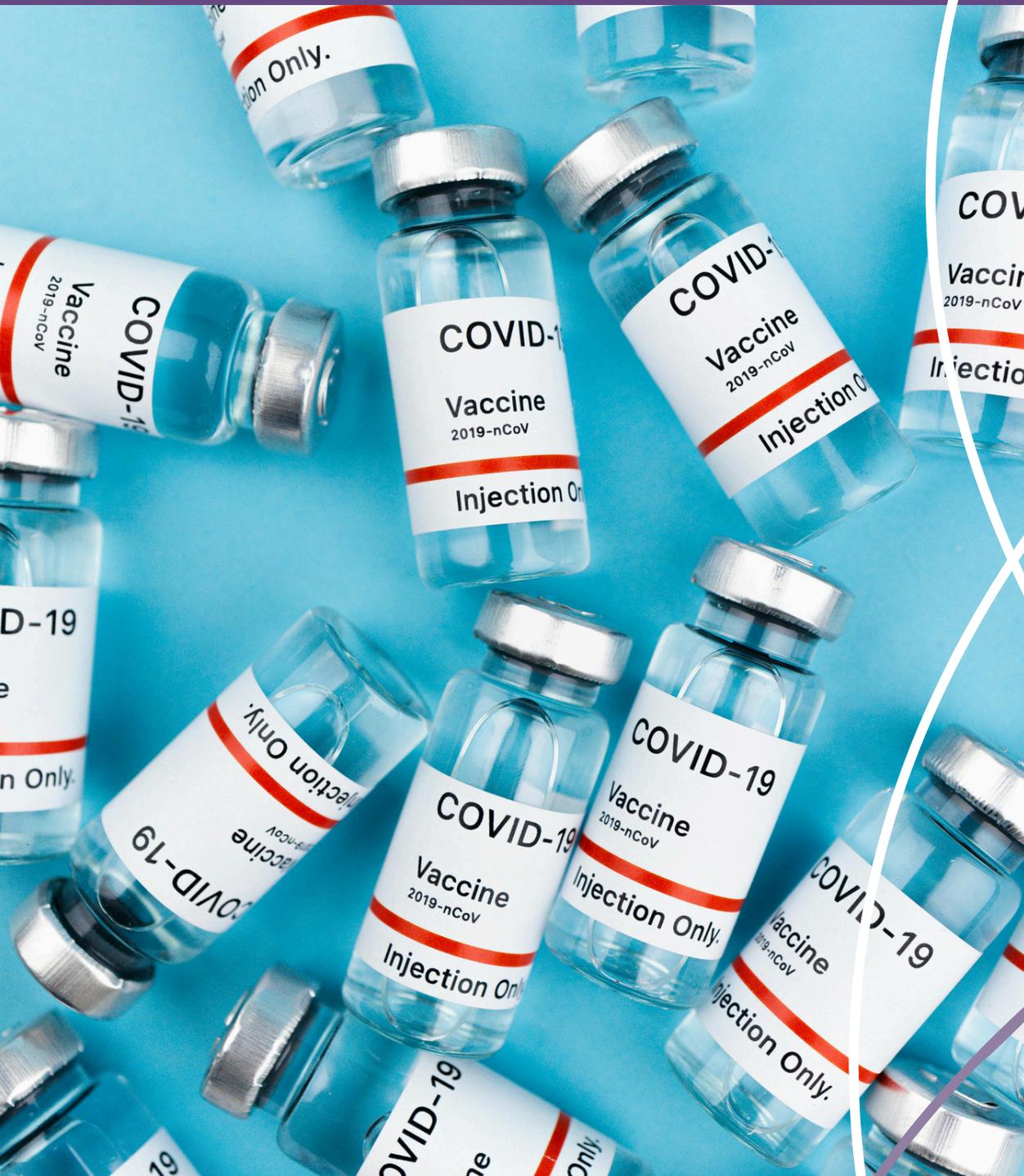


# HUMAN RIGHTS

Topic A: To what extent can governments enforce mandatory vaccinations while upholding fundamental human rights and personal freedoms?

