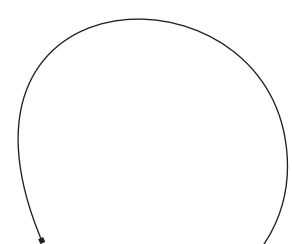


Chapter 4



CONCLUSIONS



This document has examined management instruments for migration issues concerning West Africa. The overview of the approaches and policies of OECD member countries that are destinations of West African migration reveal the following trends:

-
- **Belgium** is working towards integration by promoting access for Non-European nationals to citizenship and combating discrimination. However, asylum seekers' reception conditions are less generous than in the past.
 - **Canada** is a model of flow management and the creation of global integrated measures. It makes the most of migratory dynamics by associating admission conditions with foreigners' ability to integrate (principle of selectivity). Unskilled labour migration management has been decentralised to the provinces (circular migration and partnership with countries of origin).
 - In **France**, recent innovations concern the return to labour migration and the promotion of selective migration. The establishment of the Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Development Partnership is an illustration of the conceptual and operational framework of ongoing reforms. "Control and security" remain a priority, coupled with the "migration and development" agenda in foreign policy.
 - In **Germany**, reform in favour of a global approach is beginning to emerge but nevertheless fails to resolve the question of how to fill

low-skilled labour needs and how to promote the integration of foreign residents and their descendants.

- **Italy** aspires to develop a global approach that is consistent with increasing migration. Its priorities are controlling unauthorised migration, managing security challenges due to the rapid increase in flows and addressing integration beyond the local level. It fully supports European initiatives.
- **The Netherlands** has adopted a new, more restrictive and selective management system since the limitations of its traditional approach were revealed. This system has given particular attention to integration issues, protection and assistance to asylum seekers.
- **Portugal** receives a large African migrant population because of its colonial history. Combating discrimination and promoting integration are key objectives of its migration policy, and social dialogue and consultation are its preferred methods.
- In **Spain**, the debate is focused on unskilled labour migration and controlling undocumented migration, with both often being addressed from the perspective of security concerns. Since it joined the EU, Spain has sought to collaborate with its European partners on migration issues. It plays an active role in EU relations with African origin and transit countries.
- The **United Kingdom** advocates the effective management of flows in order to maximise the benefits of human mobility while reducing its costs. Despite particular attention given to the promotion of cultural diversity, the “control and security” aspect remains at the heart of the measures in place.
- In the **United States**, global reform is necessary but lacks unanimous support due to the combination of several factors: security issues raised by the 2001 attacks, the control of illegal flows and growing labour needs. Stronger security measures seem to have negatively impacted student immigration. But African students are less affected than those from other communities.

The trends observed in OECD member countries are rather convergent. They indicate a renewed interest in labour migration, especially skilled labour. To attract unskilled labour migration remains a persistent trend given the ageing of the population. States, however, do not seem to be ready to encourage it as much as skilled labour or at least seek to contain it by favouring, for example, circular and/or temporary migration. The distinction between temporary and permanent migration systems is becoming more evident as the conditions for family reunification are tightened for foreigners who do not have the right to reside in the host country. A reform of the management system based on simplifying procedures and expanding controls underlies this new approach. It also concerns

the treatment of asylum applications for which entry conditions have also become more stringent. By means of “mixed flows”, the admission of persons in need of protection and possibilities of abuse or exploitation by illegal migration networks have been linked. Because of this, border control has become one of the top priorities for institutions responsible for developing and implementing migration policies. Migration issues are usually considered from the perspective of the security concerns they raise: the approaches and instruments specific to the national security policy are thus applied. Recent policy developments have drawn lessons from the experience acquired since the post-war years. Migration is now a major area of government intervention. The importance of integrating migrants into their host societies is beginning to emerge as a priority. For the moment, however, it is more a matter of principle than a tangible approach. Traditional integration models (assimilation, multiculturalism) are controversial and the initial attempts to establish new ones have been modest, though encouraging at the local level. In the meantime, the choice has been made to make admission conditional upon the ability of migrants to integrate into the host country’s socio-economic system. This amounts to a short-term strategy rather than a desire to consider migration as one of the factors moulding the long-term development of industrialised societies.

A trend specific to European countries concerns the readiness to delegate the formulation of common rules for migration management to the EU. On one hand, this shows that the interdependence between the migratory dynamics specific to each country and those of neighbouring countries has been acknowledged in light of the regional integration process in which they are all involved (free movement of European citizens and foreign nationals with right of residence in a member country, the Union’s expansion, policy harmonisation) and globalisation. On the other hand, it reinforces the tendency of industrialised countries to promote dialogue with countries of origin and transit in the interests of shared migration management. The European Union provides the necessary framework, facilities and resources for dialogue by virtue of the instruments available in the areas of Justice and Home Affairs, common Foreign and Security Policies and Development Aid.

