



MUNBU 2021

Study Guide

United Nations Commission on
Crime Prevention and Criminal
Justice

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Letter from the Secretary General

Dear Delegates, Organization and Academic Team Members,

On behalf of Model United Nations Bilkent University, it is my absolute honor to welcome you all to our annual conference this January 2021. With our current circumstances, our conference will be held virtually, on Zoom where our teams will be working to assist you through each step of the conference.

The beginning of this year marked a new milestone, one which we had to adapt to without much of a choice. All around the world, offices, academic institutions, and social functions have been put to rest upon the upsurge of COVID-19 cases across the globe. However, behind closed doors, and computer screens, policy makers along with specialists in this field worked to combat the virus's further spread. When everything was halted, diplomatic roles were not. It is in times like these where we witness the importance of policy making and governance. Model United Nations conferences aim at cultivating the diplomat within you. The caucuses allow you to convey your beliefs, within your country's policies, and formulate solutions together through means of diplomatic debate.

Since the establishment of the Model United Nations Society in Bilkent University, we strove to uphold the values that the United Nations entails, diplomacy being the highest amongst them.

Which is why, this year, despite the circumstances, I am proud to announce that MUNBU will be one amongst the few conferences which have committed to their message and maintained their annual conference, albeit virtually.

Model United Nations, as I am sure anyone who has experienced it before, shapes you, and defines your views as you continue to move forward. So for those who have experienced it, I am very happy that you are here once again today, giving this experience another chance and allowing it to mold you into a more refined version of yourself. For those who are coming here for the first time, I promise you that our team will offer you the same experience that has been offered to those before you. One which will push you to become an individual integral to your society's development and prosperity.

This year, our committees have been chosen not on the basis of future challenges, but rather they were specifically picked based on what we see today; pandemics, security threats, needs for social and economic reforms, and a call for stable regimes. It is now your duty to fill in the shoes of world leaders and diplomats and come up with the solutions which will allow us to move forward.

We hope to welcome you all to our conference this January!

And until then, stay safe

Sincerely,

Mona El Wali

Secretary General of MUNBU'21.

Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Esteemed Participants,

I am overjoyed and honoured to welcome you all to the ninth edition of Model United Nations Bilkent University. I am Balakaan Başak, currently a freshman in Bilkent University Economics department and I have the honor of being the Under-Secretary General of CCPCJ.

CCPCJ is one of the unorthodox committees of MUN's. However, fear not! This study guide has been prepared thoroughly to make the lives of delegates easier during the 4 day conference so I advise you to read this Study Guide carefully.

Immigration has been a natural process of the world. If people didn't like the land they live on, they migrated to other lands, however with the current political situation of the world migrating is not easy and during the process, individuals are very open to crime and exploitation. In this committee, we aim to find solutions regarding the exploitation of these immigrants who are in dire need of help.

Lastly I would like to thank our Secretary General Mona El Wali and Deputy Secretary General İdil Timuroğlu for giving me the opportunity to act as the USG of CCPCJ. I would like to thank our Director General Eralp Kumbasar and his team for their efforts to make this conference come true. I would like to congratulate my Academic Assistant Enes Okay for being patient with a high maintenance USG like me. If you have any questions in mind please don't hesitate to contact me via balakaanbasak@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Balakaan Başak, Under-Secretary General responsible for CCPCJ

Letter from the Academic Assistant

Esteemed Participants,

I am Enes Okay and I am currently studying at the Law Faculty of AHBV University. It is my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Model United Nations Bilkent University 2021. I have the honour of acting as your academic assistant responsible for CCPCJ with Balakaan Başak as my Under Secretary General.

Crime has been a great problem even from the beginning of human civilization and unfortunately humans couldn't handle the problems that are caused by crime. There is hardly any society which is not beset with the problem of crime and criminality. Criminologists have always differed in their views regarding crime causation. We will be looking at crime and immigration and we are going to discuss how to improve the conditions of immigrants who have been exploited in any way, which is a huge crime since any exploitation violates human rights.

Before I finish my sentences right here, I would like to thank our amazing Secretary General Mona El Wali for giving me the opportunity to be an academic assistant in such a prestigious conference, our wonderful Deputy Secretary General İdil Timiroğlu, our director general Cihan Eralp Kumbasar and his hardworking team and last but not least my Under Secretary General Balakaan Başak for bearing with me throughout the writing process of this study guide.

Sincerely,

Enes Okay

Academic Assistant responsible for Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Introduction

A. History

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), stationed in Vienna, is a UN office tasked with coordinating the UN against cases of drug abuse, political corruption, and crime prevention and criminal justice.ⁱ UNODC contributes to the UN decision-making mechanism through three primary functions: research, guidance, and assistance to the member states in the adoption and implementation of conventions and treaties in the aforementioned cases.ⁱⁱ

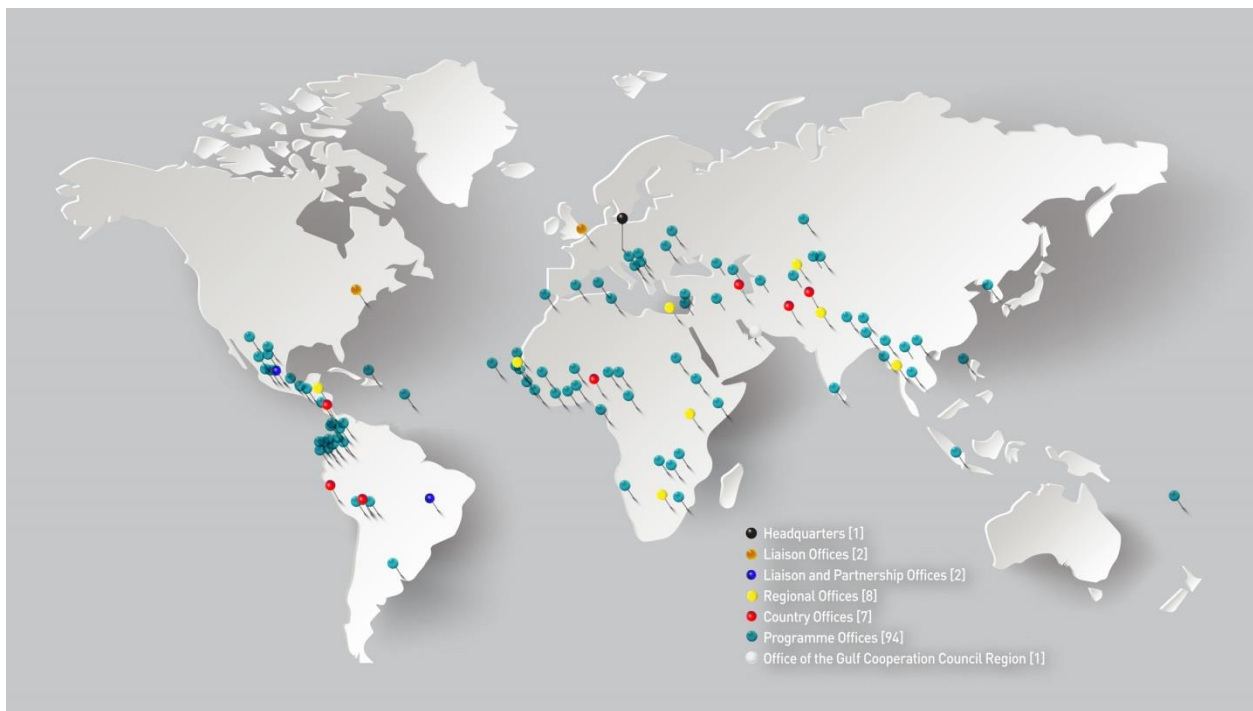


Figure 1 UNODC Throughout the Worldⁱⁱⁱ

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/1, upon request of General Assembly (GA) resolution 46/152, as one of its functional commissions.^{iv}

