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INDIA-EU DIALOGUE ON MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)

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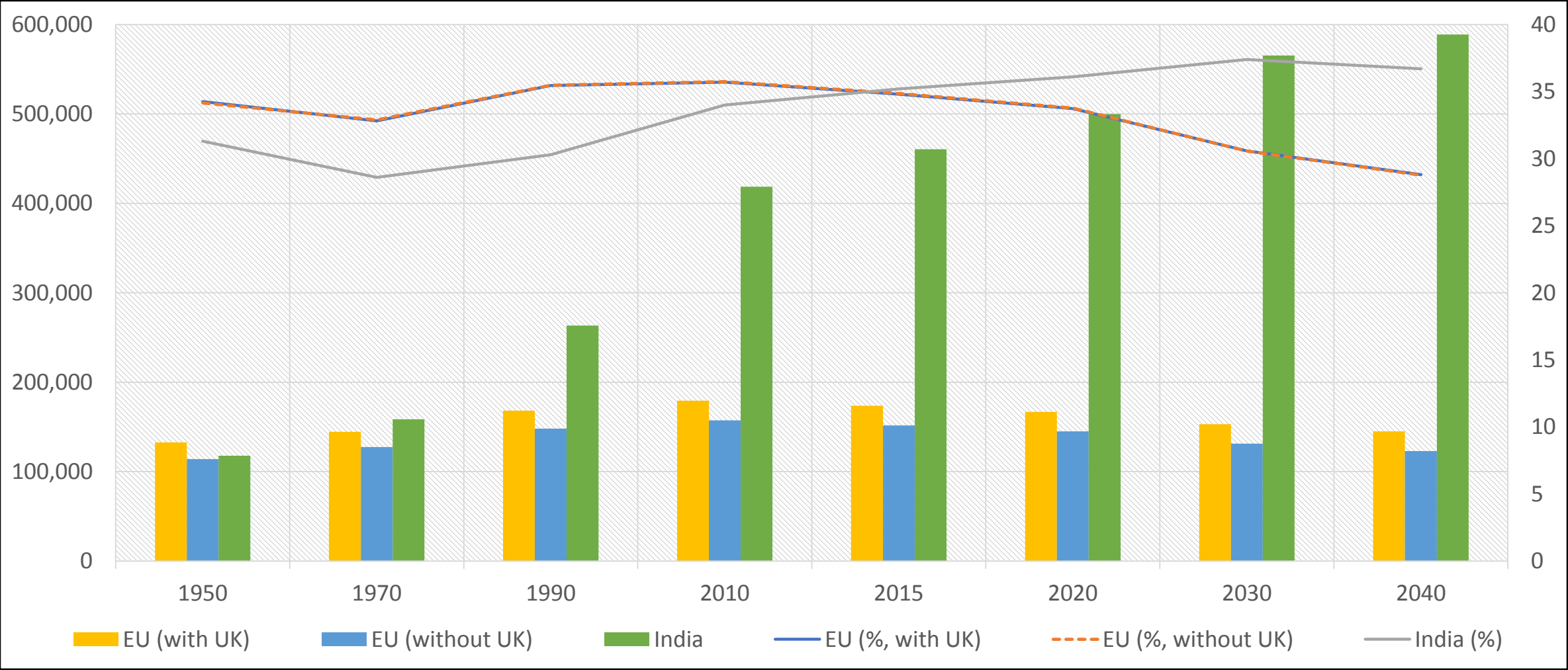
26 September 2017

OVERVIEW

- Exploring India-EU complementarities
- India-EU migration trends
- Labour mobility
- Student mobility
- Tourist flows
- Way forward

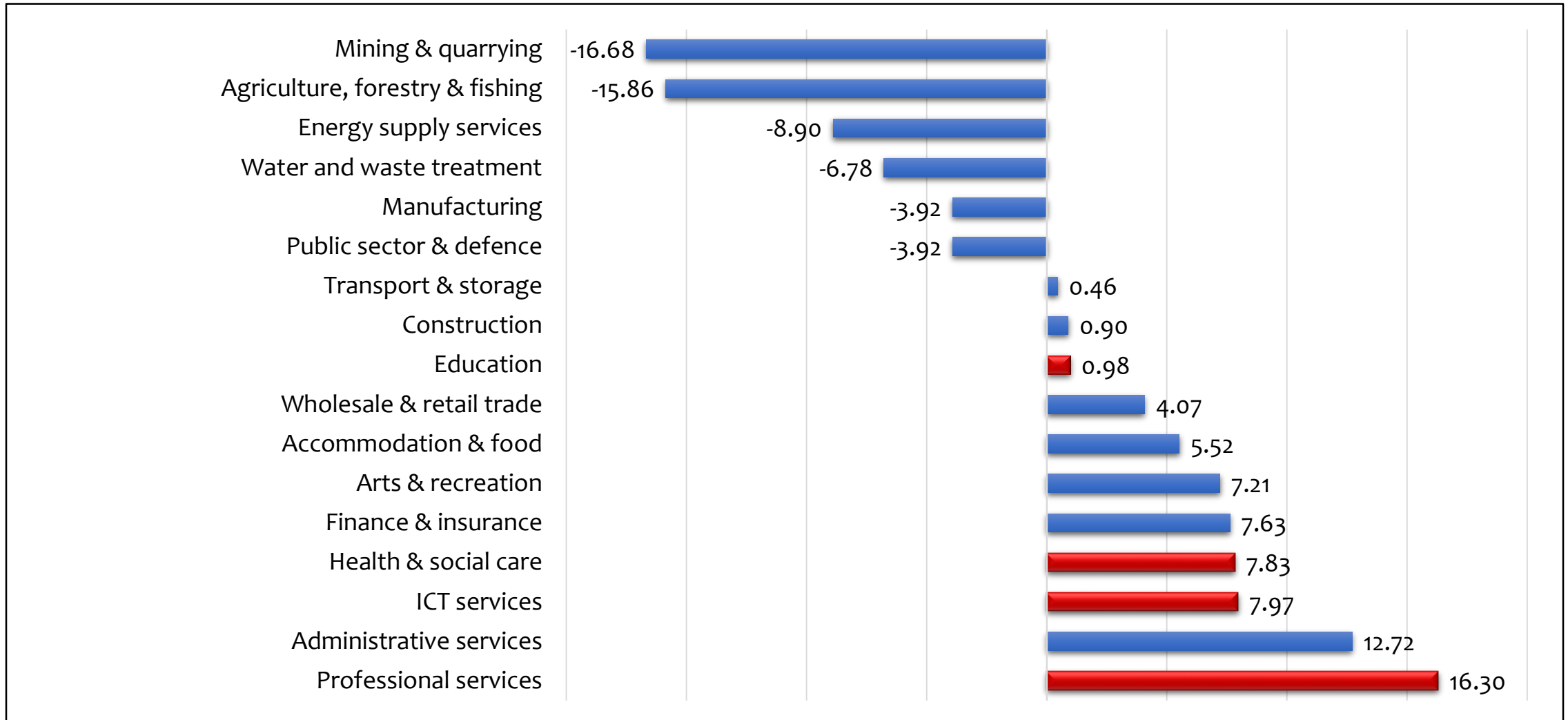
Exploring India-EU complementarities

Prime workforce (25-49 years, in '000 and percent)



Source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision (medium variant), United Nations Population Division.

Employment growth (%) in EU by sectors, 2015-2025



Source: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP).

