

THE FIRST  
**ASIAN  
MIGRANT  
WORKERS'  
SUMMIT**

Hong Kong, CHINA  
November 25, 2007

**Narrative  
Report**



Asian Migrants' Coordinating Body

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 3**            Strengthening the migrants movement,  
Building the solidarity  
*The AMWS Narrative Report*
- 8**            Globalization, Migration and the Challenge of  
Building the International Movement of  
Migrant Workers  
*Paper presented by Ms. Connie Bragas-Regalado  
Chairperson, ILPS Study Commission on Migrants,  
Refugees, Homeless and Other Displaced Peoples*
- 11**           Resolution to join and support the formation  
of the International Migrants Alliance
- 12**           Situation and Concerns of Filipino Migrant  
Workers in Hong Kong  
*Presentation of the United Filipinos in Hong Kong (UNIFIL-  
MIGRANTE-HK) for the first Asian Migrant Workers' Summit*
- 14**           Thai Situationer in Hong Kong  
*Presentation of the Thai Regional Alliance (TRA) for the first  
Asian Migrant Workers' Summit*
- 15**           The Summit in Pictures



# Strengthening the migrants movement, Building the solidarity

## The AMWS Narrative Report

**A**sian migrants in Hong Kong made history on November 25 this year as they successfully launched the first ever summit of different nationalities organized by the Asian Migrants Coordinating Body (AMCB) at the Hong Kong City University in Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong.

Around 130 migrants from 15 organizations participated in the first Asian Migrant Workers Summit (AMWS) coming from the members of the AMCB namely the Asosiasi Tenaka Kerja Indonesia (ATKI), Thai Regional Alliance (TRA), Friends of Thai (FOT), Far East Overseas Nepalese Association (FEONA), Association of Sri Lankans (ASL), and the United Filipinos in Hong Kong together with four other Filipino alliances – Abra Tinguian Ilocano Society (ATIS), Cordillera Alliance (Corall), Filipino Migrant Workers Union (FMWU), and United Pangasinan Hong Kong (UPHK) and other new comers like the Radio Veritas Asia Sri Lankan Listener’s Foundation of Hong Kong, The Sri Lankan Fraternity of Hong Kong, PILAR (United Indonesians Against Overcharging), GAMMI (Indonesian Migrant Muslim Alliance), and Thai Women Association (TWA).

Constituting the biggest community of foreign workers in Hong Kong majority of whom are domestic workers, the Asian migrants recognized the need to come together and discuss their common concerns and conditions that have deteriorated as a result of the globalization policies imposed by their home country and Hong Kong.





In her keynote address, Connie Bragas-Regalado, chairperson of Migrante International, clearly presented the root causes of the Asian migrants' miseries along with strategies to tackle these.

“The liberalization, deregulation and privatization policies of neoliberal globalization are implemented in our countries for the benefit of foreign powers and the few elite who control the economy and politics of our nations. Our families are left with chronic economic and social crisis that even our continued employment abroad cannot effectively answer,” she stressed.

Meanwhile, migrant workers are placed in no better condition abroad. Especially during periods of intense crises, they are the first to be subjected to labor and immigration policies that seriously violate their rights. Wage cuts, unjust taxation, reduction of benefits and further constriction of immigration laws are the usual responses of labor importing countries in times of economic instability, according to her.

“Globalization must be confronted with a strong peoples movement.” This is the key, according to Regalado, in order to surmount the migrants' woes. In this light, she expounded on the formation of the International Migrants Alliance, a broad international alliance composed of progressive and anti-imperialist migrant organizations of different nationalities, which shall act as the voice and force of migrants of various nationalities in advancing the rights and interests of migrants, refugees and displaced people in different countries.

Complementing Regalado's speech was a brief and concise commentary on wage and labor by migrants rights advocate, Apo Leung of the Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC). Acknowledging the dilemma faced by the foreign workers, he lauded them for their vigilance and unity in advancing their rights and welfare. The same concern was expressed by Elizabeth Tang of the Hong



Kong Confederation of Trade Unions (HKCTU). As a development, according to her, the Hong Kong government is open to the HKCTU proposals on the legislated minimum wage but this is limited to cleaners and security guards.

