify and adjust country-specific timelines;
- 127 (iii) Pass pertinent international directives;
- 128 (c) Reporting the results of each IMO meeting to relevant governing bodies such that immediate
129 steps can be taken to advance or improve current affairs.

Passed, Yes: 40 / No: 39 / Abstain: 23