

What is the adequate response to global migration challenge?

Arkady Martynov^{1,2}

¹International Institute for Social Development, Moscow, Russia

²Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Summary. The number of migrants in the developed countries has clearly excessive in terms of demand in the labor markets. Now it is time for maximally active participation in economic reforming and technological modernization in migrant-generating countries from the side of industrialized countries.

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Introduction (prelude).

The global migration challenge continues to be a central issue. The fate of many countries actually depends on its resolution. Thus, continuing political battles around Brexit deal evident eloquently in favor of this assessment.

I would like to focus on the initial root cause of the current migration anomaly. It lies in the frantic neoliberal globalization and the accompanying economic and political course of the United States and several other Western countries in the recent nineties.

As a result, an opening, called liberalization, of national capital markets for the unlimited expansion of Western capital, primarily from the US, took place. In fact, it manifested in inflating the financial bubble by unwinding the stock exchange speculation with securities with parallel abrupt changes in the prices of oil and other resources, coupled with a stunning increase in illiquid lending and shadow illegal banking.

Quite understandably, the astronomical speculative financial turnover in the financial markets had been associated with a huge capital flight from developing countries or, simply speaking, with increasing their robbery and impoverishment. In turn, the inflow of additional capital, albeit largely speculative, to developed countries had synchronized with rapid migration from poor countries.

It is impossible to ignore a well-known collision. The main interested force in the accelerated globalization of the capital market and, above all, the stock market was the well-known group of American and European banks. The direct conductors of their world expansion during the nineties were US Federal Reserve and International Monetary Fund. In essence, the insane Testament idea of world domination in the form of financial bondage was realizing.

The migration tide, initiated by neoliberal globalization in the nineties, turned out an irreversible. In very many countries, we can see an excessive influx of migrants relative to the needs of the national economy under the strong slowdown in economic internalization. The disproportion between the ever-expanding wave of world migration, on the one hand, and the slow growth of global and multi-regional markets, on the other, is becoming increasingly threatening.

At the same time, it is worth to focus on the new powerful drive of further world migration in zero and tenths. In reality, not spontaneously arising crisis shocks in a certain number of developing countries decisively caused by the activities of the special services, which had begun to play a dominant role in the international arena after the exhaustion of the neoliberal political course.

Actual situation.

What is the current migration situation in the developed world? Let us try at least partially to answer this question, based on voluminous information on European countries, the USA and Russia.

A truly staggering over the past decade has been the migration tide in European countries. Until recently, refugee flows to Europe were especially intensively rushing from crisis enclaves - Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan, a large part of Pakistan, Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Libya (Europe, 2019). This process seriously limits the development of the continent. Thus, the European Development Fund, which intends to be used to eradicate poverty and achieve other imperatives of sustainable development in accordance with Agenda 2030, in a large part spent on the immediate needs of accommodating refugees and other migrants.

The number of migrants in the most developed European countries, such as Germany and Sweden, is clearly excessive in terms of demand in the labor markets (those who have been there recently will probably agree with this assessment). In parallel, the decline in human capital - the most important driver of national progress - continues in a number of peripheral European countries: Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania.

Often, an increase in the migration flow considers as a positive factor, since it compensates for the reduction in the working population due to aging. In the nearest future, the problem of reducing the relative share of the able-bodied contingent in the composition of the population of developed countries due to its aging will probably remain relevant and be resolved to a significant extent due to the regulated inflow of foreign workers on a strictly legal basis. However, this process will lose its former scale due to changes in the structure of employment during digitalization. A significant influx of low-skilled migrants will exhaust; meanwhile the selection of professional migrants, mostly highly qualified, according to their abilities will become an all-local practice (Poutvaara et al., 2018).

According to the resonance research's (Acemoglu and Restrepo, 2017 2018; Korinek and Stiglitz, 2017), the consequences of new automation accompanying the use of robots and technologies based on artificial intelligence will have a very strong impact on the labor markets. There will be a substitution of human labor in many areas of routine activity with an orderly increase in the number of highly qualified personnel of a new time, distinguished by the intellectual abilities of independent analysis, critical thinking and informal problem solving.

Proceeding from well-established preferences of ordinary citizens, recognition of the expediency of a solid migration policy, taking into account humanitarian values, on the accepted juridical base (the Treaty of Lisbon and others) has no alternative. This updated policy is called for to ensure the preservation of European cultural identity as the first priority.