Topic B: Can a global minimum wage policy ensure economic development, the protection of workers' rights and address the exploitation of migrant labour without creating harmful economic disparities and should it be implemented?



# Introduction to Committee

## **Understanding the committee**

The human rights council is an inter-governmental body that's part of the United Nations system whose role is to promote and protect human rights globally. The council was first established in 2006, replacing the former Commission on human rights. The council is made up of 47 member states, elected by the UN General Assembly and meets in the UN office in Geneva.

## **Main purpose of the committee:**

The main purpose of the committee is to promote and protect the fundamental rights and freedom of all people, regardless of gender, race, nationality, or any other status.

## *Key purposes:*

- Promote Universal standards
- Establish global standards for the treatment of individuals
- Prevent human rights violations
- Monitor and respond to abuses
- Hold governments accountable
- Encourage countries to uphold international human rights laws and conventions and report on their compliance.
- Support victims and promote justice
- Provide platforms and support for victims of human rights abuses and work towards justice and reparation.
- Integrate human rights across UN work
- Ensure human rights are respected in peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, development and sustainable development efforts.
- Promote international Peace and security
- The UN believes that the respect for human rights is essential to achieving peace, security and development.

# Introduction to Chairs

Dear Delegates,

I'm really excited to say that I will be your chair for this upcoming 2025 Kings Soto MUN. My name is Noa and I'm in Year 12 and just starting my A-levels. This is my first time being a chair. I have currently taken part in 5 MUN's as a delegate and I'm really enthusiastic about debating. For me MUN's have taught me how to come out of my shell and feel more comfortable talking in front of larger groups as well as develop my presenting and speaking skills. MUN's are a great way to meet new people and learn how to work as a team and solve real life problems. My main goal is to make sure everyone in the committee feels comfortable and wants to take part as well as make sure that we all have a great time and can hopefully incorporate some fun 'punishments' for everyone. Can't wait to meet you all in October!

Noa

Distinguished Delegates,

Hello! My name is Blanca Sangüesa, I am a DPI student, and some of you may recognise me as I am an ex-alumni of King's College Soto.

During this third edition of the KC Soto MUN, I will be chairing the UNHRC (United Nations Human Rights Council) alongside my fabulous co-chair, Noa (we love her). As your chair, I will be directing the debate revolving around Topic B where we will be discussing if a global minimum wage policy can ensure economic development, the protection of workers' rights and address the exploitation of migrant labour all at the same time without creating harmful economic disparities and whether or not a policy as such respects each nation's sovereignty and hence, should it be applied at all.

Throughout the event, I will be responsible for not only handling the flow of the debate but also pushing you to the peak of your potential and teaching you all I know about the wonderful world of debate (whilst we have fun, obviously). I really hope this study guide we have prepared for you helps to get you started on your research on Topic B (a.k.a The Best Topic) and I encourage you to contact me at [blanca.sanguesa@gmail.com](mailto:blanca.sanguesa@gmail.com) if you have any doubts before, during, or after the event.

I am more than excited to be sharing this experience with all of you, and I hope you enjoy MUN debate as much as we have in the past. Now, please read through this meticulously crafted guide carefully, and I wish you all the best on your upcoming research!

See you soon,  
Blanca

# Introduction to Topic A

The COVID-19 pandemic sparked a global conversation about public health versus personal freedom. One of the most controversial issues was mandatory vaccination, where governments required people to be vaccinated in order to access jobs, public spaces, or travel. This raised critical questions:

Can governments enforce vaccines without violating bodily autonomy?

How can we protect vulnerable populations while respecting individual choice?

What human rights are at stake, and how are they prioritized?

This topic challenges delegates to weigh public health mandates against personal freedoms, and to explore the legal and ethical frameworks surrounding human rights in emergency health situations.

# Topic A : Context and Current Situation

## Context

Historically, vaccination mandates are not new. Governments have enforced them during outbreaks of diseases like smallpox, polio, and measles. Many countries such as... The United States, Canada and Australia implemented school-entry vaccine requirements throughout the 20th century to maintain herd immunity.

