

## **Labour Migration: Issues of Cooperation With International Organizations and Improvement of National Legislation**

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**Annotation.** The article analyzes the processes of interaction of international organizations in the legal regulation of labor migration on the basis of an interdisciplinary approach. Taking into account the rights and interests of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the measures taken by our state in the following years to ensure an effective system of external labor migration were analyzed in the framework of such serious issues as the rights of labor migrants from Uzbekistan, working conditions, and lifestyle.

**Keywords:** labor migration, labor resources, UN, ILO, illegal migration, savings.

In today's globalization process, the issue of migration is becoming increasingly significant. According to data, approximately 232 million migrants reside in various countries around the world. The majority of them tend to gravitate towards the northern hemisphere countries.

The main documents regarding migration accepted by the Republic of Uzbekistan up to the present day are the International Labor Organization's Conventions No. 97 and No. 143, as well as the "Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families" adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 18, 1990, Resolution 45/158. These international conventions, with their non-binding nature, aim to prevent irregular migration through legal means.

As an equal member of the International Labor Organization, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted its Program on Decent Work for 2014-2016. This program underscores the collaboration between social partners - the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan, and the International Labor Organization - with the goal of providing decent work for all men and women in the country.

Specifically, Uzbekistan has ratified 13 conventions of the International Labor Organization as of today, seven of which are core conventions of the organization, and one is of paramount importance, namely the conventions on the policy of forced labor. Additionally, Uzbekistan has ratified conventions on forced labor issues, discrimination issues, child labor issues, and the policy on forced labor. Consequently, a National Action Plan has been developed for the use of conventions on minimum age and child labor.

On November 27, 2018, at the 109th session of the International Organization for Migration Council held in Geneva, the Republic of Uzbekistan was admitted as the 173rd member of the International Organization for Migration. The law "On the Ratification of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration" was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis

of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 12, 2018, and approved by the Senate on December 14. The objectives and functions of the International Organization for Migration are declared in its Constitution.

On December 19, 2018, a seminar on "Labor Migration Issues: International Experience and Uzbekistan's Practice" was organized by the Committee on Labor and Social Issues of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. The significance and reasons for designating December 18 as International Migrants' Day were explained to the participants. It was emphasized that the historical significance of this date is directly related to the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, as enshrined in the International Convention adopted on December 18, 1990. Moreover, a resolution of the UN General Assembly from December 4, 2000, was also adopted. According to the resolution, various events such as seminars, round tables, meetings with migrant workers, and conferences are to be held worldwide on this day.

On December 26, 2018, the law "On the Ratification of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration" was signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Ratification of the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration and accession to this organization enable Uzbekistan to benefit from several rights. These include the right to vote, participate in decision-making at the Council, propose its initiatives for inclusion in current programs, and receive international financial assistance for projects related to migration. Additionally, the organization has the right to use development fund resources.

On March 5, 2018, the Presidential Decree "On Ensuring the Safety of Uzbekistan Citizens during their Departure for Work Abroad" was signed. In accordance with this decree, the Agency has implemented a range of measures. . For instance, Uzbekistan Railways and Uzbekistan Airways provide a discount of up to 20% on the prices of train and air tickets for citizens leaving the country temporarily for work. The amount of 300,000 sums is deducted from the cost of purchasing train and air tickets once a year to partially cover the expenses for purchasing train and air tickets. Special ticket offices have been opened in all regions and the city of Tashkent, as well as in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, to provide preferential tickets.

On July 5, 2018, Presidential Decree No. 3839 "On Additional Measures to Further Improve the System of External Labor Migration" was signed. Under the decree, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan established the Migration Support and Protection Center to support and protect individuals engaged in foreign labor activities and their rights and interests.

Another important aspect highlighted in the decree is the establishment of the Migration Support and Protection Center under the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the purpose of supporting and protecting individuals engaged in foreign labor activities and their rights and interests. The revenue of the center is formed through a one-time gratuitous financial assistance from the state budget amounting to 200 billion sums.

In this regard, the Presidential decree on "Measures to further strengthen guarantees for the protection of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their family members engaged in temporary labor activities abroad" was signed, and work is continuing.

