



TARTU ÜLIKOOL

# EU and migration

Kristina Kallas, Phd

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# Migration definitions

- Moving between countries
  - Labour migration (economic migration)
  - Irregular migration
  - Forced migration (refugees)
- What is the difference?
- But the largest migration is internal rural-urban (urbanization)
  - It is predicted that by 2050 about 64% of the developing world and 86% of the developed world will be urbanized



# International migration: key facts 2019 (UN)

- The number of international migrants globally: 272 million (3.5% of the world's population)
- 52% of international migrants were male; 48% were female. 74% of all international migrants were of working age (20–64 years).
- India continued to be the largest country of origin of international migrants: migrants living abroad (17.5 million), followed by Mexico and China (11.8 million and 10.7 million respectively).
- The top destination country remained the United States (50.7 million international migrants).
- The global refugee population was 25.9 million in 2018. 52% of the global refugee population was under 18 years of age.
- The number of internally displaced persons due to violence and conflict reached 41.3 million. This was the highest number on record since the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre began monitoring in 1998. The Syrian Arab Republic had the highest number of people displaced (6.1 million) followed by Colombia (5.8 million) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3.1 million).
- The number of stateless persons globally in 2018 was 3.9 million. Bangladesh had the largest number of stateless persons (around 906,000). It was followed by Côte d'Ivoire (692,000) and Myanmar (620,000).



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# EUROPE since 1945





## Labour migration 1: guest-worker policies 1955-1973

- By the mid-1950ies labour demand was extremely high
- The German government negotiated guest-worker schemes with Italy (1955), Greece and Spain (1960), Turkey (1961), Morocco (1963), Portugal (1964), Tunisia (1965) and Yugoslavia (1968).
- In 1964, an apparently bemused worker identified as German's one-millionth *Gastarbeiter* was given a motorcycle; a decade later he was one of over 2 million.
- Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and France adopted variants of this guest-worker scheme.



## Labour migration 2: colonial migration regimes

- Europe's former colonial powers – the UK, France, the Netherlands and Belgium – had their own pool of migrants
- Since 1948 UK had a citizenship regime with its former colonies and following classical pull incentives, Indians and Pakistanis started migrating to the UK. In 1962 restrictions were introduced, but by then some 500 000 migrants had arrived, a decade later it reached 1 million and the citizenship rules were restricted even more.
- In France the general practice was to hire migrants directly from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.



## Family migration

- All countries ended their migration schemes by the early 1970ies: UK in 1971, France in 1972 and Germany in 1973
- Family reunification followed: admitting young men in 1950-1960ies first, wives, children and parents followed in 1970ies and 1980ies.
- Migrants had higher birth rate



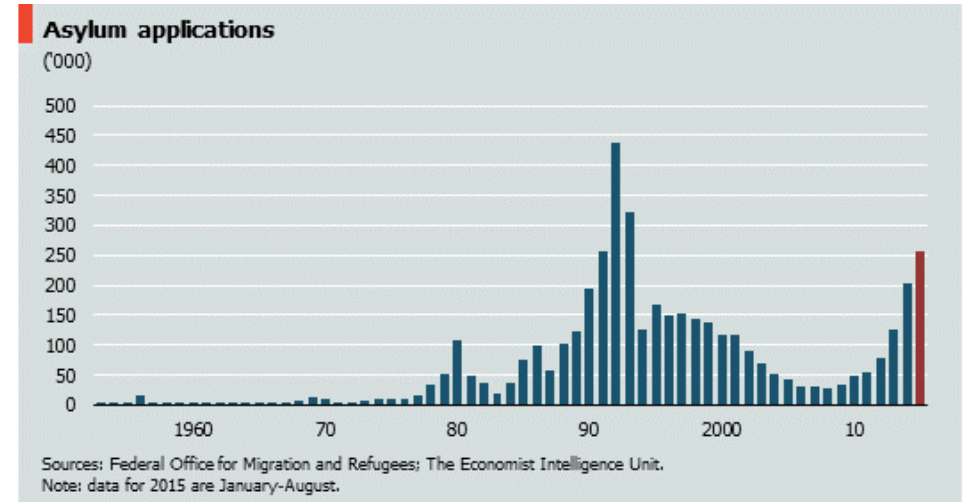
# Policies

- European societies became factually multicultural
- Integration policies were sluggish because the permanent migration was unexpected and unwanted
- The Netherlands, which had the closest thing in Europe to an integration policy, adopted it only in 1981
- The whole migration was market-driven and state role was minimal. Migration was focused on low-skilled migrants, who found themselves disproportionately penalised after the market restructuring in 1970ies.