In 2006 the GA adopted resolution 61/252 which further expanded the mandates of the CCPCJ to enable it to function as a governing body of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.^v

The Commissions actively contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, as sustainable development and the mandates of the Commissions are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing.^{vi}

B. Scope

The Commission guides the UN in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. It takes action through resolutions and decisions^{vii} and acts as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.^{viii} In addition, CCPCJ also collaborates with networks such as Institutes of UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network (PNI) to write extensive resolutions.^{ix}

CCPCJ's mandates and priorities include improving international action to combat national and transnational crime and the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice administration systems.^x The CCPCJ also offers Member States a forum for exchanging expertise, experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies, and to identify priorities for combating crime.^{xi}

The CCPCJ holds annual regular sessions as well as intersessional meetings. Towards the end of each year, the CCPCJ meets at a reconvened session to consider budgetary and administrative matters as the governing body of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice

programme.^{xii} For the sessions of the CCPCJ pre- and in-session documentation, as well as a report are prepared.^{xiii}

C. Membership

The Commission is composed of 40 Member States elected by the Economic and Social Council for three years, with the following distribution of seats among the regional groups:

- Twelve for African States;
- Nine for Asian States;
- Eight for Latin American and Caribbean States;
- Four for Eastern European States;
- Seven for Western European and other States.

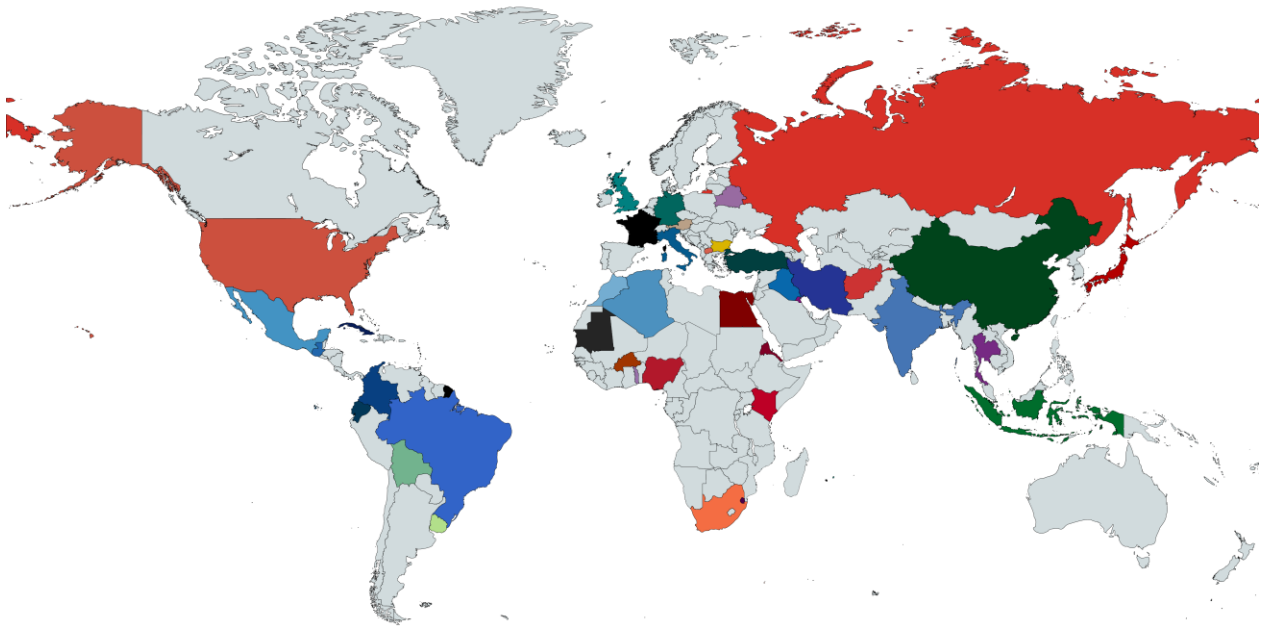


Figure 2 Current Members of CCPCJ^{xiv}

2. Agenda Item: Prevention of Immigrant Related Crimes and Exploitation of Immigrants

A. Introduction

Throughout the years, humanity has progressed, and with progress conflict came to be. As people discussed how to solve these conflicts, they also named them “crimes” A crime is an offence that merits community condemnation and punishment, usually by way of fine or imprisonment.^{xv} From a different perspective, a crime is an act which is illegal. It’s against the law. Specifically it is against the criminal law.^{xvi}

The definition of crime can be summed up as: a deliberate act that causes physical or psychological harm, damage to or loss of property, and is against the law.^{xvii} There international criminal laws that are part of the public international law which acts as the main indicators in a crime, apart from a countries’ own laws.

Conflict between the countries may evolve into armed conflict, which will put their own citizens at the risk of being caught in crossfire. These citizens may choose to or be forced to migrate into another country, making them refugees. In addition to refugees, an individual may migrate into another country for a better life and better opportunities. However, these immigrants, whatever the reason of their migration is, are in need of immediate help and jobs. This dire situation makes them vulnerable to exploitation, and if they cannot find a job this may push them into committing crimes in order to secure their livelihood.

B. Immigration

1. What is Immigration?

Immigration is the process through which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another country.^{xviii} About 3.4 percent of the global population—258 million of the world’s 7.7 billion people—are international migrants, a share that has increased slightly over the past couple decades.^{xix}

There are specific economic factors that contribute to immigration, including the desire to obtain higher wage rates, improve the standard of living, have better job opportunities, and gain an education. Non-economic factors are also significant and include leaving a home country due to persecution, ethnic cleansing, genocide, war, natural disasters, and political control.^{xx} Throughout history, with improved transportation and technology, immigration has become increasingly common worldwide. Immigration numbers impact both the home country and the host country.^{xxi}

International Migrant Population, by Number and Share, 2000-17

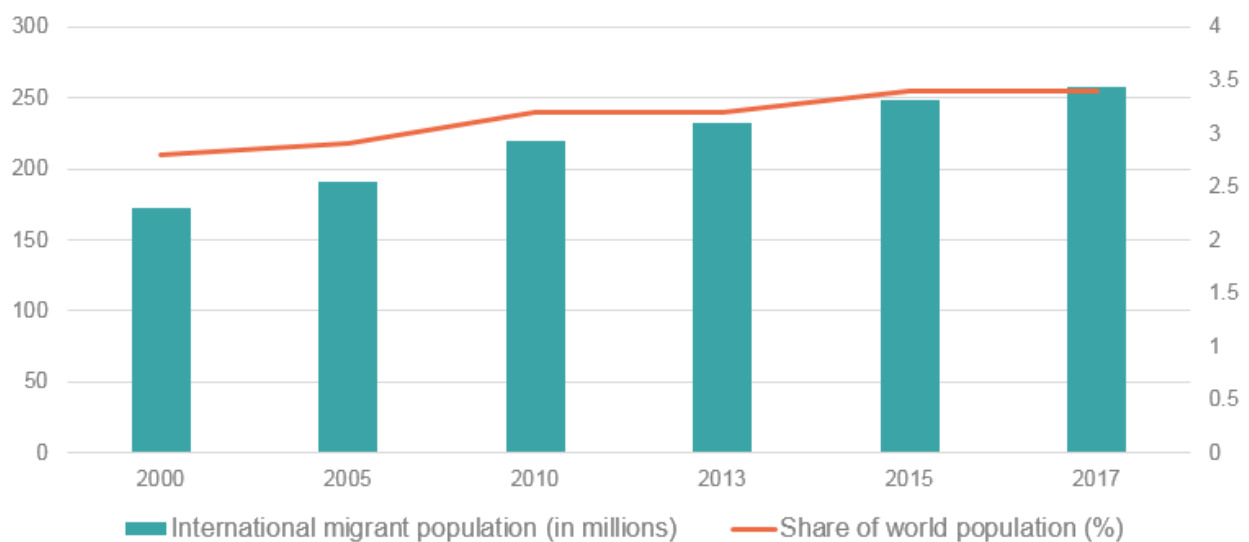


Figure 3 International Migrant Population^{xxii}

According to a study done by UN DESA in 2019, 272 million people were estimated to be international migrants – people that were born abroad and/or held foreign citizenship – in mid-2019.^{xxiii}