One of the highlights of the event include panel presentations on the individual issues and interests of the members of the AMCB represented by Rendy Warsiating for the Indonesian, Parichat Jaroennon for the Thai, Shaba Lama for the Nepalese, Ariyadasa Ganganayake for the Sri Lankans and Betty Palabay for the Filipinos. Undoubtedly, the Asian migrants shared common issues of depressed wages, exploited working conditions, racial discrimination, long working hours, and lack of social services both by their own government and Hong Kong.

These were discussed more thoroughly in the five workshops namely: Workshop 1 (Wage and labour rights) facilitated by Jun Tellez of the Migrante Global Council and Mission for Migrant Workers; Workshop 2 (Immigration and police concerns) facilitated by Eni Lestari of ATKI with input from Cynthia Tellez of the Mission for Migrant Workers Hong Kong Society; Workshop 3 (Racial discrimination) facilitated by Lakshan Dias of the Association of Sri Lankans with inputs from Chong Yiu Kwong, Chairperson of Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor; Workshop 4 (Access to social services) facilitated by UNIFIL chairperson Dolores Balladares with inputs from Jacky Hung of the Justice and Peace Commission; and Workshop 5 (Women’s health and reproductive rights) facilitated by Bungon Tamarsorn from TRA with inputs from HIV Education Centre Manager Elijah Fung.

A lively plenary hosted by Eni Lestari, ATKI chairperson and AMCB spokesperson, finalized the resolutions and recommendations from the different workshop groups including a special resolution to participate on the International Migrants Alliance in Hong Kong.

Specific demands were identified and will be presented to the Hong Kong government on the occasion of the International Migrants Day. They are as follows:

### I. On Wage and Labor

1. We support the proposal of the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions (HKCTU) for a Legislated Minimum Wage and its three principles namely:

- a. HK\$30/hour
- b. Universal application (both for local and migrant workers) should be legislated



**WORKSHOPS.** Participants actively engaged in various topic discussions during the workshops.





2. We also propose that an 8-hour working day should be included in the proposed legislation. Beyond 8 hours there should be overtime pay.
3. Agency fees should be monitored and laws pertaining to it in Hong Kong should be implemented.
4. Live-out arrangements for domestic helpers should be re-allowed as the one disallowing this is just a department order and not a law.
5. All foreign workers whether they are documented or not should be given assistance if they encounter labor problems.
6. There should be an amendment – removing the conditions in the labour ordinance that are not beneficial to the domestic workers, such as if the termination is initiated by the helper, they will not be entitled to severance payment and long service pay.
7. Remove the three-month rule about statutory holidays.
8. We oppose the proposal of Regina Ip to divide the working people by having a separate labor ordinance for local and migrant workers in HK.

## **II. On Immigration and Police Cases**

1. Scrap two week rule.
2. Allow those who have pending cases work the right to work.
3. Scrap the ban on Nepalese as this is clearly discriminatory.
4. Include Foreign Domestic Workers to have the right of abode.
5. Stop police abuse.
6. Include immigration issues in the anti-racial discrimination bill.
7. Recognize domestic work as work.
8. Ensure the right to a day-off every week and during statutory holidays.

## **III. On Racial Discrimination**

1. Delete the immigration article in the antiracial discrimination bill.
2. No to displacement of foreign domestic workers by privatizing public places.

## **IV. On Social Services**

1. Ensure public space for migrant workers to include facilities for services.
2. Provide education on migrant workers' rights under equal opportunities commission (EOC).
3. Ensure interpreters in hospitals and other government agencies.
4. Provide shelter for victims of abuse.



5. Make a judicial review on discrimination of foreign domestic helpers to have the right of abode.
6. Remove unreasonable restrictions to the use of public spaces.

#### **V. On Women's Health and Reproductive Rights**

1. Ratify the UN Migrant Workers Convention.
2. Provide proper counseling for migrants and immigrants.
3. Migrant workers should be entitled to know the content and items of health test beforehand.
4. Migrant workers should be allowed to read the health report.
5. Discard HIV status as an exclusionary condition, they should not be deported.
6. The authorities should publish and distribute health information
7. Undocumented migrant workers should also have access to basic social services.

Another resolution was passed to hold a march on December 16, 2007 on the occasion of the International Migrants Day to submit the result of the 1<sup>st</sup> Asian summit demands to the Hong Kong government.

A solidarity message from Elmer Labog of ILPS Executive Committee and Kilusang Mayo Uno, provided inspiration on empowerment to the Asian migrants.

