



ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ  
ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ  
ФОРУМ | ЕРЕВАН '24



ЕАЭС Евразийский  
экономический  
союз

ЕЭК

Евразийская  
экономическая  
комиссия

# REGULAR PATHWAYS AND TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

## REGULAR PATHWAYS ARE:

Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks  
Established at multiple levels





# WHY REGULAR PATHWAYS

## Insufficient opportunities for regular migration

- Many existing pathways have too few places, are limited to specific geographic areas or only accommodate select population groups
- Regular pathways for migrants from developing countries have narrowed over the past 25 years
- Existing pathways often do not reach their intended scale or outcomes once they are established
- Many people fall into situations of violence, exploitation, abuse and/or irregularity despite having migrated in a regular way

# WHY REGULAR PATHWAYS

The 2030 Agenda and the GCM recognize that well-managed migration is a major force for good:



- **International migration** is estimated to generate an annual economic output of around **\$9 trillion**



- **Remittances** systematically exceed Official Development Assistance (ODA)



- Other **economic and non-economic transfers** make migrants powerful agents of development

The available options for regular migration are insufficient – this mismatch comes at a heavy cost:



- At least **8,565 people** died on migration routes worldwide in 2023



- **Global labour** shortages at an all-time high. In 2022 there were an estimated **30 million** open jobs across largest economies



- Estimated **108 million** displaced people at the end of 2022

Global trends point to more migration in the future – what migration will look like tomorrow depends on today



# SKILLS MOBILITY PARTNERSHIPS (SMPs) – the IOM Model



# DRIVERS OF LABOUR MIGRATION



Income and employment differentials



Aging and demographic shifts



Economic transformation and infrastructure development



Technology and automation in the workplace



Climate change

# Economic impacts of cross-border migration

- Cross-border migration currently generates an annual economic output of around **\$9 trillion**
- Study of 30 countries, above average labour shortages today cost business more than **\$1 trillion a year**
- The direct economic output could more than double by 2050, to around **\$20 trillion a year**

That's over **\$3 billion a day** – or more than 1% of global economic output

## Migration Matters: A Human Cause with a \$20 Trillion Business Case

December 2022  
By Johann Hamann, Janina Kugel, Karina Kirezi,  
Marley Finley, and François Gaudin



BCG × IOM  
UN MIGRATION

## In the coming years, the world will need:

- 10 million health workers by 2030 (WHO)
- 44 million teachers by 2030 (UNESCO)
- 30 million new 'green jobs' will be created by 2030 (IEA)
- 2 million workers will be needed in the construction sector in Europe by 2030 (ITUC)





# Skills Mobility Partnership

- Cooperation model that promotes mutually beneficial partnerships on skills development and mobility to the benefit of all

Bilateral or multilateral arrangements between States (public and/or private sector actors)

Multi-stakeholder approach

Focus on collaborative skills development and employment

Focus on all workers: those that move for employment and others that join the local labour market

# Skills Mobility Partnership: Key Features

SMPs can be bilateral or multilateral arrangements concluded between States. Although they may vary in form, modality and level of stakeholder involvement, they all place skills development at the heart of their efforts.

All SMPs possess the following 5 features:



Formalized  
State  
cooperation



Multi-  
stakeholder  
involvement



Training



Skills  
recognition



Migration/  
mobility

The background is a solid dark blue. It features several vertical and horizontal bands of lighter blue and purple. Overlaid on these are intricate, white line-art patterns that resemble traditional Celtic knotwork or complex geometric designs. A semi-transparent horizontal bar is positioned across the middle of the image, serving as a backdrop for the text.

# SKILLS RECOGNITION

# Challenges

Qualification and skills recognition remains a bottleneck in labour mobility:

- Countries' low participation in international schemes
- Stakeholders' lack of awareness of recognition opportunities
- High costs involved
- Long processing times



# Skills recognition holds benefits for:

## GOVERNMENTS

Increases transparency to skills training

Contributes to a better matched labour market and reduction of 'skills waste' and deskilling

→ Helps to identify education and training gaps and inform education, integration, employment policies for migrant workers

## EMPLOYERS

Can provide a trusted source of information on workers' skills

Can aid identifying and recruiting most suitable workers

Can reduce costs and save time (associated with trainings or induction of new workers)

## RECRUITERS

Better information for matching workers

Better understanding of labour market needs

More visibility on skills needs and shortages

## MIGRANT WORKERS

Allows to signal their skills and competencies to employers and labour markets

Can provide a pathway out of the informal economy and boost career development

Can boost self-esteem by recognizing their learning achievements

Can contribute to higher earnings according to their skill level

# WHAT WE NEED

Building on existing foundations



# WHAT WE NEED

Key objectives for joint action

## Establish

- Increase and diversify the available opportunities for regular migration

## Expand and implement

- Increase accessibility, flexibility and scale up existing pathways

## Enhance

- Ensure that pathways are people-centered, rights-based, accessible, sustainable, safe



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# СПАСИБО



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