2. Types of Immigration

a) Naturalized Citizen

After a certain period of time as a permanent resident (for example seven to eight years in Germany) immigrants can apply to naturalize and acquire the benefits and responsibilities of citizenship in their chosen country.^{xxiv} Countries may or may not allow immigrants to keep their birth citizenship even if they naturalize elsewhere.^{xxv}

b) Permanent Resident

Permanent residents are legal residents, though not citizens, of their new country. Permanent residence, whether acquired through employment, family relationships, or another channel, is a prerequisite to apply for citizenship, in most cases.^{xxvi} This status does not expire in many countries.^{xxvii}

c) Refugee/Asylee

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.^{xxviii} 68% of those displaced across borders come from just five countries: Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Myanmar.^{xxix}

The 1951 Geneva Convention is the main international instrument of refugee law. The Convention clearly spells out who a refugee is and the kind of legal protection, other assistance and social rights he or she should receive from the countries who have signed the document. The Convention also defines a refugee's obligations to host governments and certain categories of people, such as war criminals, who do not qualify for refugee status.^{xxx} This document can be found at the further reading section of this guide.

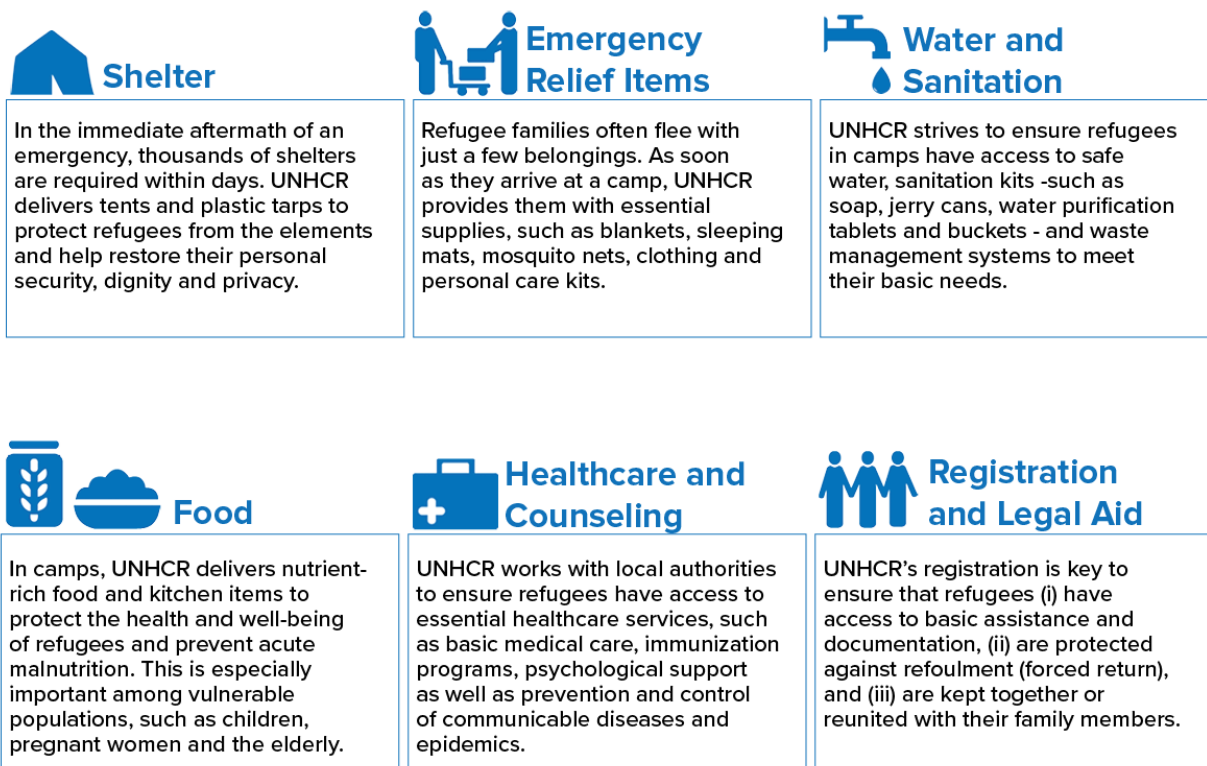


Figure 4 Services of a Refugee Camp^{xxxi}

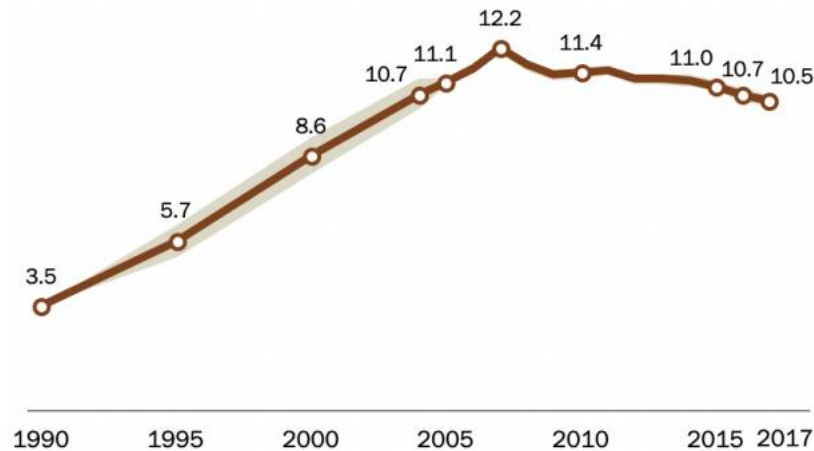
d) Unauthorized/Illegal Immigrant

The United States Department of Homeland Security defines illegal immigration as any foreign-born non-citizen individuals who are not legal residents. There are many terms that may be used

for an individual that falls under this definition. An illegal immigrant may also be called an illegal alien, illegal immigrant, or undocumented immigrant.^{xxxii} There are a few ways that people may immigrate illegally. An individual may not have gone through the traditional inspections at a country's borders or through transportation security checkpoints. Instead, an individual may be crossing a border secretly. Other undocumented immigrants may have initially been temporarily legally admitted to a country but did not leave when they were supposed to.^{xxxiii}

U.S. unauthorized immigrant total rises, then falls

In millions



Note: Shading shows range of estimated 90% confidence interval.
Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Figure 5 U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Total Rises, Then Falls^{xxxiv}

Immigration fraud is a broad term that can cover all types of alleged fraudulent activity. It can involve intentional fraud on immigration documents to get into the United States, marrying someone solely for immigration reasons, or having someone else fraudulently represent themselves providing immigration services. Immigration fraud can be complicated because it

often involves multiple individuals, communicating in different languages, and sometimes in different countries.^{xxxv} More information can be found at further reading.