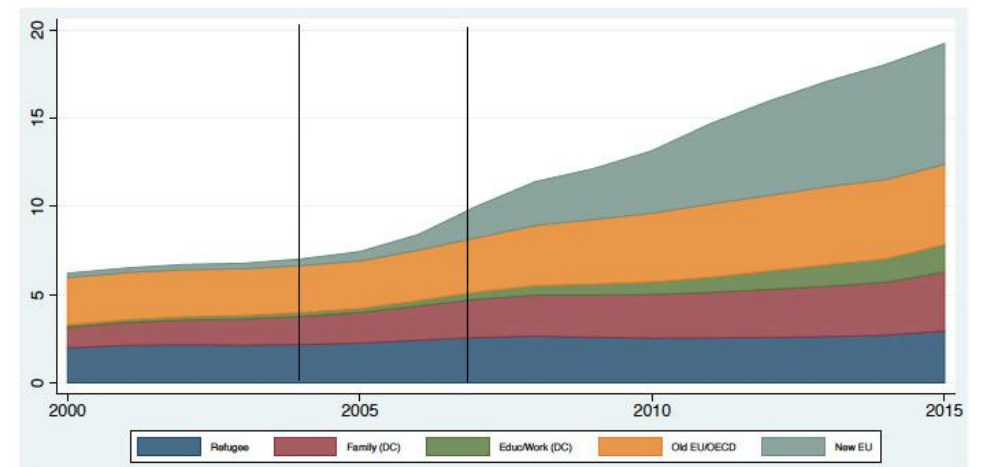


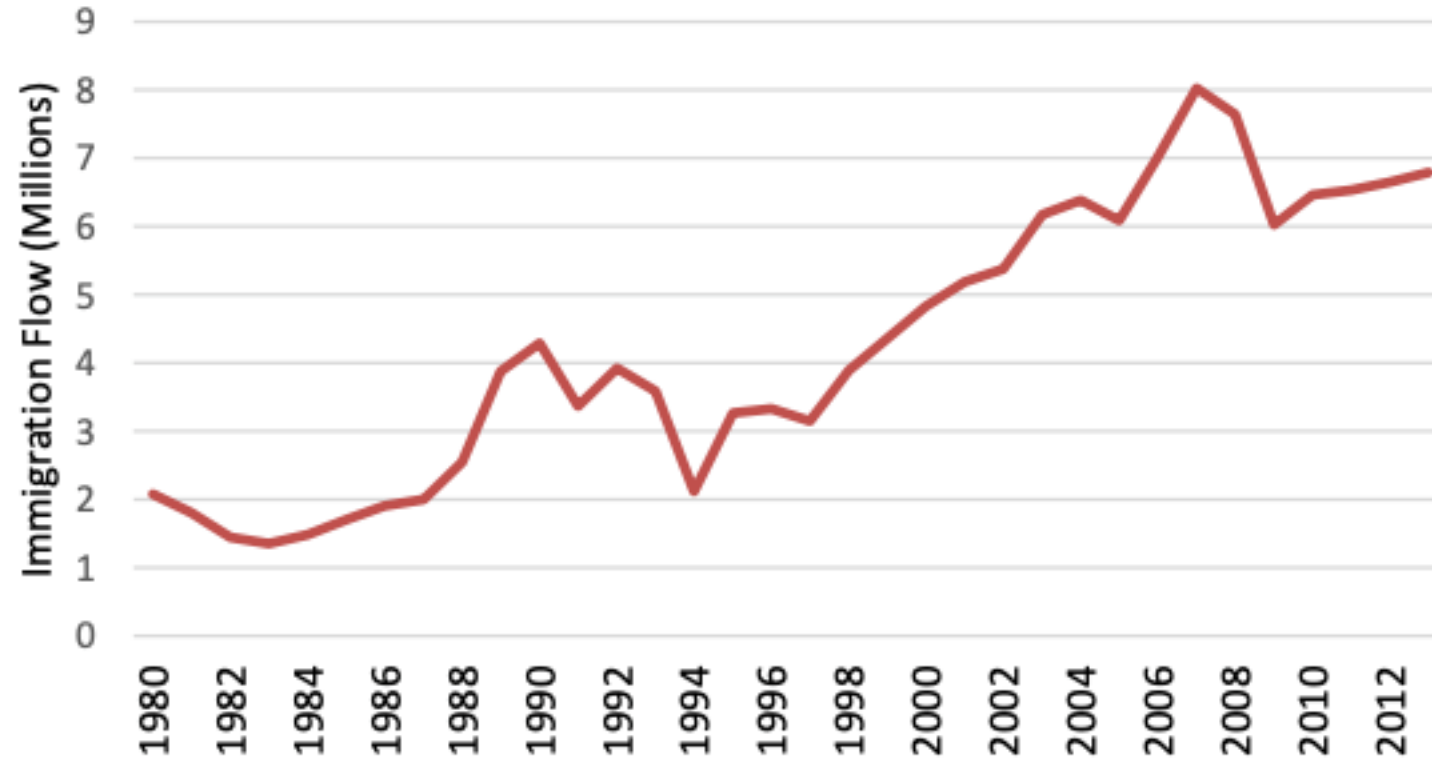
# New waves in 1990ies and 2000nds

- 1990ies after the collapse of communist bloc and war in Yugoslavia – migration and refugees
- Since 2004 new EU member states migration
- New EU member states had not experienced migration since WWII, except Estonia and Latvia (had the share of migrants 30% and 35% respectively in 1990ies).



