



India-EU Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility



India-EU Migration and Mobility Flows & Patterns



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations	LMPA: Labour Mobility Partnership Agreement
CAMM: Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility	MEA: Ministry of External Affairs
CODEV: Cooperation and Development Centre	MENA: Middle East and North Africa
CP: Colombo Process	MP: Mobility Partnership
EAM: European Agenda on Migration	MSs: Member States
EBCGA: European Border and Coast Guard Agency	MWCD: Ministry of Women and Child Development
EEC: European Economic Community	NIA: National Investigation Agency
EMN: European Migration Network	NCHD: Non-Consultant Hospital Doctor
EPFO: Employees' Provident Fund Organisation	NORKA: Non-resident Keralite Affairs Department
EU: European Union	NORI: No Obligation to Return to India
EURA: European Union Readmission Agreements	NRI: Non-resident Indian
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment	NRK: Non-resident Keralite
FEMA: Foreign Exchange Management Act	NSS: National Sample Survey
FTA: Foreign Tourists Arrival	NSDA: National Skill Development Agency
GAM: Global Approach to Migration	OCI: Overseas Citizen of India
GAMM: Global Agenda on Migration and Mobility	OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council	OIA: Overseas Indian Affairs
GCIM: Global Commission on International Migration	OIC: Overseas Indian Citizen
GoI: Government of India	OWRC: Overseas Workers Resource Centre
HRMP: Human Resources Mobility Partnership	PGE: Protector General of Emigrants
ICT: Information and Communications Technology	PIO: Person of Indian Origin
ICRIER: Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations	PoA: Plan of Action
ILO: International Labour Organization	PoEs: Protectors of Emigrants
ITS: India Tourism Statistics	RCP: Regional Consultative process
ICWF: Indian Community Welfare Fund	SAARC: South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
JAP: Joint Action Plan	SAFTA: South Asia Free Trade Area
	SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

SSA: Social Security Agreement

TCN: Third Country National

UNDESA: United Nations Department
of Economic and Social Affairs

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs
and Crime

UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism
Organisation

WHO: World Health Organization



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Introduction

1. Introduction

International migration remains high on the global agenda and migration policy is a subject of considerable debate among nation states. Given India's strategic position as the largest source country in the world for international migrants globally and the EU's status as the most preferred destination for international migrants (UNDESA, 2019a), the EU-India Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM), endorsed on 30 March 2016, is a significant step forward in furthering cooperation on migration management between both sides¹. For the first time, the Common Agenda has outlined a comprehensive roadmap to jointly guide and strengthen the EU-India migration and mobility partnership and contribute to the "facilitation and enhancement of human capital movements between India and the EU" (Oliveira, 2017). The CAMM offers an excellent opportunity to critically analyse the migration patterns and trends as well as understand the variations and complexities between the two regions to formulate appropriate strategic policy responses that could yield long-term benefits for both India and the EU.

An increase in the number of Indian emigrants going to the EU was recorded in the late 1990s and early 2000s, compared to the pre-1990 period when EU-India engagement was very lim-

ited. Naujok's (2009) study on Indian emigration to the European Union reported that between 1995-2005, 49.8% of the total emigration was to the United Kingdom, followed by Germany (18.1%) and Italy (11.7%). The Report on the High-Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora noted that persons of Indian origin constituted the largest single ethnic minority in the United Kingdom (ICWA, 2001). This trend, although not of the same magnitude, was also observed in other European countries such as Portugal, the Netherlands and France, given their pre-colonial and colonial linkages that shaped the early migratory routes of Indians to Europe (Lourenco, 2013).

Against this background, the CAMM will work towards even stronger cooperation between the EU and India in four priority areas: organising regular migration in a more efficient way and fostering well-managed mobility; preventing and combating irregular migration; maximising the development impact of migration and mobility and promoting international protection. These core areas for policy interventions are reflective of the 2015 European Agenda on Migration and resonate with India's ongoing efforts towards enhancing the development role of diaspora, reducing irregular migration, protecting migrants and upgrading the skills of migrant workers.

1.1 Objective of the Report

Within the framework of the project on EU-India Cooperation and Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (CDMM), ICMPD has developed in cooperation with local stakeholders a Statistical Baseline Report aimed at providing an evidence-based assessment on the migration situation from India to the EU. Sections of the report have been drafted by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and the National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). The Statistical Baseline Report takes stock of the available data for 2018 and 2019 (where available). It aims to identify data gaps, analyse emerging mobility trends, stocks and flows in a concise and internationally comparable manner in order to offer a baseline report and improve evidence on migration. In light of the UK's departure from the EU, the data recorded in this report covers EU-27 and has excluded movements between India and the UK.

In the long term, the Report could function as a key reference tool with periodical revisits and focus on particular themes as well as elaborate on various sections to reflect any changes in the migration patterns. The Report also touches upon selected policy regimes, existing legislation, institutional structures and forms of cooperation between the EU and India.

