



ΕΡΩΤΗΡΗΤΗΡΙΟ ΤΗΡΙΑΜΕΝΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟΥ ΕΥΡΩΠΕΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣΚΟ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟ ΕΥΡΩΠΑ-ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΕΤ
EUROPAISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT EΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΟΜΕΤΑΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΝ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤ
PARLEMENT EUROPEEN PARLAMENT NA NEORPA PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EUROPA PARLAMENT
EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EUROPA PARLAMENT IL PARLAMENT EWROPEW EUROPEES PARLAMENT
PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EUROPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROOPAPARLAMENTET

ORGANISATION
FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT



Summary Record

High Level Parliamentary Conference on Policy Coherence for Development and Migration

Thursday, 12 February 2009, European Parliament, Brussels

Executive Summary

The first High-Level Parliamentary Conference on Policy Coherence for Development and Migration, organised jointly by the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was a success. Almost 300 participants from Europe, Africa, the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific region stressed that the financial and economic crisis reinforces the urgent need for comprehensive migration policies with a global approach.

There was concurrence that well-managed labour migration can be advantageous for destination countries and can also bring significant benefits to origin countries thus contributing to poverty reduction. Participants called upon governments to develop coherent migration policies that take into account the development needs of both origin and receiving countries.

This inclusive dialogue aimed to help strengthen the voice of parliamentarians in the topical issue of migration and policy coherence for development (PCD). Organising the event within the EU-ACP meetings ensured contribution by the origin countries. Mobilising a broad range of parliamentarians in support of coherent policies for development is vital on an issue that ultimately depends on political will. The role and responsibility of parliamentarians to seek synergies between migration and development policies and their ability to influence governments to “speak with one voice” gained general support.

Many key issues were debated, including: brain drain and brain waste; circular migration *versus* permanent migration; illegal migration; the negative impact of falling remittances; the role of diasporas; the situation of female migrants; the integration of migrants into society; the prevention of xenophobia; and the role of media and public officials. It was noted that migration is not only about border security or labour market policies, but also about taking into account the needs of people in countries of origin and finding “win-win” solutions. The private sector called for better migration management at the global level and flexible labour markets that respond to the realities of the global economy, and reminded participants about the “new global generation of young workers”.

The risk that developing countries will end up as the worst-hit victims of the current crisis was echoed by many. The impact of the crisis in developing countries will also affect economic recovery in the OECD area and advances in reducing poverty may unravel. Donors were urged to meet their aid commitments. Migration policies are certainly part of the solution, but many other externals and internal policies are needed for sustainable development. Neglecting the development dimension was seen as short-sighted and could over time undermine the pursuit of other objectives, such as long-term security or environmental goals.

Welcome and opening

After an introduction by **Mr. Josep Borrell Fontelles**, Chair of the Committee on Development of the European Parliament (DEVE) the meeting featured opening speeches by Mr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament, Mrs. Margot Wallström, Vice President of the European Commission and in charge of Institutional Relations and Communication, and Mr. Mario Amano, OECD Deputy Secretary-General.

Mr. Pöttering stressed the importance of good co-operation between the European Parliament and national parliaments in addressing issues of global concern, such as migration and development. He called on parliamentarians to join forces and play a prominent and decisive role in promoting the synergies between migration and development and managing the benefits and challenges of migration for development.

Mr. Pöttering noted that among the potential positive effects of migration for development are: poverty reduction in countries of origin; reduced domestic labour market pressures and remittances sent home by migrants; and “brain gain” as a result of migrants returning with skills and knowledge. If poorly managed, however, migration can also have downsides, such as “brain drain” - especially in the health sector - for developing countries. The challenge is therefore to ensure that migration policies contribute to the development in both origin and destination countries, by reconciling industrialised countries’ needs for labour migration with developing countries’ needs for poverty eradication.

In order to achieve this, EU and OECD countries must co-ordinate their migration and development policies and reinforce their coherence. Mr. Pöttering made a reference to the *European Consensus on Development* (December 2005). It explicitly reaffirms the “commitment to promoting policy coherence for development, based upon ensuring that the EU shall take account of the objectives of development co-operation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.”

