



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.

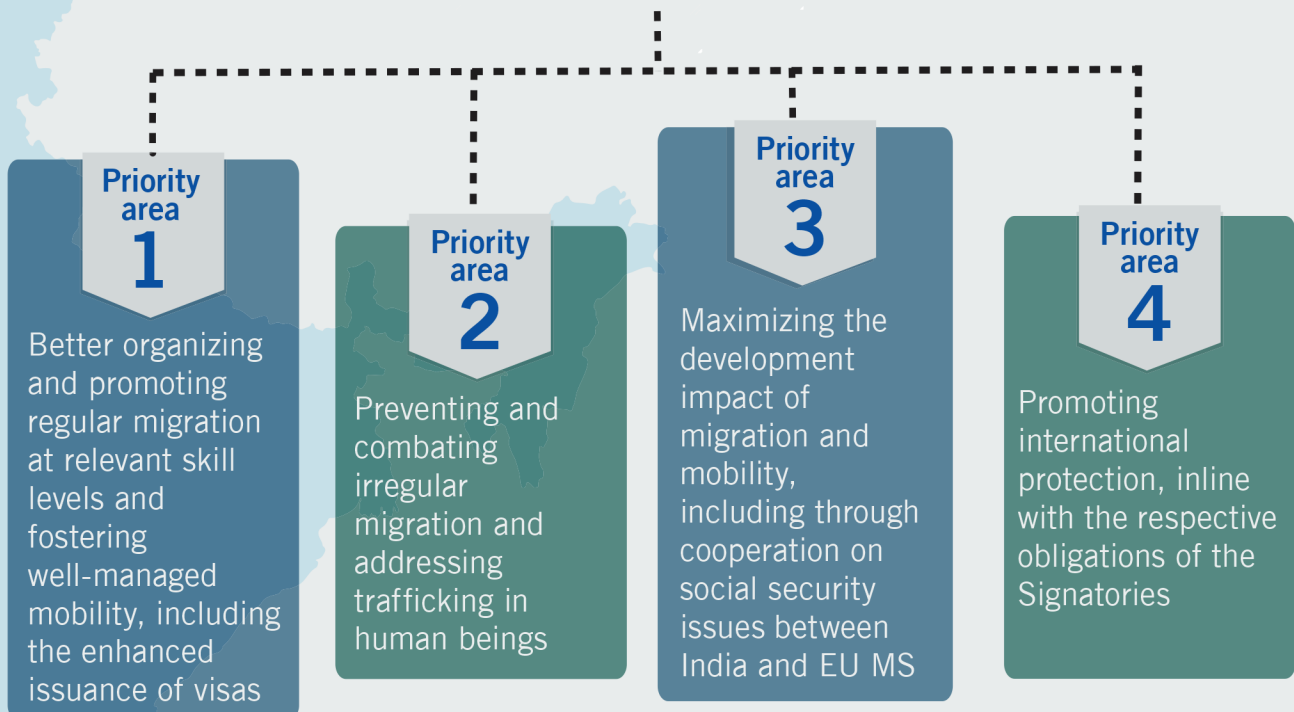
**I. EU-India High Level Dialogue
on
Migration and Mobility (HLDMM)**
Initiated in 2006



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



CAMM PRIORITY AREAS



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

1990-2017

7.9%

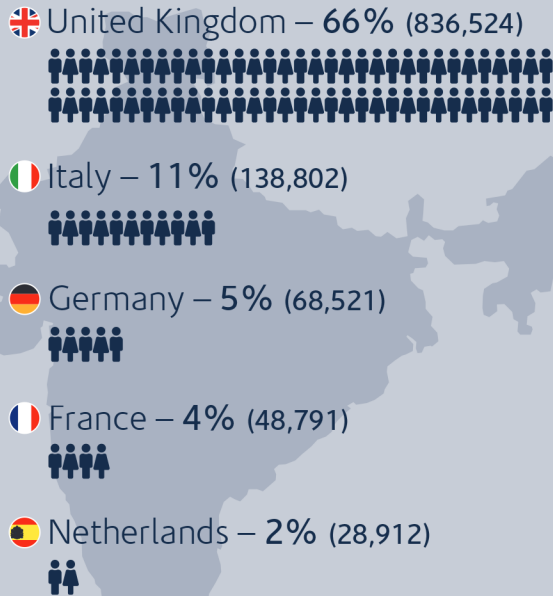
Over the past 25+ years, the inflows of Indian immigrants to the EU has remained constant: at 7.9% of the EU's total population. In that time, the UK has consistently remained as the destination of choice for Indians migrating to the EU.

