

Tark rändepoliitika Smart migration policy

Raul Eamets
Tartu ülikool

KUMU migratsioonikonverents

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Terminology

- Migrant
 - person, who is outside of the territory of the state of citizenship
- Refugee/forced migrant
- Applicant for international protection/Asylum seeker
- Beneficiary of International protection/Convention refugee
- Economic migrant
- Illegal migrant

Terminology (2)

- Economic migrant
- Political refugee
- Social migrant



Migration policy: theory

- World migration policy (UN and IOM)
 - Supranational migration policy (EU)
 - National migration policy
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- Open door or liberal policy
 - Screen Door or Conservative policy (EU)
 - Closed door or strict policy (North Korea)



Migration policy: theory (2)

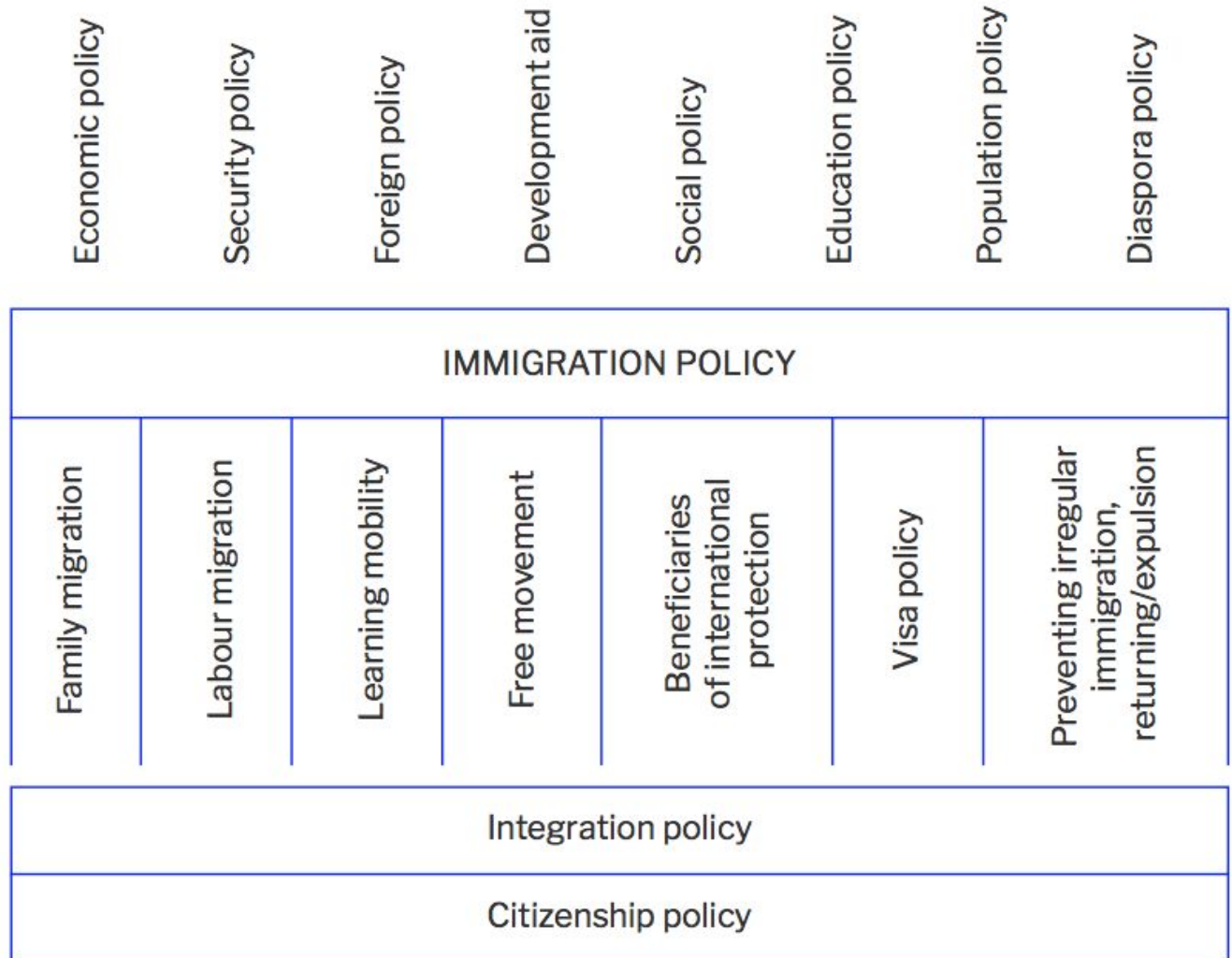
- Non-selective or general
- Selective
 - Quantitative restrictions – quotas, target level,
 - Qualitative restrictions – Wage limits
 - Combined – occupations which are in shortage, point system

Migration policy: theory (3)

- **The employer-led recruitment system** gives the employer the opportunity to recruit foreign workers based on the specific needs of the company.
- **Sector-based systems** are used to react more flexibly to labour-market needs, by enabling the determination of sectors or occupations where there is a justified need for additional labour.
- **Skills-based systems** (so-called points-based systems), which are based on the individual characteristics of the immigrants, rather than on the availability of specific job offers.