He concluded that there is a need for enhanced dialogue between sending and receiving countries on policy coherence for development and migration, and that the High-Level Parliamentary Conference serves as an important step forward in this dialogue.

Mrs. Wallström stressed that the opportunities migration offers with regard to its multiple economic, social and cultural benefits need to be seized. Touching upon the issue of remittances, she noted that the EU is attempting to reduce the costs of these transfers and make them faster, cheaper and safer, notably via the creation of the African Institute on Remittances (to be launched under the leadership of the African Union and in co-operation with the World Bank). In this context, she highlighted the gender dimension of migration, noting that remittances benefit wives and families in countries of origin and that migrant women seem to send more remittances and for longer periods of time.

She also insisted on the role of diasporas in western countries as true development actors for their home countries. In this regard, the recently launched joint Commission-UNDP initiative worth EUR 15 million will favour diaspora communities’ further involvement in assisting their countries of origin.

Mrs. Wallström underlined that while aiming to tackle brain drain, the Commission has made a number of proposals to support the definition of policies favouring the retention of qualified personnel sorely needed for the development of the country of origin. She also recalled that policy coherence was particularly advanced within the *European Union’s Global Approach to Migration*, adopted in 2005, which aims to create genuine partnerships with third countries and to incorporate migration and asylum issues in a comprehensive and balanced manner. Finally, she called upon ministries of foreign affairs, development, employment and social affairs to work together in the formulation of migration policies.

Mr. Amano noted that the topic of policy coherence for development and migration is particularly important at a time when developed and developing countries grapple with the economic and financial crisis and the rapid rise of unemployment. Immigrants are likely to be among the hardest hit in the labour market during an economic downturn. The strong growth of remittances observed in recent years has slowed or even been reversed for some countries today. OECD countries will face the challenges of an ageing population and with labour needs likely to reassert themselves with the recovery, coherent long-term migration policies need to be developed.

He reminded participants that remittances significantly improve the welfare of those who receive them and can be used for investment in education and health. Returns to origin countries also include transfers of knowledge and technology and investment in business activities.

He stressed that public discourse on migration by politicians has to be exemplary. This does not mean censoring bad news, but transmitting messages about the positive contributions of immigrants to economic and social life to the public at large.

Mr. Amano highlighted the pivotal role of the OECD in promoting policy coherence for development since the early 1990s, including through OECD peer learning and pressure. The *OECD Ministerial Declaration on Policy Coherence for Development* of June 2008 reinforces the point that policy coherence for development is a key component in responding to global challenges in a sustainable manner.

Setting the scene: “Migration and Development Nexus”

Mr. Eckhard Deutscher (Chair of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, DAC) pointed out the very concrete risk of developing countries becoming the worst-hit victims of the current crisis. He noted that the World Bank estimates that each 1% drop in world growth adds 20 million people to the poverty count. According to the most recent IMF forecast, world growth will decline from 3.7% in 2007 to just 0.5% in 2009, pushing an estimated further 70 million people back into extreme poverty.

Mr. Deutscher explained that the effects of the economic downturn in EU and OECD countries are transmitted to developing countries through four main channels: exports, private financial flows, remittances and aid. The first three sources of funding are showing sharp reversals, thus it is critical that aid does not follow this trend. Donors must continue to meet their aid commitments and work in partnership with developing countries.

For several years, the DAC has looked at PCD in its peer reviews of development co-operation, with a focus on the institutional arrangements for more coherent policy making. The DAC has recently decided to focus on three concrete policy coherence issues, one of them being migration.

He noted that national politics are still running behind the realities of globalisation, thereby being dominated by national perspectives. He predicted an inevitable shift towards a much stronger focus on policy coherence for development, with the understanding that multilateral responses are needed and that development co-operation pursued in isolation will not achieve sustainable results. Mr. Deutscher concluded that development co-operation is not charity, but a strategic investment in a common future.

