

## MIGRATION IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES. AN EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

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### ABSTRACT:

*IN THE LAST DECADES THE VIEW ON MIGRATION IN RELATION TO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT HAS SHIFTED FROM AN ISSUE THAT HAD TO BE TACKLED, TO A POSSIBLE TOOL IN HELPING LOW INCOME COUNTRIES EVOLVE. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN LINKED TOGETHER, BUT IN THE SENSE THAT MIGRATION HELPS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND LEAVES POOR COUNTRIES WITHOUT THE MUCH NEEDED HUMAN RESOURCES. AS A RESULT, IN TERMS OF POLICIES, THEY WERE SEEN AS ACTING IN DIFFERENT FIELDS.*

*WITH THE RECENT PARADIGM CHANGE TOWARDS A HOLISTIC SYSTEM APPROACH IN WHICH POLICIES SHOULD BE CORRELATED BETWEEN THEM, AND WITH THE SHIFT IN PERSPECTIVE REGARDING MIGRATION AS A POSSIBLE VECTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT, LEAD TO THE INCLUSION OF MIGRATION POLICIES INTO DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND A STRENGTHENING OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS.*

*WHILE WELCOMING THE IDEA THAT MIGRATION IS NOT SEEN ANY MORE AS A NEGATIVE FOR DEVELOPMENT, THROUGH THIS ARTICLE WE TRY TO ANALYZE HOW THIS IS CAPITALIZED AND USED IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, WITH A FOCUS ON THE EUROPEAN UNION AND GREAT BRITAIN. WE ALSO TRY TO SEE HOW LONG TERM POLICIES ON POVERTY REDUCTIONS ARE CORRELATED WITH MIGRATION INTERESTS AND IF THERE ANY CONFLICTING ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.*

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**KEY WORDS:** INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, MIGRATION, POLICY, AID, EUROPEAN UNION

### WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT?

One should say that defining development is a difficult task given the plethora of views and meanings it has been attributed. One definition puts development in modern times as a “*taking on the limited meaning of the practice of development agencies, especially in aiming at reducing poverty and the Millennium Development Goals*”<sup>2</sup>, even though it acknowledges its complex and ambiguous state.

Other authors see development as composed from 3 types of discourses, each with its own perspective. The first perspective refers to development from a historical standpoint, in which it is correlated with the evolution and the process of change that is inherent in societal

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<sup>2</sup> Thomas, A. "The Study of Development." *Paper prepared for DSA Annual Conference, 2004: 2.*

structural transformations concerning the liberalization of people and peoples. In this case development is seen as a long term process and was particularly embraced during 1950-1960.

The second perspective sees development as a short to medium term process that adheres to the definition given by Thomas and is defined by a set of norms, guidelines and has specific objectives, like the eradication of poverty or achieving the MDG or post-2015 Development Agenda.

A third perspective presents development as a discourse that is able to shape the relations between countries, a western discourse, that is used to reinvent the truth about third world countries and people are seen merely as statistical data.<sup>3</sup> Also, a key element in this type of discourse is the fact that post-modernists see poverty or development as social constructs that do not exist outside the body of the idea. As a result they are subjective and value one aspect over the other thus allowing different conceptualizations and creating confusion given the large number of views and ideas promoted. The major critique given to this view on development is that it's mainly a western view in which western concepts and approaches are considered better and are, as a result, imposed over developing countries. It is believed in the superiority of the North over the South.

One other official definition is the one given by OECD Development Assistance Committee which puts the emphasis on an economic approach. Development assistance is seen as "*those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral institutions which are provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and [...] is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; [...] is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).*"<sup>4</sup>

## **MIGRATION DEVELOPMENT NEXUS**

Migration and Development policies have been only in recent years been brought to light into the policy arena, with the MDG's for example being silent on this matter, even though studies have shown that most of the points on the agenda can be achieved through migration policies.<sup>5</sup>

Furthermore migration is not mentioned anywhere in the Ministerial Conclusions of the fourth Doha development round of talks and neither, until 2000, in the UNDP's Human Development Reports, while in Europe it only began to receive political attention in the late 1990's.<sup>6</sup>

Migration is often seen as a sensitive political issue, more even when coming from developing countries to developed ones, and is undesirable, mainly because it is thought to be a threat to sovereignty and cultural identity to the receiving country.<sup>7</sup>

Because it is largely acknowledged that halting migration is impossible the attention has shifted to migration management and as a result it lead to trying to link migration policy to development policy.<sup>8</sup> Also, only by promoting social and economic development in poor sending countries can we achieve a positive result and stop migration, where trade

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<sup>3</sup> Escobar, A. "Planning." In *The Development Dictionary*, by W. Sachs. London: Zed, 1992.