Skills shortages in EU

Occupations for which there are skill shortages

- higher skill – ICT and STEM professionals, medical doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers
- intermediate skill – cooks, welders and truck drivers

Reasons for shortage

- Insufficient supply of graduates
- Rapid technical advancements
- Less enrollments to study, STEM with high entry requirements and high dropout rates
- Low participation of women in STEM

Country-specific shortages

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ○ Healthcare | Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovakia (due to emigration); Denmark, Croatia, Latvia and Austria (due to retention challenges) |
| ○ Legal professionals | Estonia and France |
| ○ Financial analysts | Ireland, UK, Hungary and Luxembourg |

Some Challenges

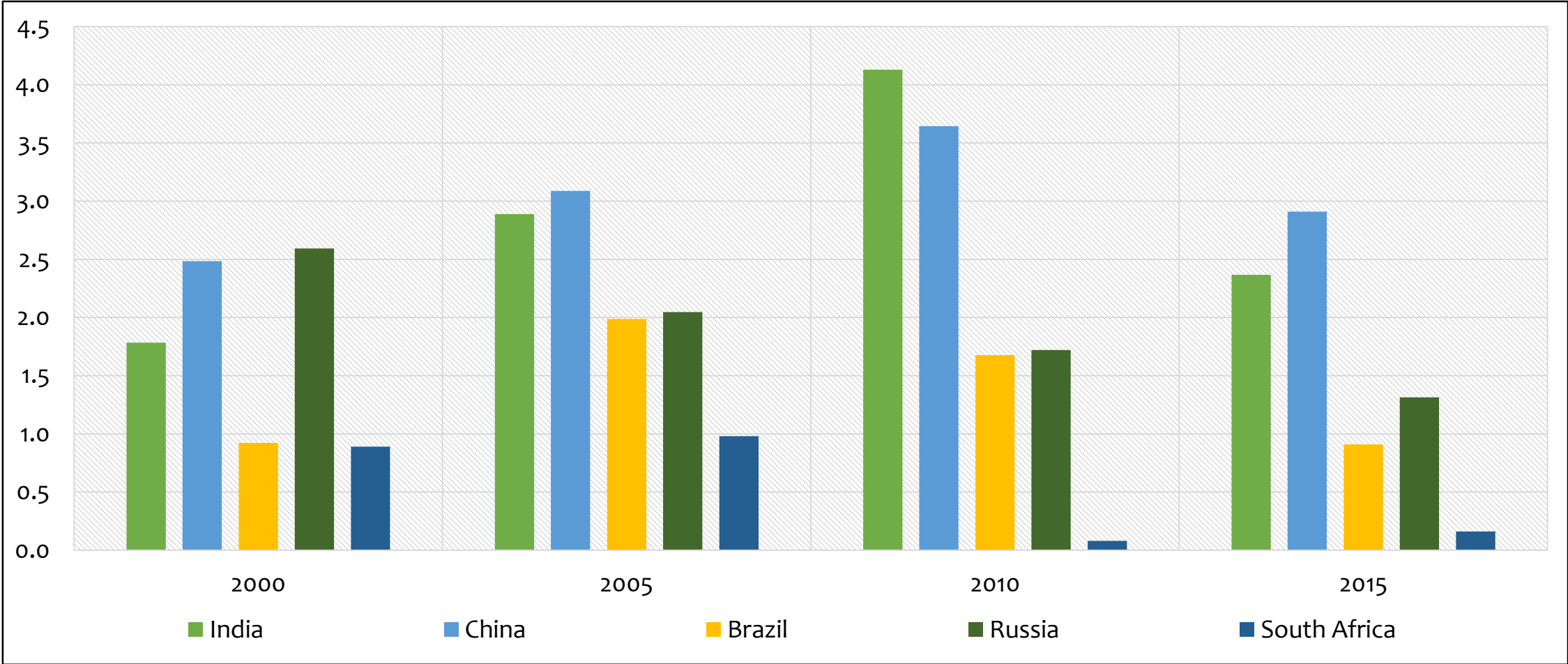
- Movement of people is affected by lack of mutual recognition of qualifications and skills
 - India and EU have not been able to conclude Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) of qualifications
 - Gaps in implementation of EU's Services Directive and Directive 2005/36/EC on recognition of professional qualifications
- In 2005, EC developed a set of 11 common basic principles (CBPs) for mainstreaming integration measures
- In 2011, a review of CBPs highlighted several challenges regarding integration of migrants
 - low levels of employment among migrants, especially migrant women
 - rising levels of unemployment and high levels of over-qualification of migrants compared to the jobs they do
 - gaps in educational attainment
 - increasing risk of social exclusion of migrants
 - public concerns with the lack of integration of migrants

Policy engagement so far

- India-EU Common Agenda for Migration and Mobility (CAMM) endorsed at India-EU Summit (30 March 2016)
- Several bilateral and multilateral agreements (including trade, social security, labour mobility) have been signed between India and EU (and Member States) to facilitate mobility
- Under GATS, services can be traded internationally in four different ways
 - Mode 1: Cross-border supply (e.g. banking services transmitted via telecommunications or mail)
 - Mode 2: Consumption abroad (e.g. tourist or patient)
 - Mode 3: Commercial presence (e.g. domestic subsidiaries of foreign insurance companies or hotel chains)
 - Mode 4: Presence of natural persons (e.g. students, doctors, teachers, etc.)

India-EU migration trends

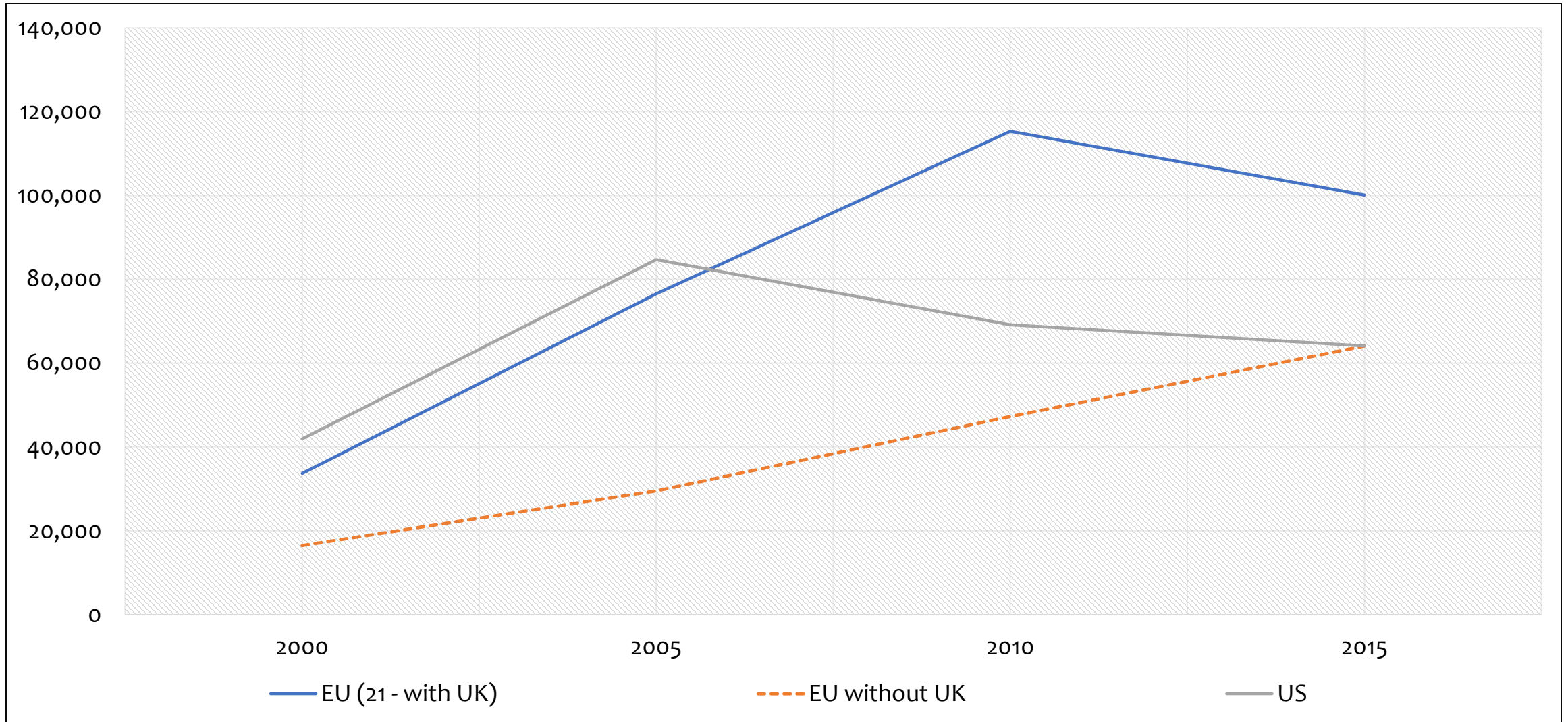
Migrant inflows from BRICS to EU 21 (as % of total)



Note: 'Total migrant inflows' is representative of migration from outside the EU as well as migration from within the EU. EU (21) consists of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Source: OECD Migration Statistics (Definition of 'immigrants' varies across OECD countries).