Mr. Arkless (President, Corporate and Government Affairs, Manpower) pointed out that the current number of 250 million migrants in the world may rise to 400 million over the next few years. He noted that the first people to be hit by unemployment due to the economic crisis are low-paid, low-skilled, and migrant workers since they benefit from little or no social protection. As an illustration, he indicated that in Spain, due to constantly rising unemployment rates (currently at 15%), migrant workers are being given cash to enable them to go back to their countries of origin. Russia, in turn, has halved its quota for migrant workers from the area of the former Soviet Union. Furthermore, remittances are falling fast in developing countries (*e.g.* India - from USD 27 billion to USD 18 billion

in 2008; China - from USD 25 billion to USD 20 billion in 2008), as well as in some industrialised countries (*e.g.* France - from USD 12 billion to USD 6 billion in 2008).

Given the lack of an existent policy framework on migration and labour, the business sector is dissatisfied and trying to fill the gap and assist governments and institutions in tackling these issues (*e.g.* in China, Dubai, South Africa, Viet Nam). On behalf of the business sector, Mr. Arkless urged policy makers in EU and OECD countries to recognise the demographic challenge and the problem of human trafficking. He suggested the establishment of a framework for circulatory migration on a global basis. In the short term he proposed negotiating bilateral agreements with Bangladesh, China, India, Mexico, Morocco Pakistan and the Philippines. He also recommended the EU establish agreements with Egypt and Turkey.

More specifically, Mr. Arkless suggested that the following issues be dealt with in the aforementioned bilateral agreements: identification of suitable migrant worker candidates; suitable selection and certification of people that wish to move; pre-training of people before they depart for a new country; safe remittance transfers, social security for migrant workers; and return mechanisms for migrants.

Among the **interventions from the floor**, issues raised included: the need to establish an international governing body to manage migration; the need to solve problems of irregular migration while at the same time avoiding mass returns and expulsions; and how to motivate diasporas to invest in their countries of origin and channel remittances to more productive investments. There was a general concern not to forget the needs of developing countries in financial stimulus packages and to maintain aid commitments in times of economic and financial turmoil.

Introduction to panel discussions

Mr. Gérard Deprez, (Chair of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament) presiding the afternoon session, opened by stressing the importance and uniqueness of the occasion – for the first time the three organisations had been able to gather a high-level and mixed policy community to discuss a real PCD challenge.

Ms. Eveline Herfkens (UN Executive Co-ordinator for the Millennium Development Goals Campaign) confirmed a point made by earlier speakers that there is little cross-fertilisation between Committees in Parliament. She advocated for national parliaments to support European MPs' efforts towards more PCD while acknowledging that in certain countries, development is generally paid lip service. She further recommended the appointment of a Commissioner for Official Development Assistance (ODA) to enhance the profile of development within the EU. Ms. Herfkens deplored the current protectionist reflexes in the face of the economic crisis and indicated that western countries must now acknowledge that migration is needed and positive for societies.

While there are “push” and “pull” factors leading to migration, the EU must harness migration policies' potential to serve development objectives by developing strong policy coherence. In that context, policy coherence in, for example, trade, is critical. EU trade policies must not have negative effects on markets that provide livelihoods to people in developing countries.

With regard to brain drain in the health sector, Ms. Herfkens recognised the delicacy of this issue, and noted that resources used to send western doctors to Africa should instead be spent to assist developing countries in retaining qualified health personnel. She expressed concerns about the EU "Blue Card" initiative and its lack of a development dimension. Regarding remittances, she noted that these do not necessarily benefit the poorest countries, nor the poorest people. As an illustration, Sub Saharan Africa is the beneficiary of only 2% of global remittances. Finally, Ms. Herfkens called for action rather than more conferences on migration and development.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Garson (Head of Non-Member Economies and International Migration Division, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD) noted that migration could contribute

to reducing poverty and alleviating unemployment in the sending countries. However, no clear causal link can be made between migration and development. There are a lot of long-standing emigration countries which remain developing countries. In the case of Portugal, the modernisation of the economy was largely due to structural funds and good governance. There are a lot of expectations in relation to migration, but migration alone cannot impact development.

Noting certain hypocrisy on the brain drain issue, he reminded participants that many OECD countries attract actively qualified migrants and try to retain them. They have also opened their labour markets to graduates in some sectors that face labour shortages. On the other hand, there have been limited efforts in developing countries to retain qualified individuals and to create conditions that motivate them to stay. Concerning mobility of health personnel, the OECD has created a database which helps identify the migrants working in this sector in OECD countries. For some countries in Africa and the Caribbean the majority of health professionals are living abroad, but migration alone cannot be the solution to human resource issues.

