



# INTI Success through Migration

## Recommendations - Overview



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Field of activity	Germany	Italy	Poland	Portugal
<b>Legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a central immigration agency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guarantee a realistic meeting of demand and supply of foreign manpower by introducing a Residence Permit for Job Research (green card or similar), if necessary based on effectively calculated quotas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a central immigration agency.</li> <li>- Run legalising campaigns.</li> <li>- Simplify procedures concerning getting a work permit; the list of required documents could be shortened.</li> <li>- Simplify procedures concerning setting up a company.</li> <li>- Create special programmes adapting foreign spouses of Polish citizens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accelerate and level the bureaucratic and administrative procedures (visas, access to labour market).</li> <li>- Entry and stay should be facilitated in areas with high demand (perhaps bilateral agreements).</li> </ul>
<b>Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the large number of programmes.</li> <li>- It is more useful to give stronger support to known actors such as the OBS rather than creating new, temporary programmes.</li> <li>- Recommendations of 'Studienkolleg' to advise integration courses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce the Danish integration card (contract between municipality and immigrant, focused on multi-annual training of national language, culture and education).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offer public intensive courses of Polish for foreign students. This can be an example.</li> <li>- Establish immigrant organisations and counselling networks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extend number of Portuguese courses for foreigners, taught by more institutions (public, private, NGOs).</li> <li>- Divide into several levels of difficulty.</li> <li>- Introduce technical Portuguese language courses (i.e. technical language for health professionals, engineers, etc.).</li> <li>- Include reciprocal knowledge of history, geography, cultural habits of the immigrant communities and hosting society.</li> </ul>
<b>Public services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a central immigration agency.</li> <li>- Use mentoring and early counselling to inform migrants about the particularities of the labour market.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct in depth research on immigration groups, their qualifications, etc.</li> <li>- Civil servants should speak foreign languages (min. English).</li> <li>- Employ foreigners in administrations/ offices.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Access to public services in education and health should be facilitated.</li> </ul>

<b>Rights/ citizenship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concentrate on women as important actors in the integration process, mediators and transferors of knowledge.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote active participation in associativism. (MSO have intervening and participative power in political decisions).</li> <li>- Grant active political rights in local municipal elections: European Union countries, Brazil, Cape Verde, Argentina, Chile, Estonia, Israel, Norway, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.</li> <li>- Grant passive participation: European Union, Brazil, Cape Verde, Peru and Uruguay.</li> </ul>
<b>Recognition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make qualifications visible either by further studies and/or by a systematic record of abilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spread information on procedures for recognition.</li> <li>- Reform the current procedure for recognition into a unified process with only one recipient body, uniting competences of several ministries in charge.</li> <li>- Give assistance and consultancy to universities in charge of recognition of academic diplomas.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate a common legal framework of the EU countries for the recognition of equivalences.</li> <li>- Facilitate and homogenise the required criteria.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment market</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Give immigrants a detailed understanding of the German labour market (mentoring, counselling).</li> <li>- Although free access to certain occupations is not to be recommended, it is to some with a rising demand for those professions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regularize meeting of demand and supply of foreign manpower.</li> <li>- Introduce a Residence Permit for Job Research (green card or similar), if necessary based on effectively calculated quotas.</li> <li>- Introduce specific quota for high qualified workers or extra-quota entrances for professions useful or missing in the national labour market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Open the labour market for certain professions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Have an on-going observatory regarding supply (of manpower) and demand (of specific duties) in the labour market.</li> <li>- Adjust the supply that enter into the European Union with the real needs of the same and, on the other hand,</li> <li>- regulate the migratory flows.</li> </ul>