Africa is the preferred region for applying European migration initiatives now that EU expansion eastwards has nearly come to an end. Geographical proximity, historical ties, long-standing political and economic relations and new issues that have emerged with the rise of China and India as the continent’s strategic partners mean that the EU will be even more interested in furthering its dialogue with Africa on this issue in the future. The European approach is guided by the principles of solidarity between member States, partnership with countries of origin

and transit and protection of migrants. It aims to be balanced, proactive, integrated, negotiated and consensual. Thus, the agenda of European officials and their African counterparts is filled with meetings to decide on the approach's implementation (Ministerial Troika, Rabat and Tripoli Conferences, Lisbon Summit, etc). In the course of these meetings, the European Union has pursued the same objectives while gradually opening the partnership to the continent as a whole. The 2006–2007 work programme for the implementation of the global approach as well as the Rabat, Tripoli and Lisbon Action Plans complement and reinforce each other. However, the three following factors are likely to limit the EU's capacity to achieve the results it expects from its approach:

- The 2006–2007 work programme was initiated before the member countries' policy harmonisation process and the implementation of a common European migration policy had been completed. These processes were supposed to develop at the same time and in correlation with each other but the current situation has had three *de facto* consequences: 1) in the approach's implementation, priority was given to activities in the home and/or transit countries, thereby displacing the focus from within to outside the EU; 2) activities targeting European countries more directly are limited to "security" and "border control", consensual objectives where harmonisation is perceived as much more urgent, necessary and easy to achieve; and finally 3) some activities, considered strategic according to the "migration and development" approach, are difficult to achieve at the European level due to the lack of a single operational definition. Such is the case with circular migration, in particular (Brady 2008).
- Migration is a cross-cutting theme within the Union. Several institutions are involved at different levels and in various capacities in the development, implementation and follow-up of all related measures and activities. Thus, the migration management system's governance structure is highly complex. Mere co-ordination among EU institutions, between EU institutions and member States, and between EU institutions, member States and African partners could prove to be inadequate to guarantee the sustainability of the existing system.
- Finally, there is no consensus among experts regarding the validity of the "migration and development" approach (de Haas 2007b and 2008). Links between the two phenomena are far from being as direct and static as presented by the theories underlying the dominant approach today. In the short term, development tends to increase mobility in the sense that a larger number of people are attracted to migration in search of opportunities. Furthermore, the control of migratory flows and the sustainable development process belong to two distinct time-frames (short-/medium-term for one, long-term for the other) that are difficult to align.

The progress towards creating a European migration system has led to a search for similar initiatives across the African continent. The common ECOWAS approach as well as the framework for migration policy reforms and the common position developed by the African Union owe their adoption partly to lobbying by European partners. Lobbying was carried out by EU member States and Community institutions by making the facilities needed, to move the continent's dialogue process forward, available to African partners as well as through foreign and development aid policies. Since the two continents share most of the same fundamental principles, areas of intervention and stipulated activities, implementation of the African approach raises much the same issues as those set out above in regards to the ability of the European approach to meet its objectives. Acknowledging the interdependency and complementarity of the African and European mobility systems is a positive step towards partnership-building and should be emphasised. However, the excessive attention paid to security issues may, in practice, hamper the innovative value of partnership, i.e. the importance of supporting migratory dynamics in both regions and their inter-linkages.

Human mobility is one of the key objectives of Africa's regional co-operation organisations since the free movement of persons integrates the lifestyles of the continent's populations. This shows that over and above the European influence, the common migration management system is an integral part of Africa's political agenda. In West Africa, legal instruments regulating regional mobility, though never fully applied, have been in place since the 1980s. At the bilateral level, countries of origin and destination for African labour have agreed to manage flows in a concerted manner, despite the issues that are sometimes raised by new political or economic conditions concerning their achievements. However, migratory dynamics withstand not just restrictive measures but also restructure and reorganise themselves in consequence thereof, without losing their intensity. Moreover, historical solidarities among populations living on either side of borders, the latter's porosity and the presence of flourishing cross-border economies have made mobility a reality that goes beyond official treaties. It is a positive factor in the life strategies of populations. For regional organisations, it is a *raison d'être* in view of economic and political integration.

It is at State level that resistance to the free movement of foreign nationals has most often emerged in the name of national sovereignty. Given this situation, prioritising two types of measures in ECOWAS and AU action plans would seem useful. In fact, the system presently being constructed would not be very effective in the absence of clear political will coupled with facilities and resources capable of converting high-level commitments into realities on the ground:

- The first measure concerns **promoting informed dialogue** between representatives of member countries so that they can identify and appreciate their respective interests in the free movement of persons and the concerted or even common management of migration issues, both at the regional level and vis-à-vis Europe. In this regard, it would be useful to further the debate in order to establish what States can negotiate bilaterally with European countries (within the framework of concerted management of migratory flows) and what they should negotiate together in order to maximise the benefits of intra-regional and off-continental migration.
- The second measure concerns **capacity-building, including training personnel** in the public administrations responsible for implementing the migration management system.

A wide variety of subjects, issues and action priorities have been considered in this document, as defined by the relevant actors (industrialised countries, the European Union, West African countries and African regional co-operation organisations). The only perspective missing is that of migrants, the other recognised actors in any migratory system, which is due to their marginal involvement in the formulation of policy concerning migration in Europe and Africa alike. The recent European Commission initiatives have sought to take into consideration the points of view and experiences of migrants (since their interests and benefits are already incorporated into the “migration and development” approach).

Among the issues raised, four are proposed in this conclusion. They are as relevant to the development of a European and African migration system as they are to promoting partnership between the two continents. To wit:

- Improving understanding of migratory dynamics and issues and making this information available to decision-makers and public opinion. Involuntary migration deserves special attention in Europe (more restrictive admission conditions, treatment of mixed flows) and in Africa (massive long-term flows, economic and social repercussions).
- Policy harmonisation at all levels in order to enable the actors concerned to more effectively address migration from its onset beyond its security dimension.
- Governance system reform of the migration regime at the European, African and Euro-African levels towards simplification rather than just co-ordination.
- Prioritising integration (the internal dimension of migration policy) as a crucial issue for the development of contemporary societies rather than a sector or local policy topic.