1. The CAMM, as a framework for cooperation, is the start of a longer term process which will lead to deeper cooperation and solid mutual engagement on migration, a key global policy area. The CAMM addresses four pillars in a balanced manner: better organised regular migration and the fostering of well-managed mobility; prevention of irregular migration and trafficking in human beings; maximising the development impact of migration and mobility; and the promotion of international protection (Source: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1142_en.htm)

1.2 Methodology

The Report is based on desk research and collation of information from key stakeholders engaged in international migration. Official data gathered from recent publications by Eurostat, EB-CGA (formerly FRONTEX), the MEA, the National Crime Records Bureau, the OECD, UNDESA, the World Bank and the World Migration Report have been analysed using various econometric tools. One of the methodological tools used in this study

1.3 Limitations

This report represents a first attempt to establish a statistical baseline on migration flows from India to the EU. The research and drafting have taken place over the course of 2018 and the first half of 2019 with an update in the second quarter of 2020. A wealth of data and analysis has been successfully extracted; however it is important to acknowledge that the findings do contain limitations mainly due to constraints beyond the authors' control: such as limited data accessibility, gaps in recording and varying definitions of key terminology. Standardised data for all the EU Member States (MS) are not always available and are not measureable across countries and times. Official data provided by EUROSTAT, the MEA or UNDESA are not always compatible and vary considerably. UNDESA, for example, provides data on the stock of international migrants by origin and destination countries across the world, but detailed socio-economic characteristics of migrants are missing from this data source. The EU-specific analysis in the present study is mainly based on the data available from Eurostat. One of the major limitations of Eurostat data in the section on asylum and managed migration is the lack of data for major countries covering such aspects as: age-wise stock of Indian immigrants, Blue Card holders, assisted and non-assisted return migrants, voluntary and forced return migrants. The MEA defines overseas Indians to include Non-Resident Indians (NRI – i.e. those that currently hold an Indian passport and living outside of India) as well as those Indians who are in possession of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) status and may hold another nationality (in this case an EU Member State)². Disaggregated data of Indian immigrants by age, gender, occupation, state (federal province) of origin, and origin to destination are not available.

In statistical terms, only NRIs are considered in the International Migration Stocks from India to the EU. UNDESA International Migration Stock estimations, from India to Europe, are based on the status of the person in Europe as classified in three sub-groups-(i) foreign born population (ii) foreign citizen

and (iii) refugees as estimated by UNHCR. Eurostat data only captures the flows of Indian immigrants in the EU Member States based on i) country of citizenship ii) country of birth and iii) country of previous residence. Any person of other MSs or a third country, who establishes his/her usual residence in the territory of the MSs for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, is considered an immigrant. It is evident that the three data sources -MEA, UNDESA and EUROSTAT adopt different approaches and definitions to estimate Indian immigrants in the EU and therefore result in different figures. Moreover, the disaggregated data of Blue Card holders by different occupations are also underestimated in Eurostat, since a very high number of Blue Cards granted to Indian citizens is not classified under any occupation category and therefore placed in an unknown category. On students, data on stream-wise and subject-wise mobility of Indian students, in the EU Member States is not available from Eurostat. The data on remittances provided by the World Bank does not include the source of remittances, destination states, use of remittances at destination points and mode of transfer. Furthermore, it was not possible to analyse unpublished data from EU Member States or from the Government of India. All data used for the analysis is publically available. Nevertheless, the study has benefitted from meetings with Indian academics and migration experts.

2. For further information on PIOs and NRIs refer to section 2.3 of this report.

1.4. Structure of Report

The report has been structured around the CAMM's four priority areas, spanning seven sections. Following the Introduction (first section), the second section provides an overview of migratory trends, stocks and flows between India and the EU. Section three highlights data on regular migration with a focus on the employment of highly skilled Indians in the EU, including the issuance of Blue Cards and intra-EU mobility, migration for education and family reunification. Section four reviews migration and development including the mobility of health workers and financial transfers. Section five introduces irregular migration and trafficking in human beings as well as data on return migration. Section six focuses on international protection and presents data on asylum trends disaggregated by gender and age where possible. Finally, section seven outlines the migration governance framework in India and the EU.



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Migratory Patterns, Trends and Stocks: India to the EU

2. Migratory Patterns, Trends and Stock: India to the EU

International migrants worldwide are on the increase reaching 272 million in 2019, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. Europe remained the highest migrant hosting region with 82 million migrants, increasing by 30 million between 1990 and 2019: Germany lead all European Member States with 13 million migrants³. Europe-to-Europe constituted the largest regional migration corridor in the world, with 41.9 million international migrants born in Europe and residing in another country in the same region (UNDESA, 2019a)⁴. In 2019, based on UNDESA data, India was the leading country of origin of international migrants (17.5 million persons living abroad), followed by Mexico (11.8 million), China (10.7 million), the Russian Federation (10.5 million), and Syrian Arab Republic (8.2 million). India was also the top recipient of incoming remittances in 2019 at \$83.1 billion (€ 73.3 billion), followed by China (\$68.4 billion (€ 60.3 billion)), Mexico (\$38.5 billion (€ 34 billion)), and the Philippines (\$35.2 billion (€ 31 billion)). The total remittances received by India grew at the rate of 4.31% annually between 2010 and 2019 from \$54.04 billion (€ 47.7 billion) in 2010 to \$83.1 billion (€ 73.3 billion) in 2019 (World Bank, 2020). However, at the bilateral level, remittance flows from MSs of EU (EU-27) to India grew at a rate of 3.51% annually between 2010 and 2018 from \$1.69 billion (€ 1.49 billion) in 2010 to \$2.32 billion (€ 2.05 billion)⁵ in 2018 (World Bank, 2019).

Globally, the proportion of women of all ages among all international migrants fell slightly, from 49.3% in 2000 to 47.9% in 2019 (UNDESA, 2019a). In Europe, the share of female migrants remained consistent from 51.6% in 2000 to 51.4% in 2019. By contrast, the percentage of female migrants in Southern Asia rose from 46.2% in 2000 to 49.4% in 2019. Projection scenarios show that the size of the population of Europe would be 9% smaller with zero net migration, by contrast the population in regions of origin would increase only between 0.1-3% by 2070 under the zero-net-migration scenario (UNDESA, 2019b).

