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CURRENT APPROACHES TO NATIONAL MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENT: PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS AND FACTORS OF EFFICIENCY

This paper presents an authors' system for classification of approaches to organizing migration regulation and control, based on the analysis of migration policies in the countries of the world. It also determines conceptual terms of effectiveness of these approaches implementation, offers and substantiates of the concept of "Arabic disease" as a form of national economic progress dependence on two resources – own natural resources and cheap foreign labor.

Keywords: migration policy; Arabic disease; European Union; Middle East; labor immigration; labor emigration.

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СУЧАСНІ ПІДХОДИ ДО МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЇ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ МІГРАЦІЙНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ: ПРИНЦИПОВІ УМОВИ ТА ЧИННИКИ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ

У статті представлено оригінальний авторський підхід до організації міграційного регулювання та контролю, що спирається на аналіз міграційної політики сучасних країн світу. Визначено принципові умови ефективності їх реалізації. Запропоновано концепцію «арабської хвороби» як окремого виду екстенсивної залежності національного економічного прогресу від споживання натуральних ресурсів та дешевої іноземної робочої сили.

Ключові слова: міграційна політика; «арабська хвороба»; Європейський Союз; Близький Схід; трудова імміграція; трудова еміграція.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ МИГРАЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ: ПРИНЦИПИАЛЬНЫЕ УСЛОВИЯ И ФАКТОРЫ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ

В статье представлен оригинальный авторский подход к организации миграционного регулирования и контроля, основанный на анализе миграционной политики современных стран мира, определении принципиальных условий эффективности их реализации. Предложена концепция «арабской болезни» как отдельного вида экстенсивной зависимости национального экономического прогресса от потребления натуральных ресурсов и дешевой иностранной рабочей силы.

Ключевые слова: миграционная политика; «арабская болезнь»; Европейский Союз, Ближний Восток; трудовая иммиграция; трудовая эмиграция.

Introduction. The analysis of national migration policy goals and strategic orientations allow determining 4 different approaches to labor immigration regulation. This determination is justified by peculiarities of historical and contemporary stage of countries' socioeconomic development.

Depending on a region of migrants' policy origin we can identify European, Post-colonial, Asian and Middle Eastern types of labor immigration regulation. Kinds of migration policies differ by some criteria, have their own set of requirements

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to socioeconomic environment for further development and implementation (Jacoby, 2013).

Thus, European immigration policy before 2015 was mostly focused on multiculturalism, in which the EU authorities have traditionally seen conditions for region's innovative and social development (Papademetriou and Sumption, 2011: 19). Migrants' social adaptation was debugged and effective together with maintaining of the planned number of labor immigrants and persons trying to get political asylum.

European immigration policy has encouraged long-term migratory projects (priority of labor immigration "forever" with the opportunity for further naturalization), was moderately discriminatory to as qualifications and demographic characteristics (age, children, family, health) of immigrants. Finally, the absolute achievement of European politicians is formation of infrastructure for international regulation of migration processes (universalisation of migration policies in all members states, development of the principle of mutual aid and mutual accountability).

European migration policy remained rather effective under the conditions of urgent scheduling and planning of more migrants' arrivals and high efficiency of joint activity of all EU members' authorities (Ruhs and Anderson, 2010: 79). However, some problems in the functional environment of migration policy implementation in Europe immediately destroyed the myth about its effectiveness, as it was clearly observed this year.

The first problem is rapid increase of internal interstate socioeconomic disparities caused by Eastern European and Baltic states joining the EU. This has spurred tremendous growth of intra-European migration that made Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, and Romania "empty countries". Obligations of Western and Northern European countries, as well as the desire to compensate for increasing labor force loss of Eastern Europe have led to a catastrophic decline in the skill level of labor immigrants in the Old World.

In general, qualification discrimination in migration policy in Europe was replaced by popular liberal approach and ideas of tolerance.

Drop in labor immigrants "quality" in Europe in less than a decade has led to increasing social problems. Labor immigrants actively replaced local population from the industries with not very high requirements to education or work experience. Low social status of arriving immigrants and their level of education limit the possibilities for their socialization and integration, causing the transformation of the previously prosperous European cities to a complex of ghettos and slums, closed for local population, including law enforcement officers. Since 2005, ethnic clashes in Europe have become permanent.