ANNEXES

Annex I contains graphs and bar charts using data from OECD statistics. It is important to take into consideration that data collection and compilation of migration inflows varies and is specific to each country. However, the major trends become evident. → [Figures I.1–I.10](#)

Annex II sets out a chronology of significant events and meetings that occurred in 2005 (the tragic incidents in Cueta and Melilla). The human and above all security dimensions will henceforth be extremely important in the “management” of migration issues.

Figure I.1

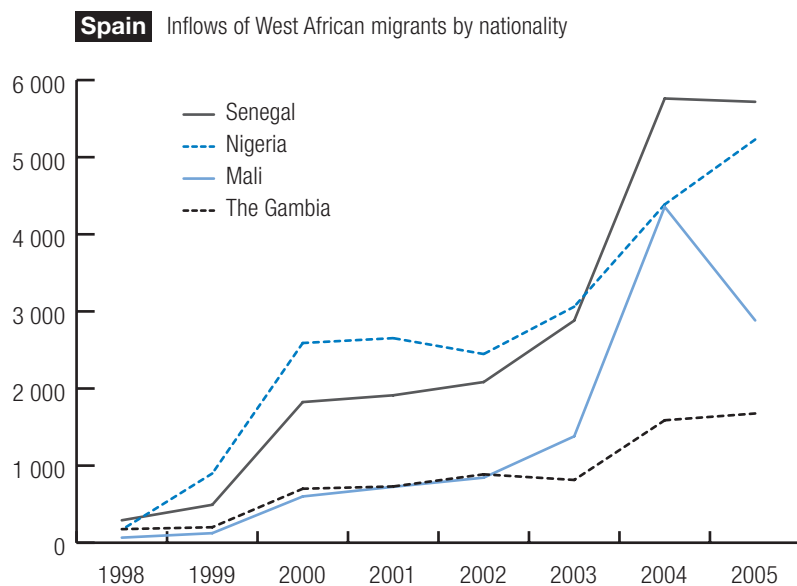


Figure I.2

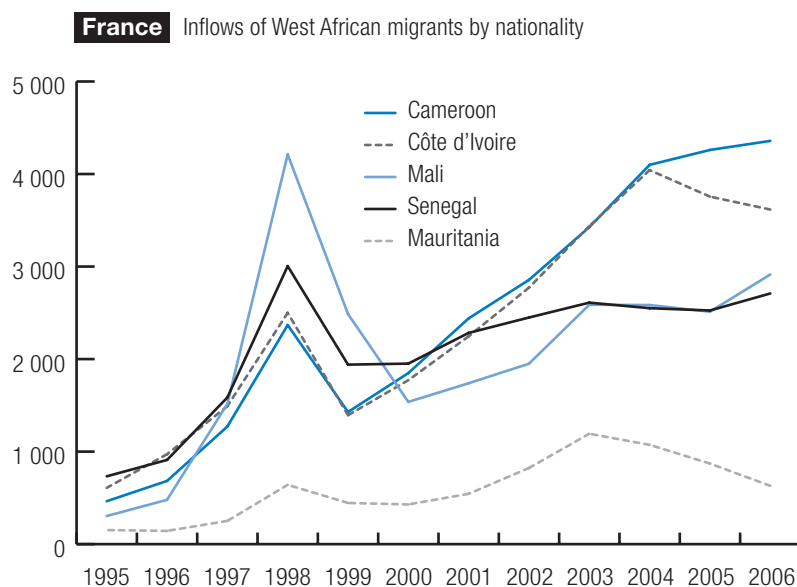


Figure I.3

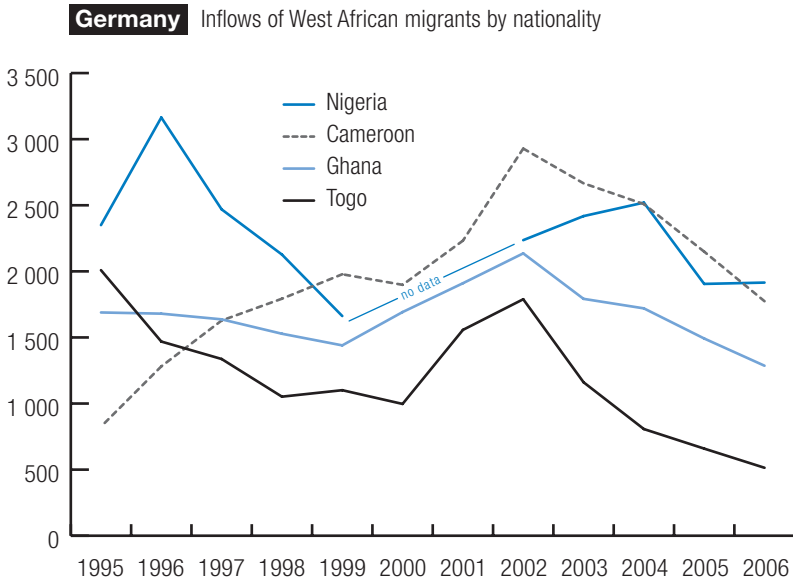


Figure I.4

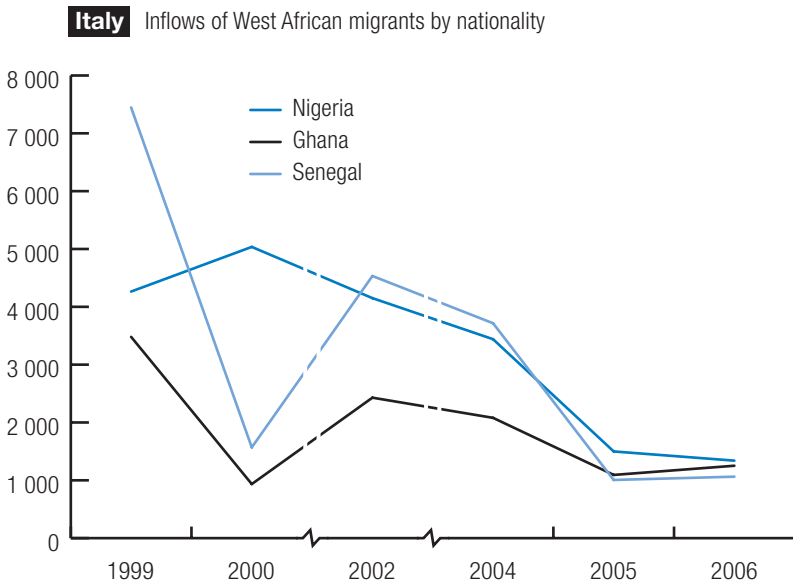


Figure I.5

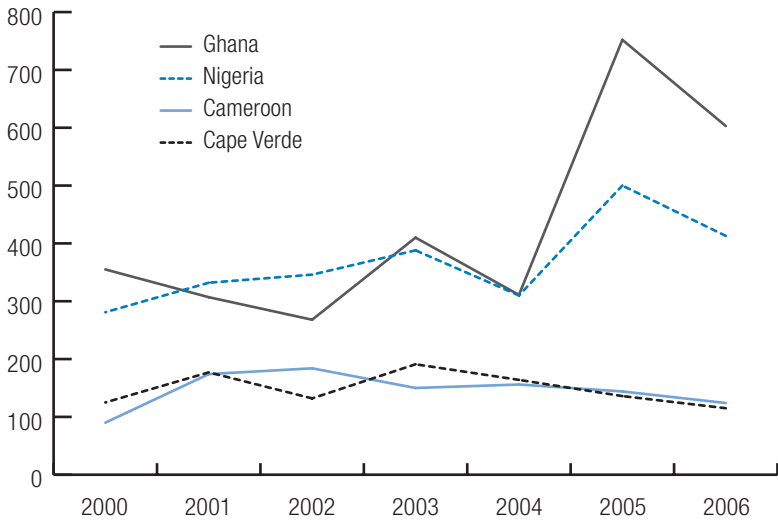
Netherlands Inflows of West African migrants by nationality

Figure I.6

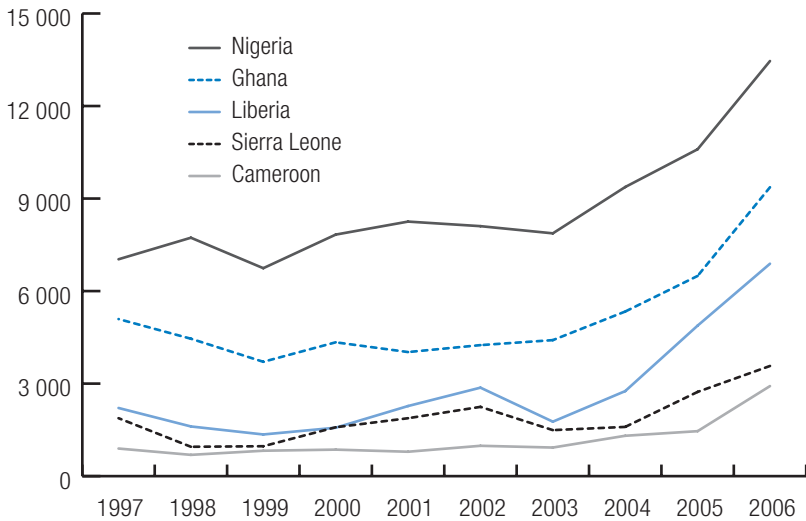
USA Inflows of West African migrants by nationality

Figure I.7

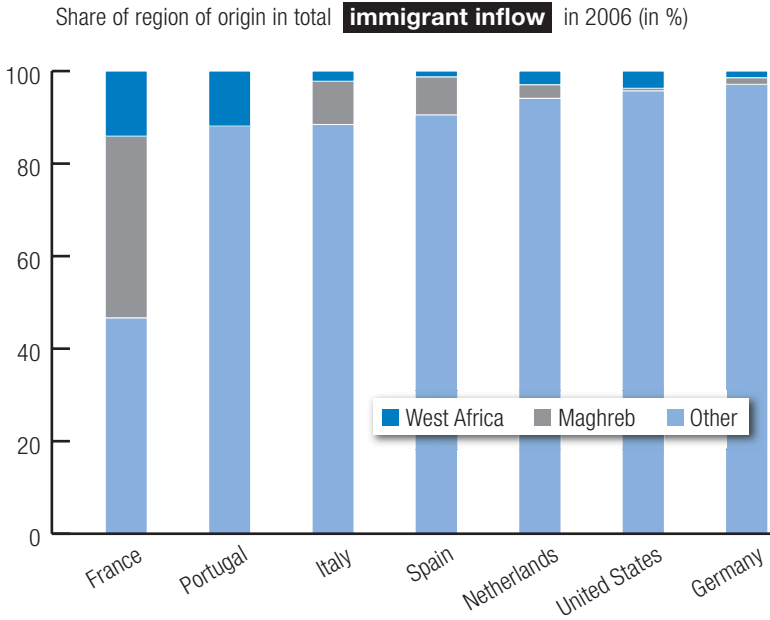


Figure I.8

Total number of migrants from Maghreb and West African countries in 2006, in thousands