Research conducted by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) in 2016 noted that 90% of the 247 million migrants around the globe had moved across borders voluntarily, usually for economic reasons, and only the remaining 10% had been forced to flee to another country to escape conflict and/or persecution (McKinsey Global Institute, 2016). Even though migrants made up just 3.4% of the world's population, between 2000 and 2014, international immigrants of all skill levels contributed to 40-80% of labour-force growth in major destination countries and nearly 10% (roughly \$6.7 trillion) of global GDP in 2015 — some \$3 trillion more than they would have produced in their countries of origin.

3. UNDESA aggregates data for countries in geographic regions, based on the classification being used to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>

4. A considerable proportion were between countries of the European Union.

5. The conversion from USD to EURO is done with the help of website – <https://transferwise.com/in/currency-converter/usd-to-eur-rate?amount=1>, where 1 USD = 0.88195 EUR on 14.07.2020

2.1 International Migration of Indians

Migration from India, over the years, has been the result of interplay of historical, political, economic and cultural factors. Today, India's engagement with the world through international trade, business, education and industry, as well as its sphere of influence, is in many ways connected with how it manages international migration (Gurucharan, 2013). In this context, the present section provides a comprehensive picture of the trends and patterns of international migration among Indians. In India's history of migration, its citizens have migrated to all

continents, with Asia accounting for the largest share of this migration. However, the share of Asia declined by 13% during the period between 1990 and 2019, from 80.8% in 1990 to 67.9% in 2019. In contrast, the share of North America grew from 9.3% in 1990 to 19.3% in 2019. Of the total Indian immigrant stock worldwide, only 8.5% were found in Europe in 2019 with a slight increase between 1990 and 2019. The Indian immigrant stock in Latin America and the Caribbean remained the same between 1990 and 2019 (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

Figure 2.1: Presence of Indian migrants in different continents (1990)*

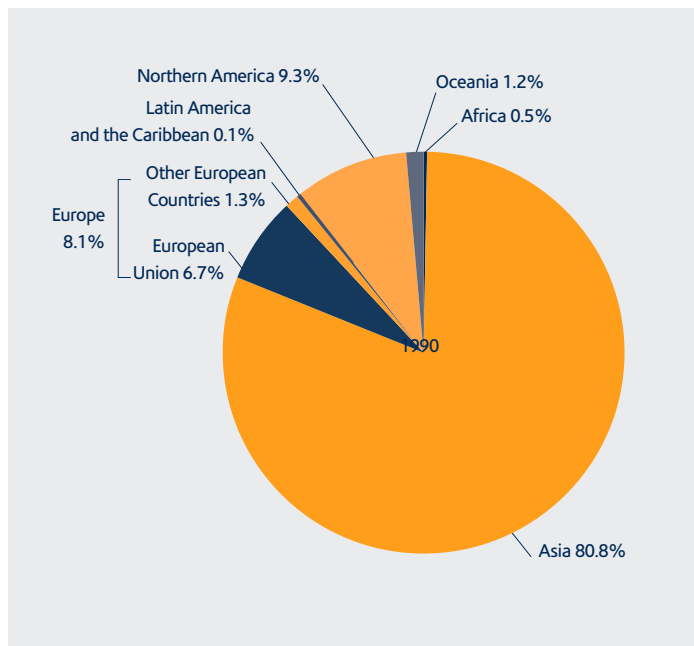
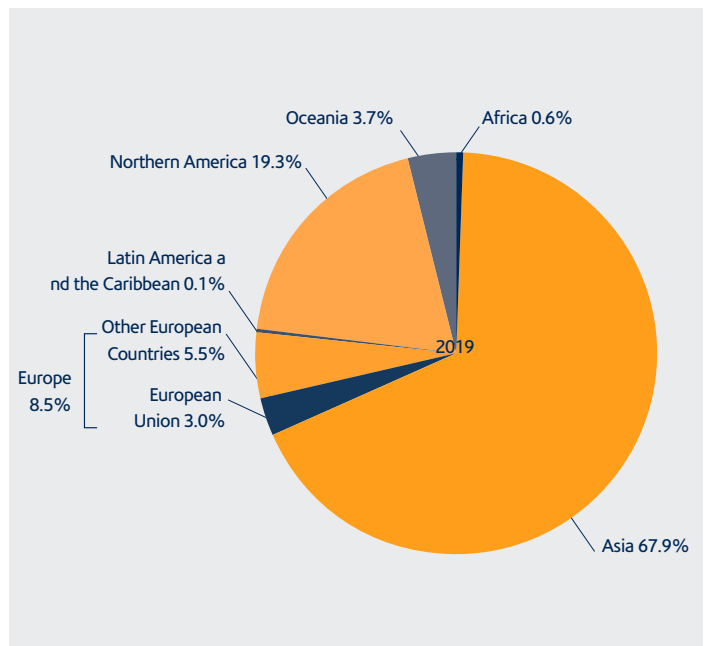


Figure 2.2: Presence of Indian migrants in different continents (2019)



Source: Calculated from International Migration Stock by Destination and Origin, 2019, United Nation Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *Eurostat provides data on the stock of Indian immigrants in MSs of the EU only and not for countries in other continents. Therefore, the cross-referencing of this information from Eurostat is not possible. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp> on 24.06.2020.