However, opposition to vaccines has also existed for just as long. During the 19th century, anti-vaccination leagues formed, such as..., arguing that mandates were a violation of civil liberties.

The 2000s saw a rise in vaccine hesitancy, fueled by misinformation and distrust in pharmaceutical companies or governments. Such as the Purdue Pharma and Oxycontin case. Purdue Pharma misled doctors and patients about OxyContin's addictiveness, fueling the opioid epidemic. After years of lawsuits, Purdue went bankrupt, and the Sackler family agreed to multi-billion-dollar settlements, but avoided full personal liability, sparking ongoing debate over justice.

The COVID-19 pandemic amplified this trend and placed the debate at the center of global politics.

Governments were faced with an urgent dilemma: how to protect public health while upholding democratic principles and personal autonomy.

## Current Situation

As of 2025, the pandemic phase of COVID-19 has ended in most regions, but mandatory vaccination policies remain a legacy issue. Some countries continue to require proof of vaccination for certain professions, such as healthcare or education. Others have relaxed or entirely removed mandates in favor of voluntary campaigns.

At the same time, new outbreaks are prompting fresh discussions about whether vaccine mandates could or should return in future public health emergencies.

The HRC is increasingly being called on to examine the long-term human rights implications of emergency health powers, particularly in light of concerns about government overreach, discrimination, and loss of trust in institutions.

# Topic A : Key Points and Timeline

## Previous solutions

Legal frameworks like the Siracusa Principles provide guidance on when and how human rights can be limited during public health emergencies.

Some countries have implemented limited mandates, applying only to healthcare workers or public servants.

Exemption systems (medical, religious, or philosophical) have been established in certain countries to accommodate personal freedoms.

Global initiatives like COVAX focused more on vaccine access than enforcement but are relevant in terms of equitable distribution.

## Possible future solutions

### Clearer International Guidelines

The UNHRC could collaborate with the WHO to develop a unified human rights framework for pandemic responses.

### Balanced Legal Mechanisms

Laws that protect public health while ensuring due process (e.g., right to appeal, transparency, judicial oversight).

### Education and Public Awareness Campaigns

Targeting vaccine hesitancy through community-based dialogue rather than coercion.

### Conditional Mandates

Allowing mandates only during declared health emergencies with sunset clauses to ensure they are not permanent.

### Global Human Rights Review Mechanism

Review how different states handled vaccine mandates and identify best practices and human rights violations.

# Topic A : Main Parties

## **United States of America (USA)**

*Importance:* The U.S. plays a leading role in both public health and global human rights discourse.

*Stance:* The U.S. has left vaccination mandates up to individual states, resulting in a mix of approaches, some strict (e.g., for schoolchildren or healthcare workers) and others very lenient.

*Impact:* America's emphasis on freedom of choice and individual rights has shaped international debates, especially among countries that follow Western democratic models. The U.S. is also home to a large anti-vaccine movement mainly due to globalisation and 'trends' on social media stating that vaccines are 'only a way the government can control us', which has had global ripple effects through social media and disinformation campaigns. The US has had one of the most dangerous and prominent cases of misinformation, and has one of the strongest campaigns of anti-vax from its population. I would add that as it is a huge point in the debate. Especially due to the global trends from the US spreading, and the huge role that social media plays in spreading all this misinformation (especially in the US).

## **France**

*Importance:* France was one of the first European countries to enforce strict COVID-19 vaccine mandates for healthcare workers and required a health pass for public venues.

*Stance:* The French government justified mandates as necessary for protecting public health, but protests and legal challenges questioned the proportionality of the measures.

*Impact:* France represents the EU's more assertive approach, showing how a rights-based society can implement tough public health policies, and how citizens may respond.