<sup>4</sup> OECD. *Is it ODA*. November 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union." *EU-US Immigration Systems 08/11* (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies), 2011.

<sup>6</sup> WTO. *Ministerial Declaration*. Doha: Ministerial Conference, 4th Session, 2001

<sup>7</sup> Skeldon, R. *Migration and Development: A Global Perspective*. Harlow: Longman, 1997.

<sup>8</sup> de Haas, Hein. "Turning the tide? Why 'development instead of migration' policies are bound to fail." *International Migration Institute Working Papers*, 2006

liberalization and development aid is seen as more effective instruments than restrictive immigration and tougher border controls.<sup>9</sup>

Early migration control was focused mainly on the receiving country territory and the relations with the sending countries were reduced. Moreover the initial policy application were typically control related objectives, for example *aide au retour* policies.<sup>10</sup>

When discussing about the development migration nexus we can say that their relation is a complicated one, with a sort of dualist perspective in which it can be in the same time both positive and negative for the emigrant and the immigrant country.<sup>11</sup> Still, now a consensus has been achieved that it is still possible to manage migration so that it can increase the development impact, and policies tend to broaden their horizon and include actors that are not a part of national governments. Yet, with the development of new policy, new challenges emerge as well as for example the coherence between the different decision making levels, like national and supra-national government in the EU.<sup>12</sup>

Out of this three main benefits are widely accepted as having a positive impact: remittances, diaspora, and circulatory migration, and one of the most heavily criticized aspect is the 'brain drain', defined as the permanent emigration of high-skilled labour.<sup>13</sup>

## REMITTANCES

One of the major arguments in favor of remittances is that the total value that is sent to developing countries far outstrips the value of Official Development Aid, thus in many developing countries play a very important economic role.<sup>14</sup>

According to World Bank in 2014 the total volume of remittances reached 583 billion dollars, out of which 440 billion went towards developing countries. The total values is almost double than the total ODA volume.<sup>15</sup>

In attempting a simple definition we can say that "*remittances are private flows, motivated by migrants desire to support friends and family. They will typically be sent by the most efficient means possible and in many countries this involves a variety of informal transfer systems, such as carrying money back directly, sending it with friends or using unofficial commercial money transfer systems.*"<sup>16</sup>

There are some that still argue that remittance aren't a big contributor to development because they are, in most cases, used for consumption, are vulnerable to the immigration policies of the receiving country as well as to the economic situation, especially if an economic crises arises, and finally are not self-sustaining. Though if we take into consideration that reduction of poverty, better health, and increased rate of education are

<sup>9</sup> Haas, H. de. "International Migration, Remittances and Development: Myths and facts." *Third World Quarterly*, 2005: 1269-1284.

<sup>10</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union."

<sup>11</sup> Hermele, K. "The Discourse on Migration and Development." In *International Migration, Immobility and*, by G. Brochmann, K. Tamas and T. Faist T. Hammar. Berg: Oxford, 1997.

<sup>12</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union." *EU-US Immigration Systems 08/11* (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies), 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Reslow, Natasja. "Migration and Development? An Assessment of Recent EU Policy Initiatives." *Journal of Contemporary European Research*, 2010: 3-21.

<sup>14</sup> Newland, Kathleen. "Migration as a Factor in Development and Poverty Reduction." *Migration Policy Institute*, 2003.

<sup>15</sup> World Bank. *Remittances growth to slow sharply in 2015, as Europe and Russia stay weak; pick up expected next year*. April 13, 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/04/13/remittances-growth-to-slow-sharply-in-2015-as-europe-and-russia-stay-weak-pick-up-expected-next-year> (accessed June 17, 2015).