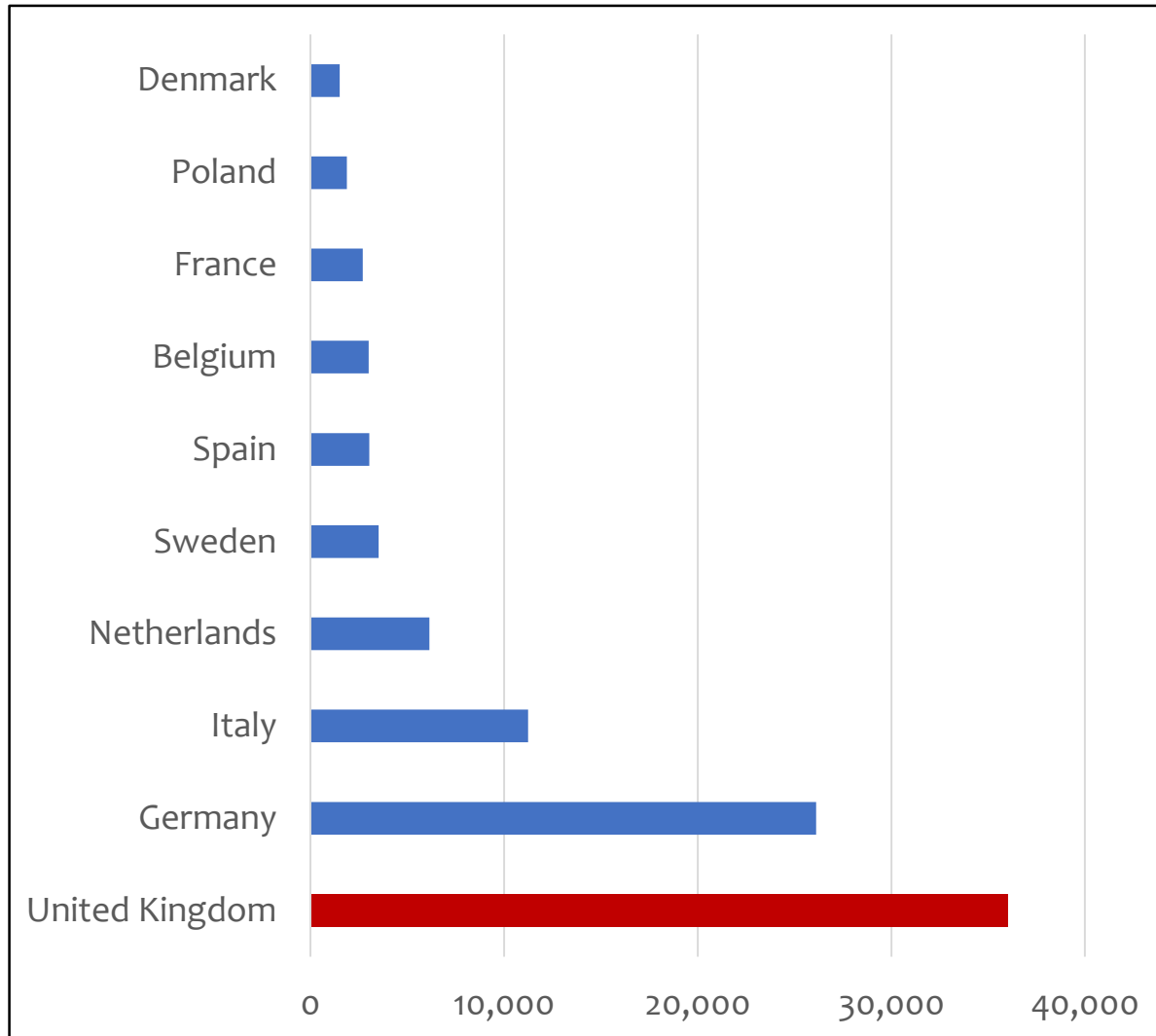
Migration from India to EU and US, 2000-2015



Source: OECD.

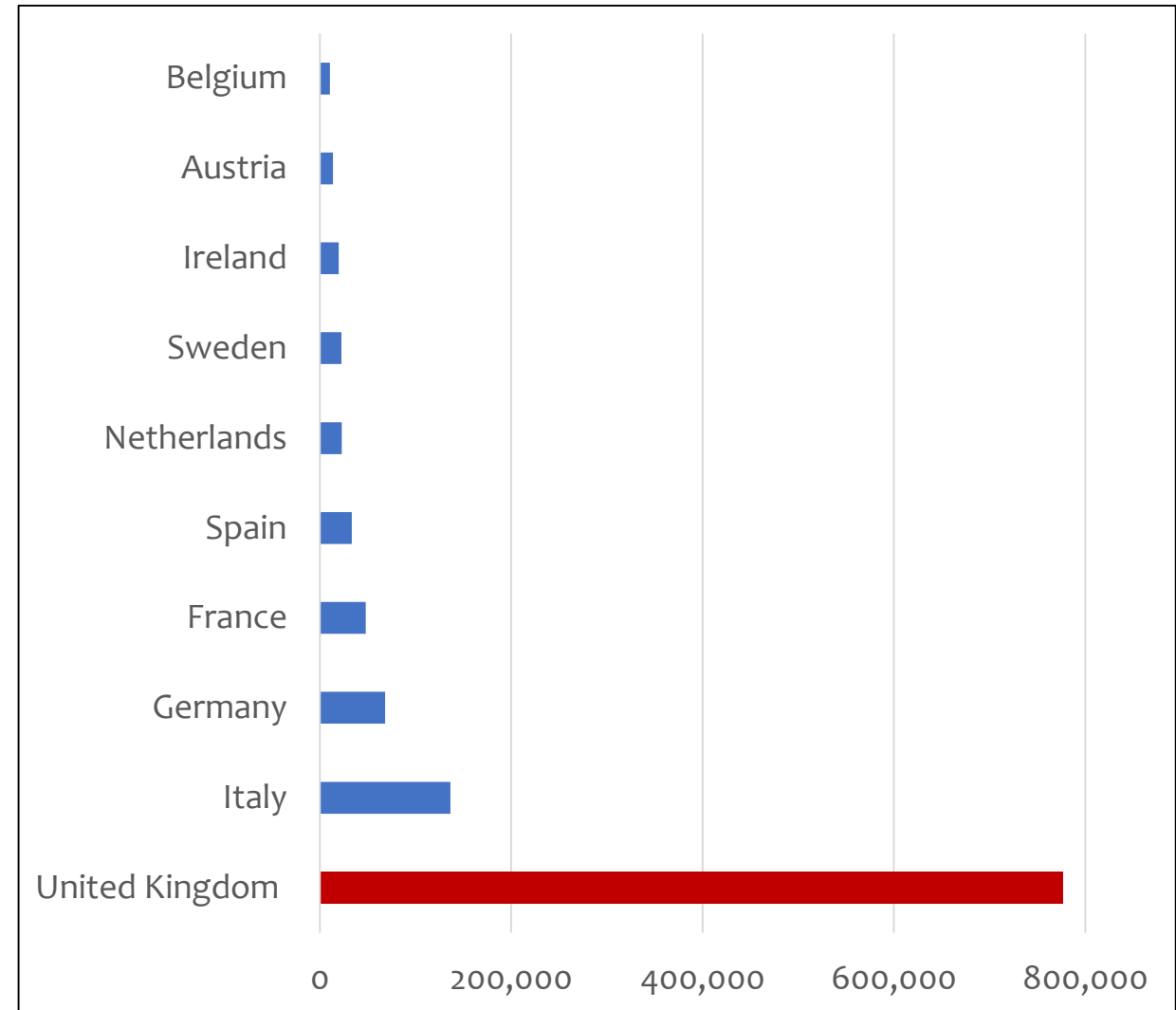
India-EU migration by selected countries, 2015