Source: UNDESA Migration Report 2017.

2017

Data from United Nations Population Division

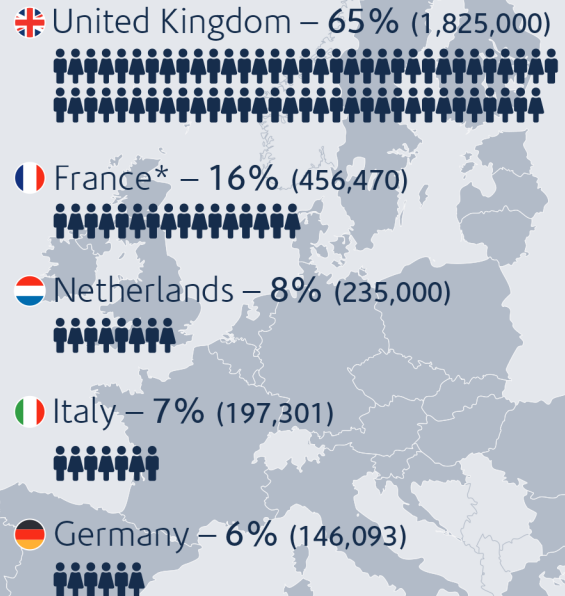
Stock of Indian immigrants in major countries of the European Union



2017

Data from Ministry of External Affairs of India

Overseas Indians



* Includes French departments Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Martin

According to data extracted from the MEA, in December 2017, the number of overseas Indians world-wide 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.

2017

± 2.83 million overseas Indians in the EU

According to Ministry of External Affairs of India

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)

FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN 2016

2008

62,032

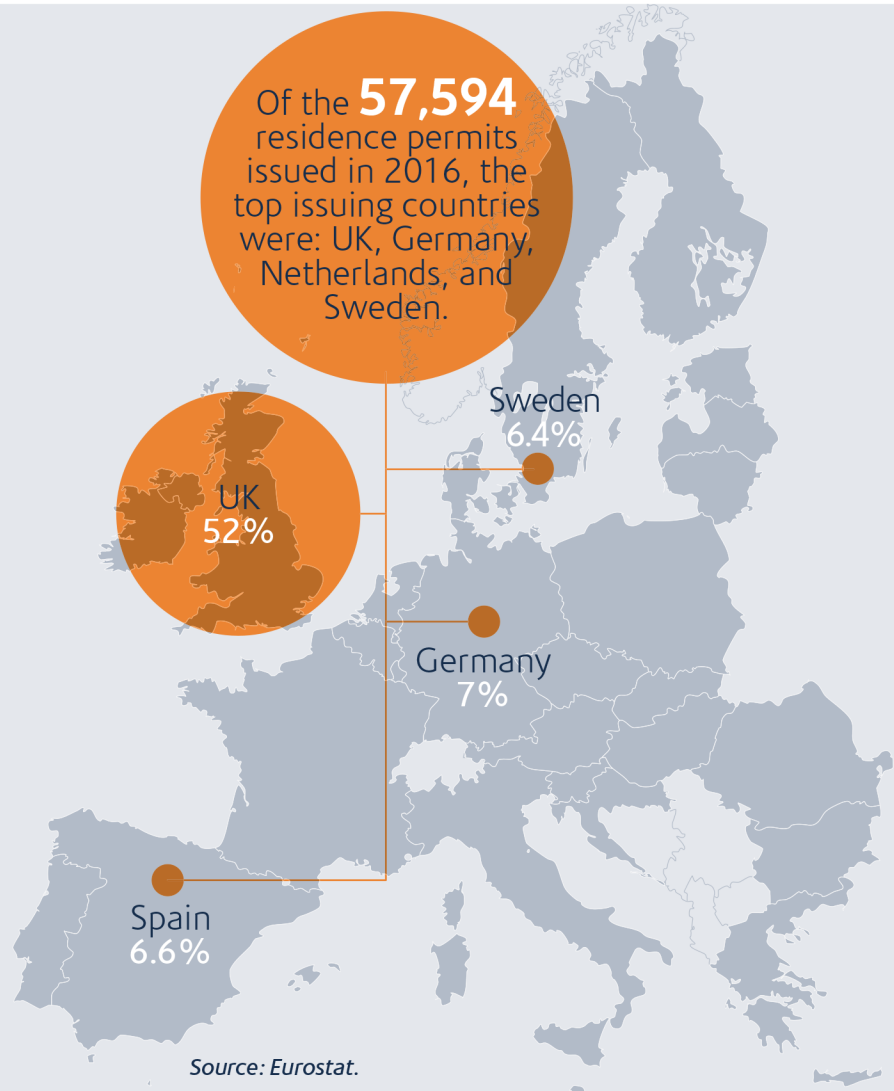
In 2008, a total of 62,032 first permits were issued to Indian citizens for reasons linked to remunerated activities.