The second problem that European migration policy was poorly effective to overcome is a gap in the effectiveness of implementation of migration initiatives of the EU members. As was concluded in earlier studies (Becker, 1975; Skeldon, 2008) the unity of approaches to labor migration regulating in Europe is impossible.

Efforts of the European Union leadership to standardize and harmonize work of national labor immigration regulators are often limited just by budgets' reallocation under centralized financing. It stimulates the growth of inter-state competition and intra-cooperation effectiveness.

Low efficiency of interactions between national migration services of the EU countries obviously appeared in 2015, when, for example, Hungary and Greece did not seek to regulate migrants' flows but supported migrants' rapid transit in the direction of Western European states.

The third problem that the EU migration policy was unable to resist is non-prediction of foreign labor flows.

Despite the fact that since 2011 (destabilization of Tunisia, Egypt and Libya) Europe has received warnings of further migration crisis, it still could not prepare for the ongoing "resettlement of peoples".

Post-colonial migration policy is peculiar to former colonies (mostly of the British Empire), which at the beginning of the 21st century still feel demographic problems (Australia, New Zealand, Canada). Post-colonial immigration policy as well as European focused on long-term immigrants, capable for further integration and naturalization; it is well planned in terms of annual estimation of the number of employment or residence permits.

Also, as previously in Europe, Australia and Canada have clear system of candidates' selection process (with the priority for English-speakers with specific qualifications or education). But the main feature of the immigration policy in these countries is the absence of multiculturalism. All foreigners who wish to work or reside in Australia or Canada must not only respect, but also share the values the receiving society (De Hass, 2009: 92).

In comparison with European migration policy immigration initiatives of the postcolonial countries seem to be more effective. However, geographical factor should be taken into account: Australia, Canada and New Zealand are geographically huge states, having no neighborhood with the countries which can be potential migration donors.

Strict visa regimes of these countries for the citizens of almost all foreign countries, as well as high cost of tickets to these countries may also be considered as part of their national migration policy effectiveness.

The main prospective threat to effectiveness of the post-colonial migration policy can become tightening of migration policies in Europe. In this case, post-colonial states will gain enormous popularity among potential migrants, and the number of incoming foreign workers will increase significantly.

Asian type of migration policy has been formed in the countries that do not have any problems with own population reducing, but which are very interested in economic development acceleration by means of attracting highly skilled workers from abroad (Kahanec and Zimmermann, 2011: 219–230). Asian countries have very liberal visa regimes for tourists. However, these countries are mostly closed for foreign migrant workers who do not have specific skills. Migration policies of Asian countries are more focused on short-term migration of high skilled workers (almost none of Asian country issues work visas or work permits for more than a year), as well as on business immigrants (foreign investors) who are not interested in further naturalization.

There are no priorities for socialization and integration into the host community in the migration policy of Asian countries. Also there is hardly any social support of foreign workers and their families.

Business immigration in Asian countries is actively supported by governments in the form of tax incentives, simplification of visa formalities for investors, easy documentary procedures.

High skilled labor immigration in Asia is also supported by official discrimination of local workers (higher salaries for foreign experts, even in public companies, are traditional for Asia).

As already noted, low skilled immigration is highly undesirable in Asia due to huge capacity of national labor markets and the priority of national social protection and high employment of local residents. A number of Asian countries (South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore) face a sharp increasing of low skilled labor immigration from neighboring states (such as Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia, China, Bangladesh).

In order to avoid possible social and economic problems related to unskilled labor migration, some countries are actively practicing seasonal industrial visas (such as for agriculture, tourism, fisheries, construction works).

Finally, a specific feature of the national migration policy in Asia is well-organized and often effective emigration policy, by which government reduces the pressure on domestic market or unqualified labor. Thus, the soft policy of low-skilled residents emigration is supported by the Governments of Thailand, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, which have signed the agreements on citizens seasonal or permanent work in the Gulf countries. Migration laws of Asia also to some extent promote gender discrimination, stimulating Asian women marry foreigners and leave own countries.

