



Exploring new legal pathways and partnerships to fulfil labour needs in the EU

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Presentation structure

- 1. Introduction to the two EMN informs
- 2. Drivers and policy context
- 3. Defining key concepts
- 4. SMPs and SMP-like indicatives
- 5. Opportunities and challenges

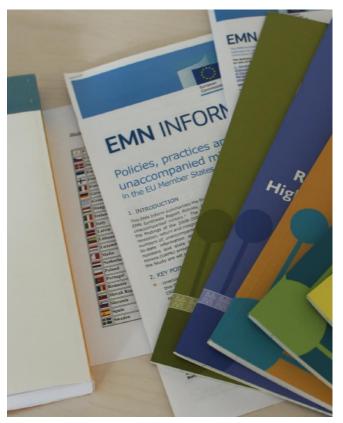






Introduction to the two EMN Informs

- EMN inform on Exploring legal pathways to fulfil labour needs (published July 2021)
- EMN-OECD Inform on Skills
 Mobility Partnerships: Exploring
 Innovative Approaches to Labour
 Migration (forthcoming
 *preliminary results available only)









Drivers and policy context

- Drivers and trends: unprecedented demographic changes, technological development, growing mobility of workers => skills shortages
- In 2011, GAMM placed emphasis on the skills dimension in migration and mobility initiatives with third countries.
- In 2020, the New Pact on Migration gave the concept of 'mobility partnerships' a new impetus with the announcement of 'Talent Partnerships', aimed at providing a comprehensive policy framework, and boost mutually beneficial international mobility.









Defining key concepts

- Talent partnerships: 'form of an enhanced commitment to support legal migration and mobility with key partners' (New Pact on Migration and Asylum)
- Skills Mobility Partnerships (SMPs) bilateral or multilateral agreements, which vary in form, modality and level of stakeholder involvement and typically have the following elements: (1) formalised State cooperation(2) multi-stakeholder involvement (3) training, (4) skills recognition, (5) migration/mobility
- Global Skills Partnerships: model proposes a bilateral labor migration agreement between a country of origin and a country of destination whereby the latter takes on the technology and finance for the training of required skills in prospective migrant workers







SMPs and SMP-like initiatives at MS level

- The majority of Member States have initiatives in place initiatives aimed at labour migration, mobility and skills development.
- Such initiatives can be categories into 3 areas:
 - 1. Formal bilateral agreements with third countries on labour market access - Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Luxembourg, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic and Spain
 - 2. Partnerships concerning mobility of graduates, for the purpose of study or circular mobility of young professionals - Austria, Estonia, France, the Netherlands and Spain
 - 3. Partnership Programmes and Projects to promote mobility of workers from specific nationalities in certain occupations - Belgium, Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Spain







Opportunities and challenges

- Partnership-based approach and mutual benefits for both the destination state and the country of origin
- Multi-stakeholder approach, including migrants' and employers' needs
- Matching skills shortages and employer's needs e.g. SMPs in specific sectors, such as IT
- Further opportunities and challenges discussed in the Inform!







Thank you!

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