Migrant outflows from India to select EU MS



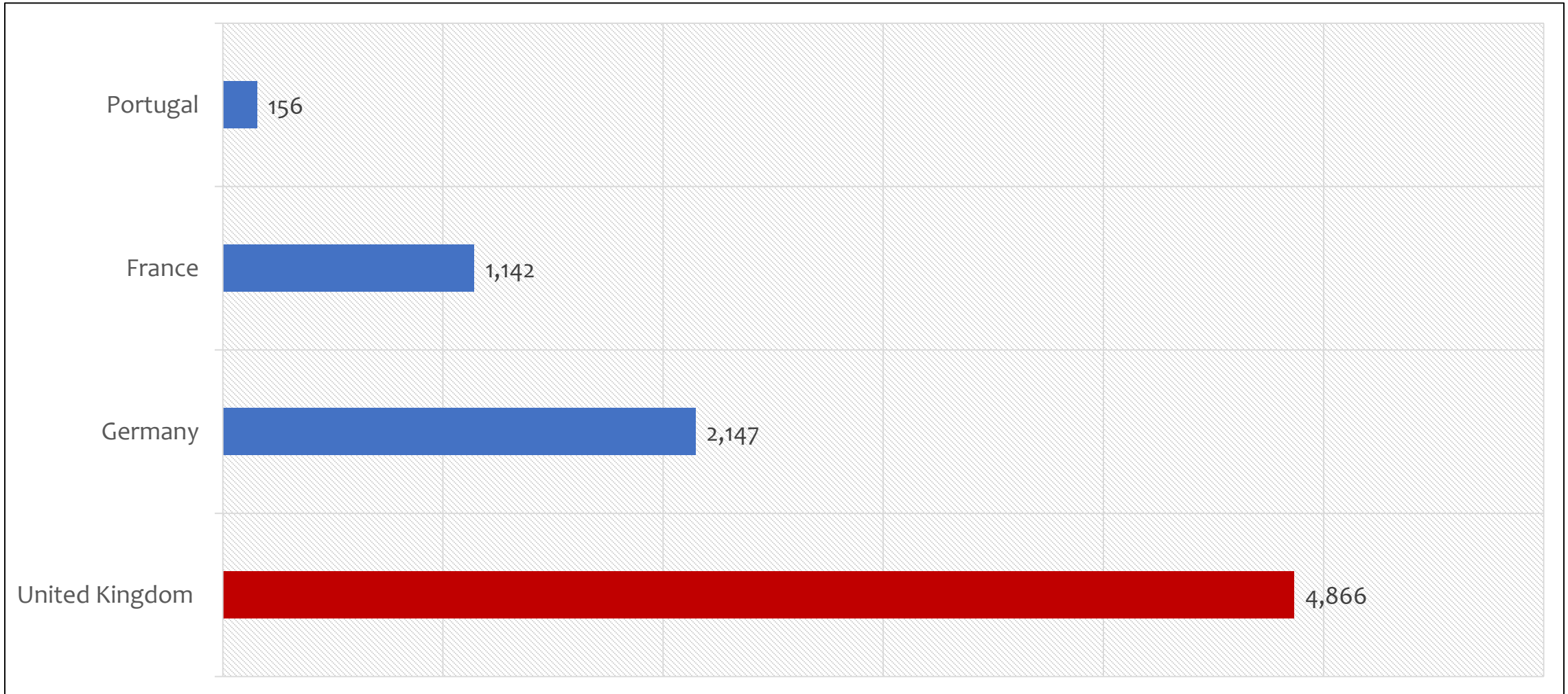
Source: OECD international migration database.

Stock of Indian migrants in EU member states



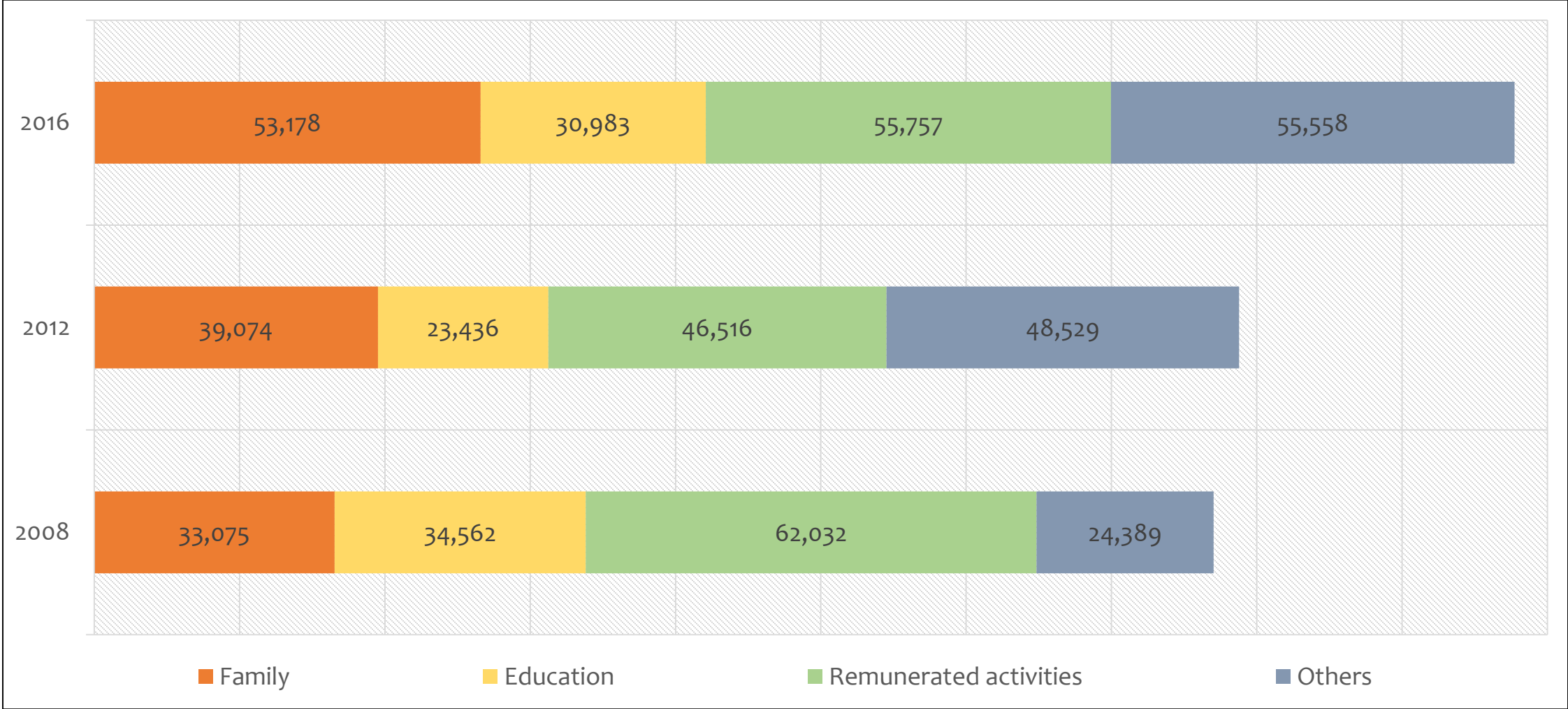
Source: United Nations Population Division: The 2015 revision (latest available).

Stock of migrants from EU MS in India, 2015



Source: United Nations Population Division: The 2015 revision.