In terms of demographic trends, it is an illusion to believe that migration will compensate for the aging population in the north. Even with current migration trends the numbers will remain insufficient. Opening up of borders is not the solution. Legislation about labour migration should be adapted to respond not only to the needs of multinational companies, but small- and medium-sized enterprises as well.

Mr. Garson called for more co-operation between origin and receiving countries to dismantle illegal migration networks. For example, Spain has developed a sound migration policy to redirect irregular labour migration to legal migration channels and for the regularisation of more than half a million irregular migrants. However, the process has been jeopardised by media coverage that has focused on the desperate migrants who cross from the coast of Africa to the Canary Islands by boat. He stressed that even in the current economic crisis, not all labour shortages disappear. Consequently integration policies should be reinforced, not only in the labour market but also to take into account the fact that returns to country of origin may be limited.

He concluded with questions: Is temporary migration a viable option – considering that not all labour needs are temporary? What is needed to redirect irregular migration into legal channels? What policy responses are to be given in the context of the current crisis? How do we improve policy coherence for development in the field of migration?

Panel 1: “Migration and Development”: A Parliamentary Perspective

Mr. Michael Danby (MP, Australia) presented an Australian perspective on migration, highlighting the positive contribution migrants have made to his country over the last 50 years. He pointed to the change in public opinion of immigrants, from a relatively hostile attitude towards immigrants in the 1950s to a more open and welcoming approach in recent years. He underlined the importance of successful *integration of migrants* into society, with an emphasis on long-term migration rather than circular migration. The ability to retain citizenship and the acceptance of cultural pluralism are key in this respect.

In conclusion, to resist xenophobic tendencies bound to result from the economic crisis, Mr. Danby urged parliamentarians to work on migration issues in an open and transparent manner, in particular *vis-à-vis* the media.

Mr. Mavrommatis (MEP, Greece) insisted that borders cannot be fully controlled, but that individual countries need to make use of all available tools to appropriately manage migration. Development policies need to be designed to reflect strong partnerships with countries of origin and countries of transit, and with *transparent monitoring* of policy achievements. Migrants themselves should be associated to all programmes and diasporas need to be part of the solution to migration issues. Furthermore, promoting cyclical migration would help reduce brain drain and favour brain circulation.

Mr. Diarra (Counsellor to President of Mali; responsible for migration and co-development issues) elaborated on the issue of *co-development* and the duality of the approach, namely assistance to countries of origin from a partner country's view; and management of migration flows and support to returning migrants from a donor perspective. While unwilling to draw general conclusions as to the successes and/or shortcomings of a co-development approach (an evaluation, involving all the different actors, will take place later in 2009), Mr. Diarra stressed that after eight years of implementation of the co-development programme, the duality of the initiative still remains. He also mentioned the recently launched Information and Management Centres in Mali, suggesting that it could perhaps serve as a pilot when setting up similar facilities in other West African countries.

Mr. Battle (MP, United Kingdom) indicated the relevance of migrants in his own constituency (West Leeds), where the proportion of migrants has increased by 20% over the last eight years. He noted that certain facilities – such as care homes for the elderly – would not be functioning without migrants from developing countries. Mr. Battle advocated for maintenance of the level of spending on development aid, arguing that migrants bring more resources to the United Kingdom than they cost the country.

He stressed that over-exposed or biased media coverage of migration issues tends to create tensions. He called for a more nuanced approach, including the separation of *asylum issues* from a more general discussion of migration. He reminded participants that tackling illegal migration, while at the same time protecting legal migrants – including addressing the issue of citizenship – is central to migration management. In addition, the involvement of migrants and diasporas in the design of development programmes is key to their success.

During the debate, participants expressed support for addressing problems of illegal migration and the exploitation of migrants. While focusing on south/north migration trends, east/west migration should not be ignored. Concerns were voiced with regard to the possible rise of xenophobia in Europe *vis-à-vis* migrants in the wake of the crisis.