Certainly, the first Asian Migrant Workers Summit achieved its objectives: 1) Provide a venue for migrant workers in Hong Kong to discuss issues common among foreign workers as well as share the condition and concern of each respective nationality; 2) Strengthen the unity of organizations of migrant workers for cooperative activities, mutual support and solidarity; and 3) Formulate a platform of action to address the issues of migrant workers.

Most importantly, the foreign workers exhibited their unity not only in issues but in sharing their culture of food, harmony and camaraderie.

Long Live the Asian migrant Workers!  
Long Live International Solidarity!



# Globalization, Migration and the Challenge of Building the International Movement of Migrant Workers

*Paper presented by Ms. Connie Bragas-Regalado  
Chairperson, ILPS Study Commission on Migrants, Refugees,  
Homeless and Other Displaced Peoples  
Asian Migrant Workers's Summit in Hong Kong  
25 November 2007*

In 2005, migrant workers have shown to the world that we will not be left out in the movement against globalization.

Hundreds to thousands of migrant workers, especially you here in Hong Kong, dared to pour out of the streets to fight the champion of globalization that is the World Trade Organization or WTO.

We did not give in to pressure and black propaganda against WTO protesters. We stood up and we fought alongside the people from different countries oppressed by the WTO and neoliberal globalization.

Then, up to now, it has been clear to us that globalization is an issue that we must address.

## Globalization and the Migrant Workers

Millions of people from countries where we came from – Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Philippines and Thailand – are forced to go abroad because of poverty and lack of opportunities in our home country. Unemployment, landlessness, displacement from our homes and declining social services have forced us to go through the migration process and get separated from our families.

The liberalization, deregulation and privatization policies of neoliberal globalization are implemented in our countries for the benefit of foreign powers and the few rich who control the economy and politics of our nations.

Our families are left with serious economic and social crisis that even our continued employment abroad cannot effectively answer.

Meanwhile, we are placed in no better condition abroad. Your experiences here in Hong Kong show the fact that we are not free

from the ills of globalization once we are overseas.

Especially during periods of deep crises, migrant workers are the first to be subjected to labor and immigration policies that seriously violate our rights. Wage cuts, unjust taxation, reduction of benefits and more restrictions on immigration laws are the usual responses of labor importing countries in times of economic problems.

Even worse, migrants are usually blamed for problems by governments of host countries in order to calm down the local people. We are shown as job stealers whereas, in fact, we are twice victims of neoliberal globalization.

Globalization has not delivered on its promise of a better life. Instead it has made worse the situation both in countries where we came from and the countries where we work in. Now, imperialist powers and institutions that chant the globalization slogans are turning their eyes to the migration process, labor export and the billions of remittances of migrant workers in order to save the failing economies of the world especially of the semi-colonies and dependent countries.

Migration for “development” and the commodification of migrant workers

In July this year, governments of sending and receiving countries came together for the Global



Forum on Migration and Development. Though resulting recommendations of the GFMD are not considered binding to participating countries, the convening of the GFMD gives as concrete ideas on how governments are turning migration to push their own interests.

Migration is a phenomenon that is fast becoming an international concern. Currently, there are around 205 million migrant workers all over the world. This does not include the millions more undocumented migrants as well as around 20 million refugees excluding the internally-displaced people.

Combined remittances of migrant workers are estimated to be at US\$226 trillion. This is even more than the combined official development assistance available for underdeveloped and developing countries.

It doesn't come as a surprise, therefore, that migration is now being seen as either a source of income for national development or even as an alternative to national development itself.

The GFMD is in total denial of the neoliberal globalization context of the current migration phenomenon. It tries to analyze migration outside of the implementation of neoliberal globalization policies.

It does not take into account that globalization policies intensify forced migration. It does not recognize that forced migration is but a result of the worsening situation of the people brought about by globalization policies.

While globalization remains, using migration to promote "development" will only result to the further commodification of migrant workers. Such a development will not, in any way, benefit migrant workers for it will not address the root causes of forced migration. It will only continue the condition that breeds the exploitation and commodification of migrants.

Commodification or treating of migrant workers as goods for trade and source of profits can also be seen in the General Agreement on Trade in Services or GATS that imperialists and labor exporting countries are pushing for.

Like the GFMD, a first look at the GATS Mode 4 will reveal that it is aimed towards the better management of migration. However, digging deeper will reveal the aim of imperialists to make migrants more exposed to abuses and their rights further eroded under the concept of "movement of natural persons". This so-called

labor flexibility of GATS Mode 4 will ensure shortening of contracts, lowering of wages, continuing attacks on trade union rights, prevention of immigration, and ensuring the flow of cheap temporary migrant workers for the benefit of multinational corporations.

