

Political Issues and Social Policy in the E.U.

Professor John Wilton

Lecture 7

Immigration policy

Additional Sources

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Additional Sources

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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.

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

- Germany 1,918,000 Turks
930,000 Yugoslavs
- France 614,000 Algerians
573,000 Moroccans
198,000 Turks

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- 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

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- Netherlands 203,000 Turks
165,000 Moroccans
- Italy 97,000 Moroccans
73,000 Yugoslavs

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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

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2 main reasons why migration flows from outside and inside EU 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

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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)

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

- *The Stockholm Programme 2010 - 2015*

- The EU's law-and-order agenda - Immigration is a major focus. EU countries urged to adopt a common strategy to better manage their borders and satisfy labour market needs. Called for laws to ensure immigrants had equal rights throughout the EU and for closer monitoring of migration patterns and labour trends.
- Was the first step towards the adoption of a concerted Immigration and Asylum Policy. Cooperation between member states on immigration issues, where their differing priorities will not even allow consensus on the issue of labour migration, is poor.
- The Stockholm Programme was recognised as a necessary, but insufficient framework for future immigration policy planning.

BUT - member states often only take action for short term political gains - and UK & Denmark uninterested in a collaborative migration policy - leaving interim measures the only strategy on the ground. This is exacerbated by economic uncertainty.

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Skills selective immigration policies in E.U. states:

- 1) immigrant-driven policies where points are allocated to individual immigrants on the basis of particular attributes (usually a mixture of education, age and income)
- 2) employer-driven policies where employers sponsor application for admission of a foreign worker

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Immigration and refugee crisis 2015/2016:

'Spillover' - What does the crisis mean for:

Harmonisation, mutual recognition and convergence in E.U. immigration and asylum policy? – difficulties linked to:

- Welfare provision?
- Quotas?
- Schengen? (terrorism and security)
- Nationalism? (rise of nationalist populist parties)
- The demographic 'time-bomb' in the E.U.?

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Between 1.1.15 and 31.08.15:

people detected on EU borders seeking entry = 350,000 (doesn't include those who passed through unnoticed) (whole of 2014 = 280,000)

34% from Syria, 12% Afghanistan, 12% Eritrea, 5% Somalia, 5% Nigeria.

Most common route was eastern Mediterranean via Turkey (100,000 attempted to cross overland from Balkans.)

(Source: BBC 'Newsnight' 04.09.15)

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Sea crossings: 2010	9,700
2011	70,000
2012	22,500
2013	60,000
2014	219,000
1.1.15 to 29.06.15	137,000

40,000 people arrived in Hungary in July 2015
alone

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In 2014 asylum applications:

Germany 203,000 (prepared to accept 800,000
in 2015)

U.K. 36,000 (prepared to accept 20,000
over next 5 years from
Syria and Middle East
conflict zones)

Sweden 81,000

Italy 65,000

France 63,000

Hungary 43,000

Czech Republic 1,155

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EU countries populations' attitude to immigration
(Eurostat survey) see:

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/refugee-crisis-sweden-the-only-european-country-with-a-majority-favourable-towards-noneu-immigration-10487466.html> (04.09.2015)

“Between 71 and 77 per cent approve, according to a recent Eurostat survey. At the bottom of the list come Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia and Latvia where only between 15 and 21 per cent welcome immigrants. They are followed closely by Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece, where between 22 and 28 per cent of the population is positive towards non-EU immigration.”