

Migration and the challenge of integration



You can not think about the migration in terms of “black and white”!

The portrait of the young migrant

- ▶ A person that leaves his/her country looking for special opportunities for his/her career and his/her life:
 - want a better paid job
 - cannot find appropriate working position in their country, a job adequate to his/her education
 - want to develop new abilities and skills and to learn foreign languages
 - want a better and more specialised education, want to have a university degree from a better university
 - want to live a better and more decent life and work condition
 - want to see the world, experience new things
 - is aiming very high and is very ambitious
 - postpone the decision of setting up a family

Positive aspects of migration for the country from where the people leave

- ▶ Contribute to the economic development (for many developing countries remittances provide an important positive contribution to the balance of payment and are a major source of foreign exchange)
- ▶ The contact with the hosting country business can be an opportunity (they can start up new entrepreneurial activities in their country and share knowledge and best practice)
- ▶ The country loses the pressure of so many people unemployed

Negative aspects of migration for the country from where the people leave

- ▶ The brain drain, especially in the scientific and technological domain
- ▶ The statistics still show willingness among the youth to “escape” from the realities of their country
- ▶ Threaten the taxes and social security payment and ageing the working force
- ▶ Lack of qualified personnel in many sectors of the economy and the public institutions, which is a major factor for slowing the foreign investments and therefore the economic development in these countries
- ▶ The state lose the investment made in the education of the youth (they graduate and then go to work in another country)
- ▶ Influence negatively the social and family situation of the emigrant



Positive aspects of migration for the receiving country

- ▶ Contribute to the economic development (e.g.. raise the number of the active population, and the number of the people that pay taxes and contribute to the pension and social security system)
- ▶ The emigrants are very qualified and work in research and technology domain, which is one of the priorities for the future
- ▶ Are more mobile on the labour market

Negative aspects of migration for the receiving country

- ▶ The problem of how to integrate the emigrants
- ▶ Sometimes the emigrants are having a job that has nothing to do with their studies
- ▶ Their rights are not always respected, a lot of them are working for the “black market”, without having work contracts and without paying the social security taxes
- ▶ Racial and Xenophobic problems

Things to be done:

- ▶ Governments and the EU should establish the conditions of stay for legal migrants and their families and improving cooperation on the return of illegal migrants (fighting against brain drain)
- ▶ The governments should provide solid social politics, equal payment for equal jobs and a good minimum wage
- ▶ Should the EU work for a policy of equal jobs, equal salaries throughout all the member countries?
- ▶ The governments should develop actions for making young people stay in their country of origin or attracting the young qualified people to return in their country
- ▶ Migration should not be seen only as a problem but as a positive factor for the growth and success of the countries concerned