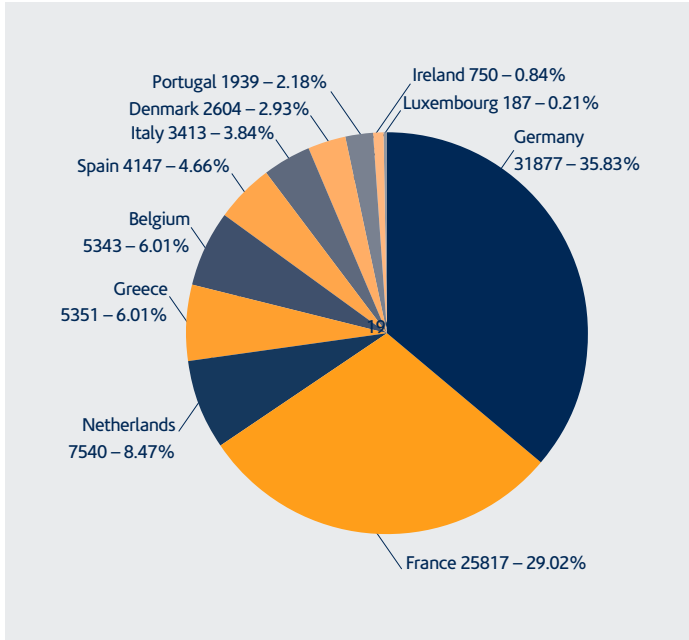
Note-UNDESA includes Cyprus in West Asia. However, as Cyprus is part of EU-27 it is included in the total of Europe. The number of MSs in EU increased from 11 to 27 between 1990 and 2019 (excluding UK) and therefore, in 1990 pie chart only 11 MSs are included, however, in 2019, EU-27 is included.

The share of the EU slightly increased from 1.3 to 3% between 1990 and 2019. In absolute numbers, the EU registered more than a six-fold increase in the number of Indian immigrants from 88,968 in 1990 to 525,891 in 2019. The share of EU was 7.6% in 2019 but with the departure of UK it has been reduced to 3%.

2.2 Stock and Flows of Indian immigrants in major EU Member States

An analysis of UNDESA data on the stock of Indian immigrants in the EU (Figures 2.3) shows that in 1990, Germany (35.8%) was the main destination for Indian immigrants followed by France (29%), Netherlands (8.5%), Greece (6 %) and Belgium (6%).

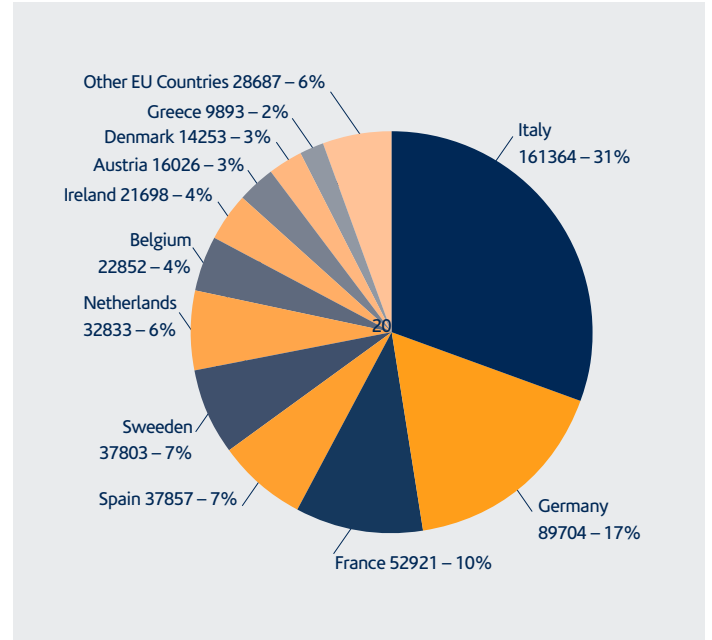
Figure 2.3: Stock of Indian immigrants in the EU Member States (1990): absolute and percentage shares



Note- The above data is drawn from 11 MSs of the EU (1990) excluding UK.

gium (6%). However, in 2019 (EU-27), Italy (31 %) emerged as the main destination followed by Germany (17%), France (10%), Spain (7%), Sweden (7%) and the Netherlands (6%) (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Stock of Indian immigrants in the EU-27 (2019): absolute and percentage shares

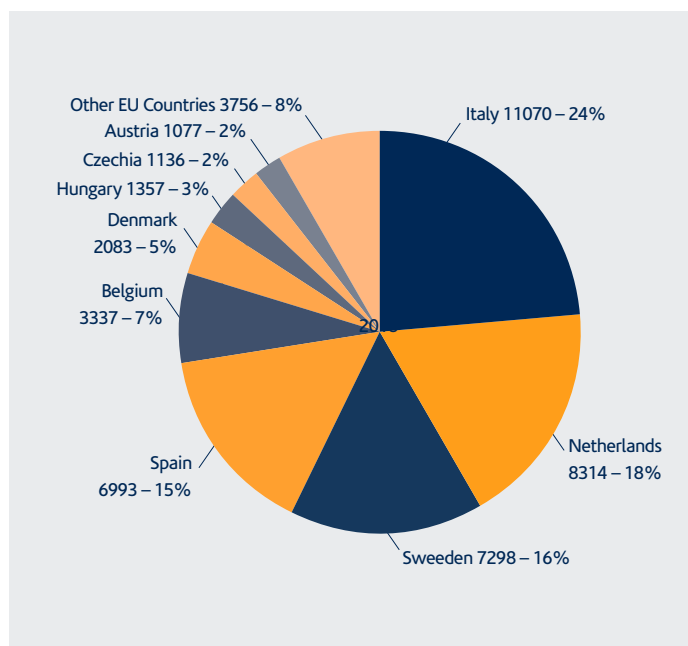


Source: Calculated from International Migration Stock by Destination and Origin, 2019, United Nation Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp> on 24.06.2020

The annual flow of Indian immigrants in the EU as estimated by Eurostat data (2018) shows that Italy (24%) followed by the Netherlands (18%), Sweden (16%), Spain (15%) and Belgium (7%) are the main destination countries for the Indians (see Figure 2.5). One needs to be cautious here because

the Eurostat data of 2018 does not include Portugal, Poland, Cyprus, Malta, Greece, Germany, France, and Ireland, thus preventing a clear picture of the spread of Indian immigrants across EU Member States.

