# ACTIVE MIGRATION POLICIES AND THEIR POTENTIAL FOR CIRCULAR MIGRATION MODELS WITH DEVELOPMENT ASPECT



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## Recent change of policy

- many developed countries have been adjusting their attitude to migration
- increasing number of active migration policy projects
  - Focusing on temporary labour migration or permanent immigration
  - Focusing on highly-qualified
  - Not so many focusing on semi-skilled or low-skilled ones



## Source of brain-drain?

projects focused on permanent migration of skilled migrants often perceived as a source of brain-drain hampering development of source countries

BUT...



# Aspects of migration

## Migration is natural, can not be stopped

especially of highly skilled and "trans-nationals"

#### **Recent trends**

- simpler to keep contacts with a country of origin
- easier to support homeland without return



## Crucial for development!

In order anybody could enhance the development of a country, region, community or family, the basic precondition is that such a person must have the **possibility to explore his/her potential** 

In some cases a qualified person cannot use her or his potential fully at home due to e.g. economical or political conditions, and in such cases he/she could be **capable to do more for**his homeland from abroad





## Role of active migration projects

- to give fast-track access to a labour market
- to give rights to allow full assertion and professional growth
- avoid so called Brain Waste (Deskilling)
- promote Brain Gain
- allow and support regular migration
- not constrain immigrants from transferring acquired knowledge and financial means personally or implicitly to countries of origin.

- Czech Republic started active migration project as the first post-communist country in the region of Central Europe
- The 5 years pilot project began in July 2003.
- Governmental project implementing by MLSA
- IOM implementing information campaign in the Czech Republic as well as abroad.
- Detailed information at <u>www.immigrationcz.org</u>

## **Objectives**

- According to estimations, the Czech labour market will lack 400,000 workers in the year 2030. Their deficit can be perceived in some regions and professions already today
- To test attractiveness of the Czech Republic especially for qualified foreigners

#### What the Project Offers to its Participants

- Opportunity to apply for a permanent residence permit already after 1.5 (high skilled) or 2.5 years (according to current legal provisions, it is after 5 years – was 10 by 2006).
- 45 days protection period to find a new work position in case of a job loss caused by different reasons than own fault.

The Czech Republic does not ensure employment, visa, accommodation or other service.

#### **Who Can Apply**

- Citizens of
  - Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Moldova
  - Canada, Serbia and Montenegro (since July 1, 2005)
  - Ukraine (since January 1, 2006)
  - Bosnia and Hercegovina, Macedonia, Russia (since July 1, 2006)
  - India (since July 1, 2007)
- Foreign graduates of
  - Czech universities regardless their country of origin, who finished their studies in 1995 or later.
  - Czech secondary schools regardless their country of origin, who finished their studies in 2000 or later.

# Which Requirements Must a Foreign Candidate Meet?

- Secondary vocational of higher education
- Sufficient points in the on-line computer selection procedure
- Work permit
- Visa for more than 90 days for the purpose of employment or a long term residence permit

Internet application of the MLSA <u>www.praceprocizince.cz</u> (jobforforeigners)— link between long term unfilled positions at the Czech labour market and demand for work was created

#### **Application Objective**

- To enable employers who cannot find qualified workers in the Czech Republic and in the EU to find employees abroad.
- Make it easier for foreign workers interested in the pilot project to find employment in the Czech Republic.

#### **Current situation and experience**

- 742 participants (1500 with family members)
- Growing numbers applicants from abroad
- Well adjusted objective point system
- Disproportion between IOM info-campaign results (more than 200 000 visits of project-website and thousand calls to info-lines abroad) and number of applicants
- Opened broader debate and improved perception of foreigners in society



## **Questions and Conclusions**

- Stopping projects leads to stopping brain-drain?
- Could current projects support development or new ones needed?









# Theory or praxis?

developed countries benefiting from the immigration should share the profit with the countries of origin in a form of development and other projects



# Thank you for your attention.

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