Immigration policy



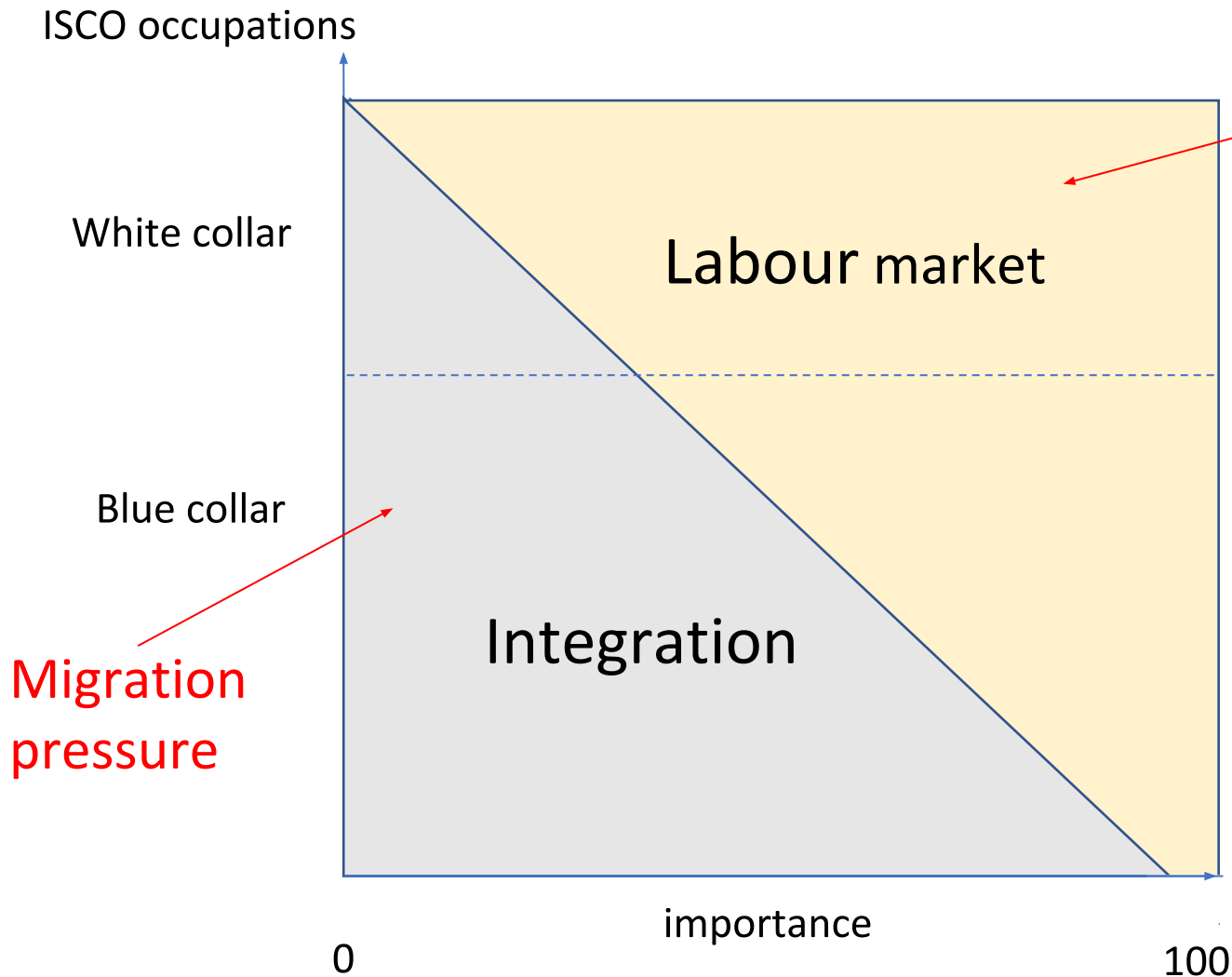
H. Maasing, E. M. Asari .Evolution of migration policy in the European Union and Estonia, Estonian Human Development Report 2016/2017. Estonia at the age of migration

Smart migration policy

- Tark sisserrändepoliitika võtab arvesse nii tööturu hetkevajadusi, tööturu pikaajalisi arenguid, sisserrändajate lõimumisvõimekust ja vastuvõtva ühiskonna lõimumisvaldmidust.
- Smart migration policy takes into account short-term needs and long-term developments of the labor market, but also the capacity of the migrants to integrate as well as the readiness of the receiving society to integrate them