## **China**

*Importance:* China implemented some of the strictest public health measures in the world, including mandatory testing, quarantine, and strong encouragement (though not official mandates) for vaccination. By mid-2022, nearly 9 out of 10 people in China had received at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose, with just over half having gotten a booster. The vaccination rate among older adults was even higher, particularly for primary vaccination, though booster uptake was somewhat lower compared to the younger population. China's COVID-19 vaccination percentages did lead to several controversies, especially when combined with its "zero-COVID" policy. The controversy wasn't about the raw vaccination percentage itself, which was impressively high, but about who was vaccinated, which vaccines were used, and how vaccination tied into strict or sudden policies.

*Stance:* The Chinese government prioritizes collective well-being and state authority over individual rights.

*Impact:* China's model raises concerns about human rights violations and has influenced other authoritarian governments to adopt similarly strict measures under the guise of public safety.

# Topic A : Bibliography

- <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights%C2%A0>
- <https://www.who.int>
- <https://www.ohchr.org>

# Introduction to Topic B

Minimum wage policies are systems that set a bottom legal remuneration number that employers must pay workers for their labour during a specific period of time. In the last 30 years the establishment of these types of policies has increased worldwide in an attempt to reduce wage inequality, the gender pay gap and salary differences in emerging economies (e.g. China, Brazil and South Africa). Here is a case study on how increasing minimum wage has aided the reduction of wage inequality : What did North Macedonia learn reforming minimum wage?.

Today, minimum wage systems have been applied in more of 90% of the 187 ILO (International Labour Organization) member States, including the whole European Union - at least in areas of the private sectors. Countries without these set systems are mainly found in Africa, Asia and, particularly, in the Arab States.

The concept of having a 'global' minimum wage policy has been discussed in various forums, particularly in the ILO, but no agreement has ever been passed on the matter. Organisations like European Union, which has a directive regarding adequate minimum wage, have tried to form agreements that unify policies, but have resulted unsuccessful as nations defend their own methods and sovereignty to deal with the matter. Well-known economists, businessmen and anthropologists such as Thomas Palley, Muhammad Yunus, and Jason Hickel - a strong supporter of implementing degrowth economics - have been known to defend the implementation of a global minimum wage framework to see benefits in human rights, global justice and in order to drown poverty rates.

Moreover, minimum wages can be an advantage for economies by not only boosting worker productivity and preventing employee dropouts, but, increasing the value of these policies gives low income workers more money to spend, which they then invest in the real world economy (multiplier effect). This creates profit, stabilises the economy, opens jobs and creates tax revenue. However, when the minimum wage is increased, employers earn less money, and, if the increase is sharp, employers may feel forced to reduce working hours, cut personnel or even move on to automated labour. However, some recent studies have shown that increasing the minimum wage does not directly lead to general unemployment - for instance, take a look at this case study by the NBER (National Bureau of Economic Research).

A global wage policy can also ensure a baseline income and other worker rights, like the correlation of between minimum wage and shift hours, fair labour conditions and insight on specific cases such as jobs based on tipping. The question is, at what point does a basic right become a commodity?

# Introduction to Topic B

Minimum wages are often set to deal with migrant labour as it is cheap and it is within delegations' interests to not only protect foreign worker rights, but ensure the cheap nature of their services does not cause unemployment among the locals. Singapore is an example of a country that has created a framework to additionally prevent the misuse of local workers in order to be able to legally employ migrants (seen later on).

When presenting a minimum wage policy, you can be guided by these steps:

Decide the main components of the theme your proposal wants to focus on

Define the territorial and sector-wise scope of the policy

Analyze similar past projects attempted in the past and locate what failed at the time

Support with your delegations ideals and primary beliefs

Compare to previous/other wage policies. What is the reason behind this change? What makes this a better option?

Recognise the socio-economic needs of workers and steps to address them

Remember to consider cost of living, wage structure and perhaps other traits of poverty such as the GNH (Gross National Happiness) rate.

