The Labour Market Integration of Immigrants in Germany

Management Mechanism and Practice after Receiving Foreign Workers

2007 JLPT Workshop on International Migration and Labour Market

Overview

- The Immigration Act
- II. Migration and labour market management
- Practice and actual situation in management
- IV. Review of the system/important issues

I. The Immigration Act

- → Act on residence, gainful employment and integration of foreigners includes:
 - combined residence act and work authorisation act
 - two ordinances regulating access of third country nationals to the labour market
 - act on the free movement of nationals of EU member states

I. The Immigration Act

- central issues of the Immigration Act:
 - drastic simplification of the former system
 - reduction of types of residence titles
 - one-stop government
 - selective labour migration
 - immigration on humanitarian grounds

I. The Immigration Act

central issues of the Immigration Act (cont.):

- framework of public integration measures (mainly language training)
- entrepreneurs with viable businessplan

- general principle: recruitment ban and individual labour market testing,
- → Exeption: Selective Access to the German labour market depending on the immigrant's skills
- joining family members aquire equal access to the labour market as their relative

- → High potentials
 - immediate access to labour market without limitation
 - privileged right to stay (unlimited settlement permit) with family
 - highly specialized scientist and researchers in the public sector
 - ◆ legally fixed wage threshold of 85,000€ income p.a.
 for highly specialised in the private sector

- → qualified,
 - at least three years of professional or acadamic training
 - exeption of recruitment ban: admission to the labour market, if there is public interest or for IT-specialists
 - underlie labour market testing
 - workers receive a limited residence permit

- low qualified
 - in general: no recruitment
 - exemptions regulated by ordinances for seasonal workers, showmen, au-pairs and householdpersonnel
 - underlie labour market testing
 - access to the labour market temporary, no opportunity to aquire residence

III. Practice and actual situation in management

- coherent regulation of labour market entry through tight system of the immigration act
- high unemployment during the past decade, therefore limited need for labour, mainly temporary low-skilled workers

III. Practice and actual situation in management - examples

- → Special groups of low qualified:
 - 1. seasonal workers
 - represent a particulary large group (2005:330.000)
 - placement arrangements between the Federal Employment Service and Employment service of country of origin
 - in times of tight labour-market high pressure to reduce demand for seasonal workers

III. Practice and actual situation in management - examples

- → 2. contract workers
 - occupation of central and eastern European workers on the basis of work contracts mainly in construction sector
 - Quotas for skilled workers to train in Germany
 - Only enterprises working as subcontractors can use contract workers

III. Practice and actual situation in management

→ It is always difficult to find a balance between the economic interest to foster bilateral co-operation and the politicial interest to protect the own labour market

IV. Review of the system/ important issues

- → current debate on migration policies, whether to reform the immigration act, as more qualified labour is needed, because
 - of economic revival
 - demographic changes become visible

IV. Review of the system/ important issues

- coherent system for the aquision of highly qualified labour is needed
 - possibilities:
 - points-based system
 - introduction of quotas
 - opening the labour market for certain professions

Thank you

for

your attention