2016

57,594

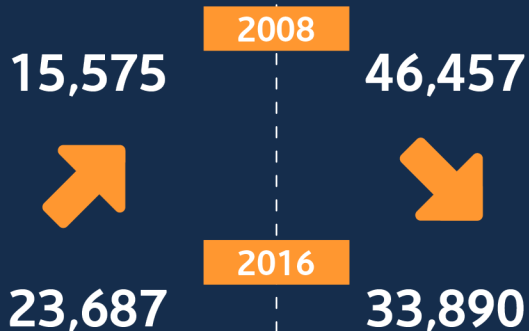
In 2016, the same first permits issued to Indian citizens declined to 57,594.



SHORT TERM VS LONG TERM

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 for five years and it shall, upon application if required, be automatically renewable on expiry.



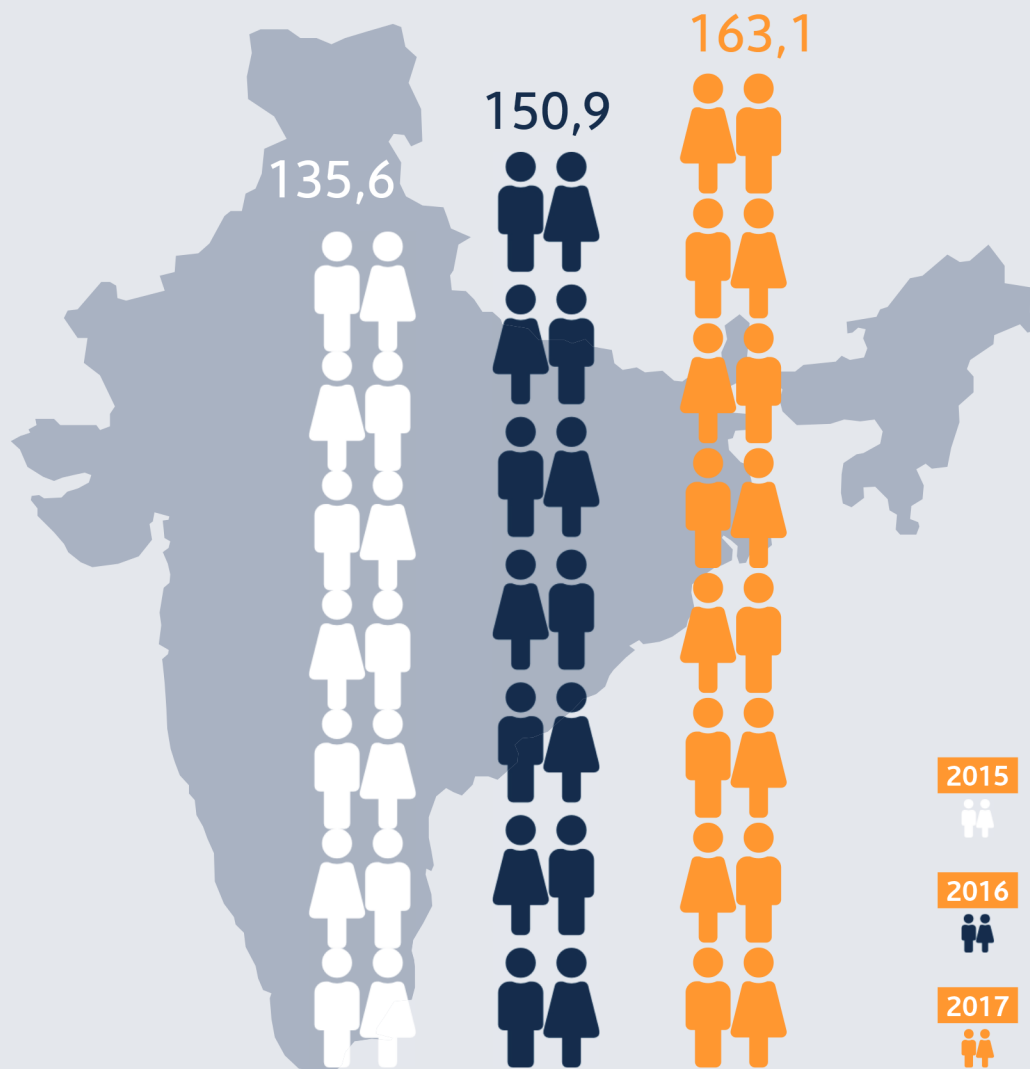
Source: Eurostat.

BLUE CARD



Source: Eurostat.

NUMBER OF FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED TO INDIANS WITHIN THE EU-28

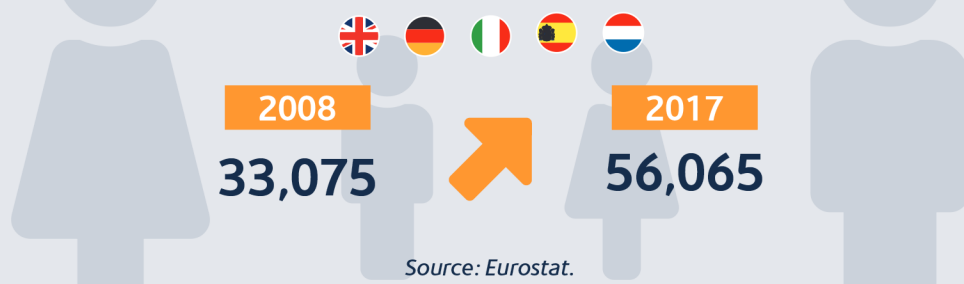


Source: Eurostat, 2015-2017.