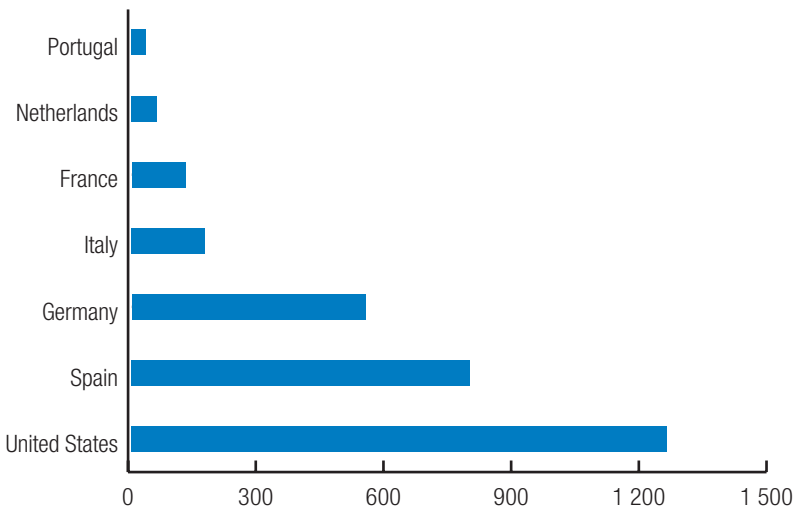


Figure I.9

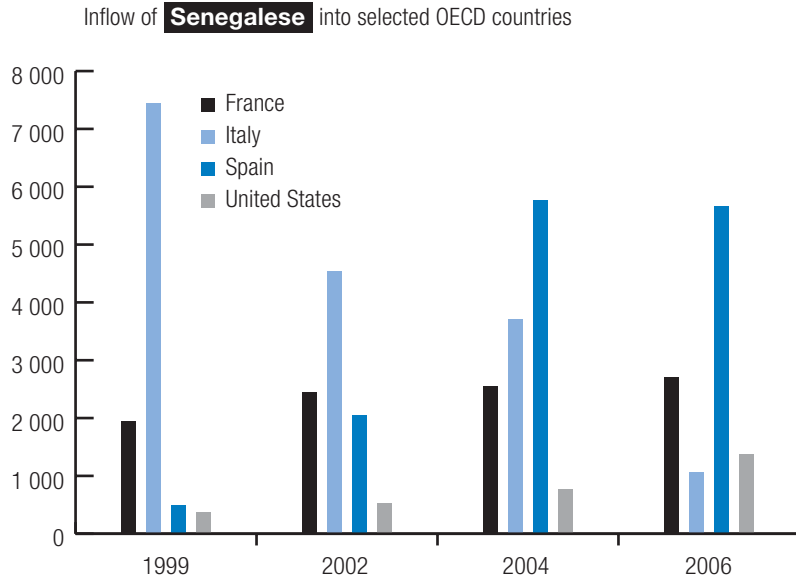
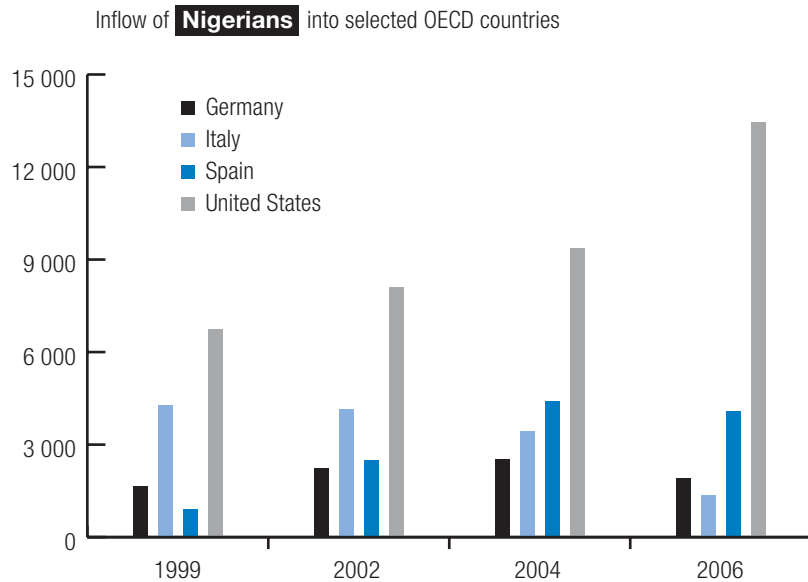


Figure I.10



Chronology¹

Global approach to Migration

2005

September

Hundreds of immigrants try to enter the territories of Ceuta and Melilla.

→ For four days hundreds of immigrants, mainly young men from Sub-Saharan Africa who would do anything to get to Europe, try to enter the Spanish cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

October

European leaders meet informally to try and respond more effectively to the problems of migration.

