EU-INDIA PARTNERSHIP ON MIGRATION & MOBILITY

With a view to better organise migration and mobility between India and the EU, the two sides signed the Common Agenda for Migration and Mobility (CAMM) in 2016 as a framework for cooperation. The CAMM is advanced through the high level dialogue on migration and mobility.

I. EU-India High Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (HLDMM)
Initiated in 2006

II. EU-India Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM)
Signed in 2016

CAMM PRIORITY AREAS

Priority area 1
Better organizing and promoting regular migration at relevant skill levels and fostering well-managed mobility, including the enhanced issuance of visas

Priority area 2
Preventing and combating irregular migration and addressing trafficking in human beings

Priority area 3
Maximizing the development impact of migration and mobility, including through cooperation on social security issues between India and EU MS

Priority area 4
Promoting international protection, inline with the respective obligations of the Signatories
GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

THE EUROPEAN UNION

The legal basis of EU immigration policy is laid down under Articles 79 (1) and (2) of the TFEU (Treaties of the European Union 80), established in the Treaty of Lisbon in 2007.

- The European Council in 2005 adopted a Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) to intensify the previous efforts on building a comprehensive immigration policy by including an array of policy areas, and building dialogues and partnerships with third countries based on mutual interests.

- GAMM is implemented with two overarching non-binding and mutually agreed bilateral policy dialogue routes with non-European Union countries:
  1. Mobility Partnerships (MPs)
  2. Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM)

- EU legislation on migration is established through a number of directives.

INDIA

Main legislations regulating migration and safeguarding the welfare of Indian migrants:

- The Emigration Act, 1983 (and its successive amendments)
- The Foreigners Act, 1946
- The Passports Act, 1967

Pre-departure services:
- E-migrate online portal,
- Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY),
- Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana, pre-departure orientation and training

Services for Indians abroad:
- Indian missions, MADAD Consular Management Services, Migrant Resource Centres, Indian Community Welfare Fund
Several Member State led agreements are in force, or under development, with India:

- Labour Mobility Partnership agreements (LMP)
- Human Resources Mobility Partnership (HRMP)
- Social Security Agreements (SSA)

According to data extracted from the MEA, in December 2017, the number of overseas Indians worldwide totalled 31.2 million of which 13.3 million were Non-Resident Indians (NRI) and 17.9 million Persons of Indian Origin (PIO).

MEA data further revealed that in 2017 there were 2.83 million overseas Indians in the European Union, of whom 64.54% lived in the United Kingdom followed by the Netherlands (8.31%), Italy (6.98%), Germany (6%) and France (3.85%).

It may be noted that the real number and proportions diverge from data available from UN Population Division for the same year.

Over the past 25+ years, the inflows of Indian immigrants to the EU has remained constant: at 7.9% of the EU's total population. In that time, the UK has consistently remained as the destination of choice for Indians migrating to the EU.

A transit through or an intended stay in the territory of the Schengen states of a duration of no more than 90 days in any 180 day period is defined as a “short term visa”.

A long term permit is valid for at least five years and it shall, upon application if required, be automatically renewable on expiry.

Of the 57,594 residence permits issued in 2016, the top issuing countries were: UK, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden.

In 2008, a total of 62,032 first permits were issued to Indian citizens for reasons linked to renumerated activities. In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.

In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.

15,575

2008

46,457

2016

23,687

15,575

46,457

2016

Source: Eurostat.

Of the 57,594 residence permits issued in 2016, the top issuing countries were: UK, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden.

2013

2,644

2016

4,344

Source: Eurostat.

In 2008, a total of 62,032 first permits were issued to Indian citizens for reasons linked to renumerated activities. In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.

Of the 57,594 residence permits issued in 2016, the top issuing countries were: UK, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden.

First residence permits for employment in 2016

Of the 57,594 residence permits issued in 2016, the top issuing countries were: UK, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden.

In 2008, a total of 62,032 first permits were issued to Indian citizens for reasons linked to renumerated activities. In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.

Of the 57,594 residence permits issued in 2016, the top issuing countries were: UK, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden.

In 2008, a total of 62,032 first permits were issued to Indian citizens for reasons linked to renumerated activities. In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.

Of the 57,594 residence permits issued in 2016, the top issuing countries were: UK, Germany, Netherlands, and Sweden.

In 2008, a total of 62,032 first permits were issued to Indian citizens for reasons linked to renumerated activities. In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.
In 2008, a total of 33,075 residence permits were issued to Indians for family reconciliations which increased to 56,065 in 2017.

In 2017, the UK (26,207), Germany (6,777), Italy (4,836), Sweden (4,126) and the Netherlands (3,842) were the top 5 countries.
Air borders appear to be the main route through which Indians attempt to illegally migrate to member countries of the EU. The second important route is by sea but in the last two years (2015-2016) land borders have begun to play a more prominent role for irregular migration of Indians within the EU.

The total number of Indians found to be illegally present has reduced whilst the proportion of female migrants in situations of irregularity has increased.

Air borders appear to be the main route through which Indians attempt to illegally migrate to member countries of the EU. The second important route is by sea but in the last two years (2015-2016) land borders have begun to play a more prominent role for irregular migration of Indians within the EU.

The total number of Indians found to be illegally present has reduced whilst the proportion of female migrants in situations of irregularity has increased.

Source: Eurostat.
In 2010, India received a total of 54.04 billion USD in remittances globally in which the share of EU-28 was 9.35% (5.05 billion USD). In 2016, the global volume of remittance increased to 62.74 billion USD in which the share of EU-28 was 8.43% (5.29 billion USD) reflecting a slight increase in the share of EU countries in total remittance received by India during the period between 2010 and 2016.

The above breakdown, illustrates the key source countries from within the EU-28 as a percentage of the total sent (5.29 billion USD), in 2016.

Source: Computed from Bilateral Remittance Estimates provided by the World Bank, various years.