3. Causes of Immigration

People migrate for various reasons, ranging from security, demography and human rights to poverty and climate change.^{xxxvi} Often, in the migration context, there are both push and pull factors with *push factors* being reasons why people would want to leave their home country and *pull factors* being reasons why people would want to come to a new country.^{xxxvii} These push and pull factors can be categorized as:

- Safety and Political Factors
- Demographic and Economic Factors
- Environmental Factors
- Social Factors

PUSH		PULL
Persecution Violence War	➡	Safety and Stability Freedom
Poor wages Lack of jobs	➡	Higher wages Job prospects
Crop failure and famine Pollution Natural disaster	➡	Food availability Better environment
Limited opportunities Lack of services Family separation	➡	Family Reunification Better quality of life Availability of services

Figure 6 Some Examples of Push and Pull Factors^{xxxviii}

a) Safety and Political Factors

Persecution and discrimination based on nationality, race, religion, political beliefs, or membership status in a particular social group will prompt people to move large distances in search of a safer living location where they can have freedom over their lives. Danger can be imposed upon individuals by something formal, like war, or informal, such as widespread gang activity.^{xxxix}

Those fleeing armed conflict, human rights violations or persecution are more likely to be humanitarian refugees. This will affect where they settle as some countries have more liberal approaches to humanitarian migrants than others. In the first instance, these individuals are likely to move to the nearest safe country that accepts asylum seekers.^{xl}

In recent years, people have been fleeing to Europe in large numbers from conflict, terror and persecution at home. Of the 295,800 asylum seekers granted protection status in the EU in 2019, over a quarter came from war-torn Syria, with Afghanistan and Iraq in second and third place respectively.^{xli}

b) Demographic and Economic Factors

Demographic and economic migration is related to labour standards, unemployment and the overall health of a country's economy. Pull factors include higher wages, better employment opportunities, a higher standard of living and educational opportunities. If economic conditions are not favourable and appear to be at risk of declining further, a greater number of individuals will probably migrate to countries with a better outlook.^{xlii}

According to the UN International Labour Organization, migrant workers - defined as people who migrate with a view to being employed - stood at roughly 164 million worldwide in 2017 and represented nearly two thirds of international migrants.^{xliii} Mexican migration into the United States portrays the importance of both push and pull factors in economic migration. All throughout the 20th century, seasonal Mexican laborers have crossed the border in search of work in the American agricultural industry, as the economic state of Mexico did not match the level of economic prosperity found in America. In the 21st century however, Mexican migration has slowed down significantly, and after the American recession of 2009, economic migration from Mexico to the United States began to decline.^{xliv}

c) Environmental Factors

According to the International Organization for Migration, "Environmental migrants are those who for reason of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad."^{xlv} People flee from natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. However, climate change is expected to exacerbate extreme weather events, meaning more people could be on the move.^{xlvi}

Crop failure for example, often results in both food scarcity and a drop in agricultural jobs, prompting people to move to a place with better job opportunities and climate. Pollution of water, air and soil in both urban and rural settings can also create a serious health risk to locals, forcing them to look for a better life for themselves and their children.^{xlvii}

d) Social Factors

Social factors motivating migration grow from the human needs and desires to achieve a better quality of life. Migrants often move to ensure better opportunities for themselves or their family, like sending their child to a better, safer school or finding a job that would have not only a sufficient salary, but also important benefits and career growth prospects.^{xlvi}

4. Impacts/Consequences of Immigration

Immigration impacts both the host country and the home country in positive and negative ways. When immigrants move to a new country, they are faced with many unknowns, including finding employment and housing, as well as adjusting to new laws, cultural norms, and possibly a new language. It can be a challenge for a host country to assimilate immigrants into society and provide the necessary support.^{xlix}

Immigration does cause an increase in the labor force. This can impact great quantities of them if the immigrants are generally the same type of worker (e.g. low-skilled) and immigrate in large enough numbers so as to significantly expand the supply of labor.¹

Immigrants move to another country to provide positive changes for their future. Reasons to immigrate can include the standard of living not being high enough, the value of wages being too low, a slow job market, or a lack of educational opportunities. A home country must analyze immigration statistics to determine and address why citizens are moving to other countries.^{li} In the long-run, large amounts of immigration will weaken the home country by decreasing the population, the level of production, and economic spending. If a country is losing citizens due to economic reasons, the situation will not improve until economic changes are made.^{lii}

It is not uncommon for the citizens to return to the home country at some point once the threat, such as religious persecution, ethnic cleansing, genocide, war or a dictatorship, is no longer present. While a citizen is living in another country, if they receive an education and create a solid life, their individual success can also be beneficial to the home country, if they use their acquired skills to make a difference. Many individuals do not forget their home country and continue to support family members financially through the income from the country they migrate to.^{liii}

Advantages	Disadvantages
Money sent home by migrants	People of working age move out reducing the size of the country's potential workforce
Decreases pressure on jobs and resources	Gender imbalances are caused as it is typically men who seek to find employment elsewhere. Women and children are left
Migrants may return with new skills	'Brain drain' if many skilled workers leave

Figure 7 Advantages and Disadvantages for Home Country^{liv}

Advantages	Disadvantages
A richer and more diverse culture	Increasing cost of services such as health care and education
Helps to reduce any labour shortages	Overcrowding
Migrants are more prepared to take on low paid, low skilled jobs	Disagreements between different religions and cultures

Figure 8 Advantages and Disadvantages for Host Country^{lv}

There are a lot of impacts and challenges on an immigrant while they are immigrating. One of the initial challenges faced by immigrants is the cost of immigrating. Many immigrants are seeking better economic conditions in a new country, so the cost of moving can be substantial for them. It is not uncommon for immigrants to liquidate their assets, potentially at a substantial loss, to be

able to afford to move. Also, during immigration many individuals are without work and must find work once they get settled.^{lvi} The majority of challenges associated with immigration deal with assimilating into life in the host country. Many immigrants take low wage jobs until they can adjust to society, gain housing, and obtain an education. Immigrants must learn a new way of life and become familiar with the language and laws of the host country.^{lvii} It is possible that immigrants could face discrimination or even racism in the host country.^{lviii}

a) Impacts of Unauthorized Immigration and Refugees

It should be touched upon that the unauthorized immigrants do not pay taxes^{lix} and it is often the case that illegal immigrants are employed in certain "informal" sectors, which are intensive in low skilled labor and also cannot be monitored easily by the authorities.^{lx} Illegal immigration provides employers in labor-intensive sectors and industries with abundant, cheap and flexible labor. Furthermore, illegal immigration responds faster to economic incentives than does legal immigration.^{lxi} Lesser-educated feel disadvantaged by illegal immigration; they expect that a rise in illegal immigrant inflows lead to higher job competition and to wage reduction.^{lxii} Natives may benefit from price reductions in certain categories of goods and services, such as personal service, eldercare and childcare, due especially to the increase of low-skilled workers.^{lxiii} Natives fear congestion in public services, or are concerned that their social benefits will cease in the future if policy makers decide to devote public resources to illegal immigrants.^{lxiv}