<sup>16</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union."

signs of development, than strong evidence exists that remittances do make an important contribution.<sup>17</sup>

Sending countries are faced with problems when it comes to converting remittance income into sustainable productivity and also have great difficulties in controlling what type of labors it exports, and it is possible to not have any relations regarding the surplus labor at home, but with the job market of the receiving country. What more the income generated is rarely used for productivity and mainly goes to poor people and in small amounts. The average amount is around 200 dollars and the average cost of transaction fees are around 8%.<sup>18</sup> Most of them are used to support direct consumption, education, healthcare and household, only small amounts go towards income-generating activities. On the long term the main benefits is raising the level of education of the receiving people and children are more likely to enroll in secondary school. Also they are important safety nets for poor families that in troubling times may actually reduce out-migration.<sup>19</sup>

In some cases, developing countries may become dependent on this source of income, which is vulnerable as stated above to the conditions in the immigrant receiving country. Furthermore it sometimes may reduce the incentive for the country of origin to generate jobs.<sup>20</sup>

### **DIASPORA AND CIRCULATORY MIGRATION**

In modern times, the term “diaspora” is defined in political sciences in a more positive manner than its original meaning of forcible dispersion and long logging of returning to their home country. As Gabriel Scheffer states “Modern Diasporas are ethnic minority groups of migrant origins residing and acting in host countries but maintaining strong sentimental and material links with their countries of origin – their homeland”<sup>21</sup>

Mainly the ‘modern’ diaspora is the source for the remittances that were the subject above. But that isn’t their only role, contributing on further aspects that just sending money. They are also responsible for promoting Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and a source for it; the development of markets, both at home and at the receiving country, technology transfer, tourism, political development, cultural influence etc. Close links were found between the presence of diaspora and the increase trade with the sending country.<sup>22</sup>

In order not to break these ties policy makers encourage close links with their community in the country of origin. One idea could be the creation of migrant associations, and as well integration policies should focus less on trying to assimilate migrants in the host country<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> Newland, Kathleen. "What do we know about migration and development." *Migration Policy Institute Policy Brief*, 2013

<sup>18</sup> World Bank. *Remittances growth to slow sharply in 2015, as Europe and Russia stay weak; pick up expected next year*. April 13, 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/04/13/remittances-growth-to-slow-sharply-in-2015-as-europe-and-russia-stay-weak-pick-up-expected-next-year> (accessed June 17, 2015)

<sup>19</sup> Newland, Kathleen. "Migration as a Factor in Development and Poverty Reduction." *Migration Policy Institute*, 2003.

<sup>20</sup> Wets, J. "Some Thoughts about Migration and Development." *Migration and Development: Myths and Facts*, 2004: 20-39.

<sup>21</sup> Newland, Kathleen. "SIX STUDIES AND A ROAD MAP: Diasporas as Partners in Development." In *Diasporas : new partners in global development*, by Kathleen Newland. Washington: Migration Policy Institute, 2010.

<sup>22</sup> Reslow, Natasja. "Migration and Development? An Assessment of Recent EU Policy Initiatives." *Journal of Contemporary European Research*, 2010: 3-21.

<sup>23</sup> IOM. "Migration and Development: Current Policy Challenges." *Migration and Development: Myths and Facts*, 2004.

Beyond the family and individual level, there are Diaspora organizations that are based on the association of migrants that came from the area, or they share the same religion or different affinities that tie them together but what all have in common is their shared patriotism. As a result most strategies regarding diasporas have to have at its core maintaining or rebuilding patriotic sentiment in order for them to work. For example one way is to offer dual citizenship to second generation or later, or to offer them cultural and language support<sup>24</sup>.

One of the most used tool in migration policy was return of immigrants to their home country. Its aims are similar to that of circular migration, to make the migrant return to its home country, as its stay is only temporary and also, as a side effect, reduce brain drain. The main difference though is that through circular migration, the migrant is allowed to go back and forth between his home country and adoptive country.<sup>25</sup>

Still this policy is seen as controversial because few people see it as a stable pattern and many are afraid to use it. It is thought to be a coercive form of movement, but in fact there are several types of circular migration ranging from dual citizen that are allowed to come and go as they please to workers that are obliged to return home at the end of their contract.<sup>26</sup>

Some recommendation have been made to encourage this type of migration like improving the legal situation of migrants, many fearing that they will not be allowed to return. Another option is to make pension transferable to the home country after retirement. Easing the re-entry visa would be another alternative that could further increase the confidence in this type of migration<sup>27 28</sup>

## **MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE EU AND UK POLICIES**

Migration and development policies have been introduced together progressively in European Union strategic documents only starting with the second part of the 1990's and only in 2005 with the Global Approach on Migration (GAM) it became one of the three pillars. In 2011 through the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) it was further reconfirmed. Initially, Migration policy where aimed mainly at finding the generating causes and eventually halting the migration from developing countries. But with the better understanding of the development migration nexus, the horizon has broadened significantly.