Figure 2.5: Annual flow of Indian immigrants in major EU Member States (2018): absolute and percentage shares



Source: Eurostat, 2020. Please note: Data for the 8 MSs (Portugal, Poland, Cyprus, Malta, Greece, Germany, France, and Ireland) is not available in Eurostat.. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> (Immigration database) on 24.06.2020

2.3 Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

The official data provided by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on the number of Indians overseas cover two categories: Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) and Non-resident Indians (NRI). The Government of India Act, 1935 defined a PIO as a person who has held an Indian passport at any time or whose parents/grandparents were born in India and are permanently resident there or who is a spouse of a citizen of India. NRIs, as per India's Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999, are Indian citizens or Foreign Nationals of Indian Origin resident outside India for purposes of employment or carrying on business. An individual is also considered to have NRI status if his/her stay in India lasted less than 182 days in the preceding financial year⁶. Since September 2002, PIOs have been granted social, economic, educational, financial and cultural rights at par with NRIs. Available to up to four generations, a PIO holder is entitled to a multiple entry and multi-purpose visa for visiting India for 20 years at a flat fee of \$1000 (ICWA, 2001). With the passage of the Citizenship Amendment bill in 2015, PIO card scheme was withdrawn, and all PIOs were deemed to be Overseas Citizens of India.

According to the MEA data⁷, the number of overseas Indians worldwide totalled 32.1 million of which 13.45 million were NRIs. Only NRIs are considered as international migration stocks from India. The figure of NRIs does not match with the data provided by UNDESA (17.51 million) for 2019. Further, the MEA data reveal that in 2019 there were 1.45 million overseas Indians (NRI + PIO) in the European Union, of whom 32.64% lived in France (including its foreign territories) followed by the Netherlands (16.54%), Italy (14%), Germany (12.76%) and Portugal (5.61%). Member States like Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Estonia, Romania, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, and Malta had very few overseas Indians in 2019. MEA data estimates a total of 0.54 million NRIs in the EU in 2019, while the stock of Indian immigrants in the EU in 2019 as estimated by UNDESA was slightly lower 0.53 million. (see Appendices, Table-1). In 2019, Italy (29.08%) had the highest share of NRIs followed by Germany (26.3%), Spain (9.05%), and the Netherlands (7.38%). (see Appendices, Table-1).

6. Who is a NRI?', retrieved from <https://www.statebank.com/pdf/nri-and-pio.pdf> As of 2020-2021, this threshold has been decreased to 120 days for NRI's whose income is greater than 1.5 million INR.

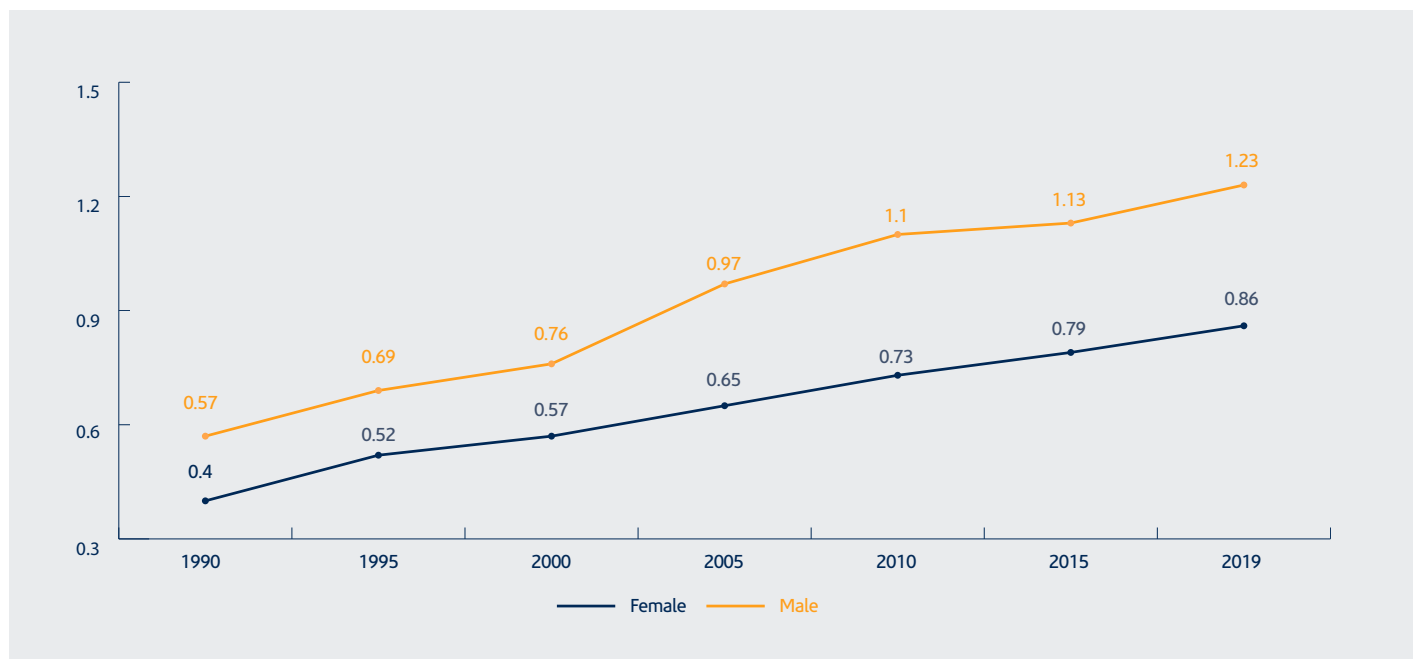
7. See Detail tables retrieved from http://mea.gov.in/images/attach/NRIs-and-PIOs_1.pdf on May 2020.