Smart migration policy

Labour market and integration



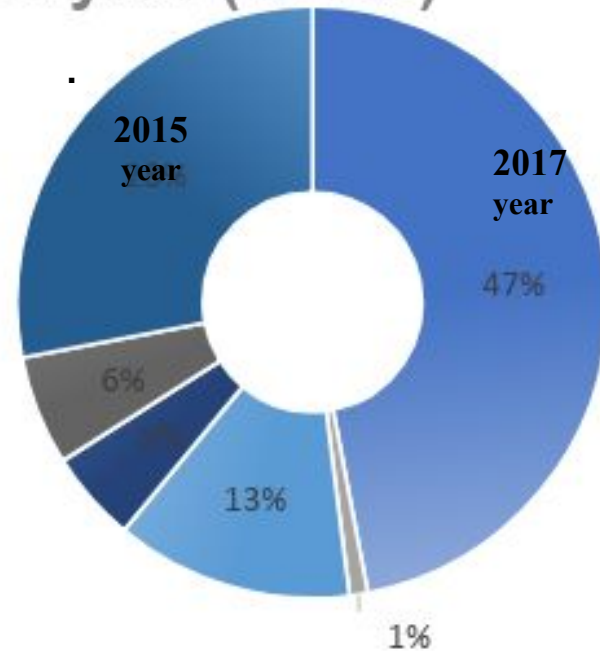
“Hunt for talents”



Denmark

Positive Decisions in Work Permits by Scheme

outer circle-2017 year (12750); inner circle-2015 year (12436)



Pay limit - Basic salary plus 15%
Fast track– 10 days for firms which are certified by The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration

Others: Family reasons, work in Faroe Islands, herdsmen , farmers, actors, singers, coaches, trainers

Point system

- A point system using measurable criteria selects economically desirable immigration applicants and results in the orderly management of population growth, which can reassure the native population that immigration is being properly managed
- Yet the point system does not avoid the possibility that immigrants will end up in jobs below their level of education, ability and experience, hence contributing less than their true potential to the economic well-being of the host country.

Massimiliano Tani „Using a point system for selecting immigrants“

<https://wol.iza.org/articles/using-a-point-system-for-selecting-immigrants/long>

Figure 1. Maximum points available on the immigration point system in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, as of March 2013

<i>Criterion</i>	<i>Canada</i>		<i>Australia</i>		<i>New Zealand</i>	
	<i>Points</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Points</i>	<i>%</i>
Language proficiency	28	28	20	16.6	hurdle	
Education	25	25	20	16.6	55	30
Age	12	12	30	25	30	16
Skilled occupation in host country	0	0	hurdle		60	32
Work experience	15 (g)	15	20 (s)	16.6	30	16
Sponsorship	10 (e)	10	5–10 (r)	8		
Other	10	10	20	16.6	10	6
Total	100	100	120	100	185	100
Pass mark	67	67	60	50	100	54

Notes: (g) = generic; (s) = specific; (e) = employer; (r) = state government. *Hurdle* applies to criteria that lead to automatic exclusion if not met. The data exclude bonus points for education acquired in the host country (5 points, Australia), for work experience gained in the host country (15 points, New Zealand), and for job offers in areas of domestic skill shortage (10 points, New Zealand).

Source: Canada: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/departments/media/backgrounders/2012/2012-12-19.asp>;

Australia: <http://www.immi.gov.au/skills/skillselect/index/visas/subclass-189/#australianstudy-requirements>;

New Zealand: <http://www.visabureau.com/newzealand/emigration-point-system.aspx#employment>

Point system - Pros

- A point system acts as an effective binding constraint on applicants.
- Individual applicants are selected according to the objectives set by the country of destination.
- A point system elicits better quality immigration candidates.
- The initial phase of the immigration process is streamlined, requiring fewer resources to process valid applications.
- The assessment process is transparent.

Point system - Cons

- Comprehensive and regular data collection is needed for policy evaluation and fine-tuning.
- Applicants are selected solely from observable characteristics, not from unobservables like innate ability or attitude.
- Successful applicants may still end up in jobs and at pay levels below their true potential.
- A point system is unsuitable for providing fast responses to skill shortages in the domestic labor market.
- The effectiveness of a point system can be compromised if higher priority is given to unscreened classes of applicants.

Estonian migration policy

- Net migration is positive. Estonia became a destination country
- Labour market needs both white and blue collar employees.
- Low skill immigration is supply driven, white collar immigration is demand driven
- Relations to business cycles. Increasing demand will boost wage increase. Higher wages will attract return migration from abroad (construction workers in Finland)

Estonian migration policy (2)

- The regulation of labour migration in Estonia is primarily based on the protection of the domestic labour market and the preference for qualified labour force.
- Salary threshold
 - Estonian average salary
 - 1.5 of the average salary for EU Blue-Card holders
 - 2.0 for top specialists
- Immigration quota – 0,1% of the Estonian permanent population

Exeptions: ICT sector, start-up, EU citizens, students, reseachers, investors, citizens of US and Japan

- Short term work permissions

Estonian migration policy: options for the future

- OSKA Project
- Point system
- International students

Other options

- Increasing labour productivity, automatisations
- Decreasing inactivity (Increasing pension age, people with special needs)
- Increasing fertility

Aitäh tähelepanu eest!