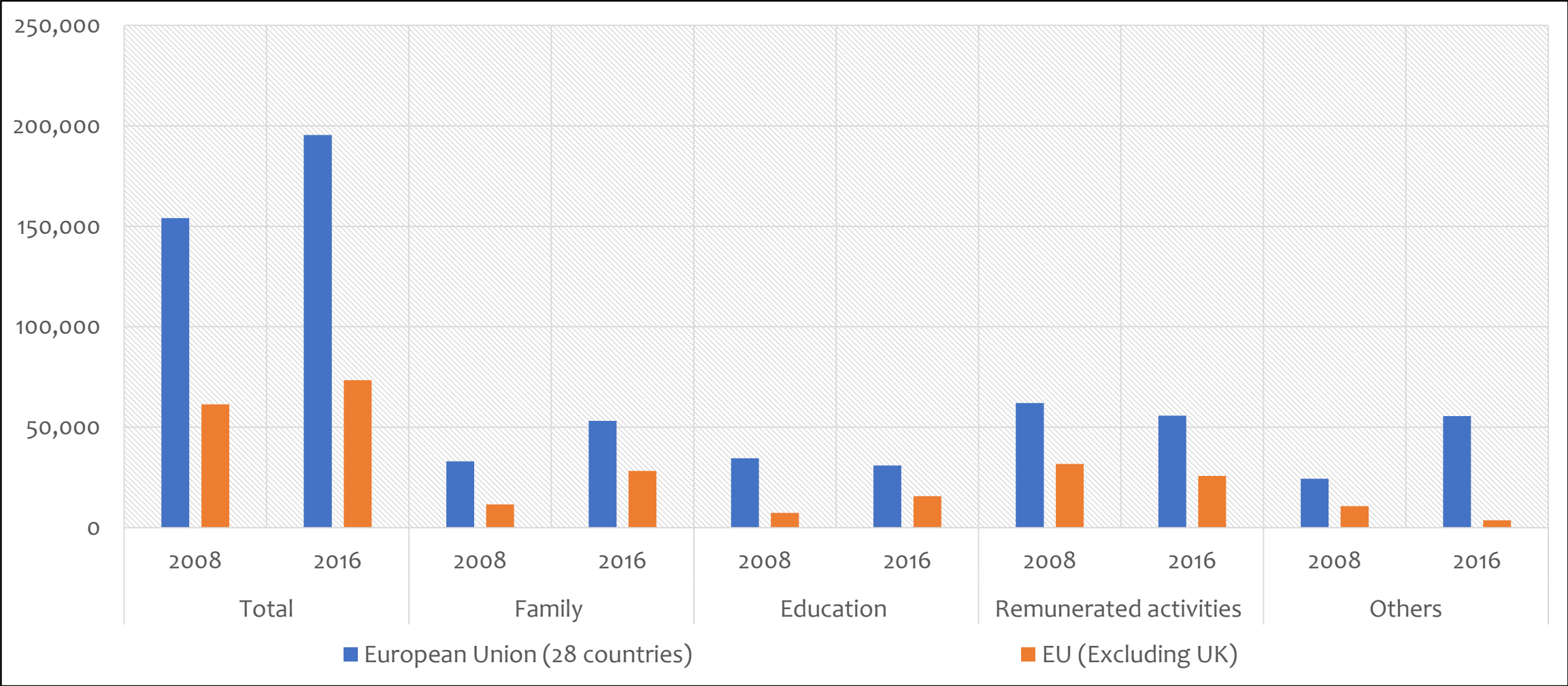
Residence permits (3 months and above) granted to Indian citizens in EU by various reasons



Note: 'Others' category includes diplomats, consular officers treated as exempt from control; retired persons of independent means; all other passengers given limited leave to enter who are not included in any other category; non-asylum discretionary permissions.

Source: Eurostat.

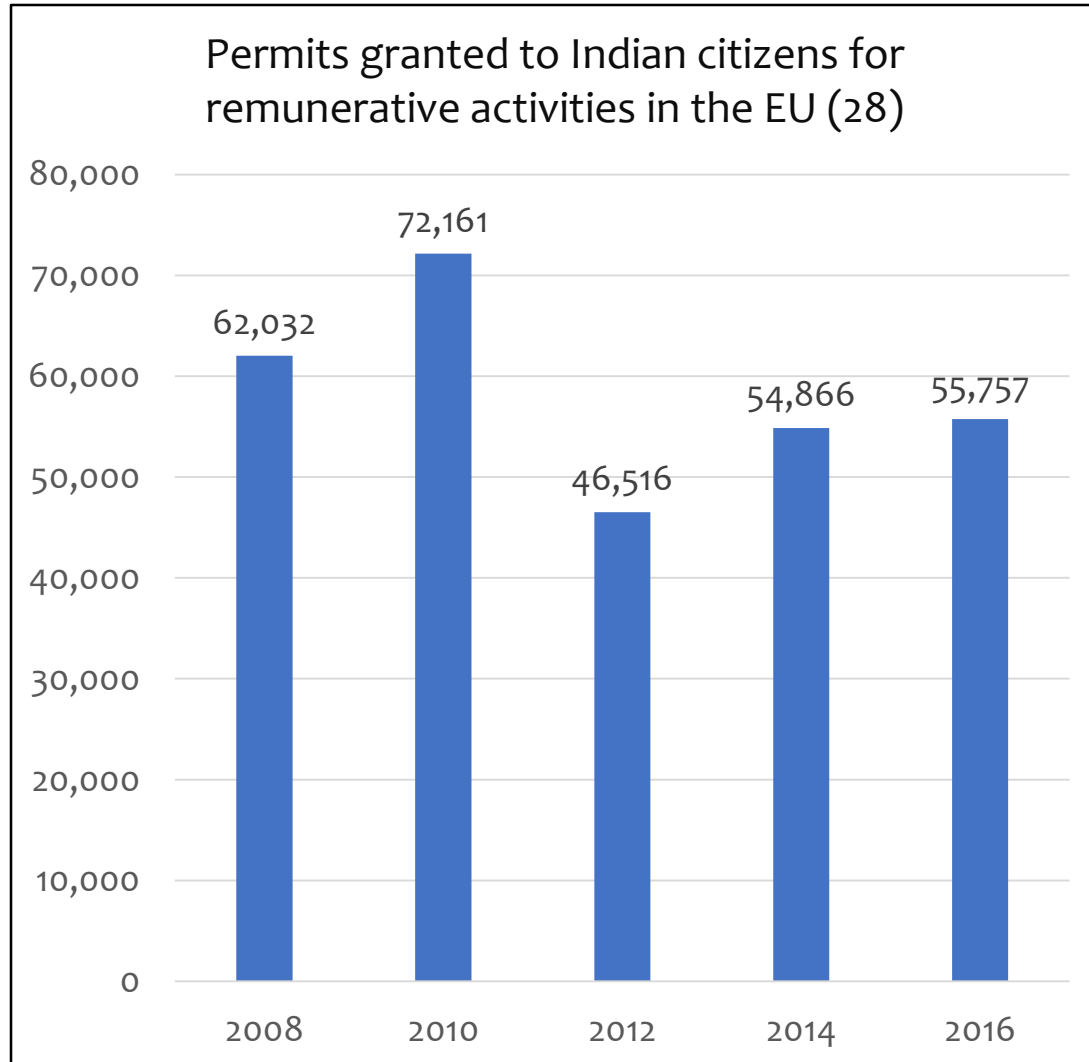
Residence permits (3 months and above) granted to Indian citizens in EU including and excluding UK