FIRST RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION PURPOSES

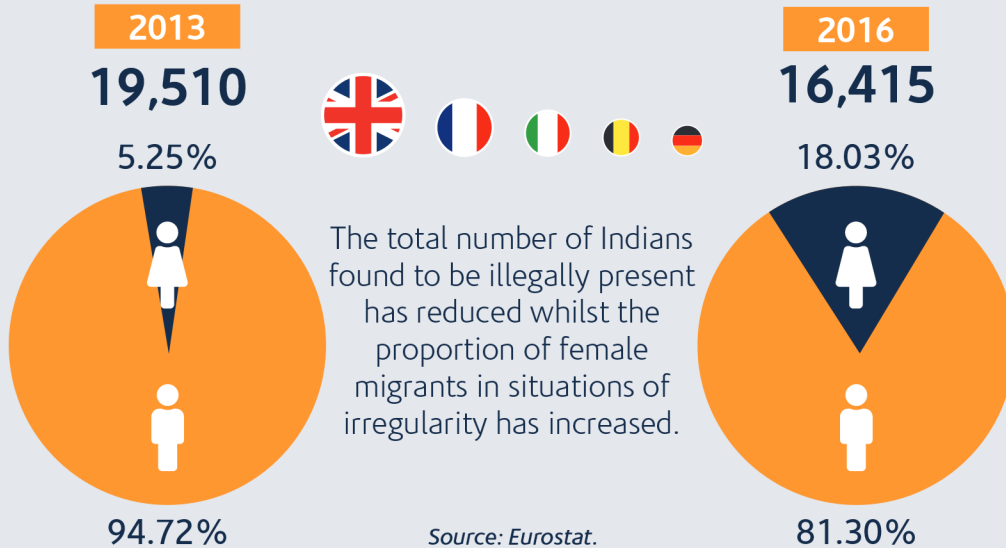
In 2008, a total of 33,075 residence permits were issued to Indians for family reconciliations which increased to 56,065 in 2017.

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.

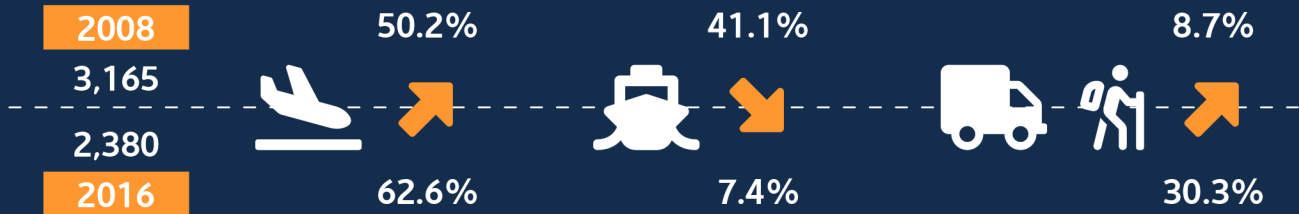


Source: Eurostat.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

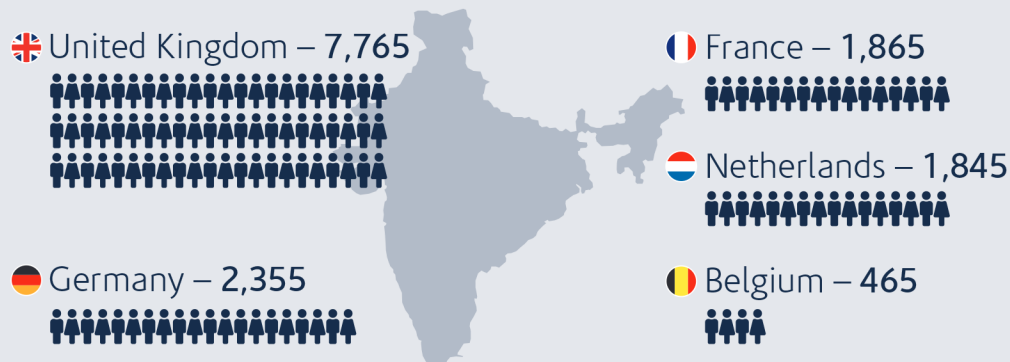


ENTRY REFUSALS INTO THE EU



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.

TOP 5 COUNTRIES ISSUING ORDERS TO INDIAN NATIONALS TO LEAVE, IN 2017




Source: Eurostat.


REMITTANCES SENT TO INDIA BY TOP NINE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES (remittances in million dollars)


2016




 UK – 66% – 3,585


 Netherlands – 1.9% – 100

 Italy – 10.2% – 556

 Sweden – 1.9% – 102

 Germany – 5.5% – 302

 Belgium – 1.3% – 70

 France – 4.2% – 228

 Ireland – 1.7% – 91

 Spain – 3% – 166

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.