
UN/POP/MIG/SYMP/2006/03

**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INTERNATIONAL
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

**POLICIES AND BEST PRACTICES FOR MANAGEMENT
OF TEMPORARY MIGRATION***

Manolo Abella

“ ... Temporary worker schemes have been preferred over general relaxation of immigration rules as they allow specific labour market demands in the UK to be met in the short-term, without making a longer-term commitments, and in a way that in principle reassures the UK electorate that the government retains control over immigration.”

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(stock estimates, in thousands)					
Country employment	of	1985	1997	2000	2004 ³
¹		<i>Work permit holders + estimates of undocumented</i>			
Malaysia			1472	800	1359
Thailand			1126	1103	

Impact on the labour market

Foreign labour accordingly seems to have a twofold impact on the equilibrium and dynamics of the labour market in periods of expansion. It provides a response to greater demand for labour, in particular at periods when it is rising very strongly. Further, it assists the reassignment of nationals employment to more dynamic and attractive sectors. The latter effect ties in with the theory of labour market segmentation (see Piore 1979), under which activities at the bottom of the social scale exert little attraction and display chronic labour shortages, which foreigners are ready to fill..”

OECD Employment Outlook 2001

Gastarbeiter”

“ The lasting effect of the Bracero Program, however, is that it established and institutionalized networks and labor



Protect Equal
treat



1. Increasing labour market flexibility

2. Supporting strategic industries

4. Minimizing displacement of local labour

7. *Supporting multinationals*

company transferees

intra-

8. *Promoting goodwill and economic relations*

Working Holiday Makers

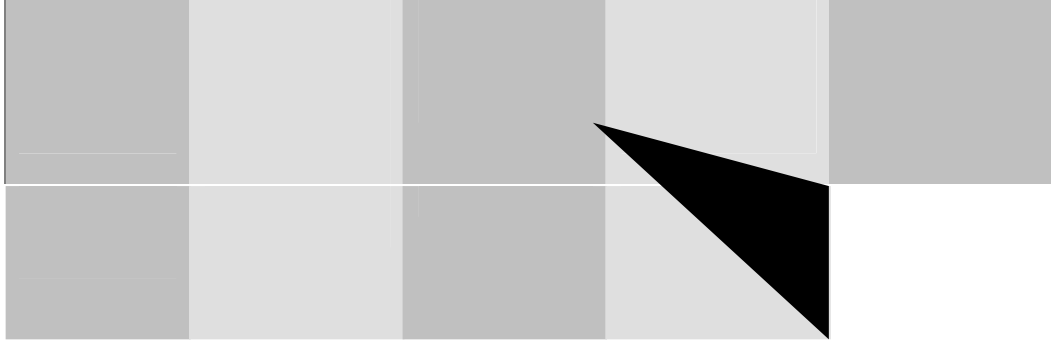
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1. Trainees and apprentices

2. Seasonal agriculture programmes

Table 7 Temporary migration : categories, admission systems, and controls

Admission category	Applicable admission programme	Pre-entry control	Selection variables	Typical conditions imposed	Other means of control



4. Priority Occupations

9. Use of Quotas



10. Bilateral agreements to jointly manage migration

stagiaires

Reporting country by region	Number of Bilateral Agreements with States in						Reporting country by region	Number of Bilateral Agreements with States in					
	Africa	Asia	Europe	L. America & Carib	North America	Oceania		Africa	Asia	Europe	L. America & Carib	North America	Oceania
Algeria	3						China g/			1			
Egypt	3	5	4				India		1				

Table 10 France: Key provisions of bilateral agreements

<i>Equal treatment</i>				
<i>Non-discrimination</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Social security</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Transfer of savings</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Right to family reunion</i>	x	x	x	x
<i>Provision regarding recruitment</i>	x	x	x	
<i>Possibility of taking another job with working conditions according to French law</i>				

G. IMPACT ON LABOUR MARKET FLEXIBILITY

Impact of foreign labour on labour market flexibility

Table 11 Minimum wage condition for grant of work permit



3. Improving Labour Market Testing

(

Centres (NARICs)

National Academic Recognition Information

Berne Initiative “International Agenda for Migration Management”

Effective practices with regard to temporary migration:

Promotion of the use of certain forms of temporary migration, such as short-term and project-related migration, as a means of meeting labour market needs, improving the skills of nationals of countries of

7. Using points system for selecting highly-skilled migrants

e

12. Role of trade unions in protecting migrant worker rights

*Trabajadores
materia de inmigracion*

*Union General de
pacto de estado en*

I. CONCLUSIONS

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