→ On 27 October EU leaders meet at Hampton Court (UK) to discuss the growing problem of illegal immigration and the urgent need to take action, not least to prevent the loss of human life among illegal immigrants.

→ Recognising the need for EU intervention, given the increasingly strong public interest in these issues, they call for action and dialogue in a spirit of partnership between all the countries involved (in particular the countries of North and Sub-Saharan Africa).

November

Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament – Priority actions for responding to the challenges of migration – First follow-up to Hampton Court

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52005DC0621:EN:NOT>

December

The European Council adopts the Global Approach to Migration

Brussels European Council, 15 – 16 December 2005, 15914/1/05 REV1
www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/87642.pdf

Focusing on Africa and the Mediterranean, this approach aims to implement comprehensive and coherent actions, recommending in particular:

→ cooperation with third countries and regional organisations in all related areas (legal and illegal immigration, development, refugee protection, human trafficking);
 → coordination of different policies: external affairs, development, employment, justice and interior affairs.

The approach assumes:

→ strengthened cooperation between EU Member States;
 → a dialogue with Africa;
 → a dialogue with neighbouring countries in the Mediterranean region.

2006

January

Work starts on implementing the plan.

European Commission, EU Member States, Frontex, Europol, international organisations (UNHCR, IOM).

May

Immigration is one of the main items discussed at the Ministerial Troika Meeting between the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the EU. A joint working group on migration is set up.

www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/er/91464.pdf

May

The Commission initiates a bilateral dialogue with Mauritania and Senegal on the basis of Article 13 (Migration) of the ACP-EC Cotonou Agreement.

- The Commission establishes a bilateral dialogue with priority countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Meetings are held in Mauritania and Senegal in May and in Mali in September. Similar meetings are planned with other African countries to review all migration issues relevant to the EU and Africa.
- The dialogue on immigration continues within the framework of the regular political dialogue between the local missions of the Commission and the authorities of the countries concerned.
- EU Commissioner Frattini travels to Libya to explore opportunities for dialogue and cooperation on migration issues.
- There is an improvement in dialogue and cooperation between the EU and North African countries, including Morocco, Algeria and Libya, which are important transit countries.
- Libya, which is recognised as an important partner in migration issues, invites a team of experts to visit its southern borders. Later in the year Libya hosts the EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development.

June

Euromed Ministerial meeting on migration.

- An agreement is reached to gather information on projects and best practices regarding legal and illegal immigration, migration and development, human trafficking and return issues, to enable the Commission to draw up a more detailed plan of action.

As of June

Networks of Immigration Liaison Officers are established along four key migration routes.

- The network of Immigration Liaison Officers will be linked to the migration routes initiative.
- The network will cooperate with EU Member States, Frontex [www.frontex.europa.eu], Europol [www.europol.europa.eu] and the Commission delegations in African countries to establish an information system on illegal immigration and human trafficking.
- Regional networks of Immigration Liaison Officers are established along the four specified key migration routes.
- The Liaison Officers are to draw up reports on illegal immigration and formulate concrete recommendations to increase cooperation along migration routes.
- Each regional network has a Member State named as leader: Spain, Portugal, France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Each of these countries organises regional meetings to draw up operational plans of action for each route.

*July***The Commission proposes the creation of Rapid Border Intervention Teams.**

→ Managed by Frontex and made up of national experts from various EU Member States, these Intervention Teams can supply rapid technical and operational assistance in case of a mass influx of immigrants. Regulation (EC) No 863/2007
<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32007R0863:EN:HTML>

*July***Participants in the Euro-African Ministerial Conference held in Rabat focus on the western and central migration routes that cross Africa towards Europe.**

www.maec.gov.ma/migration/En/documentation.htm

→ The participants [www.maec.gov.ma/migration/En/participants.htm] agree to look at these migration routes together and to adopt concrete proposals of cooperation [www.realinstitutoelcano.org/materiales/docs/RabatDeclaration_ActionPlan.pdf] between the countries of origin, transit and destination along specific migration routes.

→ A budget of 2.45 million Euros is allocated to Mauritania to finance measures related to the rapid reaction mechanism.

The measures relate, among others, to:

- capacity building in the areas of detection (patrol boats) and arrest (staff training);
- humane detention conditions and return of migrants;
- re-examining current legislation;
- raising awareness;
- supporting the new Mauritanian unit responsible for immigration.

→ Frontex presents a feasibility study concerning a Mediterranean Coastal Patrol Network [www.europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/06/454&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en] (MEDSEA).

→ MEDSEA studies the possibility for a central command structure in the Mediterranean and recommends the establishment of national coordination centres in the EU Member States.

→ A second study concerning the technical feasibility of a surveillance system for the southern maritime borders of the EU and Mediterranean (BORTEC) is completed in December 2006.

Summer

Frontex coordinates joint operations in the Mediterranean and Atlantic for the surveillance of the southern maritime border of the EU and saving illegal immigrants in danger of dying at sea.

Operations include:

→ joint operations off the Atlantic coast of North Africa during the summer to offer operational assistance to Spain (patrols and humanitarian aid);

→ Hera I and Hera II in the Canary Islands: granting technical assistance to Spain to organise the return of identified illegal immigrants and establish joint patrols. Several EU Member States participate in these operations;

→ joint patrols in the Mediterranean (southern Sicily, Lampedusa and Malta).