The ethnic differences, extreme nationalism, or religious new fundamentalism or radical religion beliefs generate the crises and tensions at national or even international level.^{lxv} The inflow of migrants of another culture creates serious threats to national identity and the lifestyle established in Western societies.^{lxvi} The UNHCR notes that “when large numbers of refugees arrive in a

country — and especially when they are in a destitute situation and do not share ethnic or cultural linkages with the host community — there is always a risk that social tensions, conflicts and even violence might arise”^{lxvii} At the same time, the inflow of foreigners, as a rule, favors the improvement of the socioeconomic position of the majority of society, which positively affects subjective indicators.^{lxviii}

The large-scale arrival and prolonged presence of refugees can have negative impacts on the environment, including deforestation; de-vegetation; erosion; the destruction, degradation and pollution of water sources and catchment areas; illegal poaching and fishing; and overgrazing.¹¹ In some cases, locals are required to surrender arable land for the construction of refugee camps or settlement areas; forests may be stripped as refugees need poles for houses and latrines, firewood, medicine, thatching and fodder, and fuelwood.^{lxix}

Local government and administrations, including law enforcement and the judiciary, may face additional pressures upon hosting refugee populations, even if they receive assistance from the UNHCR and other agencies.^{lxx} At the same time, there are new jobs from international organizations to process, manage and secure refugee areas, which create employment opportunities for host communities.^{lxxi}

There is some research indicating that refugees have the potential to destabilize the countries that take them in. This may come in the form of political activists seeking to use the host country as a base for mobilizing and recruiting insurgents.^{lxxii} Host countries can also be vehicles of spillover violence, if those arriving bring weapons or militant ideologies with them, or possibly even harbour fighters masquerading as refugees.^{lxxiii} Some have even argued that refugees can create

tensions or imbalances between local groups, thus contributing to violence or instability.^{lxxiv} The evidence, however, suggests that many of these security concerns may be exaggerated, or exacerbated by the conditions in which refugees are hosted.^{lxxv}

Top 15 Sending Countries by Number of Emigrants & Share of Total Population, 2017

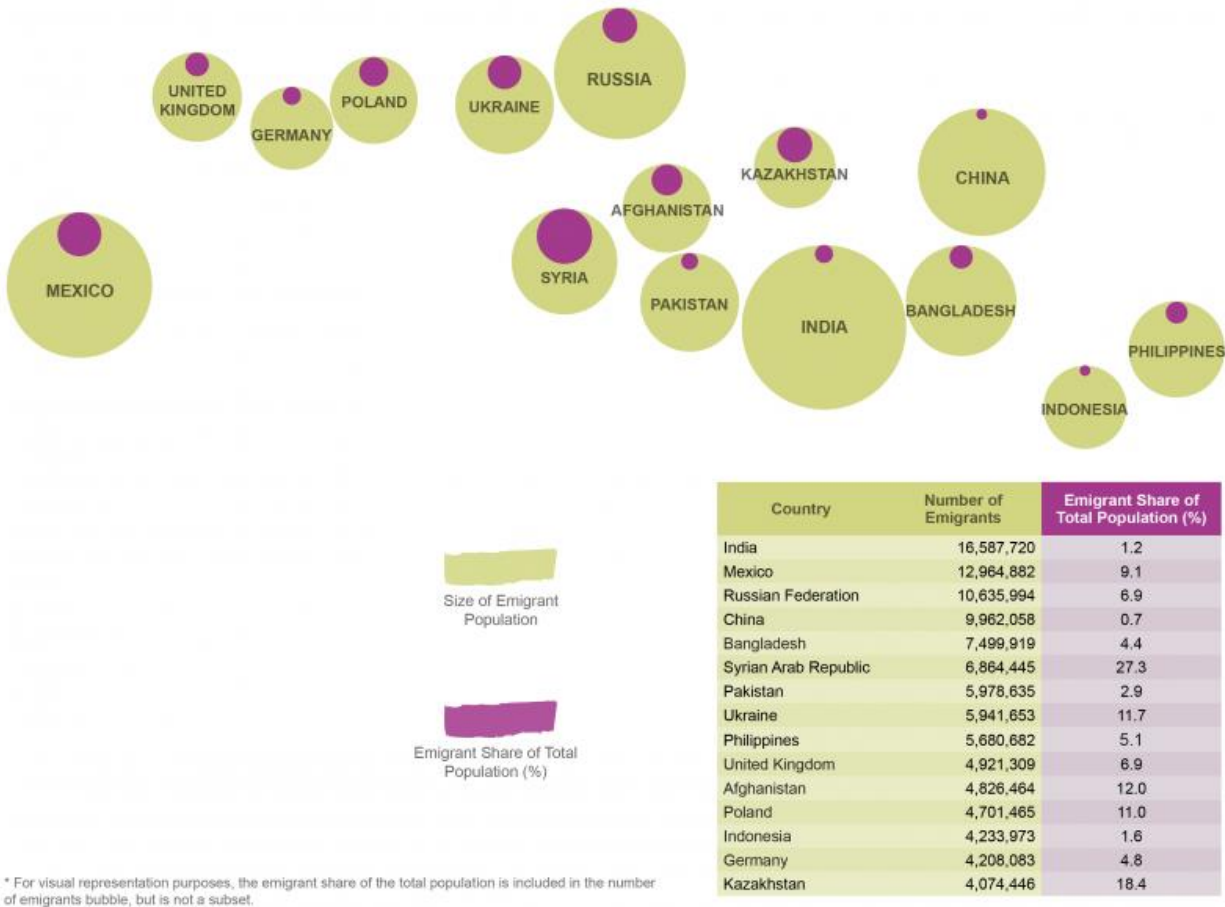


Figure 9 Top 15 Sending Countries by Number of Emigrants & Share of Total Population^{lxxvi}

5. Rights of an Immigrant

International human rights apply to all human beings, regardless of immigration status. Everyone – citizen or migrant, documented or undocumented – has the basic human rights. These human rights are protected by international treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human

Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Several treaties specifically address the human rights of migrants, including the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. These treaties outline rights of particular importance to migrants, including due process, family reunification, and asylum.^{lxxvii}

All migrants have the rights to:

- Safety and Security: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.^{lxxviii}
- Humane treatment in detention: All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.^{lxxix}
- Equal Protection and Due Process: All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law.^{lxxx}
- Asylum: Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.^{lxxxi}
- Family Unity: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation.^{lxxxii}
- Non-discrimination: The right to live free from discrimination, especially on the basis of national origin.^{lxxxiii}
- Freedom from Slavery: The right to be free from slavery, servitude, and other forms of involuntary work.^{lxxxiv}
- Just Working Conditions: Access to fair payment, free choice of employment and to protection against unemployment.^{lxxxv}

- Cultural Continuity: In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.^{lxxxvi}
- Education: Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.^{lxxxvii}
- Health Care: Medical care necessary for health and well-being, especially care that is urgently required for the preservation of life or the avoidance of irreparable harm to health.^{lxxxviii}
- Standard Living: Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.^{lxxxix}

Immigrants and refugees are under the criminal law of the country they are migrating to. Criminal law is the body of law that defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging and trial of suspected persons, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders.^{xc} Although the immigration and criminal systems are two separate entities, they are closely related. This is because approximately 70 percent of ICE arrests occur after an immigrant is released from a local jail or state prison. Moreover, criminal convictions can have serious consequences for an individual's immigration case and may affect the individual's ability to avoid deportation or be released on bond while you are waiting for your case to be heard by an immigration judge.^{xcii}

All authorized immigrants and refugees are under the protection of labour laws of the country they reside in. Labour law, the varied body of law applied to such matters as employment, remuneration, conditions of work, trade unions, and industrial relations. In its most comprehensive sense, the term includes social security and disability insurance as well.^{xcii}

