



*VI Thematic Session about irregular migration and regular pathways,
including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and
qualifications and other relevant measures*

Oral Statement

Migration policies: border concentration and regularization.

*Global Compact for Global compact for safe, orderly and regular
migration*

UN Geneva, 12-13 October 2017

While regulated migration has numerous advantages such as the improvements on demographic and employment information, and border control, and informed decision-making; there are special considerations on the regularization process worth highlighting. In times of massive migration there is a growing need for the timely and effective integration of migrants, and the bureaucratization of migration procedures delays access to public services.

Regularization of migration may encourage unauthorized migration while temporary regularizations do not provide long-term solutions and encourage migrants with expired legal status to remain irregularly exacerbating migrant exploitation and clandestine economy. Policies governing migrant labor markets restrict competition among employers by making an employee permanently in a particular company, making it difficult to change jobs. We are calling for all the states present today, to commit to treat migrant population with dignity and to ensure the fulfilment of human rights.

For these reasons we recommend:

A carefully review long-term solutions for humanitarian migration particularly for vulnerable populations (women, children, the elderly and people living with disabilities) to reduced exploitation and unauthorized status.

Social assistance not only targeted to economic benefits but programs that contribute the professional development of migrants, and better control to avoid falling into irregular status.

Immediate attention in bordering areas with migratory concentration to improve social security and better assessment of migrant's needs.

Policies of return, migration and inclusion are the pillars for the development of more effective mechanisms in migratory control, rather than coercive, punitive or restrictive measures of freedom of human mobility.

International agreements to standardize biometric recognition and homologation of travel documents, academic and professional degrees and driving licenses to allow a more efficient labour migration.

Ease the transition across immigration categories that do not require the return of migrants and especially refugees or migrants under international protection to their country or country of entry.