



# Inspireurope

Supporting Researchers at Risk

*Terms and conditions of a successful cooperation with foreign researchers; the case of Greek Universities, Greek Economic Chamber*

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## *Terms and conditions of a successful cooperation with foreign researchers; the case of Greek Universities*

- ▶ There can be no doubt that migration remains one of the most significant socio-economic issues for Europe and Greece.
- ▶ After the past transformation of Greece from a sending to a receiving country, which resulted in the entry of a great number of economic migrants, the recent refugee crisis has modified the features of the migrant population.

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- ▶ The demographic shift to low mortality and low fertility, as well as its implied population aging and shrinking working age population, is one of the most important challenges for a prosperous future of many countries.
- ▶ According to EUROSTAT forecasts, the population of Greece is reduced from 10,729 million in 2018 to 8,453 million in 2070. In addition, the elderly dependency ratio is increased from 34.4% in 2018 to 63.4% in 2050 and then decreases to 58.4% in 2070.
- ▶ Since the outbreak of the crisis Greece should compete the brain drain. The brain drain in Greece would make it very difficult for the country to recover from the economic crisis and return to normalcy.
- ▶ Immigrants should cover this gap and participate in the labour market of our country.

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- ▶ In recent years, Greece has witnessed increased levels of migration from outside its borders.
- ▶ The inflow of migrants legal or illegal, refugees also has a significant territorial impact and brings both opportunities and challenges to Greece. If migration is managed successfully, it may bring a number of benefits to the ageing.
- ▶ Of course, not all migrants will be successful in the country's labour market. With some migrants finding work in low paid position, or part time or not finding work (Clark and Drinkwater, 2008).
- ▶ Furthermore, Greece labour market faces a shortage of workforce in regional, despite high unemployment. If we want to overcome this situation, we should increase the inflow of migrants in jobs, high and low skills, or increase the mobility of domestic workers.

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- ▶ Only recently, economists (Naude et al., 2017; Lofstrom and Wang, 2017) examined the contribution of migrant's entrepreneurs and the contribution to economy.
- ▶ Immigrants preferred to be self-employment in order to avoid lower paid jobs. In Greece, we should give them benefits if they want to open their job.
- ▶ Supporting refugee entrepreneurship and refugee entrepreneurs globally could be an interested agenda (Sak et al. 2018). Aytac and Sahbaz, (2016) provides three types for these programs:
  1. fast-track work visa,
  2. entrepreneur visa and
  3. special start up visa.

# Immigrants show a lower rate of absorption in the labor market with the main reasons being:

Insufficient knowledge of the language in the country of destination,

lack of start-up capital (self-employment),

Inadequate preparation for moving to the new country, without the necessary documents, as the result the qualifications of highly qualified people are not recognized, and

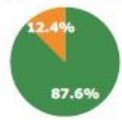
The bureaucracy of the Greek state that delays recruitment.

# To register as members of the Economic Chamber of Greece

- ▶ Graduates who use their degree for professional purposes in the public or private sector from the following universities are obliged to register as members of the Chamber (Law [2515/1997](#)): all the graduates of Economic departments from Greek Highest Educational Institutions (Universities) and **all the equivalent school or departments of Economics abroad**
- ▶ Apart from that, they should have a recognized degree in Economics. The main problem is the bureaucracy and the lack of evidence.
- ▶ In 2020, we don't have any registration from immigrants in Economic Chamber of Greece.

**Profile of Beneficiaries of International Protection**  
(asylum seekers who have been recognised as refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection)  
Reference period: 07.06.2013 - 31.05.2018

**Share of international protection's categories (Total: 24.476)**



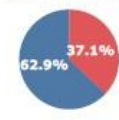
■ Refugee Status  
■ Subsidiary Protection

**Share of international protection's categories by year**



■ Refugee Status  
■ Subsidiary Protection

**Share of international protection by gender (Total: 24.476)**



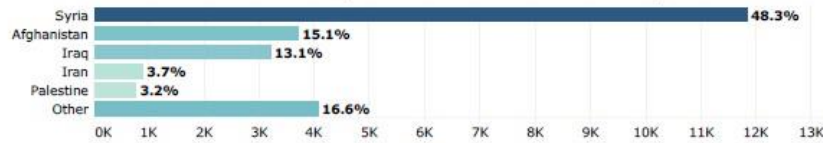
■ Female  
■ Male

**Share of international protection's categories by gender**

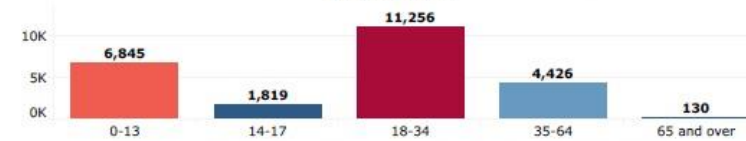


■ Refugee status  
■ Subsidiary protection

**Share of international protection - TOP 5 Countries of Origin**



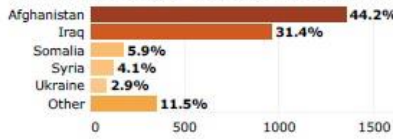
**Share of international protection by age range (Total: 24.476)**



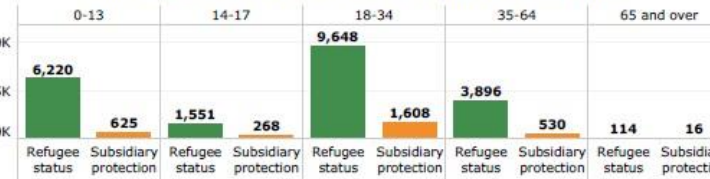
**Share of international protection - TOP 5 Countries of Origin - Refugee status**



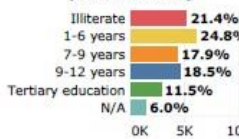
**Share of international protection - TOP 5 Countries of Origin - Subsidiary Protection**



**Share of international protection's categories by age range**



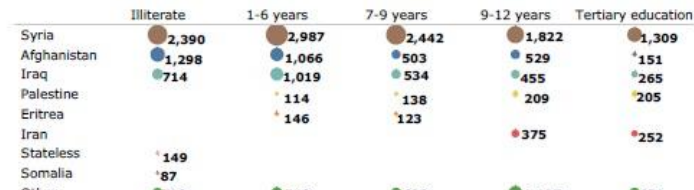
**Share of international protection by education level (Total: 24.476)**



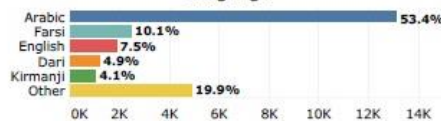
**Share of international protection by education level and age range**



**Share of international protection by education level and countries of origin**



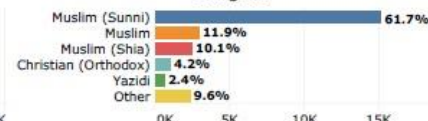
**Share of international protection - 1st declared language**



**Share of international protection - 2nd declared language**



**Share of international protection - Declared Religion**



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# Results of Graph

1. Only 1 to 10 (11,5%) asylum seekers have tertiary education and less than 2 to 10 (18,5%) have 9-12 years in education.
2. People from Syria and Iran have the highest percentage in more educated people.
3. More than 50% of asylum seekers have as first language Arabic.