Professor John Wilton

Lecture 7

Immigration and asylum policy

Treaty of Amsterdam, 1997

- called for measures to be introduced by the year 2002 to ensure the absence of any control on persons when crossing internal borders in the E.U.

By middle of 1990s main sources of immigrants into E.U. were from Yugoslavia, Turkey, Algeria, Morocco

- <u>Germany</u> 1,918,000 Turks

930,000 Yugoslavs

- <u>France</u> 614,000 Algerians 573,000 Moroccans 198,000 Turks

- U.K. 1,281,000 people from non-E.U. countries (included 130,000 Africans and 322,000 from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)

- Belgium ... 145,000 Moroccans 88,000 Turks

- Netherlands 203,000 Turks 165,000 Moroccans

- Italy 97,000 Moroccans 73,000 Yugoslavs

- 2 different processes, and operating at 2 different speeds:
 - A) much more convergence and harmonisation between individual E.U. States on immigration policy;
 - B) a much more limited convergence and harmonisation on citizenship policies

- 2 main reasons why migration flows into most E.U. countries continue:
- A) capacity of E.U. states to police their borders effectively and maintain strict controls over immigration is limited;
- B) many E.U. states dependent on migration to meet varying requirements of internally different labour markets

Schengen Accord, 1990

- France, Germany, Netherlands, (and later) Italy

Treaty of Amsterdam, 1997

- formal integration of Schengen Accord
- E.U. take responsibility border free area (except UK, Denmark, Ireland)

- up to early 1980s around 100,000 asylum applications each year
- 1992 Over 660,000 asylum applications
- Post May 2004 E.U. enlargement
 - 623,000 Poles
 - 30,600 Czechs
 - 115,000 Slovaks

applied to work in other E.U. states (May 2004 to May 2006)