Migrant workers are often found in factories or are working in the agricultural sector. Many are also in the service industries particularly in low-paying jobs in households, restaurants, hotels or the entertainment business. We are discriminated while the undocumented among us are treated as criminals.

In the face of the intensifying crisis of the world capitalist system, jobs available for migrants are also decreasing. We are now "competing" even for 3D (dirty, difficult, dangerous) jobs. While jobs abroad are getting more limited, our home countries continue to sink in poverty.

For our own governments, we are but sources of national income to prop up the economy. Our remittances and the money we pay for various government charges are the ones saving our countries that always have economic problems. It is thus now the trend for labor sending countries to make more systematic and advanced their labor export industry in order to ensure the continuous flow of their people abroad.

Meanwhile for host countries, migrant workers are sources of cheap labor. Multinational companies continually use migrant labor in order to corner the biggest profit as well as salvage themselves during crisis periods. Migrants are even used in life-threatening situations as shown by the forced labor of Asian migrants by US companies in US military facilities in Iraq. Discrimination is also rampant especially with the continued anti-terror campaign led by the US.

Build and strengthen the international movement of migrant workers

Globalization must be faced with a strong peoples movement.

It is in this spirit that the International League of People's Struggle (ILPS) through the Study Commission on Migrants, Refugees, Homeless and Other Displaced Peoples is now leading the formation of the International Migrants' Alliance next year.

IMA is a broad international alliance composed of progressive and anti-imperialist migrant



## Keynote Address



### KEYNOTE ADDRESS.

*Connie Bragas-Regalado, formerly a domestic helper and now head of a migrant organization in the Philippines, delivered the keynote speech to fellow migrant workers in the first AMWS.*

genuine anti-imperialist organizations and alliances.

organizations of different nationalities. It shall act as the voice and force of migrants of various nationalities in advancing the rights and interests of migrants, refugees and displaced people in different countries.

For a long time, the voices of the grassroots migrant workers are either absent or silenced especially in international advocacy. Through the IMA, it is hoped that grassroots migrant workers shall finally have a unified voice that can work together with the efforts of advocates.

In the GFMD that was mentioned earlier, one of the more visible aspects of the event was the marked absence of a significant number of grassroots migrants in the Civil Society day held before the two-day government meeting.

While the role of advocates in the advancement of the rights and wellbeing of migrant workers cannot be denied, the actual involvement of grassroots migrants must take a main role.

As formulated by the convenors of the IMA, the objectives of the IMA are:

- Promote the rights, livelihood and welfare of migrants, refugees and displaced persons all over the world;
- Defend the interests of migrants, refugees and displaced persons from attacks of imperialist globalization and its lackeys;
- Forge coordinated and joint actions and plans in advancing the rights and well-being of im/migrants and refugees. To intensify campaigns for just wage, job security, against commodification and against criminalization of undocumented migrants and immigrants. Extend support and cooperation among the members.
- Further promote international solidarity and cooperation with progressive and

The IMA is expected to be at the forefront of the migrant's struggle. It is expected to wield the unity of the grassroots migrants to take up the immediate concerns of migrants workers as well as pursue the struggles of migrants in connection with other oppressed peoples.

The IMA will gather existing organizations of migrant workers and at the same time can also serve as a catalyst for the formation of migrant groups and organizations of families of migrants in countries where there are none.

We must continue to arouse, organize and mobilize our ranks. We must help each other in building national movements of migrant workers especially in countries with high number of of migrants and immigrants. We must work hard to build the IMA and further strengthen it to intensify our struggle against imperialism and all reaction.

We, at the ILPS Study Commission on Migrants, Refugees, Homeless and Other Displaced Peoples are very glad that the Asian Migrant Workers Summit in Hong Kong is now being convened. We congratulate the organizers, especially the Asian Migrants' Coordinating Body (AMCB) for bringing together a significant number of migrants' groups in Hong Kong in order to come up with a common platform of action that will address the concerns of migrants in Hong Kong.

We fervently hope for the success of your summit. Let us all be together in the fight for our rights and wellbeing. Let us all be together to fight imperialist globalization.

Let us all be together on the road to build a new and better world of greater freedom, democracy, social justice, development, international solidarity and world peace.