Concerning brain drain, it was proposed to consider this as a net cost for developing countries since the departure of trained workers imposes a cost to society as a whole, while remittances from the migrants only benefit their families. It was argued that when qualified experts from the south are “turned into labourers” in industrialised countries, this results in brain waste at a global level. Caution should be taken in order to avoid that the term circular migration becomes another new label for previous decades’ “*Gastarbeiter*”. The importance of consistent migration policies and integration of migrants in societies, including through citizenship, was noted once again. Questions were raised as to the commitment of western countries to deal with global issues, develop concrete plans and go the “extra mile” in terms of policy coherence for development.

Mr. Dayton-Johnson (Head of the Latin America and Caribbean Desk, OECD Development Centre) concluded the session by highlighting three elements which he felt could have been given greater attention during the debate.

Firstly, incoherence of migration and development policies arises partly because of inadequate communication among decision makers. It is important to have institutions that promote negotiation and consensus building among policy communities.

Secondly, there are policy incoherencies peculiar to migration. One is the tension between offering migrants a path to citizenship in host countries *versus* promoting circular migration – which limits the possibilities for integration. Another is the tension between reducing poverty in the poorest countries – from which, generally speaking, few people migrate to OECD countries – and reducing poverty in migrants’ regions of origin, which tend to be in middle-income countries. How can development policies – whose aim is to reduce poverty and help the poorest in poor countries – be an adequate tool to deal with migration issues?

Third, what is the role of parliaments and parliamentarians in generating more coherent policies? Mr. Dayton-Johnson suggested that parliaments are important as a forum for negotiating among various policy constituencies to address the incoherencies of migration and development policies. Furthermore, migrant diasporas in OECD countries could profitably be engaged by parliaments – through co-development initiatives, for example – to address the twin priorities of better managing migration and reducing global poverty.

Panel 2: “Migration and Labour Markets”: Practical Experiences

Mr. Juan Fraile Cantón (MEP, Spain) discussed *temporary and seasonal migration* and the potential benefits it can offer both origin and receiving countries. Receiving countries are able to satisfy labour demand at seasonal peaks and origin countries benefit from investments made locally by migrants once they return home. Returning migrants may also bring back a new set of skills that they can share. In addition, temporary migration facilitates the ability of migrants to maintain family links.

In order to successfully manage temporary migration – and at the same time minimise illegal migration – it is necessary to have a political and legislative framework to guide such labour flows. There is a need for bilateral and/or multilateral agreements and *partnerships between countries*, and also for improved border measures. Co-development agencies can play a key role in this respect.

Ms. Saera Khan (MP, Norway) focussed on the *transformation of societies and labour markets* that can be brought about by migration. Scandinavian countries share similar experiences, and – unlike, for example, the United Kingdom and the United States – they are only now beginning to experience the impact of third-generation migrants.

In the 1970s, Norway’s needs for cheap labour were to a large extent satisfied by foreign-born labourers. Rather than returning home after a few years, as anticipated by the Norwegian authorities, these migrants stayed and were accompanied in Norway by additional family members. Failure to integrate spouses and children successfully into society led to low school attendance, illiteracy, unemployment and petty crime. To avoid repeating the mistakes of past decades, it is necessary to properly integrate today’s young third-generation migrants.

There is also a *gender aspect of migration*. Female migrants and children make up a particularly vulnerable group and are often among the hardest hit in times of economic downturn. In Norway – as in many other countries – the highest rates of unemployment are indeed among minority women. Transformation also means avoiding double standards in relation to cultural and religious customs. Defending the rights of women in Iran, but not those of Iranian women in Norway, is not acceptable.

Mrs. Marisa Dalrymple-Philibert (Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Jamaica) spoke about the risk of *brain drain* in sending countries as a consequence of highly skilled migration. Since the 1970s, there has been a predominance of female Jamaican migrants. This is due to fewer education and employment opportunities available to women in Jamaica compared to men. This in turn has made the nexus between migration and development particularly evident in the country’s health and education sectors. But she reminded participants that for individuals emigration is an opportunity.