**Figure 1** Immigrant employment shares, private sector, 2000 to 2015.

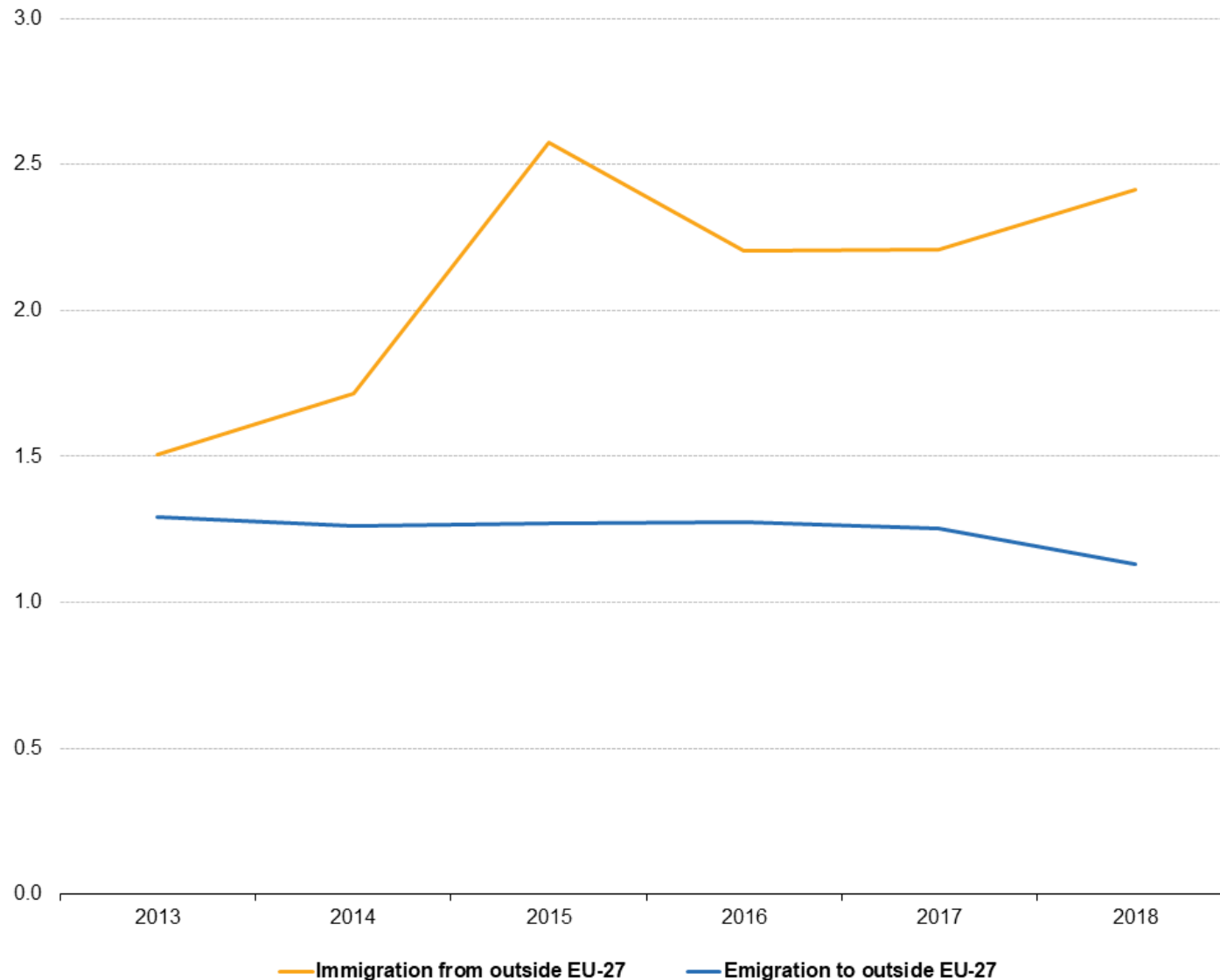




**Figure 1.** Trends of immigration to Europe (in millions) since 1980 (*Modified after: UN, 2015a*).

# Immigrants from outside EU-27 and emigrants to outside EU-27, EU-27, 2013–2018

(million)



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A total of 3.9 million people immigrated to one of the EU-27 Member States during 2018, while 2.6 million emigrants were reported to have left an EU-27 Member State.

In 2018, there were an estimated 2.4 million immigrants to the EU-27 from non-EU-27 countries and about 1.1 million people emigrated from EU-27 to a country outside the EU-27

1.4 million people previously residing in one EU-27 Member State migrated to another Member State.

Note: Cyprus migration data include the United Kingdom in the composition of the EU as data related to the EU-27 are not available whereas data for the EU-28 (therefore including the United Kingdom) are available.