# Resolution to join and support the formation of the International Migrants Alliance

Whereas, migrant workers regardless of race in and outside of Hong Kong suffer generally from the same exploitative, oppressive and abusive conditions.

Whereas, these conditions deny us our rights as workers and as women to those of us who belong to this gender. At the same time we are not protected by our own governments who only want to commodify us.

Whereas, we and our families suffer the brunt of neoliberal globalization policies that debase our condition in our host counties and makes worse the situation of our families in our home countries.

Whereas, under these conditions and based on our own experiences in Hong Kong , there is a need to build the unity of migrant workers in many countries composed of different nationalities.

Whereas, like in Hong Kong there is a need for migrant workers to learn from each others lessons on organizing, education and advocacy which are vital for the advancement of the of the migrants movement.

Whereas, there is a need for us migrant workers to finally have a voice in the international level that will complement the efforts of our friends and advocates to advance our rights and wellbeing.

Whereas, its is the power of the grassroots migrant workers movements in all levels that is decisive in pushing for migrants' collective rights.

Resolved, therefore, that participants of the First Asian Migrant Summit in Hong Kong fully supports the formation of the International Migrants Alliance to realize the dream of a grassroots-based international migrant workers movement.

Resolved further that participants of the First Asian Migrants Summit in Hong Kong will exert our utmost effort to join the General Assembly of the IMA and also encourage migrant workers from other countries to similarly join the cause.

Approved this 25<sup>th</sup> of November, 2007.



# Situation and Concerns of Filipino Migrant Workers in Hong Kong

Presentation of the United Filipinos in Hong Kong (UNIFIL-MIGRANTE-HK) for the first Asian Migrant Workers Summit  
25 November 2007

**F**ilipinos comprise the largest expatriate community in Hong Kong. There are an estimated 180,000 Filipinos living and working in Hong Kong, majority of whom – nearly 120,000 – are foreign domestic workers.

Massive poverty and unemployment in the Philippines have forced us to go abroad to work. Instead of looking at forced migration as a symptom of even more basic social ills, the Philippine government instead looks at the labor export industry as its main source of national income.

Everyday, 3,000 Filipinos leave the country to work. The national economy survives through the remittances (US\$10 – 12 billion a year) that migrant workers send home and the earnings from state exaction (almost P10,000 per migrant worker).

Filipino migrants in Hong Kong share issues of wage, abuse and exploitation, and discrimination with other foreign domestic workers. Aside from these, Filipino migrants also face concerns that relate with the Philippine government.

Among the major issues that the UNIFIL are carrying as campaigns together with our partner federations and union include:

## 1. Government exaction and the new POEA Guidelines

Recently, the Philippine government released the POEA guidelines on the deployment of Filipinos domestic workers. The POEA or the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration is the government agency in charge of deploying Filipinos abroad. It is, in effect, the biggest recruitment agency in the country.

The new POEA guidelines promise protection and the abolition of placement fee. It institutionalizes a “training scheme” that migrant workers have to pay for. The “training”, according to the POEA, shall ensure a higher salary for Filipinos and protect them from abuses.

Almost a year since its implementation, the POEA Guidelines have been exposed for its true nature – another scheme to extort money from OFWs. It did not resolve the issue of overcharging of placement fees by recruiters but rather intensified it. Recruiters now collect even more under the guise of training fees.

The new guidelines also create a whole new generation of Filipino migrant workers who are trained to accept the “trainings” as integral part of working abroad.



### **FILIPINO SITUATIONER.**

*Dolores Balladares, convenor of the Asian Migrants Coordinating Body, is also the chairperson of the United Filipinos in Hong Kong.*



**2. Insufficient services and protection to Filipino migrants**

The Philippine government is systematic and efficient in its collection. However, when it comes to services, it is a master of neglect and irresponsibility.

Onsite services are very insufficient. Whenever a distressed migrant approaches the Philippine Consulate General, always the initial answer is that they cannot do anything or that they do not have the resources to provide assistance. In many instances, it takes an intervention from migrant-serving institutions and the migrant organizations for the government to act on problems of distressed migrants.

This problem is even aggravated by the implementation of the Omnibus Policies of the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) that further reduce the already limited services of the OWWA. It even suspended the service programs that it used to offer to families of migrant workers.

**3. Major national issues**

The correlation of forced migration and the Philippines socio-economic and political situation makes the issues of Filipino workers abroad directly related to concerns of our families and compatriots in the Philippines.