According to the decree, in order to improve living conditions for labor migrants, in 2020, a total of 3,462 apartments will be allocated nationwide from housing buildings for labor migrants.

Mechanisms for implementing credits obtained by labor migrants in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan through the "Asia Invest Bank" JSC and other partner banks in Russia in Russian rubles, including through electronic payment systems, are being established. Accordingly, from October 1, 2019, labor migrants are provided with one-time subsidies of 50,000 sums per capita for the repayment of microloans and insurance payments in the amount of 2 million sums for a period

of 1 year at an interest rate of 10% in 2019-2020 and 12% in 2021, based on a passport, application, and a request from the employment agency during the "Banking Day for Migrants".

In accordance with the decree, the Department for the Protection and Support of the Rights of Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan engaged in temporary labor activities abroad has been established within the structure of the Republic Commission on External Labor Migration Issues and the Cabinet of Ministers. Furthermore, within the framework of the "Single National Labor System" information system, the establishment of the "labor-migration" software package was approved, and apartments in housing buildings, loans, subsidies, microloans, and labor migration were included in the "labor-migration" software package for labor migrants registered in it, as specified in the decree.

In addition, over the past three years, a series of new initiatives have been developed to enhance cooperation with competent state bodies of countries such as Turkey and the United Arab Emirates in the field of external labor activities. Other countries are also actively involved in mutually beneficial activities.

The distinctive feature of all initiatives in this area is that labor migrants enjoy the rights of citizens of the host country where they are accepted.

In this regard, the following rights are envisaged:

- safe labor conditions;
- equal remuneration for equal work, including additional payments and compensation to persons entitled thereto.
- the right to use financial services on a parity basis.
- social security (social insurance);
- mandatory insurance against accidents and occupational diseases in production.
- compensation for damage to life and health due to accidents or occupational diseases during production.
- creation of opportunities for engagement in other labor activities in cases where the labor migrant loses his job due to circumstances unrelated to the employer or working conditions, without the imposition of fines and other conditions.

Another characteristic feature of these documents is that they do not exempt labor migrants and their family members from compliance with the laws and regulations of transit states and states of destination where they work or transit.

The third feature of these documents and legal assistance is that labor migrants and their family members have the right to protection and assistance from diplomatic and consular missions of our country.

The new normative-legal documents adopted by the President and the government in the field of external labor migration contribute to the protection of citizens' rights in accordance with international standards. Cooperation in promoting labor conditions and wages, social benefits, and other important areas in a manner consistent with internationally recognized principles and norms is aimed at promoting and attracting external labor migration.

These documents require that all participants in the field of external labor activity be familiarized with and adhere to international conventions and other agreements, as well as the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on international treaties, in the process of developing the issue of accession to other universal and regional conventions on external migration.

At the same time, normative documents regulating social attitudes towards external labor

migration in a comprehensive manner, as well as norms and standards in international agreements, do not exist in the national legislation. The tasks set forth in the documents adopted by the President and the government will further enhance the practical application of national legislation and law in this area, further systematize the norms and principles of external labor migration in a single law and provide assistance in the adoption of a single law on external labor migration.

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Based on research and analysis, the following proposals and recommendations are proposed for implementation:

- Developing this area does not mean "exporting labor power" or, conversely, discouraging it, but rather focusing on the singular goal of ensuring the rights and freedoms of our citizens abroad, enhancing the effective functioning of state mechanisms to create favorable legal conditions for both foreign citizens in our country and non-citizens.
- It is necessary to improve the system of labor market demand and supply regulation services. Especially, shaping a positive attitude towards this issue among young people.
- It is necessary to further enhance the activities of private employment agencies, develop them as a superior form of attracting citizens, develop private employment agencies as an advanced form of attracting citizens, and increase the capacity of private employment agencies for monitoring and risk analysis.
- Ratification of agreements on migration policy between Uzbekistan and developed countries, in particular, agreements related to labor migration.
- The creation of a Migration Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which consolidates all legal institutions that are partially or fully related to the management of migration processes by the state, and the adoption of the Migration Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is necessary.

It should be emphasized in conclusion that as Uzbekistan achieves independence, foreign migration relations have become increasingly important compared to internal migration. In the process of transitioning to a market economy in Uzbekistan, the increase in the amount of labor resources of the republic has led to the development of external labor migration.

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