

⁶⁴ El mandato de la OIT requiere llegar a aquellos que son más vulnerables, que se enfrentan a una enorme inseguridad y para quienes la negación de la justicia social resulta más cruel. Muchas veces es difícil alcanzarlos, y sin embargo son muchisimos. El ejemplo de los trabajadores y las trabajadoras del hocar muestra lo que se puede hacer. La OIT debe dar

Labor Migration: Legal and policy frameworks

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Labour migration, the traditional MOISES DA COSTA COME way

Caribbean system: moving from island to island to find work, without any immigration system Caribbean immigration: work migration only (or sufficient means) – strict rules

Options therefore:
 legal migration
 illegal migration
No options for asylum/undocumented

Note: legal migration may lead to nationality

A different system: free movement 1

European Union

Free movement of workers and freedom of establishment

General free movement for anyone with a work contract

Immigration from outside EU limited to 4 years for highly skilled workers – national competence







A different system: free movement 2

Caricom

Only free movement for categories of skilled workers

Immigration from outside Caricom is national competence







Strict requirements for migrants

- temporary migration or permanent migration?
- When you don't fulfill the requirements: illegal migration or extradiction

Note: migration law is administrative law – all legal steps fall within national administrative procedures

Effects:

- Government can control and protect migration and the labour market
 - 'grey' or underground economy is created



challenges

- How to deal with undocumented migrants / underground economy: do the national procedures need to be amended?
- Is extradiction the only solution for illegal labor migrants?
- Does temporary migration of categories of skilled workers form a (legally workable) solution?
- Can general free movement form a regional solution?