

Recommendations proposed by the delegation of the United Arab Emirates during the Action Groups

Action Group 1 - Human dimension

The UAE would like to propose two actionable goals contained in the Global Compact, both relevant to the protection and empowerment of migrant workers.

The first goal is ensuring that globally, recruitment practices are compliant with international standards, including payment of recruitment fees by employers, by a specific date, with that date to be determined through discussion and consultation. We would suggest that this be implemented through cooperation between countries of origin and destination, to develop policies that strengthen government oversight over the recruitment process. Other stakeholders include civil society and the private sector.

The second goal is to ensure that all labour migrants are able to access relevant information on their rights and obligations, pre-employment, pre-departure, post arrival, in preparation for return and post return. Implementation can be undertaken through the development of programmes that reach labour migrants with information that is targeted, comprehensive and comprehensible. Again, partners will include government, international organisations, and we recognise, in particular, the critical role of civil society in implementing this commitment.

Action Group 4 - National dimension

The UAE wishes to propose one actionable goal within the national dimension.

As has been recognised throughout this stocktaking meeting, the vast majority of migrants move for work and to improve their opportunities.

Focusing on this, our proposed goal is the enshrining of safe and decent work conditions for all labour migrants, including specifically for domestic workers. Implementation would require Member States to have comprehensive legislation in place to ensure that labour relations for migrants are governed through employment contracts and the provisions of national laws. In the case of domestic workers specifically, it would include ensuring that domestic work is treated as a bona fide segment of the labour market, with relations between

employer and employee normalised and legal protections extended to all domestic workers, as well as gender sensitive policy making. Implementation will also require the strengthening of inspections systems, and the provision of relevant information to workers. Partners would include international organisations and civil society.

Action Group 5 - Regional Dimension

The UAE would like to propose for inclusion in the Global Compact for Migration the following specific, actionable goal from the perspective of regional cooperation:

To create harmonized skilling ecosystems in countries of origin and destination to administer skill acquisition, skill certification, upskilling during employment and the recognition of migrants' skills in the course of changing employers or upon return of the migrant to his/her home country.

The various means of implementation by which this could be achieved is: through investment in training, aligning national occupational standards in COOs and CODs, incentivizing the hiring of skilled workers by employers, and incentivizing workers to test and certify their upskilling.

Partnerships required would need to include:

Governments (of COOs and CODs) – private sector – civil society.

Action Group 6 - Global Dimension

The UAE would like to propose for inclusion in the Global Compact for Migration two specific actionable goals.

Number one, is to increase the availability of financing for people hit by natural disasters. Natural disasters becoming increasingly important drivers of migration, the early availability of finance, especially before a disaster strikes can be an important factor preventing migration that is NOT voluntary from happening in the first place. This can be achieved by incorporation of instruments such as forecast-based financing and disaster risk insurance mechanisms into national disaster preparedness strategies. Partnerships necessary for implementation would need to include governments, development agencies, international financial institutions as well as stakeholders including civil society and private sector.

Number two, is to reduce to 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances - as per SDG 10.C. Means of implementation could include the review of regulations and licensing of payment service providers that help migrants transmit remittances home with a view to promoting financial inclusion and encourage competitive costs. Regulations should encourage competition among service providers to create an environment conducive to faster, cheaper, and safer transfer of remittances. Partners for implementation would need to include governments, specifically central banks or other regulating authority of service providers as well as the private sector.

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