*September***United Nations High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development in New York.**

www.europa-euun.org/articles/en/article_6221_en.htm

This dialogue :

- strengthens links between migration policy and development policy;
 - endorses the idea of a Global Forum on Migration and Development.
- The Commission contributes a communication on EU policies.

*November***The first EU-Africa Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development takes place in Tripoli.**

http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/immigration/docs/AU-UE-22.11.06.pdf

At this conference the EU and Africa agree to:

- cooperate in the management of migratory flows in a spirit of mutual partnership and shared responsibility;
- commit to a partnership between countries of origin, transit and destination;
- make political commitments and take concrete actions, in the knowledge that appropriate policy responses can best be found together;
- take measures in the areas of migration and development, management of migratory flows, peace and security, human resources and the brain drain, human rights and the well-being of the individual.

*30 November***Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament – The Global Approach to Migration one year on: Towards a comprehensive European migration policy**

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52006DC0735:EN:NOT>

In summary:

- Significant progress has been made with African countries and regional organisations on migration issues. Discussions could also be undertaken with other regions (Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia).
- Proposals include strengthening the dialogue and cooperation with Africa on all migration issues: legal and illegal immigration, improved refugee protection, strengthening of links between migration policy and development policy. Specific proposals include Migration Support Teams, the European Job Mobility Portal, migration centres and Mobility Packages.

2007*April***The joint ECOWAS-EU Working Group on Migration meets in Luxembourg alongside the ECOWAS-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting**

www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/er/93800.pdf

- A dialogue with the key African countries involved is launched in accordance with Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement.

16 May

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on circular migration and mobility partnerships between the European Union and third countries

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0248:EN:NOT>

→ The Commission proposes new measures for incorporating legal migration opportunities into the EU's external policies and presents means to facilitate and encourage circular and temporary migration. The communication underlines the need to improve mobility between the EU and third countries and better adapt to the EU's labour needs. It proposes establishing tailor-made mobility partnerships with countries and regions of origin and transit.

16 May

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – *Applying the Global Approach to Migration to the Eastern and South-Eastern Regions Neighbouring the European Union*

[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0247R\(01\):EN:NOT](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0247R(01):EN:NOT)

→ The communication widens the geographical scope of the Global Approach to Migration and presents recommendations for improving dialogue and cooperation with the countries concerned.

October

EU-ECOWAS Ministerial Troika Meeting

www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/en/er/96478.pdf

November

First Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Meeting on Migration

www.eu2007.pt/NR/rdonlyres/8D86D66E-B37A-457E-9E4A-2D7AFF2643D9/0/20071119AGREEDCONCLUSIONSEuromed.pdf

December

EU Africa Summit

www.eu2007.pt/NR/rdonlyres/BAC34848-05CC-45E9-8F1D-8E2663079609/0/20071208LISBONDclaration_EN.pdf

→ The declaration affirms cooperation between the EU and Africa, also in the area of immigration, and outlines the cooperation and processes in progress (see above the EU-Africa Ministerial Conferences held in Tripoli and Rabat) in a general political framework. The concrete actions are outlined in the Joint Strategy.

www.eu2007.pt/NR/rdonlyres/D449546C-BF42-4CB3-B566-407591845C43/0/071206jsapenlogos_formatado.pdf

5 December

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – *Towards a Common Immigration Policy*

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52007DC0780:EN:NOT>

10 December

Council Conclusions on mobility partnerships and circular migration

www.eu2007.pt/NR/rdonlyres/4B8B3D1F-86EA-4591-93ADC09DAAD6D42E/0/97508.pdf

→ The Council invites the Commission and Member States to finalise pilot mobility partnerships with Cape Verde and Moldova.

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www.cespi.it/home.html
- Centro Studi Immigrazioni – CESTIM
www.cestim.org/

- Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration
www.carim.org/
- Courrier international
www.courrierinternational.com/
- (The) Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty – University of Sussex
www.migrationdrc.org/
- ECOWAS
www.ecowas.int/
- Equality and Human Rights Commission – United Kingdom
www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/Pages/default.aspx
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<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52006DC0735:fr:NOT>
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www.ecre.org/
- European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
www.eurofound.europa.eu
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www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/europe_828/union-europeenne-monde_13399/politique-migratoire_14603/conference-euro-africaine-rabat-10-11.07.06_38190.html
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www.integrationindex.eu/
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http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_33729_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
- International Organisation for Migration
www.un.int/iom/index.htm
- International Labour Organization– International Migration
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/>
- Parlamento italiano
www.parlamento.it/leggi/02189l.htm
- Platform for international Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants
www.picum.org/
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www.pmc-europe.info/component/option,com_frontpage/Itemid,1/
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www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/
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www.un.org/esa/population/migration/hld/index.html
<http://www.un.org/migration/>
www.un.org/esa/population/publications/ReplMigED/migration.htm
- United Nations – Development Policy and Analysis Division
www.un.org/esa/policy/wess/index.html
- World Bank
www.worldbank.org/

Electronic Resources by country

Belgium

www.belspo.be/belspo/home/publ/pub_ostc/agora/ragee058_fr.pdf
www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/
www.belgium.be/eportal/application?pageid=charterPodPage&navId=30523&languageParameter=fr

Canada

www.cic.gc.ca/francais/ausujet/immigration/index.asp
www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/

France

www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/immigration_865/
www.vie-publique.fr/th/acces-thematique/immigration.html
<http://lesrapports.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/BRP/074000232/0000.pdf>