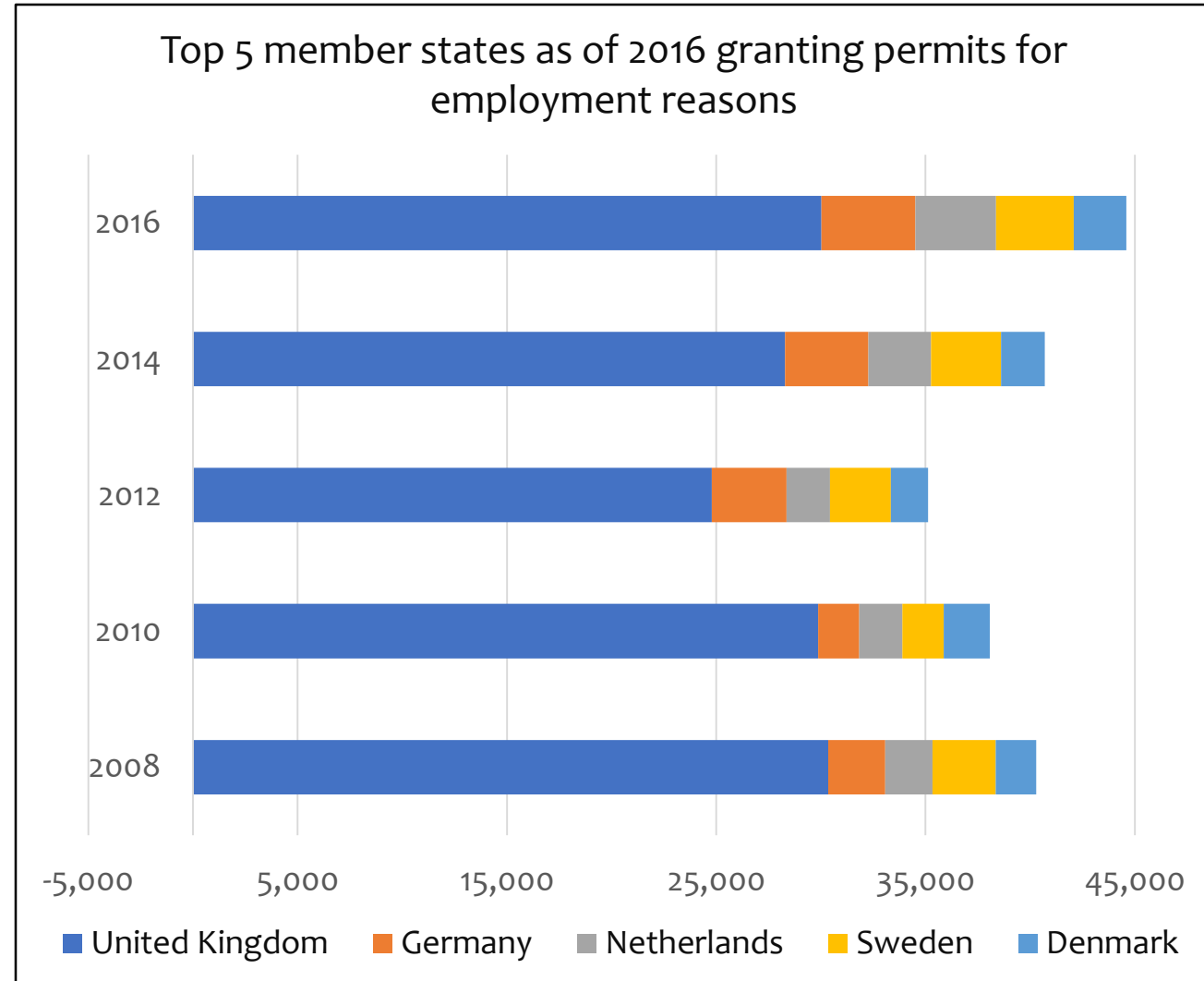
Source: Eurostat.

Labour Mobility

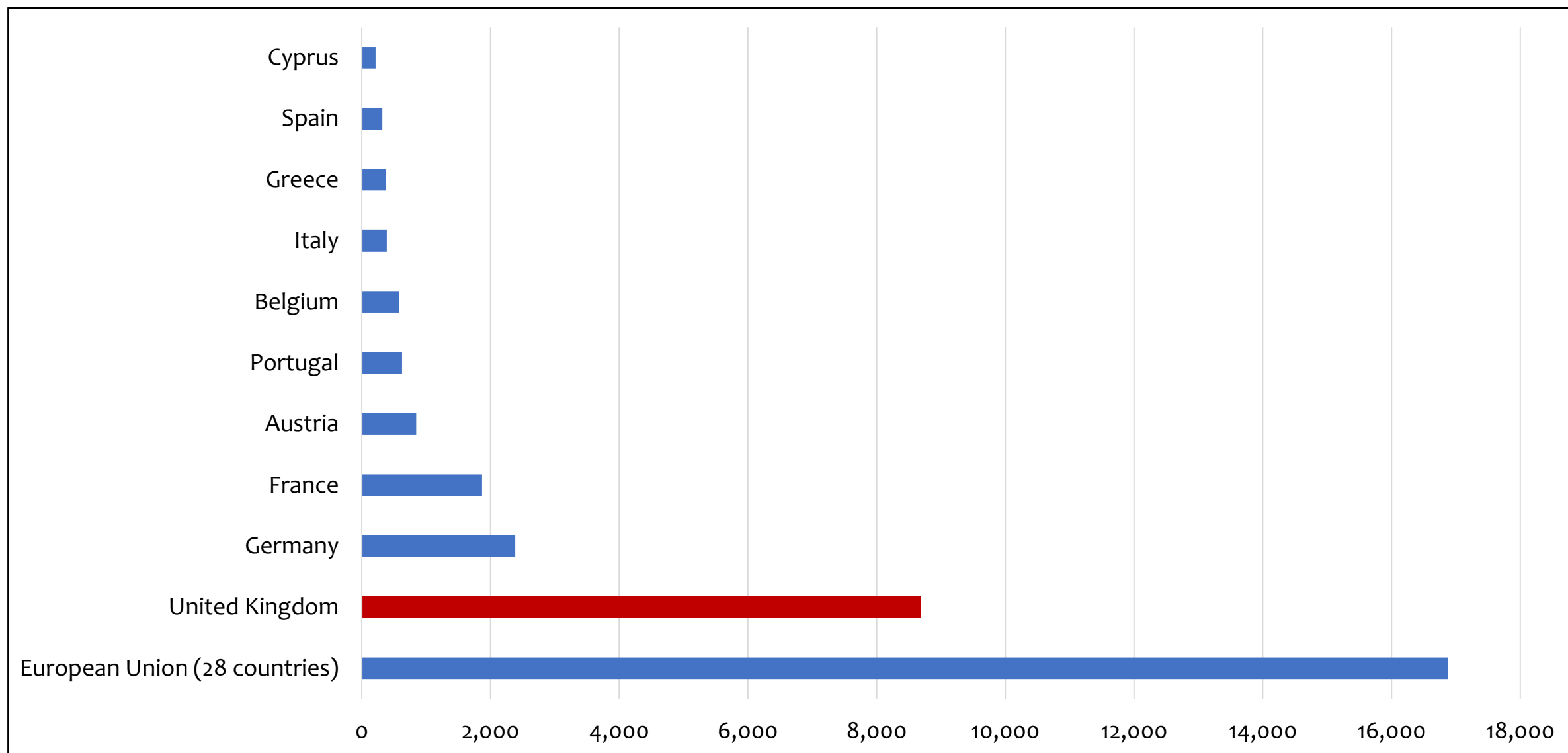
Labour mobility trends



Source: Eurostat.



Irregular Indian migrants in EU MS, 2016



Source: Eurostat.

Managing migration from third countries

- Approaches adopted by MS to manage migration from third countries (European Migration Network, 2013)
 - **Occupation lists** where labour shortages exist
Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom
 - **Employers needs analysis**
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden
 - **Quotas and limits** to restrict labor migration of third-country nationals
Austria, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Norway, United Kingdom
- Bilateral and multilateral agreements (viz. social security agreements, labor mobility partnerships, trade agreements, etc.) promoting fair recruitment practices, equal treatment to migrant workers, access and portability of benefits for migrant workers