The first high level interest on migration and development can be traced back to when the High Level Working Group on Asylum and Migration was created in 1998 by the European Council. Its task was to write a series of reports concerning the relation of the European Union with six key countries of origin that would be presented at the Tampere European Council in 1999. The result of these reports lead to the inclusion as an objective of

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<sup>24</sup> Kathleen Newland, Eric Patric. "Beyond Remittances: The Role of Diaspora in Poverty Reduction in their Countries of Origin a scoping study by the Migration Policy Institute for the Department of International Development." *Migration Policy Institute*, 2004.

<sup>25</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union." *EU-US Immigration Systems 08/11* (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies), 2011.

<sup>26</sup> Newland, Kathleen. "What do we know about migration and development." *Migration Policy Institute Policy Brief*, 2013.

<sup>27</sup> Haas, H. de. "International Migration, Remittances and Development: Myths and facts." *Third World Quarterly*, 2005: 1269-1284.

<sup>28</sup> Reslow, Natasja. "Migration and Development? An Assessment of Recent EU Policy Initiatives." *Journal of Contemporary European Research*, 2010: 3-21.

creating partnerships with countries of origins, laying the foundation for the agenda on migration and asylum that was to come.<sup>29</sup>

The Tampere Council was the one to lay the basis in the area of immigration and asylum for the decade to come, and probably, being at its infancy the policy had to be more general and abstract, meant fewer obstacles to overcome. But now days, the European Union is looking towards more sophisticated and more difficult initiatives which have at the base the general views lay out in 1999.<sup>30</sup>

Only in 2002 a first communication on the Commission on Migration and Development which provided a short overview, discussing possible policy orientations, taking into consideration the possible benefits of remittances and skilled migration, and finally coming up with a list of various migration components in different programmes that are operated by the Commission.<sup>31</sup> Furthermore the communication called for integrating aspects of migration and into development strategies, but still the document stressed that it's long term priority is to prevent irregular migration and to address the root problems of migration flows.<sup>32</sup>

2005 was the year when major leaps were taken into integrating migration policies with development ones. In the Policy Coherence for Development Agenda migration was seen as one of the main priorities and it was further enhanced by the 2005/2006 European Consensus on Development, specifying the existing legal commitments for taking into account development objectives in all the policies that affected developing countries.<sup>33</sup> In September a new Communication on Development was published where they talked about new ideas for how migration can work for development, like diaspora or circular migration, and to reduce the "push factors".<sup>34</sup>

In December it was first outlined the Global Approach to Migration, which covered the external aspect of EU asylum and migration policy.<sup>35</sup> What we can observe is that the document was rather vague when it came to linking migration to development, a surprise considering how close it was issued to the latest Communication on Migration and Development, and the engagements taken through the PCD.<sup>36</sup>

The Mobility Partnerships were launched by the European Union in 2007 and these were to be signed, on an opt-in basis, with each developing country individually. These partnerships list a series of objectives that should be followed by the EU in relation with the later, they include support for building capacity in order to effectively manage legal migration, combat human trafficking, implementing strategies to reduce "brain drain", promoting circular migration. The developing country on the other hand accepted to fight irregular migration and to sign a readmission agreement. They aimed through this to exploit

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<sup>29</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union." *EU-US Immigration Systems 08/11* (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies), 2011.

<sup>30</sup> Collett, Elizabeth. *Future EU policy development on immigration and asylum: Understanding the challenge*. Brussels: Migration Policy Institute Europe, 2014.

<sup>31</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union."

<sup>32</sup> EC COM. *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament Integrating*. European Commission, 2002.

