

# The reform of the labour market and the Italian security strategies against the migrants

by *Ubaldo Nazzaro* | *Università Pegaso*

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The processes of restructuring the labour market, which are inspired by neo-liberal economic theories, influence the migration policies of the Member States of the European Union. The key concepts of economic reform, as from 1990s, are the precariousness and the flexibility. The emergence of the new economy in the 1990s requires the use of labour at lower costs than Italian and European standards.

The migration legislation in the Member States of the European Union has the aim to exclude the migrant; concealed work is thus nourished, where it is possible to hire labour at low cost, functional to the new economy.

As from the nineties of the last century, therefore, progressive European governments adopted a double neo-colonial strategy, on the one hand, paternalistic, on the other, repressive.

The migration policy is expressed, in the Italian legislation, by the Legislative Decree n. 286/1998, the Consolidated Text on Immigration (T.U.I.), which has been continuously modified over the next two decades. The last interventions to combat illegal immigration are represented by the security decrees (the Act April 13, 2017, n. 46, the Act December 1, 2018, n. 132, and the Act August 8, 2019, n. 77), which regulate migratory flows and limit cases for the recognition of international protection.

The main goal of my research is to perform a survey on the relationship between economy, labour market and migration policies: the crisis amplifies the phenomenon of economic and social exclusion, which in the current phase mainly involves the migrants.