2.4 EU-India: Age-Sex Analysis of Immigrants

There are data limitations on the age structure of Indian immigrants in the EU. Only a few member states publish age structure data regarding Indian immigrants. Currently, age structure data, as compiled by Eurostat (2011 and 2019), is available for Indian immigrants in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. These limited data indicate that the number of Indian immigrants in the working age group (15-64 years)

increased in the above-mentioned countries between 2011-2018. The population of Indian immigrants below 15 years of age also increased in this period. (see Appendices, Table-2). The share of male immigrants present in the EU increased slightly more than the females between 1990-2019 (Figure 2.6). Here, the share of male immigrants is calculated taking the composition of the MSs of EU in the respective time period.

Figure 2.6: Percentage shares of Indian immigrants to total immigrant population in the EU by gender



Source: Calculated from International Migration Stock by Destination and Origin, 2019, United Nation Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp> on 24.06.2020.

Note: The data is used for the number of MSs at respective time period. The number of MSs from 1990 onwards (excluding UK) is- 1990 (11 MSs), 1995 and 2000 (14 MSs), 2005 (24 MSs), 2010 (26 MSs), 2015 and 2019 (27 MSs).

The sex ratio⁸ of Indian immigrants in the EU, improved slightly from 654 females per thousand males to 724 females per thousand males (UNDESA, 2019b). A study undertaken by Rubin (2008) as cited in Bakowski (2012) notes that the unemployment rate is higher for third-country migrant women than for other men and women at comparable education levels. Under the New Skills Agenda for Europe, the European Commission has included specific fast track measures in the Action Plan on the Integration of Third-country Nationals in the labour market. These measures encompass access to the labour market, vocational training, social benefits, health and education (European Commission, 2016).

8. Here, sex ratio is computed as number of females per thousand males.

Table 2.1: Sex ratio among Indians and other non-Indian immigrant stocks

Years	Sex Ratio of Indian Immigrants in the EU (per 1000)	Sex Ratio of Total Immigrants in the EU (per 1000)
1990	654	935
1995	745	993
2000	770	1027
2005	701	1043
2010	701	1053
2015	748	1076
2019	724	1031

Source: Calculated from International Migration Stock by Destination and Origin, 2019, United Nation Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp> on 24.06.2020.

Note: The data is used for the number of MSs at respective time period. The number of MSs from 1990 onwards (excluding UK) is (11 MSs) , 1995 and 2000 (14 MSs), 2005 (24 MSs), 2010 (26 MSs), 2015 and 2019 (27 MSs).



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SP

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3

Promoting Regular Migration of Indian Citizens to the EU

3. Promoting Regular Migration of Indian Citizens to the EU

This section discusses the trends of Indian nationals that have legal status in the EU based on the Eurostat data. EU Member States issue residence permits to immigrants for various reasons which include remuneration (employment), education and family reunification. The 'other' category includes residence permits issued to diplomats and consular officers

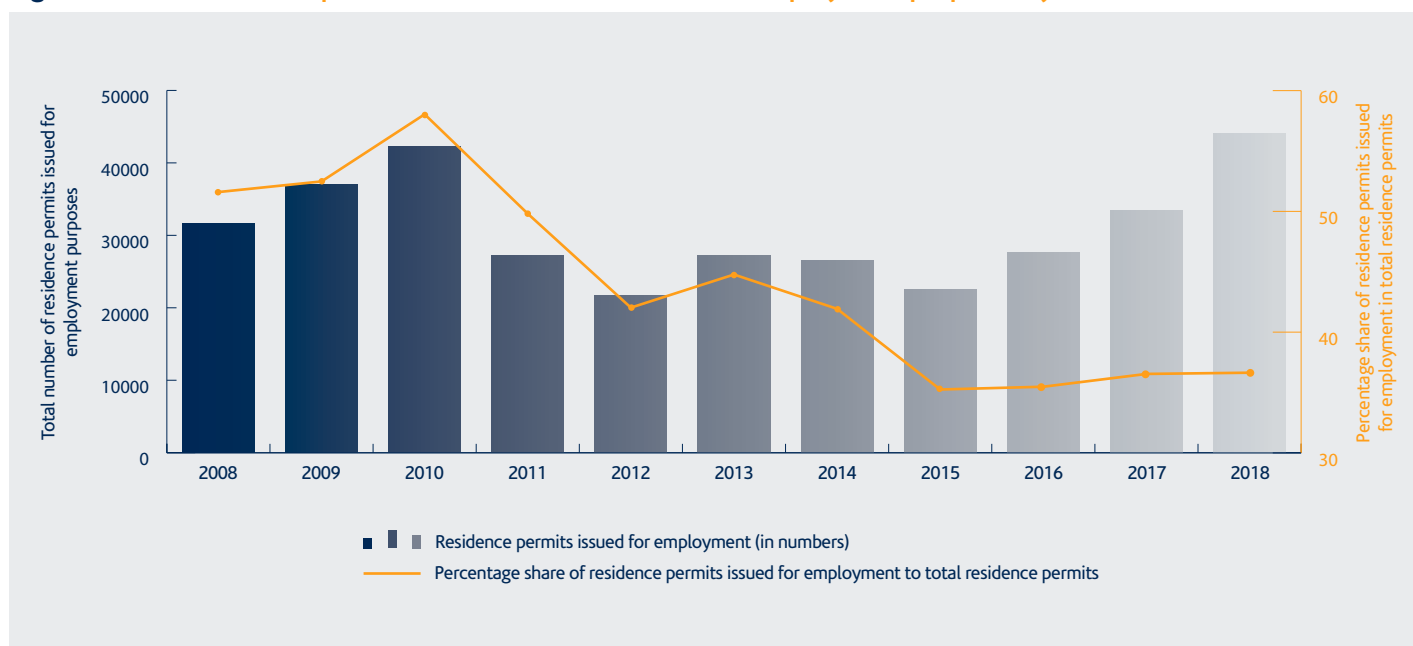
treated as exempt from control; retired persons of independent means; all other persons given limited leave to enter who are not included in any other category; and non-asylum discretionary permissions. Data on Blue Cards granted to Indian nationals and intra-EU mobility are also included.