It is obvious that Asian migration policy will be effective while it remains rigid and discriminatory, rather cynical in determining the level of foreign personnel qualification. Any modernization of Asian migration policies towards liberalization and democratization, as well as reducing own migration services' effectiveness (for example, due to bureaucracy and corruption) will lead to the situation when relatively prosperous countries of Asia face the influx of foreign workers, compared to which the "great Migration in Europe" is nothing. It is worth noting that only Bangladesh has more than 60 mln of potential migrants (is comparable to the population of France or Italy), Nepal – 10 mln, while Pakistan and India have hundreds of millions!

As a special form of Asian migration policy we can consider the Middle East model. It is similar to other Asian models due to its short-term orientation, lack of national programs for migrants' socialization. In contrast to other parts Asia, the Middle East migration policy is oriented on the labor of unskilled immigrants who are able to compensate for shortage of labor at national markets and to satisfy the commercial ambitions of the rulers of the Middle Eastern monarchies. Middle East migration policy is discriminatory essentially.

Business and high skilled migrants have maximum migration preferences, but national migration policy significantly restricts labor rights (for example, in terms of social protection, working conditions, work schedule, the right for family reunification, pensions etc.) of low-skilled foreigners.

Middle East migration policy is the result of socioeconomic phenomenon, which may be called "Arabic disease" (this is our own term, by analogy with Dutch disease). Conditions for this disease development are the same as in case of Dutch

one – high price for exports goods persisting for a long time, (in the case of Arabic, it is world price for hydrocarbons).

In the case of Dutch disease, high export revenues stimulate the formation of "exclusive" industries (directly related to production and trade of a certain export product), while eliminating the possibility for the growth of industries unrelated to exports.

Arabic disease develops from the Dutch one in the conditions when governments using easy and fast export revenues, are trying to create alternative industries. In their own efforts to accelerate diversification, government and business are beginning to import labor force (especially from less economically successful neighbor countries), dooming themselves to more and more dependence on this resource. Thus, Arabic disease leads to international redistribution of exports income (in favor of the citizens of migration-donors), increasing at the same time country's dependence on cheap labor import.

The dynamics of Arabic disease symptoms can be observed from the analysis of countries' macroeconomic indicators (we analyzed the indicators of economic progress for 30 countries), as well as the correlation of these countries economic growth with the dynamics of national agriculture, industrial production, investment activity progress, as well as with the world oil prices and labor immigration dynamics.

The results of comparative statistical analysis are presented in Tables 1–5.

From Table 1 it is clear that in the countries of prior industrialization (such as China, Russia, Venezuela, Pakistan), as well as in the countries-recipients of industrial production (Czechia, Hungary), or in the countries with high industrial potential (Germany, Italy) the highest positive correlation between economic growth and industrial production growth is observed.

Table 1. Correlation between economic development dynamics and industrial manufacturing in the selected countries of the world, 2004–2013, authors' calculations using data from (International Organization for Migration, 2013)

No	Country	Correlation	No	Country	Correlation
1	Czechia	0.825548	16	UK	0.415589
2	China	0.780521	17	USA	0.398828
3	Hungary	0.733038	18	UAE	0.368075
4	Pakistan	0.728124	19	Malaysia	0.328735
5	Venezuela	0.72806	20	Brunei	0.275246
6	Germany	0.716683	21	Kenya	0.063879
7	Russia	0.671853	22	Turkmenistan	0.05877
8	Uzbekistan	0.629127	23	Oman	-0.01376
9	Italy	0.561966	24	Kazakhstan	-0.08738
10	Brazil	0.55932	25	Poland	-0.14859
11	Argentina	0.555679	26	Indonesia	-0.20721
12	Thailand	0.520253	27	Cameroon	-0.20808
13	Saudi Arabia	0.512193	28	South Africa	-0.26725
14	Japan	0.481518	29	Australia	-0.35312
15	France	0.445398	30	India	-0.49224

In the countries that directly depend on food exports (Argentina, India) and the states that support national agriculture and food exports (France, Hungary, USA)

economic growth is correlated with the dynamics of agricultural production (Table 2). It is interesting to note that the growth of agricultural production in the "Asian kitchen" – Thailand (the world's leading exporter of rice, fruits and seafood) did not lead to a definite economic growth, providing only short-term positive impact.

