

EUROPEAN LABOUR MIGRATION: NEW CHALLENGES – NEW OPPORTUNITIES

During last decade immigration into Europe has becoming more and more uncontrolled; its criminal nature becomes tough due to people trade. The willing to reach the Europe leads migrants to the most incredible ways of its realization. Such big wishes to get to the Europe stimulate appearance of great amount of agencies which concern with illegal people transportation and job placement services in Europe.

Moreover, the biggest EU problem is that the migration laws in EU members are not unified and very often are a beat different. For example, being tired of expensive immigrants deportation Spain and Italy have chosen an easy way of its legalization what has allowed migrants to work in these countries legally. On the other hand, the existence of Schengen Agreement which provides free movement through internal EU borders makes France (which widely practices deportation) and other European countries suffer from their national borders penetrating by those immigrants who where legalized in Spain and Italy. All these reasons cause the creating of common European policy on immigration.

Meanwhile, who can say what kind of nature that common policy should be of: such tough as in France or maybe immigration encouraging? This problem will be the subject of many top political debates but there are almost reasonable conditions which, to my mind, should be taken into account. For instance:

- 1) depopulation in Europe and the process of nation going old need to encourage immigration to the EU;
- 2) immigrant deportation costs need a great amount of money which these countries would better use for social integration of immigrants (for example, language courses organization etc);
- 3) “multiculturalism collapse” [4] which has being shown during mass street fights and vandalism in France and some other EU countries need to tense selective feature of migrant law system;
- 4) cheap labour is economic for Europe and can give European economy impulse for stable growth.

To sum up, we can draw a conclusion that immigrants should not be perceived as future EU citizens but only as imports of very important resource - labour. Therefore, it is necessary to create all conditions for temporary legal immigrant work.

To our mind such conceptions as tough immigrant regulation (which is widely practiced by Russia [2]) in one hand and mass legalization on the other hand can dispose of some immigrant social problems but they cannot solve the problem of mass immigrant inflow, illegal or legal – it does not matter. One of four EU freedoms – the freedom of labour movement – cannot forbid legalized workers to move from some EU members to other. Bat mass immigrant inflow can destabilize internal EU labour market and lead to wages rate decrease.

Consequently we should think about alternative policy which would control immigrant inflow to EU – conception of capital investment in economies of labour supplier countries. The base of this conception is idea to create special relations between

two particular countries – labour consumer country and labour supplier country. The EU benefits from immigrant labour due to its cheapness. Therefore, if some EU country suffers from uncontrolled immigrant inflow it would make sense to use this cheap foreign labour in country of its origin. For this, EU country should invest money into new businesses in labour supplier country rather than extend analogical businesses on own territory.

What is important, such kind of practice will be acceptable and useful for everyone:

- for labour consumer country – immigrant inflow will decrease and many social problems will be solved;
- for labour supplier country – opportunity to hold its people and high-skilled workers; its GDP will increase due to new foreign-investment business starting;
- for foreign producer – opportunity to cut the prices of its production and become more competitive in the world market;
- for labour supplier country' people – the absence of need to leave own country, family and move to the Europe searching job and money.

As a result, all sides will remain satisfied, but process of the income justification will go other way: not social problematic migration, but production expansion in the third country. Certainly, the novelty of such approach can cause the doubt among many researchers but we emphasize on the acceptance of it in the base of common European policy on immigration.

Sources:

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4. The uncomfortable politics of identity // The Economist, October 21st 2006. – p. 48.
5. Малиновська О.А. Україна, Європа, міграція: міграції населення України в умовах розширення ЄС. – К.: Бланк-Прес, 2004. – 171 с.