In receiving countries, Jamaican women outnumber male migrants in managerial positions and they also tend to remit more money. Remittances must not become a substitute for official development assistance or foreign direct investment, but there is a need to find ways to use remittances for greater benefit to families.

Jamaica is engaged in seasonal migration programmes with the United States and Canada. The country has also been selected for inclusion in the joint EU and UN project on migration and development.

A representative from the private sector, **Mr. Koen de Marteau** (Head of Cluster Services, DHL), elaborated the role that *corporate identity* – as opposed to national identity – may play in the lives of migrants. There is “a new generation” of migrants, characterised by high mobility and flexibility, and a sense of “wherever I lay my hat is my home” attitude. The typical migrant in this category is well educated, has wide networks across the globe, and a relatively low national attachment to his or her home country. For many, large multinationals offer an opportunity to live and work in the country of choice.

Multinational companies, in turn, need to build a solid and secure environment for their employees and a common company culture based on open-mindedness and multicultural values in order to fully benefit from this new generation. While there are many advantages that come from flexible knowledge pools, centres of excellence and various degrees of in- and outsourcing, there are also obligations. These include managing the continuous arrival and departure of new talents and subsequent reallocation expenses, as well as addressing the challenges of aligning new employees’ ambitions with company practices, etc.

How can governments contribute to, and benefit from, this new generation of migrants? How far are responsibilities shared between multinational companies and hosting countries? For any multinational company to succeed, it needs to accept a strict corporate and social responsibility and accept that local restrictions may apply. The harmonisation of national labour laws and employment regulations can facilitate the relationships between employers, employees and host countries.

Among the **interventions from the floor**, was the question of how far EU member states can go in harmonising their migration policies. In this context, ongoing work on two separate EU directives addressing this issue was noted. Today, the EU faces as much east/west migration as it does north/south migration, and such *geographic trends* need to be considered when designing joint migration management policies. The topical question of whether employers should give preference to EU and non-EU jobseekers was raised, but not debated.

Migration policies need to take into account the foreseeable *demographic trends*. People under 25 years of age will make an increasing segment of the population in many African countries. Where and under what conditions will these people live? At the same time, the aging of the population in OECD countries is a well-known phenomenon.

Additional comments were made about the importance of distinguishing between, and appropriately addressing, economic migrants on the one hand and asylum seekers on the other hand, and to recognise that other factors also contribute to the *heterogeneity of migrants*. Integration policies, while harmonised between countries, must also be adaptable to suit individual migrants’ needs to the extent possible.

Mr. Xavier Prats Monné (Director for Employment Policy, Lisbon Strategy and International Affairs at the European Commission’s Directorate General for Employment, Social Policy and Equal Opportunities) concluded that migration is a labour issue *and* a social issue. Both policies differ widely between countries, and migration management policies need to be designed bearing this fact in mind. How can we find a common strategy to address diversity?

The impact of the economic crisis on migration is likely to be strong, but it is hoped that the current situation will lead governments to review their migration and integration policies. Historically, countries that have done well are those that have managed the integration of migrants in a humane, sensible and strategic manner.

In his closing remarks, **Mr. Jacques Barrot** (Vice President of the European Commission in charge of Justice, Freedom and Security) discussed *EU’s Global Approach to Migration*, and the efforts to establish political and institutional mechanisms to manage migration in a coherent and balanced manner.

The Global Approach, which can be defined as the external dimension of the EU's migration policy, is based on partnerships with third countries. It illustrates the ambition of the EU to establish an inter-sectoral framework to manage migration in a coherent way through political dialogue and close practical co-operation. It addresses three dimensions: the management of legal migration; prevention and reduction of illegal migration, and the relationship between migration and development.

Mr. Barrot also highlighted the importance of the *European Pact on Immigration and Asylum*, adopted in 2008 under the French EU Presidency. The Pact seeks to balance calls for stricter control of migratory flows with respect for developing countries and the human rights of asylum seekers.

In conclusion, Mr. Barrot emphasised that migration is not only about security or protectionism or labour market policies, but also about finding a balance between sending and receiving countries and identifying “win-win” situations. Co-operation between national, regional and international institutions is essential to the promotion of policy coherence for development.

For more information, please visit: www.oecd.org/development/policycoherence