LEGAL VICE PRESIDENCY
AND THE FCV GROUP

MIGRATION
LAW AND POLICY

WORLD BANK
Constitution of the
International Labour Organisation
and
selected texts

Constitution de l’Organisation internationale du Travail
et
textes sélectionnés
CONVENTION N° 97
Convention concernant les travailleurs migrants
(revisée en 1949)

La Conférence générale de l’Organisation internationale du Travail,
Convoquée à Genève par le Conseil d'administration du Bureau inter-
national du Travail, et s’y étant réunie le 8 juin 1949, en sa
 trente-deuxième session,
Après avoir décidé d’adopter diverses propositions relatives à la
revision de la convention sur les travailleurs migrants, 1938, 
adoptée par la Conférence à sa vingt-cinquième session, question
qui est comprise dans le onzième point à l’ordre du jour de la
session,
Considérant que ces propositions doivent prendre la forme d’une
convention internationale,
adopte, ce premier jour de juillet mil quatre-vingt-neuf, la con-
vention ci-après, qui sera dénommée Convention sur les travailleurs migrants
(revisée), 1949 :

Article 1

Tout Membre de l’Organisation internationale du Travail pour lequel
la présente convention est en vigueur s’engage à mettre à la disposition
du Bureau international du Travail et de tout autre Membre, à leur
demande :

a) des informations sur la politique et la législation nationales relatives à
l’émigration ;
b) des informations sur les dispositions particulières concernant le
mouvement des travailleurs migrants et leurs conditions de travail et de vie ;
c) des informations concernant les accords généraux et les arrangements
particuliers en ces matières conclus par le Membre en question.

Article 2

Tout Membre pour lequel la présente convention est en vigueur s’en-
gage à avoir, ou à s’assurer qu’il existe, un service gratuit approprié
chargé d’aider les travailleurs migrants et notamment de leur fournir des
informations exactes.

Article 3

1. Tout Membre pour lequel la présente convention est en vigueur
s’engage, dans la mesure où la législation nationale le permet, à prendre
toutes les mesures appropriées contre la propagande trompeuse concernant
l’émigration et l’immigration.

2. A cette fin, il collaborera, s’il est utile, avec les autres Membres
intéressés.

Convention No. 143

Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and
the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and
Treatment of Migrant Workers

The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,
Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International
Labour Office, and having met in its Sixtieth Session on 4 June 1975, and
Considering that the Preamble of the Constitution of the International Labour
Organisation assigns to it the task of protecting “the interests of workers
when employed in countries other than their own”, and
Considering that the Declaration of Philadelphia reaffirms, among the
principles on which the Organisation is based, that “labour is not a
commodity”, and that “poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to
prosperity everywhere”, and recognises the solemn obligation of the ILO
to further programmes which will achieve in particular full employment
through “the transfer of labour, including for employment ...”,
Considering the ILO World Employment Programme and the Employment
Policy Convention and Recommendation, 1964, and emphasising the
need to avoid the excessive and uncontrolled or unassisted increase of
migratory movements because of their negative social and human
consequences, and
Considering that in order to overcome underdevelopment and structural
and chronic unemployment, the governments of many countries increasingly
stress the desirability of encouraging the transfer of capital and
technology rather than the transfer of workers in accordance with the
needs and requests of these countries in the reciprocal interest of the
countries of origin and the countries of employment, and
Considering the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own,
and to enter his own country, as set forth in the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political
Rights, and
Recalling the provisions contained in the Migration for Employment
Convention and Recommendation (Revised), 1949, in the Protection of
Migrant Workers (Underdeveloped Countries) Recommendation, 1955,
in the Employment Policy Convention and Recommendation, 1964, in
the Employment Service Convention and Recommendation, 1948, and
EMERGENCY PROJECT PAPER
ON AN
IDA CREDIT
IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 25.3 MILLION
(US$40 MILLION EQUIVALENT)
TO THE
PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
FOR AN
EMERGENCY REPATRIATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS PROJECT
April 19, 2011
Human Rights Council
Twentieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau

Summary

The present report is submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 17/12, and is the first to be presented to the Human Rights Council by the newly
UN COMMITTEE ON MIGRANT WORKERS

GENEVA AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 7 CMW

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL MIGRANT WORKERS IN

HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, SRI LANKA

TO BE REVIEWED BY UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS
In 2013, LEG has formulated a six-part interim guidance test to help guide task teams while the policy reform exercise was underway.
In 2013, LEG has formulated a six-part interim guidance test to help guide task teams while the policy reform exercise was underway.
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United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Review of Australia Fifth Periodic Report under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

National Association of Community Legal Centres and Kingsford Legal Centre Preliminary Submission to Inform Adoption of List of Issues

August 2016

This submission has been prepared by the National Association of Community Legal Centres and Kingsford Legal Centre, with contributions from a number of NGOs across Australia and is endorsed, in whole or in part, by 14 peak and civil society organisations.

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In 2013, LEG has formulated a six-part interim guidance test to help guide task teams while the policy reform exercise was underway.
Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling resolution 1982/13 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in which the Sub-Commission recommended that effective measures should be adopted to prevent the occurrence of summary or arbitrary executions,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15, as well as the ongoing work on summary or arbitrary executions within the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. Strongly condemns the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, which continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. Demands that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

3. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint for one year a special rapporteur to examine the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

4. Also welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/40 of 30 May 1985, in which the Council decided to continue the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. A. Wako, for a further year and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the question of summary or arbitrary executions as a matter of high priority at its forty-second session;

5. Urges all Governments and all others concerned to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in the implementation of his mandate;

6. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-second session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35 and 1985/40, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

116th plenary meeting
13 December 1985

40/144. Declaration on the human rights of individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the human rights of individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live,

Decides to adopt the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live, which is annexed to the present resolution.