The call for the ouster of Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo is again gaining grounds. Issues of massive corruption, bribery, electoral fraud, widespread extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances of activists, and the general failure of the GMA government to uplift the situation of the Filipino people are more than enough bases for the ouster of GMA.

Together with the call for GMA to step down is the call of Filipino migrants in Hong Kong for the Consul General of the PCG to also be removed from office for his ineptitude and inability to respond to the demands of Filipinos in Hong Kong. Instead of taking concrete actions on issues of government exaction and problems on service delivery, ConGen Vicente keeps on spewing out empty promises just like his boss in the Philippines.

As we work to address national issues, we



**STRENGTHENING SOLIDARITY.** Various members of the civil society, from local trade union leaders to migrant-serving institutions attended and actively participated in the summit.

also bear in mind that the Philippines' socio-economic realities are brought about by neo-liberal policies dictated by the world's superpowers. It is thus imperative for us to fight against imperialism and its impositions as well as unite with workers and peoples of other countries who are also oppressed and exploited by imperialist plunder and aggression.

Since the establishment of the UNIFIL in 1985, we have worked to build the broadest cooperation among migrant workers organizations in HK to advance and protect our rights and welfare and to uphold the interests of our families.

Recently, UNIFIL and our partner organizations and union organized the second Filipino Women Migrant Workers Summit that is, to date, the biggest gathering of Filipino organizations in Hong Kong with more than 400 delegates from 110 organizations.

The Summit came out with a list of demands and program of actions that we are currently advancing in the spheres of advocacy in Hong Kong and the Philippines, education, and mass actions of Filipino migrants and families.

The struggle for the rights and wellbeing of Filipino migrant workers still has a long way to go. For as long as forced migration is in place and the Philippine government doesn't serve the interest of the majority of the Filipino people, Filipino migrants in Hong Kong shall continue to persevere in advancing the movement for our rights and for comprehensive changes in the Philippine society.

Thank you very much and good afternoon.



# Thai Situationer in Hong Kong

Presentation of the Thai Regional Alliance (TRA) for the first Asian Migrant Workers Summit  
25 November 2007

**G**ood morning everyone, I am Parichat from the Thai Regional Alliance in Hong Kong, one of the member organizations of the Asian Migrant Coordinating Body (AMCB). We are honored to share with you our situation as Thai Migrant workers and how we are trying to cope with our issues and concerns here.

As of August 2007, there are now four thousand one hundred fifty (4,150) Thai women who work as domestic helpers in Hong Kong. As you know for Thai culture in Thailand, the women who have been married are mostly housewives. But recently just because the economy is too bad they also suffer from financial problems. This situation forces them to come to work abroad to earn money to support their families. Most of them come from the rural areas and are poor.

When they live with their employers, some have communication problems with the latter and some have difficulty in adapting one's self to the circumstance. This situation makes them homesick. They then decide to break their contracts by themselves or by the employer because they cannot concentrate in their work.

For TRA we create to develop Thai migrant workers knowledge of their rights and skills. We do this by providing different kinds of education to them every Sunday. This includes English classes and women's rights.

At the same time, TRA has a policy to work with other organizations to strengthen the migrant workers movement in Hong Kong. We are also involved with the Asian Migrants Coordinating Body (AMCB) in campaigning against wage cuts and an increase to our pay; the levy; the New Conditions of Stay or Two weeks rule; racial discrimination; and in upholding women's rights.

Thank you.



# The Summit in Pictures



*Apo Leung of the Asian Monitor Resource Centre shared about the situation of the local workers in Hong Kong.*



*Migrant workers of various nationalities (top, left and lower right) not only listened but spoke, shared ideas and engages in debates and discussions during the first AMWS.*



*Bong Labog (above) of the First May Movement in the Philippines and Jason Too Kin-Wai (right) of the HK Christian Institute expressed their solidarity with the participants and organizers of the AMWS.*



*HKHRMonitor spoke on Anti-Racial Discrimination Bill being legislated in HK.*





**The First Asian Migrant Workers Summit was successfully concluded with the participation of more than 100 migrant workers, local trade unionists, organizers, migrants' rights advocates and other activists and supporters. On November 25, in City University of Hong Kong, the AMWS gathered not only people but their views and opinions and became a platform for stronger unities and solidarity for bigger campaigns ahead. The AMWS was organized by the various member organizations of the Asian Migrants' Coordinating Body.**

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