3.1 Employment (remuneration)

Employment is one of the primary reasons why Indian citizens emigrate to the EU. The number of residence permits granted to Indians for employment purposes in 2008 was 31,677, which constituted 51.60% of all residence permits issued to Indian citizens. Between 2008 and 2015 there was a decline in the number of residence permits issued, however since 2015, there has been a consistent increase in the absolute number of residence permits granted to Indians for employment purposes. In 2018, the residence permits increased to 44,009 representing 36.64% of all residence permits issued to Indian citizens. (see Figure 3.1).

Among the EU Member States, Germany (7,655) issued the highest number of residence permits to Indian nationals for employment purposes in 2018 followed by the Netherlands (5,812), Sweden (4,747), Poland (2,915), Italy (2,672), France (2,464), Portugal (2,408), Denmark (2,403) and Ireland (2,080). Italy witnessed a significant decline in the number of residence permits issued between 2008 and 2018. Whilst, Germany, Netherlands, Poland and Portugal experienced significant increase in the number of residence permits issued for employment purpose (see Appendices Table-5 for details).

Figure 3.1: First residence permits issued to Indian citizens for employment purposes by EU-27



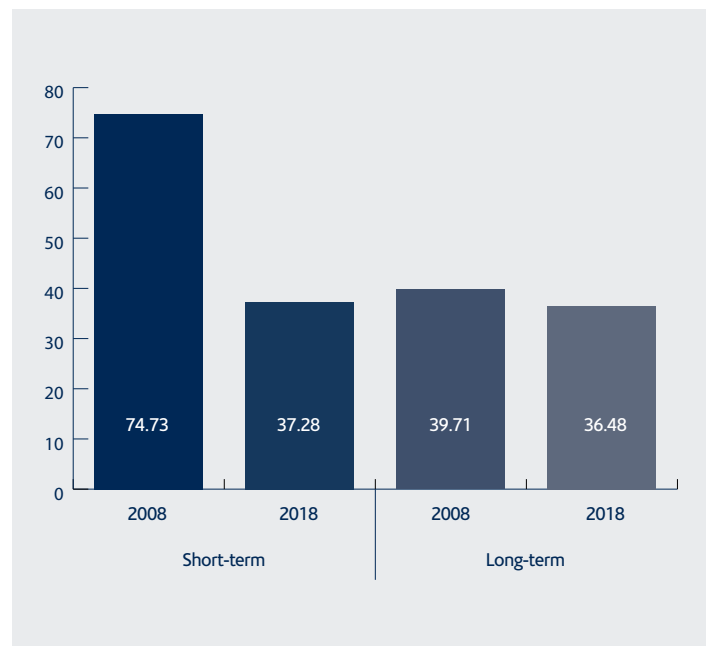
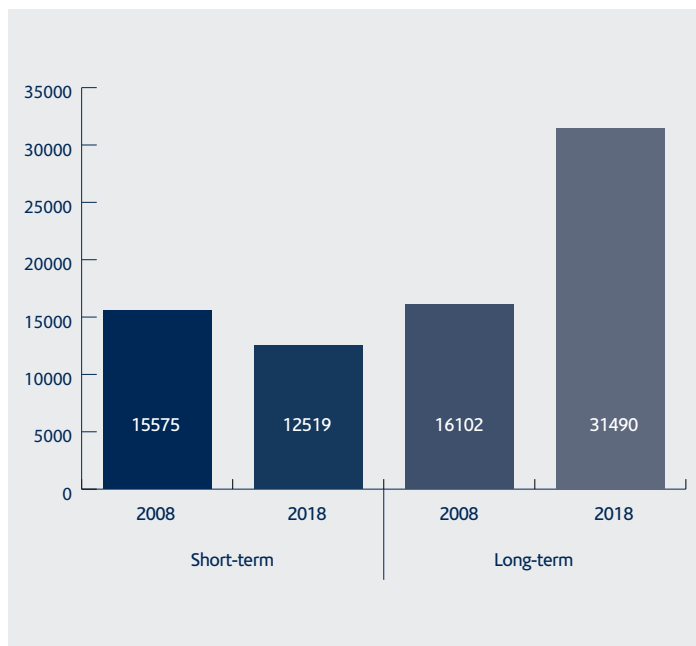
Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020

A disaggregated analysis of the residence permits issued to Indians for employment purposes by duration of residence permits, i.e. short duration (3-11 months) and long duration (12 months or more) gives a much clearer account of the inconsistency in the total residence permits granted to Indians over the years. The number of short-term residence permits declined from 15,575 in 2008 to 12,519 in 2018. They also declined in terms of percentage share from 74.73% in 2008

to 37.28% in 2018 (Figures 3.2 and 3.3). The long-term residence permits issued to Indians for employment purposes also declined in absolute number between 2008-2015. However, there is a consistent increase thereafter between 2016-2018, which has contributed to the overall increase in the residence permits issued to Indians for employment purposes for the same period (see Appendices, Table-4).