You can find more information regarding this topic at the further reading section of this guide.

a) Violation of Immigrant Rights

While migration is a positive and empowering experience for many, it is increasingly clear that a lack of human rights-based migration governance at the global, regional and national levels is leading to the routine violation of migrants' rights in transit, at international borders, and in the countries they migrate to.^{xciii} While migrants are not inherently vulnerable, they can be vulnerable to human rights violations. Migrants in an irregular situation tend to be disproportionately vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and marginalization, often living and working in the shadows, afraid to complain, and denied their human rights and fundamental freedoms.^{xciv}

Human rights violations against migrants can include a denial of civil and political rights such as arbitrary detention, torture, or a lack of due process, as well as economic, social and cultural rights such as rights to health, housing or education. The denial of migrants' rights is often closely linked to discriminatory laws and to deep-seated attitudes of prejudice or xenophobia.^{xcv}

C. Exploitation of Immigrants

1. What is exploitation?

The term "exploitation" is understood by some actors as a form of 'abuse' in all forms of irregular migration, by others as linked primarily to the exploitation of labour without paying

adequate compensation, and by others again as a criminal act perpetrated for profit.^{xcvi} Despite the fact that the term exploitation is widely used in migration discourse, there is no international legal definition of the term, while the concept is amorphous.^{xcvii}

The IOM Glossary on Migration definition of exploitation can be given as: *“The act of taking advantage of something or someone, in particular the act of taking unjust advantage of another for one’s own benefit (e.g. sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs).”*^{xcviii}



Figure 10 Amount that Forced Labor Generates as Profits^{xcix}

Type of exploitation	Criminal Law	Labour Law	Human Rights Law
Exploitation of the prostitution of others	x	x	x
Sexual exploitation	x	x	x
Forced labour or services	x	x	x
Slavery or practices similar to	x	x	x
Servitude	x	x	x
Removal of organs	x		x
Servile forms of marriage	x		x
Exploitative labour		x	x
Exploitative forms of adoption	x		x
Exploitative traditional practices	?	?	x
Exploitation on route	?	?	x

Table 1 Type of Law relevant to type of exploitation^c

Exploitation of immigrants can be categorized into:

- Labor Exploitation
- Slavery and Human Trafficking
- Sex Trafficking and Prostitution of Immigrants
- Other forms of Exploitation

2. Labor Exploitation

In the context of exploitative labour, anything that falls below labour law standards is considered exploitative.^{ci} At the international level, exploitative conditions are those that fall below international standards as set out for instance in the 186 ILO Conventions.^{cii} Illegal immigrants, by definition, belong to the informal economy, in which they face poor working conditions, or must pay for false documents in order to work in the formal economy. Moreover, on average, their wages are lower than those paid to legal immigrants.^{ciii} Most common issues that immigrants faced in situations of labour exploitation are the issues with pay and with working conditions.^{civ}

Exploiters may enter into arrangements with migrants (for instance, in exchange for migration and work opportunities) that are exploitative in essence or make migrants highly vulnerable to exploitation. A key dimension of forced labour for instance, is ‘unfree recruitment’, entailing both forced and deceptive recruitment.^{cv}

According to a study done by FRA, the findings point to systematic violation of work conditions, including violation of health and safety regulations with (mainly irregularly residing) workers being requested to perform hazardous tasks with no accident insurance or safety equipment.^{cvi}

The same study also points out that contracts do not exist in approximately half of the cases.

When there are contracts, exploitative employers do not abide by them and workers do not understand their content because they are written only in the language of the EU country of work.^{cvii} Criminal forms of labour exploitation were also identified, with workers being requested to perform illegal tasks such as theft and cannabis cultivation.^{cviii}

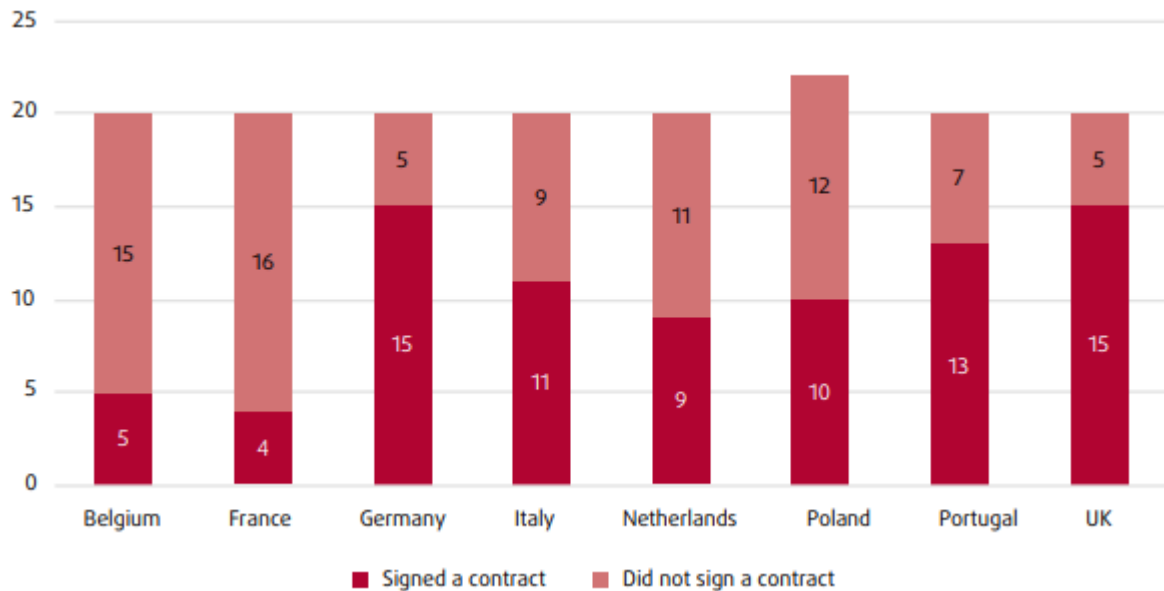


Figure 11 Existence of a Contract During the Exploitative Working Relationship, by EU Member States^{cix}

In the same study, FRA points out that the half of the workers had to opt to substandard housing, and half of them didn't have any housing options and they were more dependent on the employer, as they relied on the employer for housing, food and transport. Such dependence made them particularly vulnerable to degrading living conditions including lack of bedding, inadequate food and sanitary conditions. Domestic workers were especially at risk of experiencing problems with violation of working and living conditions.^{cx}

a) Issues with Pay

Despite there are international standards that were set such as Article 23 of Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7 of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Article 1 of

Protocol No.1 of the European Convention of Human Rights^{cxⁱ}, exploited workers still reports having issues such as underpayment, including cutting pay or withholding parts of the pay and paying less than the minimum wage, not getting payed at all, not getting payed on time, deduction of food, accommodation or work-related expenses or social contributions from salary and not paying during sick or annual leave, when granted.^{cxⁱⁱ}