# Topic B : Key Definitions

- **Salary** = Sum of money periodically given by an employer to an employee for a determined amount/time of labour.
- **Minimum wage** = The legal minimum currency compensation a worker should receive for their labour per hour, from their employers. Varies in different areas.
- **Federal** = Applied to a union of states or under a central government.
- **Trade unions** = Organizations of workers that defend their labouring rights and interests by negotiating aspects of the workplace such as wages and working conditions.
- **Frameworks** = Basic structures that support a system or a set of actions.
- **The 'Nordic Model'** = A style of minimum wage control, mainly used in Nordic and northern European countries which consists in not establishing a statutory framework on the matter, but just allowing employers and employees (and their trade unions) to debate their wages.
- **ILO** = International Labour Organization, a UN organized agency specialized in defending social justice for workers and promoting proper labour for all.
- **The Gender Pay Gap** = The generalised lack of median salary equity between males and females that perform the same labour in a workplace. [Gender Pay Gap Statistics 2025: A Comprehensive Analysis - Equal Pay Today](#)

# Topic B : Key Points to Debate

Here are some questions that **MUST** be answered - with your delegation's ideals - during the debate sessions and are recommended to be considered when completing your research in order to be prepared for the debate:

Should a minimum wage gap be implemented on a worldwide scale?

Can a global minimum wage policy ensure economic development? If so, how?

Can a global minimum wage policy ensure the protection of workers' rights? If so, how?

Can the creation of harmful economic disparities occur as a result of these advancements? If so, how can/will they be avoided?

## **OTHER POINTS**

- Is a minimum wage policy being implemented/abolished?
- Are current national/international wage policies being affected? Do these laws need to be overridden?
- Is this minimum wage policy implemented on a global scale? Or are national/regional governments within their right to change and adapt them to their economic conditions, interests, and ideals?
- Are factors like age, ethnicity, and gender relevant, and is it the UNHRC's duty to vary the policies in order to aid the integration of minorities and fight wage gaps? Equality or equity?
- Is the policy uniform across all countries or is it adjusted following economic indicators such as the cost of living or GDP per capita of each nation?
- Should income inequality inside and within nations be considered when defining guidelines?
- Is the resolution creating a strict UN-led policy or creating guidelines that allow individual nations to craft their own policies within the set minimum and maximum standards?
- How will this policy be upheld and controlled? What mechanisms will this resolution put in place to monitor these decisions? Will a new intergovernmental body be needed to oversee the procedures?
- Who should set minimum wage policies?
- How will this resolution ensure economic development? Does the resolution consider low-income nations? Is the socioeconomic growth of less developed delegations being aided?
- Could the implementation of this resolution harm national/economic economies? If so, what measures will be taken? Are these economic disparities worth it, or is the defense of human rights overall harmful to each individual's economic status?

# Topic B : Key Points to Debate

- Should there be a maximum wage for dependent workers?
- What human rights are being defended? E.g. right of fair pay.
- Are workers' rights being protected? If so, how?
- Who should be getting minimum wages?
- Does this policy clash with any laws regarding other labour rights, such as maximum working hours?
- Is the effect of immigration being considered? Are migrant labour rights important?
- Are you interested in addressing other global issues or SDG goals, such as wage inequality between genders, races and rural locations, or should this be kept aside from minimum payloads?

# Topic B : Main Parties

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America (USA) is not only a global superpower with great socioeconomic influence and the impersonation of capitalism as a nation, but also one of the most conflicted countries when it comes to deciding a minimum wage policy because of its inflexible nature throughout the years. Controversially, the USA maintains its minimum federal wage - whose provisions may be found in the Federal Labour Standards Act (FLSA) - at 7.25 USD since its implementation back in 2009, regardless of the economic development of the nation and its current high rate of inflation (currently at +2.7%).

This lack of modernisation of the wage policies is due to the stalling of political proposals in the Congress where partisan divides prevent the country from moving forward; on the one hand, Congress members with progressist views present resolutions like the 2025 'Raise the Wage Act', which aims to increase the federal minimum wage to a 'living wage', at 17 USD's an hour, as a poverty-prevention tactic - tackling tipping labourers, youth and workers with disabilities. On the other hand, business groups with conservative views warn the public about minimum wages' effect on inflation and work loss. However, it is essential to understand that US citizens are not against the rise of the minimum wage value; it's the economic divides in the nation that cause ideological clashing in the Congress and the lack of political decision making, hence there being controversy on the matter.