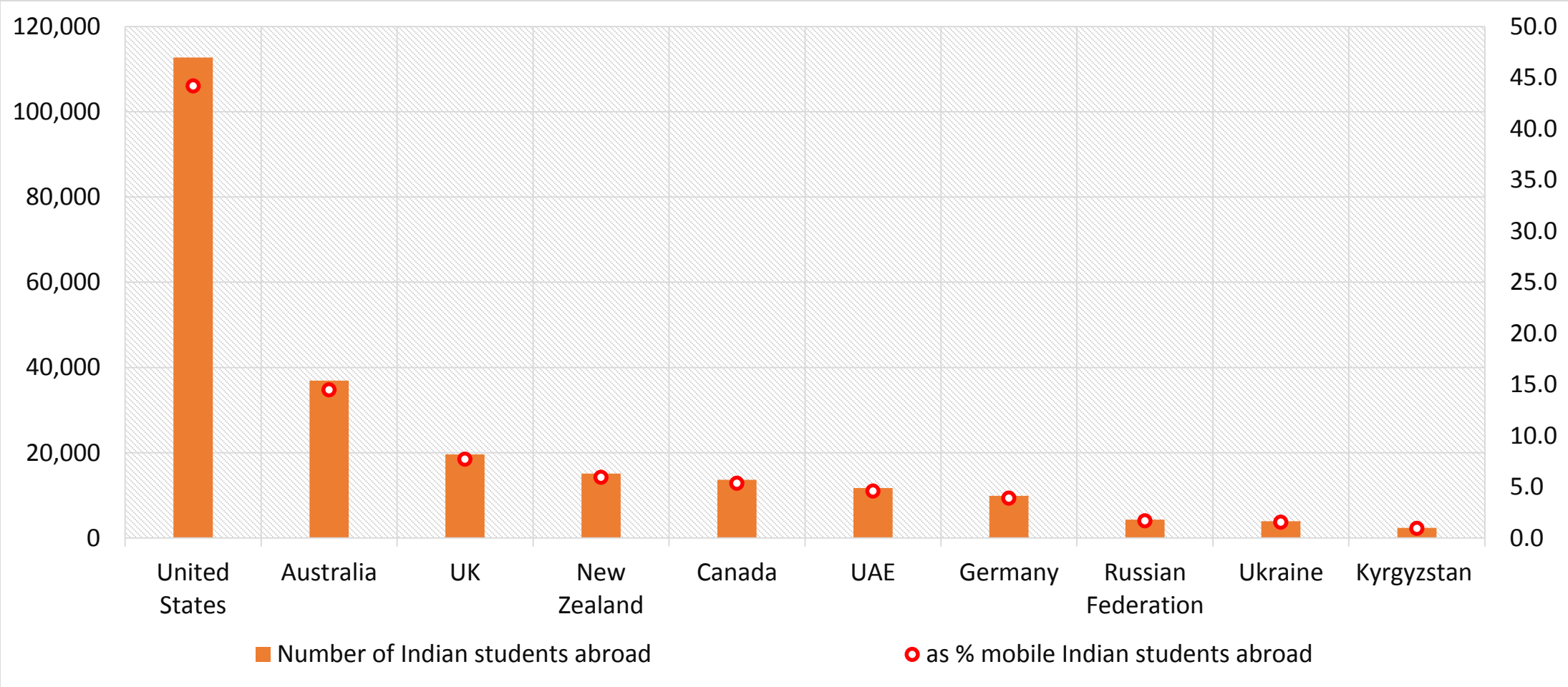
Facilitating labor mobility – Bilateral agreements

Area of cooperation	Agreements	Main objectives of the agreement/collaboration	Current status
Labour Mobility	Labour Mobility and Partnership Agreement between India and Denmark	Promote orderly migration of workers from India to meet the growing demand for skilled and trained workers in the Danish economy Prevent illegal migration and the smuggling of people for financial benefits	In force
Social Security	Social Security Agreements Norway (2010), Denmark (2009), Luxembourg (2009), Netherlands (2009), Belgium (2006), French Republic (2008), Germany (2008), Hungary (2010), Czech Republic (2010), Sweden (2012), Finland (2012), Austria (2013)	Social security benefits across jurisdictions	In force
	Portugal (2013), Germany (2011)	Social security benefits across jurisdictions	Not in force
Trade	EU-India Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)	Enhance trade, investment and cooperation by removing the existing barriers	In negotiations, since 2007
	European Free Trade Area (EFTA) - India Free trade agreement: Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement (TEPA)		In negotiations
Identification and return of Swiss and Indian Nationals	Bilateral Technical Arrangement between India and Switzerland	Return of irregular migrants between the two countries	September 2016

Source: Ministry of External Affairs website, Government of India.

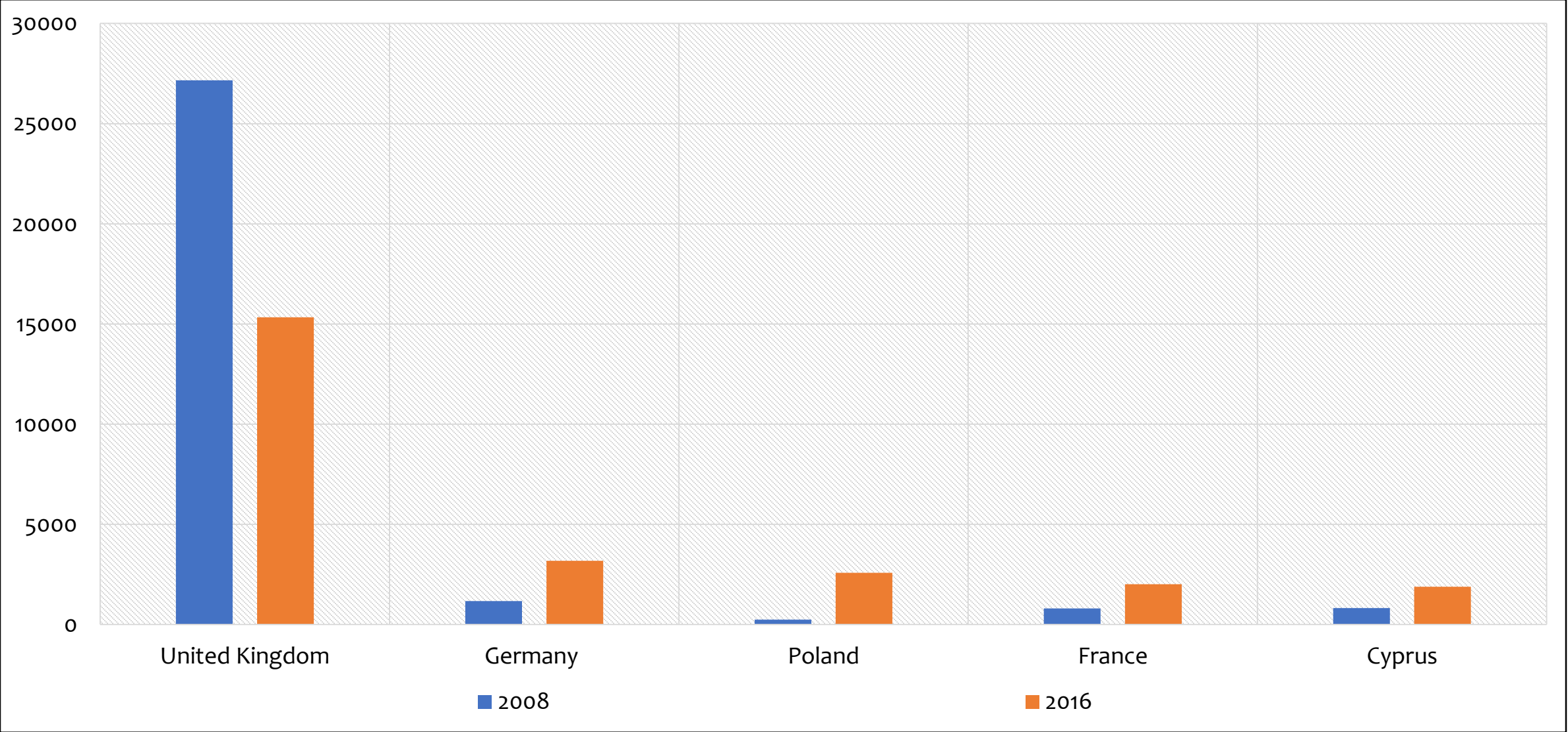
Student Mobility

Flow of tertiary level students from India to selected countries, 2014-15



Source: UNESCO.

Top 5 EU MS granting education permits to Indians



Source: Eurostat.