Table 2. Correlation between economic development dynamics and agriculture manufacturing in the selected countries of the world, 2004–2013, authors' calculations using data from (International Organization for Migration, 2013)

No	Country	Correlation	No	Country	Correlation
1	Argentina	0.857305	16	Cameroon	0.169048
2	France	0.774962	17	Kenya	0.117566
3	Hungary	0.57961	18	Russia	0.043207
4	India	0.390546	19	Germany	0.033288
5	USA	0.388106	20	Brazil	0.033001
6	UK	0.364213	21	Australia	0.030638
7	Japan	0.345314	22	South Africa	0.010433
8	China	0.342238	23	Turkmenistan	-0.17207
9	Poland	0.324755	24	Brunei	-0.19333
10	Kazakhstan	0.288688	25	Thailand	-0.26558
11	Italy	0.268317	26	Indonesia	-0.42065
12	UAE	0.250546	27	Uzbekistan	-0.441
13	Saudi Arabia	0.226771	28	Oman	-0.45921
14	Czechia	0.220567	29	Pakistan	-0.67114
15	Malaysia	0.178193	30	Venezuela	-0.85908

"Catching up" countries and countries of accelerated modernization (Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia and Middle East) grew simultaneously with increasing their investment attractiveness and foreign investments influx (Table 3). We can also note the negative correlation between foreign investment dynamics and economic growth in the major world economies – China and India, as well as in Kazakhstan. It can be attributed by speculative orientation of foreign investments in these countries, with their short-term orientation and thus limited positive impact.

Labor immigration accompanied economic growth in the Middle East and Russia. Whereas in most countries of the world (especially in developed countries of Europe and in the USA) labor migration dynamics has inverse correlation with the economic growth rate (Table 4).

Finally, Table 5 shows the leaders by the index of correlation of economic dynamics and world oil price (as the key measure for the value of exported hydrocarbons). Maximum obvious positive correlation between these indicators is typical for Turkmenistan, Russia, and other oil & gas exporters. While in the states which are active importers of hydrocarbons an inverse correlation (negative impact of the global oil prices on economic progress) is observed.

Tables 1–5 show the comparison of correlation between dynamics of Russia and other countries economic development with the paces of industrial, agricultural growth, as well as with financial activity in the country, level of foreign immigration and world oil prices. It is obvious that Russia is close to the rates achieved by the Middle East countries, allowing us to note the symptoms of Arabic disease in Russia

national economic system as well: high level of dependence on foreign immigration and world prices for hydrocarbons.

Table 3. Correlation between economic development dynamics and financial activity in the selected countries of the world, 2004–2013, authors' calculations using data from (International Labor Organization. European Migration Network, 2013)

No	Country	Correlation	No	Country	Correlation
1	Poland	0.859819	16	Hungary	0.058011
2	UAE	0.682882	17	Venezuela	0.057035
3	Malaysia	0.566128	18	Cameroon	0.027894
4	Oman	0.512395	19	Australia	-0.01345
5	Thailand	0.502906	20	USA	-0.05563
6	Indonesia	0.494434	21	Brazil	-0.08729
7	France	0.458752	22	Pakistan	-0.09361
8	Italy	0.438147	23	Turkmenistan	-0.14314
9	Uzbekistan	0.417955	24	Japan	-0.21821
10	UK	0.360102	25	Saudi Arabia	-0.26619
11	Germany	0.314242	26	South Africa	-0.42437
12	Kenya	0.310552	27	Argentina	-0.42689
13	Czechia	0.254321	28	India	-0.4727
14	Brunei	0.158212	29	China	-0.55793
15	Russia	0.102833	30	Kazakhstan	-0.74695

Table 4. Correlation between economic development dynamics and dynamics of labor immigration in the selected countries of the world, 2004–2013, authors' calculations using data from (International Labor Organization. European Migration Network, 2013)

No	Country	Correlation	No	Country	Correlation
1	Oman	0.99162	16	Malaysia	-0.40949
2	Saudi Arabia	0.984362	17	China	-0.57009
3	Brunei	0.933759	18	Argentina	-0.63381
4	UAE	0.787331	19	Indonesia	-0.6545
5	Russia	0.658195	20	Italy	-0.67415
6	Poland	0.392696	21	Uzbekistan	-0.76058
7	Cameroon	0.364204	22	Czechia	-0.86516
8	Japan	0.151028	23	Australia	-0.89461
9	Germany	0.139313	24	France	-0.89813
10	Brazil	0.051253	25	Hungary	-0.93453
11	Venezuela	-0.04032	26	Kazakhstan	-0.95883
12	Kenya	-0.04408	27	Turkmenistan	-0.9717
13	India	-0.13876	28	South Africa	-0.99825
14	Pakistan	-0.30282	29	USA	-0.99853
15	Thailand	-0.40871	30	UK	-0.99856

