



LABOUR MOBILITY FACILITATION :

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTH-EAST EUROPE

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Labour mobility specificity in SEE vs. other regions

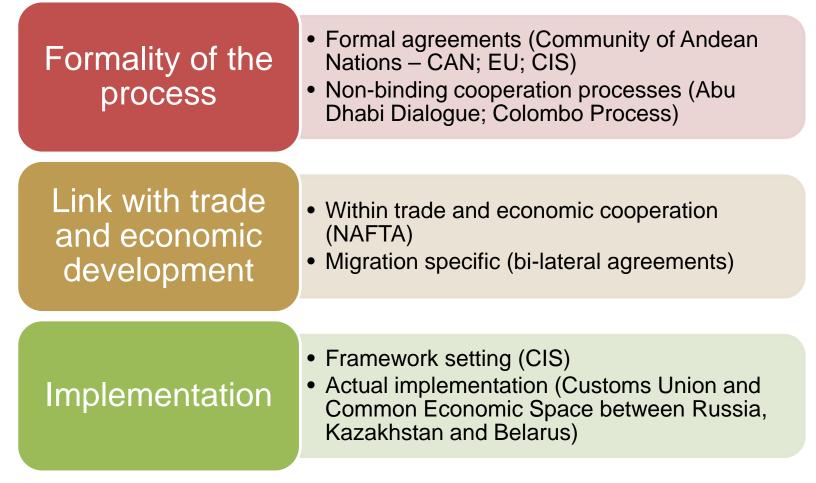
Challenges of regulating labour mobility in SEE

Common agenda and possible actions in next three years





1.1. Regional labour mobility frameworks







1.2. Labour mobility (LM) regulation in SEE

- Accelerating integration process in line with EU approaches
 - Economy and commerce
 - Labour markets
- Regulative frameworks not necessarily catching up
- Ineffective regulation in the region perceived as a major barrier to integration
- Similarly, lack of interim mechanisms between SEE and EU during the pre-accession period leads to lost opportunities and possible "shock of accession"





2. Challenges to effective LM regulation in SEE

Lack of evidence

to build coherent approaches at national and regional level Insufficient coordination and experience sharing

> among various stakeholders (migration authorities, but also ministries of labour, employment, trade, economic development, statistical offices – "whole of government")

Practical implementation mechanisms

few or insufficiently institutionalized

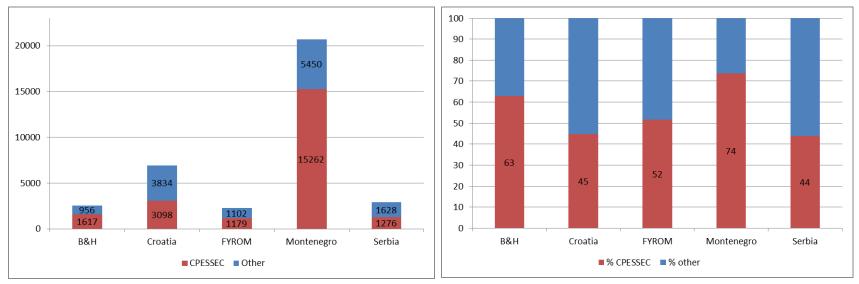




2.1. SEE internal mobility: Challenge one – lack of data

- Labour mobility within SEE: Work permit data, 2012.

Source: CPESSEC, Statistical bulletin N 4, 2013



- Labour force surveys

Following EU methodology, but do not capture mobility data

- Demand statistics (e.g. employer surveys) insufficiently developed
- Insufficient regional sharing (CPESSEC bulletins)

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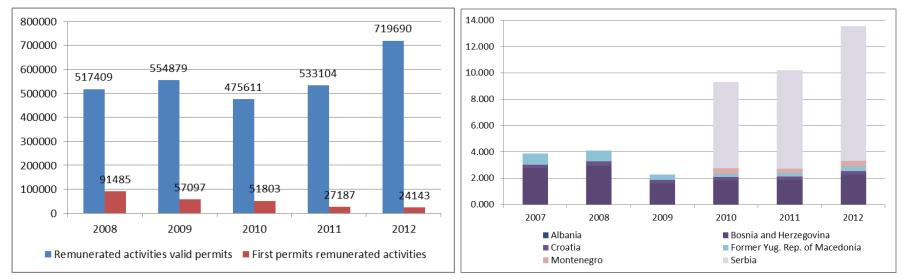
2.1. SEE external mobility: Challenge one – lack of data

Labour mobility towards EU: Residence permit data.

Source: Eurostat



Source: O. Chudinovskikh, 2013. OECD Sopemi Russia Report.







2.2. Institutions and cooperation processes Challenge two – cross-cutting issue

- Labour mobility portfolio spread across many national stakeholders
 - Migration authorities and law enforcement
 - Ministries of labour
 - Ministries of education, trade, economy...
- Labour mobility not yet a key focus of regional structures
 - MARRI
 - CPESSEC
 - RCC
 - CEFTA
 - Danube region cooperation





2.3. Practical mechanisms and capacities Challenge three – lack of ownership and institutionalization

- Migration profiles as a tool of evidence development
- Migrant service centres as a tool of information dissemination and counselling
- Migration modules in labour forces surveys
- Partnership with employers in VET
- Recognition of qualifications dialogue
- One stop shop approach towards residence and work registration





3. Common agenda and way forward







3.1. Regional initiative approach

- Unique methodology
 - Sustainability
 - Ownership
 - Institutionalization
 - Upscaling of successful practices
- Partnership through complementarity
 - Vesting into existing regional structures (RCC, CEFTA, in partnership wtih ERISEE, ETF and with support of international organizations)
 - Linking to focal points in national agencies





3.2. Regional initiative timeframe

- Baseline report on labour mobility
 - RCC socio-economic context
 - IOM legal context
 - Joint pubilcation autumn 2014
- Draft regional fiche
 - Endorsement with the governments (May 2014)
 - Fundraising with EC and other donors (towards 2015)
 - Implemetnation (2015 2017)





Thank you! Questions?

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