Factors affecting student mobility to EU

- Entry and admission
 - recognition of third country qualifications
 - linguistic and cultural barriers
 - payment of tuition fees
 - availability of scholarships
 - visa and immigration policies
 - imposition of caps on length of time to complete studies
- Employment
 - access to the labour market during study
 - participation in the labour market following completion of studies
- Bilateral agreements between India and the EU Member States

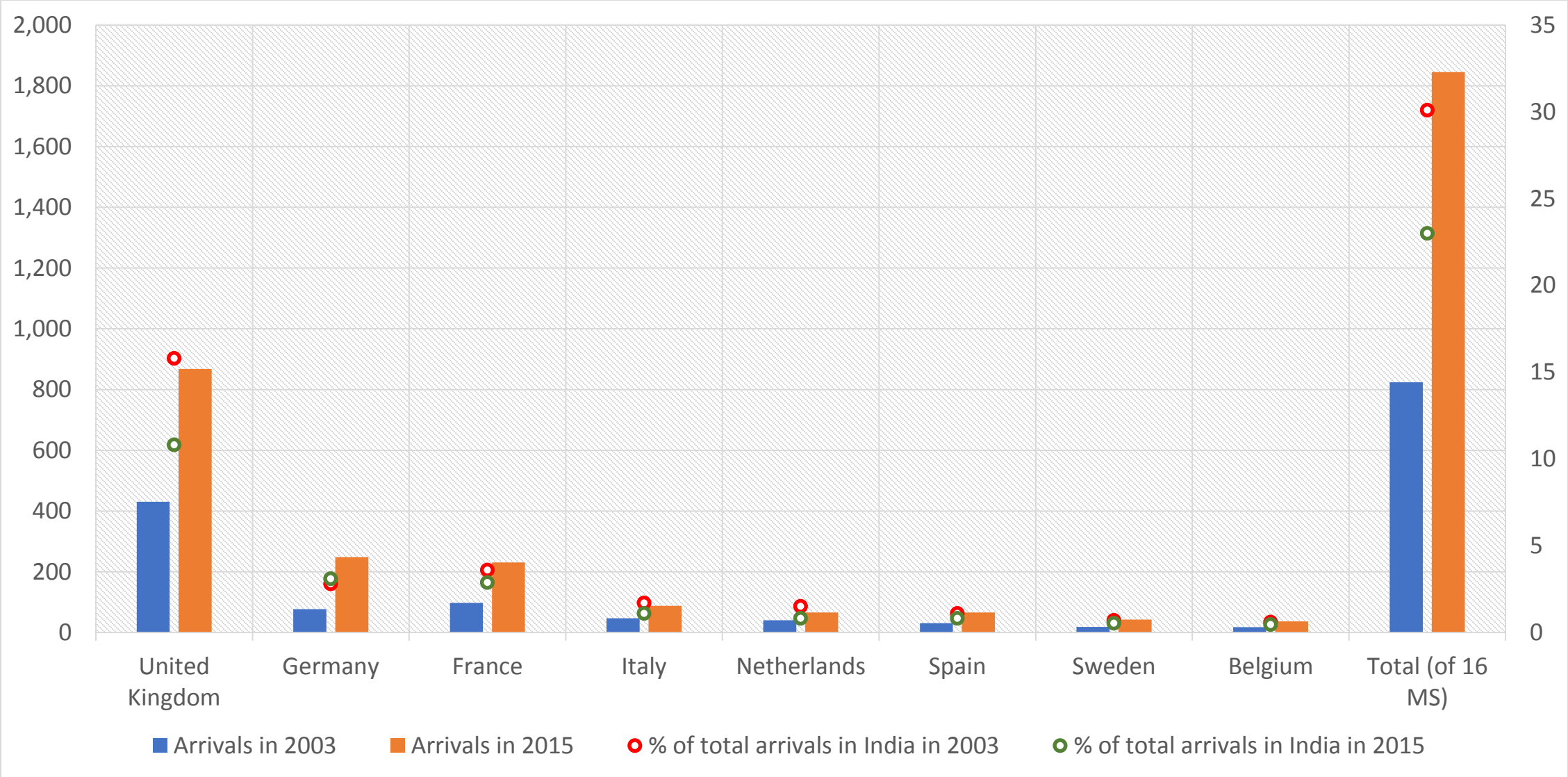
Facilitating student mobility – Bilateral agreements

Country	MoU/Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI)	Status
UK	Joint statement between the MHRD and Department of Business, Innovation and Skills	Signed in New Delhi on November 13, 2014
	MoU between MHRD and Department of business, innovation and skills, UK A framework for the UK – India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI) (2016-21)	Signed in New Delhi and London on April 7 and March 18, 2015
Germany	MoU between Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and Federal Ministry of Education and Research on Cooperation in the field of higher education	Signed in Berlin on April 11, 2013
	JDI between MHRD and the Federal Foreign Office regarding the Promotion of German as a Foreign Language in India and the Promotion of Modern Indian Languages in Germany	Signed in New Delhi on October 5, 2015
France	Exchange Programme between India and France on cooperation in the field of education	Signed in New Delhi on February 15, 2007

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development website, Government of India.

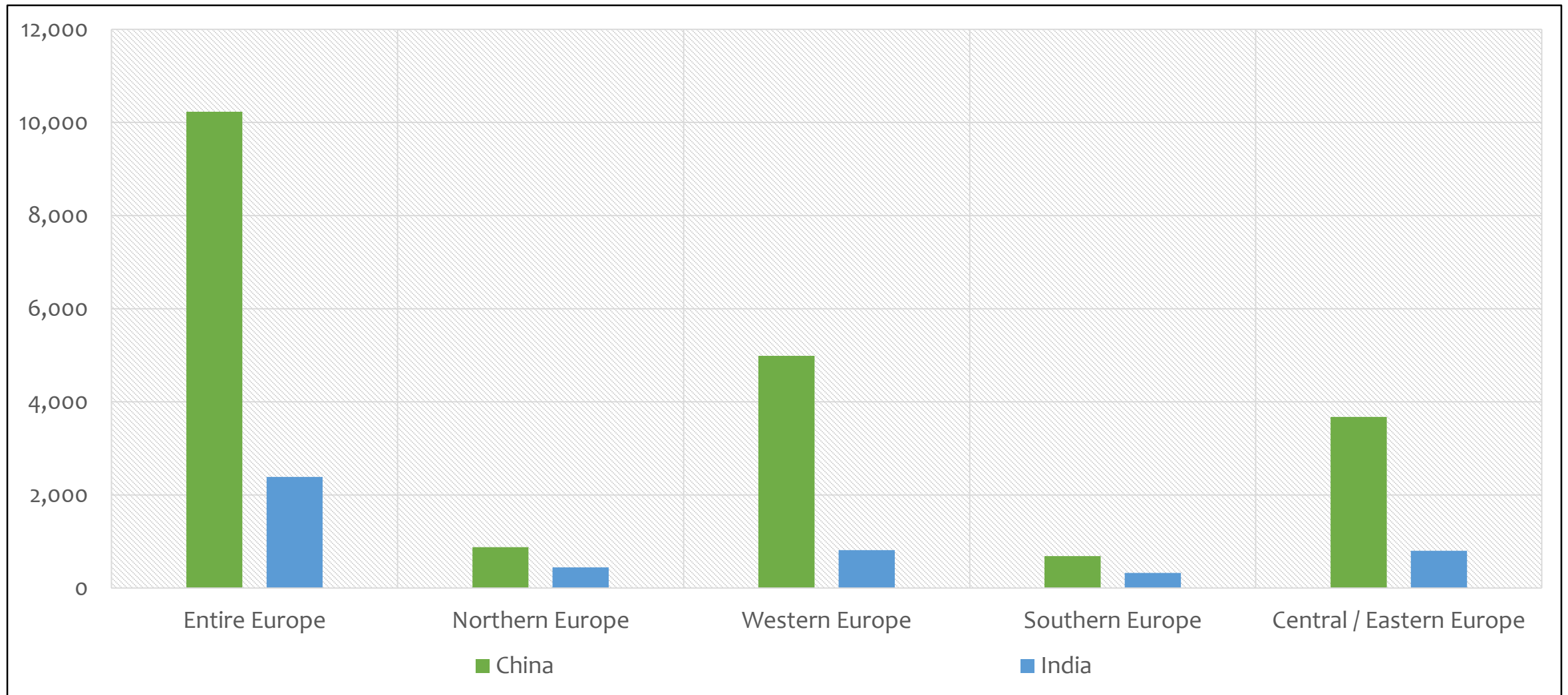
Tourist flows

Tourist arrivals in India from select EU MS and US (in 000's), 2003 and 2015



Source: India Tourism Statistics

Tourists from China and India to Europe (in 000's), 2016



Source: European Tourism: Trends and Prospects (Q4/2016).

Way Forward

This presentation will be followed by a comprehensive report on ‘EU-India Cooperation on Migration and Mobility’, based on

- extensive literature review
- insights from key stakeholders
- progress made on ongoing agreements
- inputs provided by relevant international organizations

 Kindly share your inputs / comments / suggestions by writing to amehdi@icrier.res.in.

THANK YOU!