Development of Arabic disease will lead to the formation of the following structure of national economic system:

- exclusive industries (export of a product in global demand);
- service and trade industries, related to exclusive industries (financial institutions, trading companies, logistics etc.);

- promising industries (the development of which is incorporated into national priorities, and is financed by governments, such as innovative and high-tech industries);
- small businesses (retail, services);
- importing industries (consumer goods imports);
- labor-intensive industries dependent on the import of foreign labor (construction, tourism and hospitality, trade).

Table 5. Correlation between economic development dynamics and world oil prices, 2004–2013, authors' calculations using data from (International Migration Outlook, SOPEMI, 2013)

No	Country	Correlation	No	Country	Correlation
1	Turkmenistan	0.708072	16	Australia	-0.14126
2	Russia	0.67	17	UK	-0.16378
3	UAE	0.659	18	Thailand	-0.17452
4	Indonesia	0.638249	19	South Africa	-0.19665
5	Uzbekistan	0.62681	20	France	-0.19939
6	Oman	0.583255	21	Italy	-0.21754
7	Saudi Arabia	0.568	22	Hungary	-0.24784
8	Venezuela	0.5427	23	Poland	-0.2809
9	Brunei	0.531	24	Czechia	-0.2826
10	Kazakhstan	0.47038	25	China	-0.31245
11	Cameroon	0.308074	26	USA	-0.31292
12	Germany	0.179402	27	Kenya	-0.32618
13	Brazil	0.047753	28	Argentina	-0.37838
14	Malaysia	0.044973	29	India	-0.60233
15	Japan	-0.06378	30	Pakistan	-0.7704

Obvious symptoms of the Arabic disease are:

- country's economic growth depending on natural resource exports (the supply of on which global market is limited and price is determined at the world markets);
- growth of imports (due to the lack of national manufacture of consumer goods);
- growth of social programs for local population and budget expenditures (for great infrastructure projects);
- growth of foreign migration (mainly unskilled labor).

Development of the Arabic disease will be more rapid if:

- demand and pricing for export goods has high dynamics (high dynamism at the world markets intensifies the desire to get fast and easy money, reducing the potential for long-term investment, including social ones, encouraging cheap foreign labor use);
- country is surrounded by poorer neighbor countries with similar cultural, religious or linguistic environment (as the factors contributing to labor migration development);
- country is located in close proximity to the points of instability (wars, revolutions).

Obviously, modern monarchies of the Arabian Gulf are an ideal environment for the development of the Arabic disease, as well as the Russian Federation.

Cheap, almost unlimited in its capacity unskilled labor is the second (after oil or gas) resource of rapid economic development of oil monarchies of the Middle East.

The main threat for realization of this migration policy is obviously a sharp reduction of revenues from natural resources export, which currently generate many unskilled jobs in the Gulf.

We can analyze and compare the main approaches to national migration policies implementation by countries (Table 6).

Table 6. Comparative analysis of approaches to migration policies development and implementation, authors' compilation

	European migration policy	Post-colonial migration policy	Asian migration policy	Middle East migration policy
Priority of long-term migration	+	+	-	-
Priority of family migration and family re-union	+	+	-	-
Social support for all arriving migrants	+	-	-	-
Social support for migrants with special demographic features and skills	-	+	+	-
Possibilities of further naturalization	+	+	-	-
Multiculturalism	+	-	+	-
State support of emigration	-	-	+	-
Examples	EU	USA Canada Australia	Thailand China Korea	UAE Qatar Bahrain

Conclusions. Thus, the analysis of trends, mechanisms and dynamics of migration policies reformations in the countries around the world allows us identify 4 basic approaches that differ in terms of priority of long-term migration projects, level of foreign workers' social support, and state support for immigration programs. A study of correlation between economic growth dynamics and changes in the indicators of industrial and agricultural production, as well as the level of employment-based immigration and behavior of the world prices for hydrocarbons, allow distinguishing the symptoms of the Arabic disease – the notion which we would like to introduce into economic science.

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