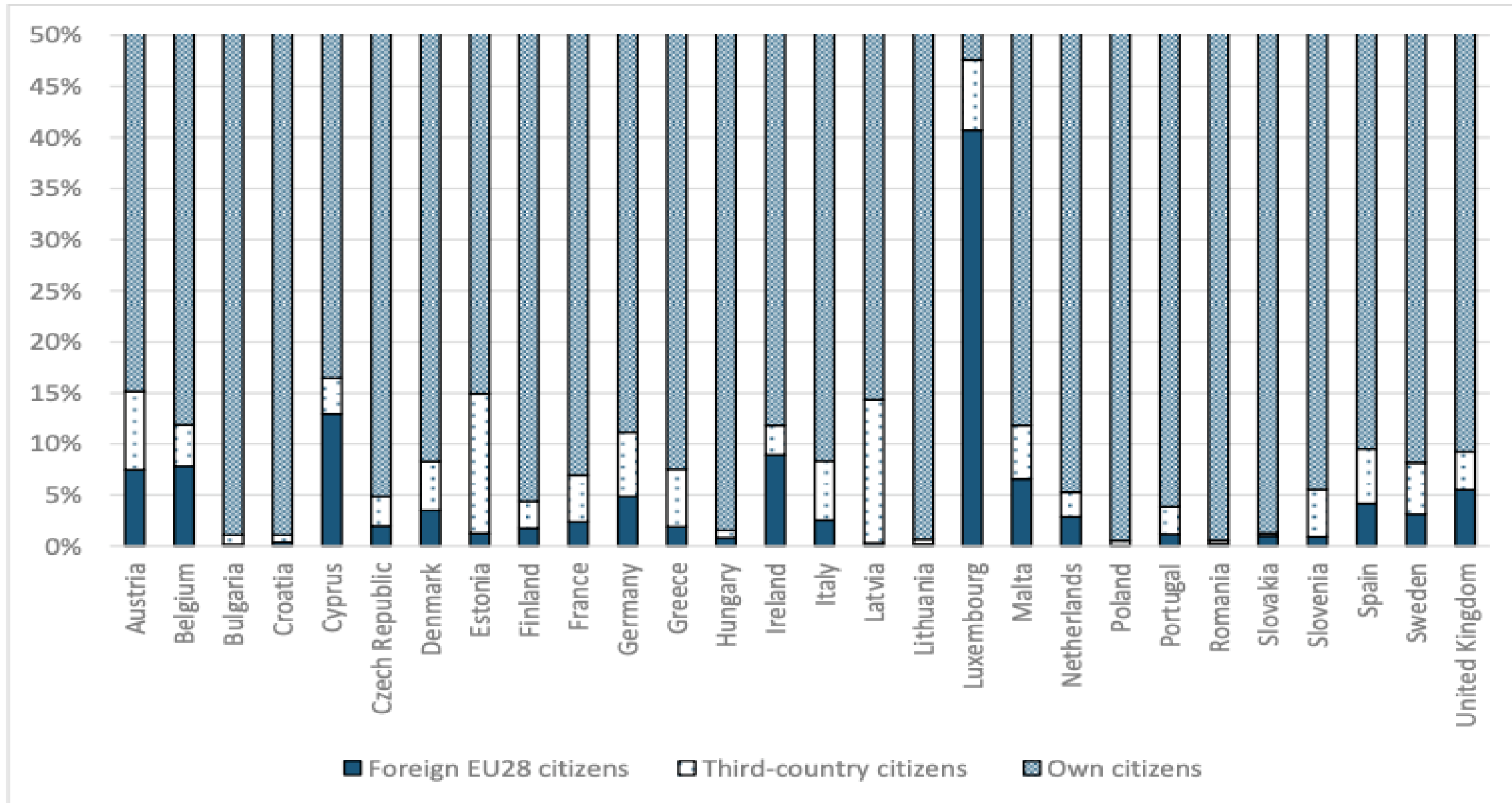
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr\_imm5prv, migr\_imm12prv, migr\_emi3nxt and migr\_emi5nxt)



## Migration to the EU in 2018

- Germany reported the largest total number of immigrants (893.9 thousand) in 2018, followed by Spain (643.7 thousand), France (386.9 thousand) and Italy (332.3 thousand).
- Germany also reported the highest number of emigrants in 2018 (540.4 thousand), followed by Spain (309.5 thousand), France (341.4 thousand), Romania (231.7 thousand) and Poland (189.8 thousand).
- A total of 22 of the EU-27 Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2018, but in Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania the number of emigrants outnumbered the number of immigrants.

Figure 7: Size of EU citizen and TCN stocks relative to total population (citizenship), 2017