<sup>33</sup> Council, European. *The European Consensus on Development*. European Commission and European Parliament, 2006

<sup>34</sup> Commission, European. *Migration and Development: some concrete orientations*. European Commission, 2005b

<sup>35</sup> Collyer, Michael. "The Development Challenges and the European Union." *EU-US Immigration Systems 08/11* (Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies), 2011

<sup>36</sup> Reslow, Natasja. "Migration and Development? An Assessment of Recent EU Policy Initiatives." *Journal of Contemporary European Research*, 2010: 3-21.

“potential positive impacts of migration and development responding to the needs of the countries of origin in terms of skill transfers and of mitigating the impact of brain drain”.<sup>3738</sup>

Looking the other way around, migration policies inside development policies we can see that migration has been a part of development since the publishing of the PCD in 2005 and it was reaffirmed in 2009, with the Treaty of Lisbon. *“Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change”* (2011) is the most recent strategy paper and puts an emphasis on the fact that EU should assist third world countries in maximizing the development impact of migration, strengthening their policies and capacities.

The favorable impact of remittances over development has been officially acknowledge starting with 2005 and has been gradually introduced within EU policies and initiatives. EU has committed to three main areas regarding remittances: cheaper, faster and more secure remittances, enhancing the development impact of remittances and improving the data regarding the flows.<sup>39</sup> As a result the Payment Services Directive (PSD) was developed, at present it only applies to intra-EU transfers, to make remittances faster, cheaper and more secure. Furthermore it promoted the facilitation of remittances in its political dialogues with developing countries such as EU-ACP dialogue on Migration, trying to improve access to banking and financial services.<sup>40</sup>

The involvement of diaspora organization in promoting development unfortunately is still in its early phases, the EC is financing studies to elaborate on the possible use of diaspora and policy, offers support to set-up databases for diaspora members interested in promoting development and want to engage ro register. More involvement towards diaspora groups can be found at national level, done by Member States, like the UK-Africa initiative.<sup>41</sup>

Mobility partnerships have in its central core the promotion of circular and temporary migration, as a long term strategic cooperation with its partner countries. This is seen as a “triple win process: for the migrant, the country of origin and the country of destination” and having a positive effect on the development of the home country, resulting in “brain circulation”.<sup>42</sup>

Also the European Union, through the Mobility Partnership took a series of commitments that regard support for developing countries to build capacity to manage legal migration, to detect irregular migration, to implement measure to reduce brain drain, to combat human trafficking, and to improve procedures for obtaining visas.<sup>43</sup> The main area intended for the Mobility Partnership is the EU Neighborhood, with agreements being made with, for example, Moldova or Cape Verde. Still these partnerships require for the country to sign a readmission agreement which many authors claim it is rather restrictive.<sup>44</sup>

For long-term residents of the EU they are granted through the long-term residents directive a leave of absence of 12 month without losing their residency.<sup>45</sup> In 2009 the Blue

<sup>37</sup> COM, 248. *On Circular Migration and Mobility Partnerships between the European*. Brussels: Commission of the European Communities, 2007.

<sup>38</sup> Reslow, Natasja. "Migration and Development? An Assessment of Recent EU Policy Initiatives

<sup>39</sup> EU, Council of the. *Draft Conclusions on the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility*, 8361/12, 2012. Council of the EU, 2012.

<sup>40</sup> EC. *EU 2011 Report on Policy Coherence for Development*. European Commission, 2011

<sup>41</sup> DFID. *Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for poor people*. DFID, 2007

<sup>42</sup> EC. *EU 2011 Report on Policy Coherence for Development*. European Commission,

<sup>43</sup> Europe Press Release, Memo/11/800. *Frequently asked Questions: Fostering strategic dialogue and partnership with non-EU countries*. RAPID Press Release, 2011.

<sup>44</sup> Carrera S., Hernandez I, Sagrera R. "The externalisation of the EU's Labour Immigration Policy: Towards Mobility or Insecurity Partnerships?" *CPS Working Document 321/2009* (CPS Working Document 321/2009), 2009.

<sup>45</sup> EU, Council of the. *Council Directive concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents*. Council of the EU 2003/109/EC., 2003.

Card directive was published to attract high-skilled migrants and also takes into the consideration of development through circulatory migration allowing blue cards holders to be absent 18 months without giving up their long term residency.<sup>46</sup>

Through GAMM it is mentioned that Mobility Partnerships should also pay greater attention and favor the exchange of students and researchers and the training of youth. But these should be in line with the labor market needs of Members States and take great care of the possible issues that may appear, such as “brain drain”.