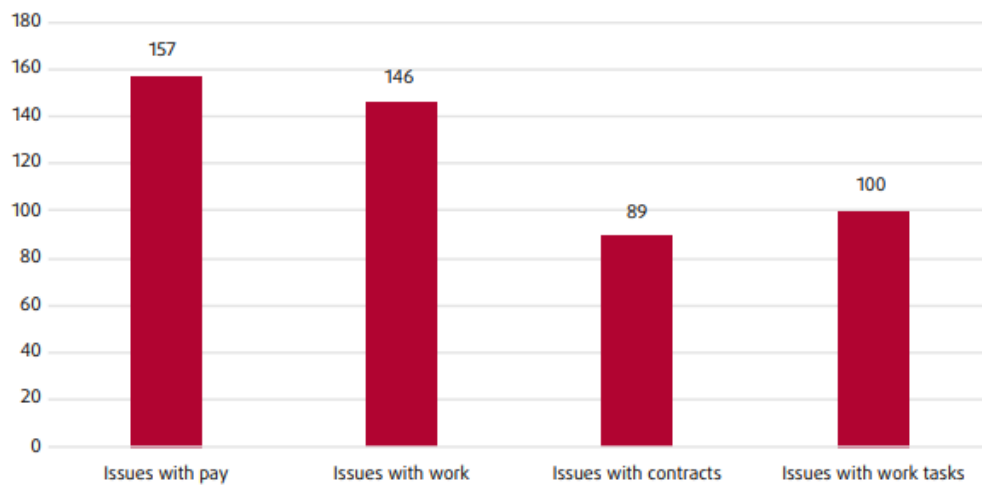


Table 2 Labour Related Issues faced by Interviewees during exploitative work relationship (absolute numbers)^{cxⁱⁱⁱ}

Sometimes money is also withheld by intermediaries.^{cx^{iv}} An example can be given from FRA’s report, which said “most notably in the United Kingdom, where the exploitation of most of the EU workers was by the gangmaster and not at the workplace. The jobs they were doing were legitimate and legal, but they were overseen by a gangmaster who stole their money through fraudulent practices such as gaining access to the interviewee’s bank account and transferring the pay.”^{cx^v}

b) Issues with Condition at Work

Article 31 of the Charter states that every worker every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity and the right to limitation of

maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.^{cxvi}

Exploitative work conditions can include extremely long working hours; the impossibility of taking breaks, even to go to the toilet; very few or no days off; working at weekends; not being allowed to take holidays; working under extremely harsh conditions; not being able to call in sick; and violation of health and safety regulations.^{cxvii}

FRA's report adds that "Excessive and irregular working hours are the most recurrent issue mentioned in relation to working conditions: 80 % of the workers reported this problem."^{cxviii}

And having no days off or almost no days off is another common problem, where immigrants are expected to work 7 days a week.^{cxix}

Another common issue faced is work overload, with workers requested to perform tasks which would have required two or three workers to accomplish them.^{cxx} Many immigrants reported working under harsh conditions, with heavy labour (agriculture, transport, laundry facilities, car wash, construction), too cold (agriculture) or too warm (laundry facilities, agriculture). Workers often mentioned they had to work under very great time pressure, being forced to work hard or fast for longer hours, which they perceived as treating them like slaves. Workers sometimes mentioned that the work conditions in an employment relationship worsened over time.^{cxxi}

c) Issues of Health and Safety at Work

Violations of health and safety regulations are a common situation of labour exploitation. In the study done by FRA, They were mentioned in all countries and often resulted in accidents causing disability and, in one case, death. The problem was aggravated by lack of accident insurance and employers usually offering no medical treatment.^{cxxii} Immigrants, especially those work in

construction, raises lack of personal protective equipment (including boots, helmets and protective gear) and lack of health and safety instructions and training.^{cxxiii} It has been reported in FRA's study that the employers did not provide medical assistance following a work accident for fear that authorities would be alerted to exploitative or unsafe work conditions.^{cxxiv}

More information regarding this topic can be found at the further reading section of this guide.

3. Slavery and Human Trafficking

Even before migrants leave home, they may be subject to a degree of 'exploitation' by recruitment agencies that overcharge migrants for their services, or misrepresent the journey and the employment waiting for them at the other end.^{cxxv} Officials may coerce migrants to pay bribes in order to continue their journey, or for the return of their documents, or to be released from detention, which is corruption. Migrants may be robbed, extorted, assaulted, held to ransom, beaten or even raped by traffickers, smugglers, border officials or others during their journey.^{cxxvi}

The fact that many trafficked persons begin as smuggled migrants before falling victim to exploitation has resulted in some trafficked people being misidentified or not identified at all. Victims of trafficking have been misidentified as 'mere' smuggled migrants, often without receiving the assistance and support they require.^{cxxvii}

The ILO's recent estimates on forced labour (20.9 million people globally) state that human trafficking can also be regarded as forced labour, such that its estimates subsume human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.^{cxxviii} When migrants cross borders irregularly using people smugglers, they may find themselves in situations of relative disempowerment due to their lack of resources (such as vehicles, mobile phones or access to food, water and shelter), lack of knowledge (such as about which officials are amenable to bribery or gaps in the surveillance

system), and their desire to remain hidden from the authorities. This increases their vulnerability to exploitation by smugglers and by unrelated criminal groups who prey on migrants when they are unprotected by State authorities.^{cxxix}

Several studies suggest that natural disasters can magnify pre-existing vulnerabilities to modern slavery. This includes both rapid onset natural disasters, such as earthquakes, that have immediate impacts on individuals, as well as slow onset natural disasters, such as drought, which can lead to incremental large-scale displacement. While there does not seem to be significant evidence for natural disasters causing vulnerabilities, the economic and social disruption they cause can increase the risks that affected individuals already face. Examples for rapid onset natural disasters include an increase in dangerous, irregular migration after the 2015 Nepal earthquake and floods in Bangladesh leading to a greater vulnerability to trafficking.^{cxxx}

Another exploitative arrangement used in forced labour and trafficking situations is debt bondage. Debt bondage is conceptually interesting as it can be considered both a means of trafficking someone into exploitation, as well as an exploitative end in itself.^{cxxxi} Debt bondage involves manipulation of a debt for the services of a person.²⁷ In irregular migration contexts, debt bondage can occur during the migration or recruitment process; for instance, the cost of smuggling services including transportation, forged documentation, and corruption of border officials may be incurred as a debt by the migrant.^{cxxxii} Such ‘debts’ will accumulate and inflate to such an extent that the migrant will never be able to pay them off on the basis of the wages he or she earns effectively bonding him or her to work for the exploiter.^{cxxxiii} For example, The Guardian reports a case where two teenage boys were forced to work for two months on a farm in Libya in order to pay smugglers.^{cxxxiv}

a) Irregular Migration Routes

Migration can entail a lengthy process of movement, often spanning several countries rather than being limited to a single frontier zone. Over time, irregular migration routes become well-trodden, as informal infrastructure springs up to support migrants along the journey.^{cxxxv} From the literature reviewed, migrants who use irregular migration routes are at higher risk of exploitation in the following situations:

- When migrants use smuggling networks that seek to profit not only from the facilitation of movement but also the abuse and extortion of the migrants themselves.^{cxxxvi}
- When migrants use networks under the control of organized crime groups. Generally, these networks are older and more established than the ad hoc networks used by recent migrant influxes.^{cxxxvii}
- When migration routes pass through conflict zones or areas with minimal State control^{cxxxviii}
- When migrants run out of money, including because they were robbed or have fallen victim to extortion and have limited options to earn money, such that they may be willing to accept exploitative situations in order to pay debts.^{cxxxix}