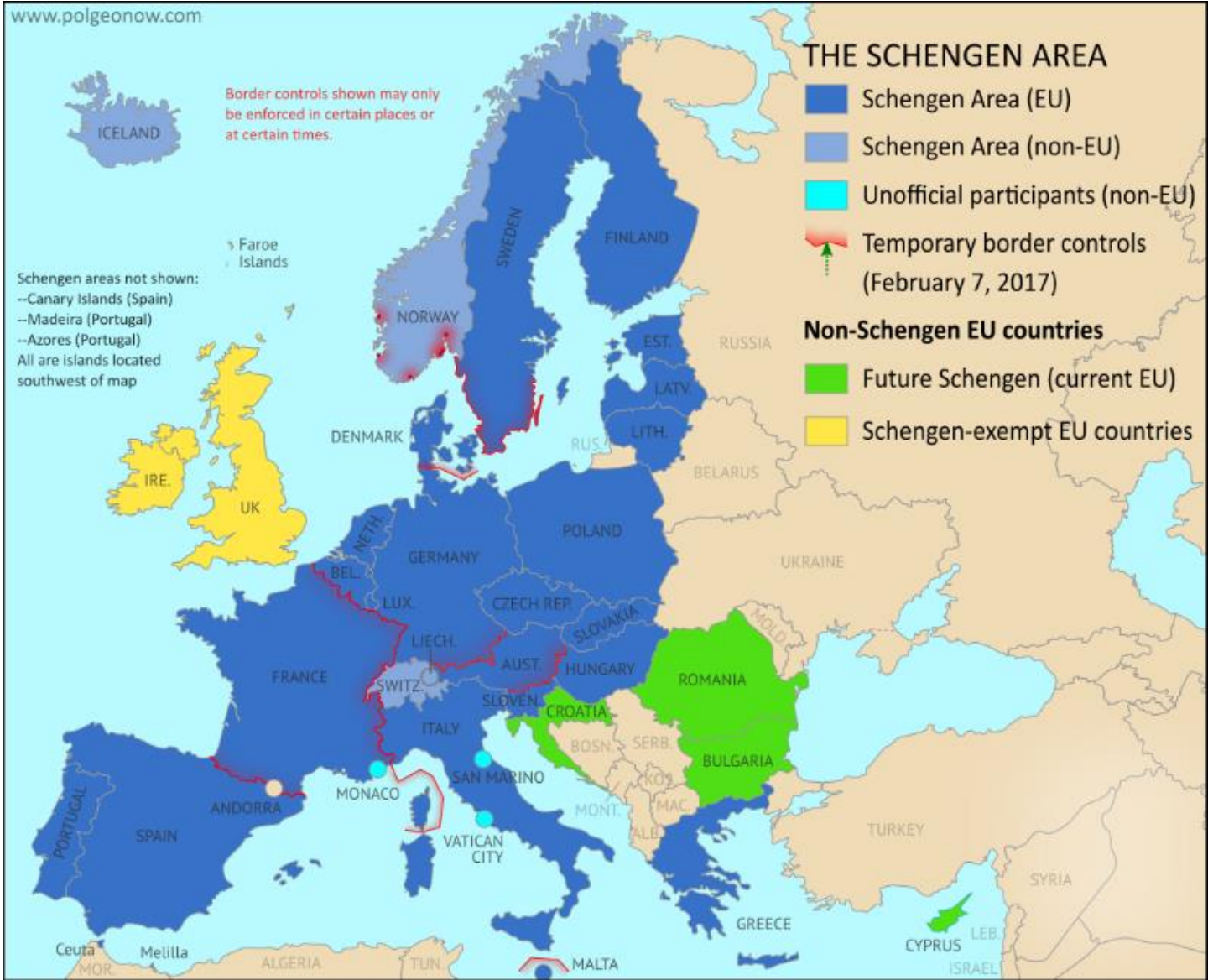
**Note:** The presented data shows the composition of 50% of each countries' resident population respectively; the remaining 50% are own citizens in all countries.



# Legal migration

- **Family reunification** - Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to family reunification
- **Students and researchers** - Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing
- **Long-term residents** - COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents
- Conditions of entry and residence for **seasonal workers** - DIRECTIVE 2014/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 February 2014 on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers
- **Intra-corporate transferees** - DIRECTIVE 2014/66/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 May 2014 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer
- Directive 2009/50/EC **highly skilled migrants** (blue card directive) 19th June 2011
- Directive 2011/98/EU of 13 December 2011 on a single application procedure for a **single permit** for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State

# Schengen





# Irregular migration

- On 28 February 2002 - comprehensive plan to combat illegal immigration and trafficking of human beings in the EU
- July 2006 Communication on policy priorities in the fight against illegal immigration of 3rd country nationals. (security, rights, measures against illegal migration)
- Council Directive 2001/40/EC of 28 May 2001 on **the mutual recognition of decisions on the expulsion of third country nationals**
- Council Directive 2001/51/EC of 28 June 2001 supplementing the provisions of Article 26 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 (on **carriers liability**)
- Council Framework Decision 2002/496 of 28 November 2002 on the strengthening of the **penal framework** to prevent the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence,
- Council Directive 2003/110/EC of 25 November 2003 on assistance in cases of transit for the purposes of **removal by Air**