In the United Kingdom, the first mention of migration in an development policy was in the 1997 “Secretary of State’s White Paper on international development” discussing the positive and negative aspects it can have. One of the main aspects that it stressed out is that it will not try to limit voluntary migration as it doesn’t suggest that it is effective.

“*Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for the poor*” was published in 2007 and presented the DFID aim in what regards its policy on migration. It was to increase the benefits for poor people and to reduce the risks concerning migration for them and their home country. A number of plans were made such as planning for migration and thus enhancing the poverty reduction and development benefits, increasing the beneficial effects of remittances, work with a limited number of countries to reduce the risks of migration by managing it and enhance the benefits of internal migration, support for both skilled and low skilled workers, related to the market needs of the receiving country, promote safe and legal migration and protecting the human rights.<sup>47</sup>

The next policy to address the problem of development and migration was issued in 2009 and stated the benefits of migration for development like remittances, bringing new skills and business links, but also noted the negative effect of lack of highly qualified work force. It stressed on the idea that UK will try to improve the positive effects of those mentioned earlier and mitigate the costs for the negative aspects by further improving the migration policy to encourage development.<sup>48</sup>

Unfortunately, at the moment, migration isn’t a key issue anymore concerning development and it is treated more as a focal point. The development community hasn’t really managed to fully integrate migration in development policy, mainly probably because of the lack of consensus on what would the possible benefits be and what type of measures should be made. There is some efforts to encourage this, as DFID is a member of the committee of the Home Office Voluntary Returns Steering Group.<sup>49</sup>

In some areas there were adopted codes of conduct or practices to prevent brain drain such as healthcare and it also supported several multi-year research programmes on Migration and Development, with a focus on the relation between regional migration, internal migration and poverty.<sup>50</sup>

Regarding labor migration, there isn’t a national policy in what regards the promotion of temporary and circular migration. There isn’t a hands on approach, more based on ad-hoc initiatives.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> EC. *EU 2011 Report on Policy Coherence for Development*. European Commission, 2011.

<sup>47</sup> DFID. *Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for poor people*. DFID, 2007. <http://migratingoutofpoverty.dfid.gov.uk/> (accessed 05 23, 2015).

<sup>48</sup> DFID. *Eliminating world poverty: Building our common future*. DFID, 2009

<sup>49</sup> IOM. *Migration and Development: Achieving Policy Coherence*. 2008

<sup>50</sup> DFID. *Moving out of poverty – making migration work better for poor people*. DFID, 2007. <http://migratingoutofpoverty.dfid.gov.uk/> (accessed 05 23, 2015).

<sup>51</sup> Home Office/UK Border Agency. *Temporary and Circular Migration: Empirical Evidence, Current Policy Practice and Future Options in EU Member States*. Home Office/UK Border Agency, 2011

## CONCLUSION

Drawing the line we can observe that even if in the past 10 to 15 years a lot of progress has been made in what concerns the integration of migration into development policies and vice-versa there is still room for improvement. Starting with still existing policy incoherence in what regards for example reducing brain-drain from developing countries, while as most of the visas and working permits are offered mainly to highly skilled labors, blue cards for instance.

Also the Mobility Partnerships, even though they are seen as offering advantages for temporary and circulatory migration, they are still used as instruments to halt migration and to further control it, although it doesn't necessary addresses the root causes.

Incoherencies can be found in the relation between member countries and the EU in what regards the implementation of the EU directives. A clear example can be seen in UK, where national policies haven't fully integrated them in its development and migration policies. The role of diaspora is better understood in the United Kingdom, but there aren't any policies related to circulatory or temporary migration. Also initiatives to deal with brain drain in the UK are scarce and ad hoc, a clear policy isn't implemented.

Furthermore, the cost of transaction for remittances is reduced mainly intra-EU, and developing countries that are in need mostly are left outside.

Still we have to observe that the most important benefits that can be drawn from migration have been addressed in migration or development policies, but an important role, that is played by the diaspora, is only in its early stage, and a better capitalization of that untapped asset would prove beneficial towards promoting and achieving a fast pace development for third world countries.

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