4. Sex Trafficking and Prostitution of Immigrants

Sexual exploitation is often considered distinct from ‘economic exploitation’ that derives a financial or material profit for the exploiter.^{cxl} Women and girls, and also men and boys, may be compelled to exchange sex for smuggling services or basic needs like food or accommodation before, during and after their migration.^{cxli} Young female migrants are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation, both due to their gender and due to the fact that they are often working in

domestic or unregulated environments where there are significant power differentials between employers and employees and where their social isolation poses a barrier to accessing assistance and protection.^{cxlii} Another form of exploitation is forced marriage, where a woman is trafficked into marriage, and in that context forced to perform domestic work in abusive conditions.^{cxliii} Criminal organizations are often involved in migration linked to the trafficking in women and prostitution. They exploit the fact that while there is high demand for immigrant labour, there are now fewer opportunities for legal migration in Europe. In fact, there is a high demand for workers who don't put their standards too high.^{cxliv}

Secretary General of United Nations defined sexual exploitation as: “...*any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, deferential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.*”^{cxlv} According to this definition, sexual exploitation is done ‘for sexual purposes’, which are ‘including but not limited to profiting monetarily, socially or politically’.^{cxlvi} Sexual exploitation include actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, deferential power, or trust, compared to the more overt means in abuse, including force or equally coercive conditions.^{cxlvii}

As children start the movement from their country of origin, while they are on the move, many fall victims of sex traffickers. For instance, in Peru, many girls have been found in the sex trade in Miami, Ecuador, Argentina and Chile. On the other hand, girls from Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile and Japan have been found to be sex workers in Peru.^{cxlviii} As migrant and refugee children reach their country of transit or arrival, the risk of being subjected to sale, abuse and sexual exploitation does not vanish. Studies have identified many children who had fallen victims to sexual abuse in reception centers in Greece and in Italy. When children reach a destination country, they may

encounter other difficulties, such as discrimination and limited access to basic services, making them extremely vulnerable to sale and sexual exploitation.^{cxlix}

5. Other Forms of Exploitation

The removal of a person's organs without his or her consent or following vitiation of their consent is 'exploitative' in the sense that it takes advantage of the desperation of donors (to improve the economic situation of themselves and their family) and of the recipients (to prolong or improve their lives). Migrants in irregular situations may be particularly vulnerable to exploitation for organ removal, running out of money en route and being forced to sell what they can in order to continue their journey or pay smuggling fees and debts.^{cl}

Adoption has been similarly acknowledged as a potential exploitative purpose of trafficking. Traditional practices in which a child of an economically disadvantaged family is sent to live with wealthier relatives may amount to exploitative labour where the child is made to perform domestic work for instance.^{cli} An argument can be made that illegal adoption can constitute slavery, defined by the Slavery Convention as "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised."^{clii}

D. Conclusion

Throughout the history people emigrated from their homelands to another places in order to find themselves and their families a better life. However, in our modern time with modern politics, immigration has become something difficult, thus paving the ways for unauthorized immigration. Unauthorized immigrants are the individuals who work or live in a country when they do not have the legal rights to do so. This lack of legal rights causes these immigrants to take advantage

of, and they are exploited in many ways before, during and after their migration. It is clear that these exploitations are violation of basic human rights and must be debated upon direly.

E. Points that Resolution Should Cover

- What is the definition of a crime?
- What is the definition of an immigrant?
- What are the types of immigrants?
- Should Unauthorized Immigration be considered illegal and a crime?
 - If yes, what kind of crime it should be considered and how can it be prevented?
 - If no, how unauthorized immigrants should be helped?
- What are the causes of immigration?
- Which organizations should CCPCJ collaborate with in order to minimize the causes of immigration?
- What are the impacts of immigration?
- What is immigration fraud?
- What kind of actions should governments take in order to prevent immigration fraud?
- What are the rights of an immigrant?
- Could Cultural Continuity damage the home country's own culture?

- Could Cultural Continuity pose a threat on the order in a home country?
- Should Unauthorized Immigrants be under the protection of labour law of the country they reside in?
- What kind of help should be given to immigrants during their immigration process in order to lessen the chance of immigrants to turn crime in order to sustain themselves?
 - Should CCPCJ approve a budget for such an action or should the budget for it be found from other organizations?
- What is the definition of exploitation in detail?
- In which ways the immigrants are exploited?
- What should be the criteria that determine whether the work undertaken by migrants in irregular situations is exploitative or not?
- How can governments track whether a worker has been hired with a contract or not?
- Should substandard housing done by immigrants be considered as a crime? What actions should be taken in order to prevent substandard housing?
- What kind of help can be given to immigrants who are exploited because they can't afford any type of housing?
- Which organizations should CCPCJ collaborate with in order to fight corruption of border officials that allows human trafficking?

- What is debt bondage?
- How can immigrants who are under debt bondage be detected?
- What is the link between gangs and exploitation of labor of immigrants? How can we prevent gangs from reaching vulnerable immigrants?
- What kind of criteria should be used in order to determine whether condition at work is exploitative or not? What organizations or current criteria we can set as an international directive?
- What should be done in order to provide migrants with regular routes which lessens the chance of them getting exploited during their migration?
- How to distinguish between migrants who are smuggled and those who are trafficked, where irregular movement is intercepted before exploitation has taken place?
- Is the sexual exploitation definition done by Secretary General enough? Should it be expanded?
- How can actions of the criminal organizations who takes advantage of women who wants to migrate be minimized?
- What is the home country's role in protection of migrant children?
- To what extent should illegal adoption be considered exploitative? Whose exploitation is relevant? (i.e. the birth parents, the adoptive parents, the child)

F. Further Reading

A Note From Your Under Secretary General: As our agenda item is quite inclusive, Enes and I decided to have a rich further reading section. The most recommended reading are marked with “**”, a bit less recommended are marked with “*” and less recommended are not marked with anything. I hope you all a good reading.

- **The 1951 Geneva Convention and Its 1967 Protocol(*):** <https://www.unhcr.org/about-us/background/4ec262df9/1951-convention-relating-status-refugees-its-1967-protocol.html>
- **Immigration Fraud:** <https://www.carmichaellegal.com/immigration-fraud>
- **Key Global Migration Figures:** <https://migrationdataportal.org/resource/key-global-migration-figures>
- **Illegal Immigration from an economic point of view(*):** https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235736088_Illegal_immigration_from_an_economic_point_of_view_A_review
- **Social Effects of Immigration:** https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283518519_Social_effects_of_immigration
- **Assesing the Impacts of Hosting Refugees:** <https://www.cigionline.org/sites/default/files/documents/WRC%20Research%20Paper%20no.4.pdf>

- **The Rights of Migrants in the United States:**
https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/uploads/migrant_rights_fact_sheet.pdf
- **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:** <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:**
<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/index.html>
- **Protecting Migrant Workers from Exploitation in the EU: Workers' Perspective(**):** https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2019-severe-labour-exploitation-workers-perspectives_en.pdf
- **Exploitation and abuse of international migrants, particularly those in an irregular situation(**):**
https://www.unodc.org/documents/humantrafficking/2013/2013_GMG_Thematic_Paper.pdf
- **Migrants and their vulnerability to human trafficking, modern slavery and forced labour:** <https://publications.iom.int/books/migrants-and-their-vulnerability-human-trafficking-modern-slavery-and-forced-labour>
- **The Sale & Sexual Exploitation of Children: Migration(*):** <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/Post-Consultation-Brief-Sale-Sexual-Exploitation-of-Children-Migration.pdf>

- **Sexual Abuse during immigration detention:** <https://www.aclu.org/other/sexual-abuse-immigration-detention-raquels-story>
- **Official Resolution Regarding Migration connected with Sexual Exploitation:**
<https://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/X2H-Xref-ViewHTML.asp?FileID=10150&lang=EN>

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