# Refugees and asylum seekers and return



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- DIRECTIVE 2013/33/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for the **reception of applicants for international protection (recast)**
- DIRECTIVE 2011/95/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 December 2011 on standards for the **qualification** of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for **subsidiary protection**, and for the content of the protection granted(recast)
- DIRECTIVE 2013/32/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 June 2013 on common **procedures** for granting and withdrawing international protection (recast) refugees, subsidiary protection
- DIRECTIVE 2008/115/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for **returning illegally staying** third-country nationals
- COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving **temporary protection** in the event of a **mass influx** of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof
- **The Dublin Regulation (Regulation No. 604/2013) that determines which EU MS is responsible for the examination of an application for asylum, submitted by persons seeking international protection**



# State level

- It is at the **discretion of the State** to **grant entry** to its territory to non-nationals.
- However in exercising control of their borders, States must act in conformity with their international human rights obligations.
- In certain specific categories of cases, States **may be required by international law** to permit a migrant to enter or remain:
  - where a migrant meets the criteria for refugee status, or complementary protection; or where entry to the territory is necessary for purposes of family reunification.
- From which moment we apply the state law?
- an “international zone” or “zone d’attente” of an airport or international waters



## Summary

- There are 3 types of resident rights in the EU MS: national & EU citizens, third-country nationals (permanent residents) and temporary residents (workers, students, refugees)
- Common borders in Schengen area and common reception and asylum granting rules for refugees: Dublin regulation



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# Migration patterns





## Migration patterns: where do people go?

1. From lower income countries to higher income countries
2. To neighbouring countries
3. To 'close' neighbours
4. Where friends are already there – migrant networks



## From lower income countries to higher income countries

The income differential plays an important role in determining the size of migration flows between two countries. An increase of 10% in the income differential between two countries increases the number of migrants between the two countries by 3.1%, on average (OECD 2016)

*Income differential: the ratio of GDP per capita between destination and origin countries.*



## To neighbouring countries

- Geographical distance has a negative impact on the size of bilateral flows: the further the distance between two countries, the higher the travel costs and the higher the costs of acquiring information about destination countries.
- Geographical distance plays a more important role in the decision to migrate for people born in poorer countries, and matters less for migrants from HI countries



## To 'close' neighbours

- Colonial links and shared languages reflect cultural proximity and decrease migration costs.
- Country pairs sharing the same official language have, on average, flows of migrants 9.4% larger than country pairs that do not share the same language (OECD 2016).





## Where friends are already there – migrant networks

- The presence of family, friends and communities in the destination country - migrant networks - encourages individuals to favour traditional corridors over newly emerging economic poles. Families and friends who have already moved abroad may provide funds and information that lessen migration and assimilation costs for the people in the home country.
- Past migrants can provide information on job searching, cost of living, legal formalities or extra-legal channels of movements. They can also provide a kind of insurance against risks, for example by hosting new migrants on arrival.
- Due to the effect of migrant networks, principal migration corridors are slow to change. The top destination for emigrants did not change for 53 out of 66 countries between 2000 and 2010 (OECD 2016).



# Migrant networks

- Empirically, the effect of migrant networks on migration flows is strong
- The extent of a migrant network can be measured by the number of people from the country of origin living in the host country. Increasing the number of people from a country of origin living in a particular destination country by 1 percentage point increases the flow of migrants between these countries by around 0.3 percentage points, if all other factors are constant (OECD 2016).
- Former colonial links are a major source of the development of large migrant networks
- Other sources: special bilateral agreements such as guest worker programmes, labour needs in the destination country and timing. For instance, guest worker programmes existed between Mexico and the United States; Poland and the German Democratic Republic; India and Saudi Arabia.



# Impact of migration

## Intra-EU migration:

- Brain drain issues
- Transnational people, welfare rights issues

## International migration:

- More diverse societies: there is social, economic and cultural segregation
- Conflict, security threat



## Response

- Multiculturalist policies have been replaced with integrationist or even assimilationist policies
- Restricting migration policies
- Main challenge areas: social welfare, education, residential and housing policy

My prediction: more restrictive policies on migration, more assimilationist pressure, more national rather than international policies and responses.