116th plenary meeting
13 December 1985

ANNEX

Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live

The General Assembly,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations encourages universal respect for and observance of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all human beings, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in that Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, that all are equal before the law and entitled without any distinction to equal protection of the law, and that they shall not be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude; that no one shall suffer inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence; that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; that no one shall be subjected to sanctions or penalties of any kind in connection with any expression of opinion;

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that everyone has the right to an effective remedy for wrongs suffered in violation of persons, but that no one shall be subjected to sanctions or penalties of any kind in connection with any expression of opinion;

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims further that everyone has the right to an effective remedy for wrongs suffered in violation of persons, but that no one shall be subjected to sanctions or penalties of any kind in connection with any expression of opinion;
In 2013, LEG has formulated a six-part interim guidance test to help guide task teams while the policy reform exercise was underway.
Chapter 10

Soft Law and Institutional Practice in the European Community

Francis Snyder

10.1 Introduction

The contributions of Émile Noël to the construction of Europe are wide-ranging and numerous. Many are well-known, especially during his administrative work, first in the Council of Europe, then as Secretary-General of the Commission of the European Communities, and most recently as President of the European University Institute. Less evident to the public eye perhaps is his significant contribution to Community law scholarship. The fruit of long experience, it combines careful observation, a finely tuned sense of diplomacy, exemplary self-awareness, and keen insights into administrative practice, thus enriching considerably our understanding of the law and institutions of the European Community.

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1 The author thanks Jason Copp, Renato Dehousse, Christian Joerges, Gian-domenico Majone and Stephen Weatherill for their contributions to this article. He alone of course is responsible for its contents.

2 On the period up to 1987, see, e.g. Hommage à Émile Noël (Luxembourg: Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes, 1988).

3 In addition to his classic account, Working Together: How the European Community Works (London: HMSO, 1979), my personal favourites are ‘The Functioning of the
Article 21
(ex Article 18 TEC)

1. Every citizen of the Union shall have the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, subject to the limitations and conditions laid down in the Treaties and by the measures adopted to give them effect.

2. If action by the Union should prove necessary to attain this objective and the Treaties have not provided the necessary powers, the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, may adopt provisions with a view to facilitating the exercise of the rights referred to in paragraph 1.

3. For the same purposes as those referred to in paragraph 1 and if the Treaties have not provided the necessary powers, the Council, acting in accordance with a special legislative procedure, may adopt measures concerning social security or social protection. The Council shall act unanimously after consulting the European Parliament.
Border control

Identification documentation

Passengers who fail to produce a passport or other valid travel document at the UK Border Control for immigration control purposes will be liable to detention and deportation.
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH SESSION

REPORT ON THE UNITED STATES’ COMPLIANCE WITH THE
INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

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1. ICCPR Article 1, Self-Determination and Native Americans

T. Yvette Souliere, with contributions by Julie Fishel, Western Shoshone Defense

2. U.S. Exceptionalism and Lack of Implementation

Penny Venetis, Clinical Professor of Law and Clinical Scholar, Co-Director
Constitutional Litigation Clinic, Rutgers School of Law – Newark with the assistance of
Cynthia Soohoo and Connie de la Vega.

Submitted on behalf of: Human Rights Advocates
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C.
Penal Reform International
UN Working Group of the National Lawyers Guild’s International Committee
Women’s Institute for Leadership Development for Human Rights

3. Lack of Access to the Courts to Enforce Civil Rights in the United States

National Campaign to Restore Civil Rights
Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, New York, NY
Center for Law and Education
Center for Public Representation of Northampton MA
Equal Justice Society, San Francisco, CA
Human Rights Advocates
Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law
Legal Momentum
Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights
National Health Law Program
St. Mark’s Episcopal Church

Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990

2220 U.N.T.S. 93


PART I: SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

1. The present Convention is applicable, except as otherwise provided hereafter, to all migrant workers and members of their families without distinction of any kind such as sex, race, colour, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, nationality, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or other status.
PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SUPPLEMENTING THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

Advance copy of the authentic text. The copy certified by the Secretary-General will be issued at a later time.

UNITED NATIONS
2000
EMERGENCY PROJECT PAPER

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EMERGENCY REPATRIATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS PROJECT

April 19, 2011
Migration and Remittances
Recent Developments and Outlook
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A Role for the World Bank Group
Social Protection for Temporary Migrant Workers:
Conceptual Framework, Country Inventory, Assessment and Guidance

A Study prepared for the Global Forum of Migration and Development
by Robert Holzmann and Yann Pouget

World Bank and Marseille Center for Mediterranean Integration
Marseille, October 27, 2010

Abstract

A critical dimension of temporary labor migration is the access to and scope of social protection benefits for migrant workers and their families in the receiving and/or sending countries. The study aims to identify good practices and to provide guidance on the design and composition of such benefit packages, and proceeds in three main sections: Section 1 provides a conceptual framework of social protection benefits for temporary migrants, and suggests differentiating between 3 key types of migrant workers related to length of contracts/levels of skills. Section 2 presents an inventory of such benefits offered by 9 OECD countries plus Singapore, and 6 GCC countries based on a framework-derived template. Section 3 assesses these benefits against the conceptual framework, presents lessons learned from case studies, and offers ideas on how to adjust end-of-service pay schemes to the need of temporary migrants.
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AND THE FCV GROUP

MIGRATION
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