



Approach of the European Migrations Policies Presentation by Alexandra Polleau (FdH)

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- **80' : Beginning of European migration policies**

- **Since 1985 :**

-European Unique Act and Schengen agreements.

« Solidarity in between European members »

- Freedom of movements inside Europe and restrictions outside (3 months visa)
- Schengen Information System : European data bank of « undesirable people » and later « Eurodac » (2000)
- agreements with border countries (Lybie, Maroc) to readmit nationals and people who were in transit (1994)

Common rules on :

- fight against « illegals » (1990)
- « european preference » for employment (1994)
- family reunification
- Common policy on « asylum seekers » : « one stop, one shop » (Dublin II, 2003)
- Migration policies are « externalised » : readmission agreements and detention camps outside Europe

2005 :

FRONTEX : “defend” European boundaries from foreigners

2006:

RABAT Conference : 57 countries and plan of actions to fight against « illegal » migration

In exchange : development programs

Nationalism and security

- Restrictions on migrants' rights in Europe are inspired by the vision of immigration as an invasion and a danger for the "national culture".
- Countries like France or Italia have a government which use a national rhetoric like in the debate about the "national identity" in France.

Utilitarianism

- Other countries, like Spain, defend immigration with economical arguments
- Financial organisms and employers lobbies, at a European level, claim for migration policies more flexible to help the economy
- Some demographic studies conclude that immigration is a chance in front of the ageing in Europe

Humanism

- NGO, religious groups and radical political parties defend migrants' rights in the name of human rights
- This coalition is a minority but can use juridical tools like European Court of Human Right.