Germany

www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/fr/WillkommeninD/EinreiseUndAufenthalt/Zuwanderungsrecht.html
www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/

Italy

www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/immigrazione/
www.migrationinformation.org/Resources/italy.cfm

Netherlands

www.ind.nl/EN/
www.migrationinformation.org/Resources/netherlands.cfm

Portugal

www.acime.gov.pt/
www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=77

Spain

<http://extranjeros.mtas.es/>
www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/

United Kingdom

www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/
www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/

United States

www.dhs.gov/ximgtn
www.migrationinformation.org/Resources/unitedstates.cfm

 GLOSSARY¹

Alien: A person who is not a citizen of the country in which he or she lives. A “legal alien” is someone who lives in a foreign country with the legal approval of that country. An “illegal alien” (or undocumented alien) is someone who lives in a foreign country without the legal approval of that country. A distinction is made between illegal immigrants and illegal aliens; the former being someone who wishes to settle permanently in the new country. A distinction is made between illegal immigrants and illegal aliens – the former being someone who wishes to settle permanently in the new country.

Circular migrant: One who moves regularly between his or her home country and a foreign country for employment-related reasons. Typically, though not exclusively, circular migrants do agricultural or construction work, returning home when employment opportunities wane, or when they have made a bit of money. The term “circular migrant” is not entirely synonymous with guest worker, because the latter term implies that the individual fits into a specific employment-visa category of the host country; a circular migrant can be in a host country illegally or legally. Further, a guest worker may come to a host country for a set period of time and only return home when the visa expires – in other words, there is no back-and-forth and hence no circularity.

Economic migrant: *Sometimes used as an equivalent to the term labour migrant or migrant worker. However, the two concepts may cover different categories. The term “labour migrant” can be used restrictively to only cover movement for the purpose of employment while “economic migrant” can be used either in a narrow sense, which includes only movement for the purpose of employment, or in a broader sense that includes persons entering a State to perform other types of economic activities such as investors or business travellers.*

Expulsion: A decision by a public authority, either administrative or judicial ordering an alien who has been lawfully resident to leave the country. This order might or might not include a ban on return. Seen in phrase: expulsion of foreigners.

Flow: *The term used for the unstable and changing portion of an overall population figure*

Forced departure: *So as to avoid using the word “expulsion” (a legal-technical term in State immigration law), we speak of “forced departure” of an alien in cases in which authorities enforcing the decision of expulsion have used physical or other pressure to force an alien to leave his former country of residence.*

Illegal migrant: A person who comes to settle in a country without the correct legal documentation, or who lives there using false identification or no documentation at all (“sans papiers” - without papers), or who otherwise resides in a country without formal permission. E.g., a person who enters a country on a tourist or student visa and then overstays his or her visa becomes an illegal immigrant.

Intergovernmental method: *Negotiation sessions between representatives of national governments*

Irregular migration: It is defined by the Global Commission on International Migration as a complex and diverse phenomenon in which the main focus is irregular flows and entries, rather, for example, than the various challenges posed by stocks or irregular migrants such as undocumented work.

Labour migration: Movement of persons from their home State to another State for the purpose of employment.

Migrant smuggling; smuggling of migrants: Defined in the relevant Protocol as follows: “Smuggling of migrants” shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident”.

Naturalization: in law, refers to an act whereby a person acquires a citizenship different from that person’s citizenship at birth. Naturalization is most commonly associated with economic migrants or refugees who have immigrated to a country and resided there as aliens, and who have voluntarily and actively chosen to become citizens of that country after meeting

specific requirements. However, naturalization that is at least passive and often not voluntary, can take place upon annexation or border adjustments between countries. Unless resolved by denaturalization or renunciation of citizenship, naturalization can lead to multiple citizenship.

Non-refoulement: *A core principle of refugee law that prohibits States from returning refugees in any manner whatsoever to countries or territories in which their lives or freedom may be threatened. The principle is usually considered a part of customary international law and is therefore binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.*

Refugee: Defined under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (article 1) as “any person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”. In France, refugee status is a legal status recognised by the Office français de protection des réfugiés et apatrides (OFPRA), in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 as well as the law of 25 July 1952 (in its draft of the law of 11 May 1998) referring to two categories of persons: anyone meeting the definitions set out in Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 related to the status of refugees; “any person persecuted due to his/her actions on behalf of freedom” (L. 11.5.1998, Article 29).

Return migration: I.e., migrants returning to their country of origin – going home

Stock: *In migration statistics, used to describe the stable portion of an overall population figure*

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1 *The text in italics has been translated based on the official source text. www.ion.int and United Nations Multilingual Terminology Database <http://157.150.197.21/dgaacs/unterm.nsf>*

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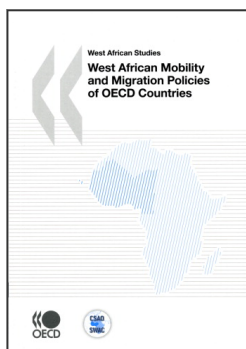
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
AU	African Union
CAI	<i>Contrat d'Accueil et d'Intégration</i> (France)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Co-operation at the External Borders
ILO	Immigration Liaison Officer
IND	<i>Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst</i> (Immigration and Naturalisation Service) (the Netherlands)
MEDSEA	Mediterranean Coastal Patrol Network
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PALOP	Portuguese-speaking African Countries
SIS	Schengen Information System
SWAC	Sahel and West Africa Club
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union



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