

migrant workers from deserting their legal employer or complaining about abusive working conditions.

## **The Immigration Challenge of Labor Law**

Hanny Ben Israel

In recent years, Israeli labor law has been transformed significantly with respect to migrant workers employed under temporary labor migration programs. After several years characterized by expanding recognition of certain rights granted to migrant workers, a countertrend of significant erosion of these rights began to develop. This transformation has manifested in the tightening of employer sponsorship schemes and limits on workers' labor market mobility, in exclusion from minimal labor standards, and in the restriction of migrant workers' access to labor rights enforcement mechanisms. The article proposes to understand these transformations as a process of internalization of the organizing logics and assumptions of immigration law into labor law, resulting in a subsidence of the inherent tension between these two normative systems.

The article consists of two parts. Part 1 generally outlines the tension between labor law and immigration law along three main axes, representing the “who,” “what” and “how” of these two normative systems, and describes respectively tension relating to perception of subjects/beneficiaries, tension relating to socioeconomic purpose, and tension relating to ethical approach towards commodification. Part 2 offers an in-depth case study of the governance of Israel's home-care sector — the largest sector in the country that relies on migrant workers — through which the general argument outlined in Part 1 is demonstrated.

Examining two decades of legal transformations in the governance of the home-care sector, the article reveals growing and deepening similarities between the discourse of labor law and the discourse of immigration law, and traces the processes that led to the assimilation of the basic principles of immigration law into labor law — most notably, ideas on consent, unilateral commitment to the interests of citizens, and a weakening commitment to redistribution.

## **Agriculture as a Site of Trafficking in Persons, Modern Slavery and Forced Labor: Between Migrant Recruitment and Worker Rights**

Avinoam Cohen and Yahel Kurlander

In this article, we seek to explain why the trailblazing success of a bilateral labor agreement that eradicated entrenched practices of illegal immigrant recruitment did not affect illicit employment practices in the Israeli agricultural sector. Through a meso-level analysis of the regulation of migrant labor channeled to the agricultural