As known, at the recent June 2018 summit a fundamental rapprochement had reached between the positions of EU countries, including Italy, on key issues of migration policy (EU migration deal, 2018). The EU had made a number of important decisions that impede illegal migration through careful monitoring of its various flows. Along with this, strategic decisions to weaken the migration press from Asian countries are of paramount importance. The unprecedented large-scale subventions of the EU to Turkey for the arrangement of the enormous number of refugees from Syria and Iraq have already bring a very positive effect (EU-TURKEY statement, 2016; EU migration policy, 2019). In addition, a positive result is likely to come from the support of Jordan and Lebanon in order to neutralize the migration strike they have taken.

As in Europe, the tense migration situation remains in the United States. The current US administration, it must recognize, has achieved a substantial reduction in the scale of illegal migration. At the same time, the flow of legal migrants is steadily increasing. For the most part, these migrants are not qualified workers and specialists. Even for the American economy, where the over-exploitation of low-skilled labor continues to remain an unofficial norm, the problem of employment is increasingly aggravated in anticipation of the upcoming all-embracing technological changes and concomitant changes in the organization of labor.

Of course, the brutal methods of US migration policy are justly condemned. The Trump administration reached the point of using military force against unarmed, desperate migrants from Central America, where the poverty of the peasant population increased dramatically due to the deterioration of the climate. There is an urgent need for maximum pressure from the UN and other international organizations on the United States in order to fulfill recognized humanitarian requirements regarding refugees and ordinary migrants. Equally urgent is the financing of settlement programs and job creation for these people in potential recipient countries in South America. This task according to recognized civilized canons obliges to be solved by the US administration.

Now look at the problem of migration in Russia. Here, as many representatives of the government confidently believe, a successful and irreversible Asian-led shift has fulfilled. The labor of migrants, mainly engaged in low-skilled work as sellers in ordinary stores, cleaners of municipal territories and auxiliary workers in construction, is extremely significant. According to expert estimates, it is perhaps the main source of a real (not falsified) modest and very brown - anti-ecological growth of the Russian economy, very far from the truly post-industrial (Immigrants Contribution, 2018).

However, areas of low-skilled labor are close to saturation. By all indications, soon, in 2-3 years, settled migrants from Asia will begin to claim a higher-paid job and social status. Inevitably, inter-ethnic conflicts will arise and the situation may become explosive. Especially in the Moscow region, where still external migration has accompanied by intensive internal migration, mainly from the backward Russian regions, distinguished by clearly low quality of life. Then, the powerful establishment will face very dangerous problems.

It is definitely purposeful to advance the migration situation. The mature need concludes in large-scale involvement of Russian capital, public and private, in creating workplaces in Asian problem countries, primarily in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Investments in a medium

/ small business and the service sector could be quite market efficient, which would have resulted in a desired increase in earnings and employment.

Besides, it becomes very important to get rid of the Moscow suppressing centrism. The enormous potential of Moscow business, especially in construction, might use for comprehensive development of the backward Russian regions on the principles of market and social entrepreneurship while respecting the accepted legal norms. This opportunity, however, can realize only if the cardinal complementary expanding of small and especially medium-sized businesses will take place. The latter in turn implies the release of regional business from the dictates of "stimulating" organizations that represent an over-bureaucratic and corrupted ruling party Edina Rossia (Single Russia).

What will be tomorrow?

Judging by the current situation in Europe, the USA and Russia, the principal way of a long-term deliverance from the migration anomaly at the global level is clear. It concludes in the maximally active participation in economic reforming and technological modernization, especially concerning digitalization, of migrant-generating countries from industrialized countries. In addition, the active international assistance needs concerning the social sectors. To do this, however, it is necessary to get rid of the corrupting donation, especially in the field of education.

In front of everyone, China's successful unprecedented investment expansion into Africa. Huge assets have invested in the development of the continent's economy, especially in the energy and transport infrastructure, and majority of investment projects have credited at low interest rates for the long term. Contrary to the evil pretenses of Forbes magazine and, until recently, officials (including State Secretaries) of the US government, in most cases these projects are successful, bringing a very large-scale positive direct and indirect effect. Thanks to Chinese investors, in a number of African countries, an infrastructure breakthrough has been associated with the productive use of the potential of national markets, especially traditional crafts and consumer services.

Of course, extraordinary attention attracts the final creation of a special economic zone in Tanzania (harbor Bagamoyo). In fact, it is a prelude to the emergence of the New Silk Road, which will soon cover Tanzania, Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi (Implications for Africa, 2019). In the future, this Road can join most of the countries of Eastern and Western Africa in the case of the planned construction of railways between Tanzania and Zambia, as well as Nigeria and Angola, after the launching of the modern highway between Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Most likely, participation of the developed countries in arrangement of the developing world urges to focus on the Chinese example. Then we would really expect a global normalization of the migration process.

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