Unlike other nations, the USA defends state-level autonomy by allowing individual states to set their own laws regarding minimum wage and the management of tipped employee wages within the central governments standards, meaning that, if states place minimum wage policies lower than the one determined by federal law - or policies are not set at all by the state government - the state is forced to follow the Federal standards highlighted in the FLSA.

### Main points: USA

- Present minimal wage
- Federal minimum wage with superior power
- State-level legal autonomy
- Heavily politicized
- Lack of advancements and lagging
- Wide effect on global market (global superpower)
- Mainly declines union power

# Topic B : Main Parties

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America (USA) is not only a global superpower with great socioeconomic influence and the impersonation of capitalism as a nation, but also one of the most conflicted countries when it comes to deciding a minimum wage policy because of its inflexible nature throughout the years. Controversially, the USA maintains its minimum federal wage - whose provisions may be found in the Federal Labour Standards Act (FLSA) - at 7.25 USD since its implementation back in 2009, regardless of the economic development of the nation and its current high rate of inflation (currently at +2.7%).

This lack of modernisation of the wage policies is due to the stalling of political proposals in the Congress where partisan divides prevent the country for moving forward; on the one hand, Congress members with progressist views present resolutions like the 2025 'Raise the Wage Act', which aims to increase the federal minimum wage to a 'living wage', at 17 USD's an hour, as a poverty-prevention tactic - tackling tipping labourers, youth and workers with disabilities. On the other hand, business groups with conservative views warn the public about minimum wages' effect on inflation and work loss. However, it is essential to understand that US citizens are not against the rise of the minimum wage value; it's the economic divides in the nation that cause ideological clashing in the Congress and the lack of political decision making, hence there being controversy on the matter.

Unlike other nations, the USA defends state-level autonomy by allowing individual states to set their own laws regarding minimum wage and the management of tipped employee wages within the central governments standards, meaning that, if states place minimum wage policies lower than the one determined by federal law - or policies are not set at all by the state government - the state is forced to follow the Federal standards highlighted in the FLSA.

### **Main points: USA**

- Present minimal wage
- Federal minimum wage with superior power
- State-level legal autonomy
- Heavily politicized
- Lack of advancements and lagging
- Wide effect on global market (global superpower)
- Mainly declines union power

# Topic B : Main Parties

## INDIA

The Republic of India is an example of one of the most ambitious minimum wage policy renovations worldwide: they are attempting to turn minimum wages into 'living wages' by 2025 through the assistance of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the framework is estimated to lift millions out of poverty. Read more here: [The Economic Times: India plans to replace minimum wage by living wages](#).

Since the establishment of the [Minimum Wages Act, 1948](#), India has subjected this law multiple times to fit its everchanging economy. This Act was originally established during the post-colonial era and explains the [basic pay calculations in the nation](#). The Act keeps a balance when it comes to the involvement of central and state governments on the matter and addresses industry-specific requirements. However, this need for balance has caused huge variations in minimum wage rates across various states and industries, which are confusing, inefficient and have caused over 1,700 different values in the past. Another issue present in the Indian workforce is how 90% (of the nation's 500 million workers) are present in the unorganized sector and hence unaffected by some of the considered policies.

