



Transnationalisation of labour markets and codevelopment

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Objectives:

1. Did the transnationalisation of firms and the internationalization of higher education accelerated all forms of labour mobility?
2. Has the accelerated high mobility of labour materialized only for the skilled labour force
3. Are the migration policies evolving since the 1970s in both receiving and sending countries adequate?
4. Is there a need for measures to promote the social integration of return migrants.
5. What is the role of remittances?

Expected results:

1. There is a necessity in upgrading the competitive advantages of labour force.
2. The need of joint development projects in providing assistance, to returning immigrants as well as in encouraging bilateral readmission agreements concerning the implementation of Association and co-operation
3. The need to implement labour migration policies to study the impact of transfer of knowledge, brain drain and transnationalisation of labour movement in both receiving and sending countries
4. The need for dialogue and co-operation with countries of origin and transit countries to achieve sustainable co-operation.

Conclusions:

Discussant: *Heba Nassar*

In a world characterised by increasingly global networks for producing and exchanging goods, services and information and where states have lessened much of their control over the capital movements and the organisation of production, excessive reliance on policies to control labour forces may not be successful.

- The transnationalisation of firms and the internationalisation of higher education linked with the improvement in technological innovation in fields such as communication transportation and information system necessitates the implementation of new migration policy.
- The link between remittances and transnationalisation of labour is not one by one, however there is a rising importance of remittances, there are pros and cons and several policy considerations must be implemented to maximise the use of remittances.
- The Arab Region is one of the main receiving as well as sending remittances all over the world.
- Remittances in the Lebanese experience could overcome and compensate the effects of brain drain and there are direct economic gains in the Lebanese experience of transnationalisation of labour.



- However, in transnationalisation of labour, there are still areas of societal and political conflict.
- The problem of societal integration is increasing in our new world of globalisation and can be intensified with the migration component.
- Still there is a transnationalisation of goods but many impediments constrain the transnationalisation of labour in all countries, whether sending, receiving or transit economies.
- Flexibilisation of labour markets is a new phenomenon leading to more problems and societal diversities between formal and informal labour markets, which absorb legal and illegal migrants.
- Codevelopment is a slogan more used than applied.
- Migrants should be agents of development, transfers of ideas and money.
However, codevelopment might have a hidden agenda adopting a policy to support and subsidize the return.
- Codevelopment requires more clarity.
- Serious cost benefit studies must be implemented to compose the issue of brain drain with the effects of remittance on the different economies.
- Codevelopment projects are required to be integrated with social dialogue with all interested parties and should be linked with trade and aid policies as well as bilateral and regional agreements.