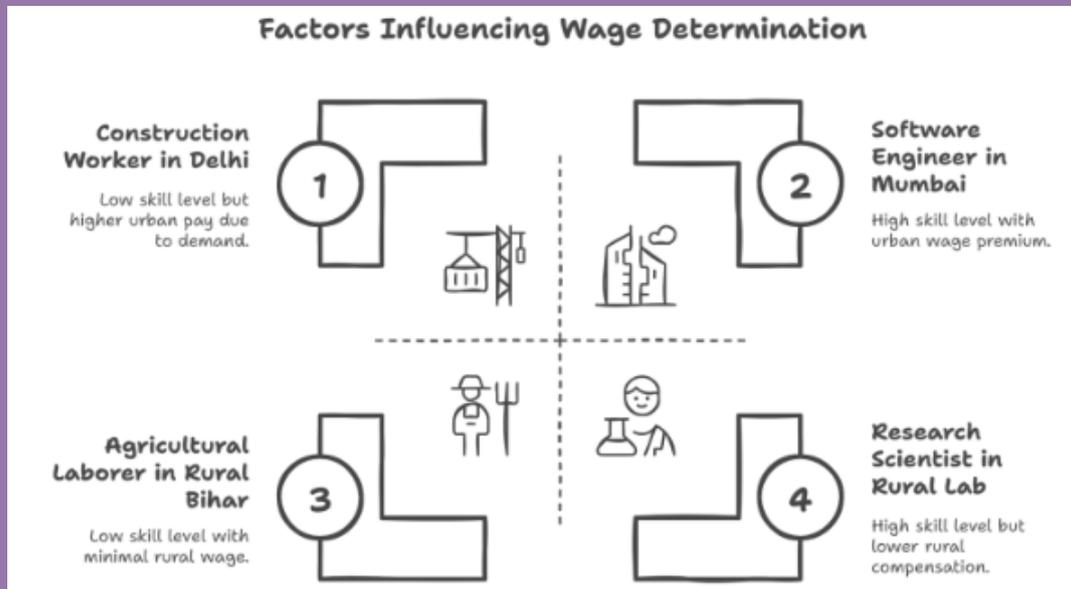
To attempt to solve these issues, [The Code on Wages, 2019](#), was created - a combination of previous statutes like the Minimum Wages Act, the [Payment of Wages Act](#), the [Payment of Bonus Act, 1965](#), or the [Equal Remuneration Act, 1976](#) - and it has offered a more uniform approach whilst still allowing regional/sectoral differences. Since 2017 many earn a minimum wage of 176 indian rupees (equivalent to 2.01 USD) a day, however the national wage is often criticised for causing minimum payment discrepancies due to its weak implementation across the country (and informal labour, critical for the country's economy, out).

The Indian system is an example of dual authority wage determination where a regulatory structure, and a minimum wage is set (for jobs with national reference only) by the central government while most decisions are under the state governments' purview. The state crafts its own wage value depending on many factors such as the local economic level, industry composition of the area and cost of living. There are also a notable difference in wages between urban and rural areas. Here is a diagram of how skill level, geographical location, work nature and different sectors affect minimum payloads in the country:

### Main points: INDIA

- Present minimal wage
- Wage determined through dual authority
- State-level legal autonomy
- Differences between sectors and states
- Lack of control
- Wide informal sector needs to be addressed
- Undergoing major reforms via ILO support, moving into a 'living wage' model
- Emerging superpower; possible effect on regional economy

# Topic B : Main Parties



## SINGAPORE

Singapore has a unique approach to minimum wages as it has no national or regional minimum wage policies and instead enforced a Progressive Wage Model (PWM) which is basically a 'wage ladder', targeted at certain sectors, where low income workers can increase their wage by going through training - this is considered beneficial as it harvests productivity and skills needed in the sector. The first PWM requirement took effect from 2014 in the cleaning sector and has expanded to other areas of the economy since, especially during the last 5 years. Singapore citizens and permanent residents with full/part-time jobs in industries like cleaning, security, landscape, waste, retail, food services, etc... have access to this model. Salaries are also often decided through negotiation between employers and employees/trade unions.

Singapore mixes the PWM with a Local Qualifying Salary (LQS) - previously known as the Full Time Equivalent salary - in order to maintain meaningful employment of the Singaporean workers and keep migrant labour in line. The LQS is the legal minimum monthly salary a local worker must earn in order for their employer to be able to count or recognize them toward foreign worker quota eligibility. Basically, this means that companies in the country must pay local residents \$1,600 gross a month (the current LQS is \$10.50 an hour) to be allowed to hire foreign labourers too. This regulation has been placed in an attempt to ensure Singaporeans get fair pay before a firm hires (cheaper) workers from outside the country. This manages to create a balance between the wellbeing of the local people and economic growth with foreign worker aid.

# Topic B : Main Parties

This delegation's belief is that general minimum wages damage a country's economy by preventing competitiveness whilst the PWM addresses the development of different sectors of the national economy. Of course, there are labour advocates that argue how this system only addresses inequality in the long-term and also how the range of sectors the PWM covers is limited - other sectors should be included in these types of development-minded models as well.

The PWM is widely unused around the world. For deeper information on Singaporean salaries and the different VISA effects, read the [Singapore Ministry of Manpower website](#).

Main ideas: SINGAPORE

- No national/regional minimum wage policies
- Fighting for local rights before allowing the consolidating entry of the migrant workforce
- Focus on low-income sectors
- Unique, modern approach
- Prevents harming economic competitiveness

**SWEDEN**

The Kingdom of Sweden follows what is known as the 'Nordic model' when it comes to fixing minimum wages: the country directly avoids having a legislated statutory minimum wage and instead allows wages to be negotiated via collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. In these bargaining agreements, wage levels and working conditions are determined by mutually recognised social partners, hence varying across different sectors of the economy. Interestingly, this method has been proven successful in Sweden - and neighbouring countries - as the agreements tend to achieve relatively high wages. The Nordic model is a flexible method to tackle the appliance of labour rights while allowing variation between different industries.

The main setback faced are the occasional conflicts with the European Union who wishes to harmonize the minimum wage policies across the different Member States regardless of the fact Sweden is comfortable and functioning with this innovative model.

Main ideas: SWEDEN

- No national/regional minimum wage policy
- Mainly driven by unions
- Collaboration between employers/employees
- Flexible approach

# Topic B : Bibliography

*What is minimum wage? How does it work? Why should it be considered?*

How to define a minimum wage? | International Labour Organization

Minimum wage policy guide - International Labour Organization

Chapter 11: The minimum wage in a global context in: The Handbook of Globalisation, Third Edition

Employment protection and minimum wages | OECD

Globalization and Social Justice: The Right to Minimum Wage

Does a Minimum Wage Help Workers? – IMF Finance & Development Magazine | March 2019

Why there isn't a global minimum wage - Explaining Minimum Wage CNBC International

Minimum Wage is Not Enough - Home

*Minimum wage policies per delegation:*

Minimum Wage by Country 2025

Minimum Wage by Country: Global Guide for 2025

*Backstory, advantages, disadvantages, and reasons why these policies were created:*

History of the Minimum Wage Worldwide | FiFi Finance

Minimum Wage around the World | Research Starters | EBSCO Research

Minimum Wage | SpringerLink

*Taking it 'global', previous unifying attempts, and challenges policies face:*

The Time Has Come for a Global Minimum Wage - Inequality.org

Why there isn't a global minimum wage - Explaining Minimum Wage CNBC International

Opportunities and Risks of a Global Minimum Wage - The Cultural Magazine of the Goethe-Institut

PIF42\_Minimum\_wage\_global\_challenges\_and\_perspectives.pdf

Why isn't there an EU-wide minimum wage? - ECA International

EU minimum wage – why now? - Foundation for European Progressive Studies

The EU's minimum wage directive explained (2022)

Chapter 11: The minimum wage in a global context in: The Handbook of Globalisation, Third Edition

*Effect of changing/raising/creating a minimum wage policy:*

Effects of Raising Minimum Wage: Theory, Evidence and Future Challenges - ScienceDirect

The Economics of the Minimum Wage: Myths, Facts, and Consequences | AIER

*Link to migrant workers:*

Labour migration | International Labour Organization

Labour migration: what's in it for countries of destination and origin? - European Commission

IZA World of Labor - Do minimum wages induce immigration?

Do minimum wages help explain declining Mexico-U.S. migration?

Minimum wages and the labor market effects of immigration - ScienceDirect

The Impact of Raising the Minimum Wage on Migrant Workers' Living Standards