Figure 3.2: First residence permits issued to Indian citizens for employment purposes by duration of stay (EU-27)

Figure 3.3: First residence permits issued to Indian citizens for employment purposes by duration of stay (% to total short-term/long-term permits issued for all reasons) (EU-27)



Source: Eurostat, 2008, 2018. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> dated 25.06.2020

In 2008, a total of 16,102 long-term residence permits were issued by EU Member States to Indians for employment purposes, which declined to 13,820 in 2015 but there was significant improvement between 2016-2018. In 2018, it reached to highest ever (31,490) highest ever in the last ten years. In percentage terms, of all long-term residence permits issued for employment purposes to Indian citizens declined between 2008-2019 (see Figure 3.3). A sharp decline has been found in the number of long-term residence permits issued by Italy and Denmark to Indian immigrants for employment purposes. The Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Portugal, Malta, France, and Belgium, however, are the MSs in which the number of

long-term permits issued to Indians for employment purposes increased between 2008-2018 (see Appendices, Table-7).

Table 3.1: First Residence Permits issued for employment purposes by MSs of EU-27 (Top-10 countries)

Countries	2013	Countries	2014	Countries	2015
Ukraine	151,215	Ukraine	208,555	Ukraine	375,369
India	27,251	India	26,572	India	22,523
China including Hong Kong	19,767	China including Hong Kong	18,387	China including Hong Kong	13,640
Morocco	18,858	Morocco	14,924	United States	13,276
United States	14,167	United States	14,419	Russia	11,389
Russia	11,499	Russia	10,585	Morocco	10,695
Moldova	10,111	Pakistan	8,319	Moldova	8,927
Bangladesh	10,060	Bangladesh	8,224	Philippines	6,402
Philippines	8,451	Philippines	7,995	Serbia	6,367
Pakistan	7,909	Moldova	7,586	Thailand	6,271
Countries	2016	Countries	2017	Countries	2018
Ukraine	486,722	Ukraine	580,065	Ukraine	340,538
India	27,568	India	33,392	India	44,009
United States	16,076	Belarus	26,493	Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,028
China including Hong Kong	15,227	Bosnia and Herzegovina	20,235	Serbia	27,275
Russia	12,428	Serbia	17,215	Belarus	26,733
Belarus	11,731	China including Hong Kong	17,143	Morocco	24,352
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11,364	United States	16,632	United States	20,248
Morocco	10,118	Morocco	13,419	Brazil	18,981
Serbia	9,212	Russia	12,584	China including Hong Kong	18,482
Moldova	8,794	Brazil	9,968	Russia	13,936

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do> on 25.06.2020.

Compared to other non-EU nationalities, India has consistently ranked second highest in terms of resident permits received for employment purposes ranging from 27,251 in 2013 to 44,009 in 2018 followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Belarus and Morocco (see Table 3.1). Ukraine has received the highest number of permits from 151,215 in 2013 which peaked to 580,065 in 2017 and declined to 340,538 in 2018 (see Table 3.1).

OECD countries in general have seen an increase in immigration from India, especially of the highly skilled category. In addition to the traditional emigration countries such as the USA, Canada and the UK, in recent years other countries in continental Europe, such as Germany, France, the Netherlands have

experienced a systematic increase in the inflows of skilled professionals from India in view of the shifts in their immigration policies to attract skilled personnel (Buga and Meyer, 2012; Tejada *et al.*, 2013).

Also, the governments on both sides have started facilitating various forms of mobility between the two regions by signing bilateral and multilateral agreements in various areas such as skills development, vocational training, social security, trade and investments (Gupta, 2013). Labour Mobility Partnership Agreements (LMPAs), Human Resources Mobility Partnership (HRMP) and Social Security Agreements (SSA)⁹ with some of the EU member states are noteworthy.

9. For more information on the SSA's signed between the Government of India and European Member States, please refer to Table 6.1 (page 87).

3.1.1 Blue Cards granted to Indian citizens by type of occupation¹⁰

In recognition of the impending labour shortages, one of the core priorities of the European Commission in preparation for the European Agenda on Migration has been to open up “new regular migration channels”, including the revision of the Blue Card Directive. The Blue Card was introduced to enhance European competitiveness by attracting highly qualified third country nationals (TCNs), in order to make the European Community more attractive and to sustain its competitiveness and economic growth. In all, 32,678 Blue Cards¹¹ were granted in 2018, throughout the EU to immigrants from all countries including India, which has been the highest recipient thus far. The total Blue Cards granted to Indian citizens in 2018 was 8,167 followed by Russia (2,488), China including Hong Kong (2,371), Ukraine (2,027) and Turkey (1,518). Germany, Poland and France were the three MSs who granted the highest number of Blue Cards between 2016-2018.

The Eurostat data on Blue Cards granted to individuals shows that in 2013 a total of 2,644 Indian citizens were issued Blue Cards by Member States of the EU-27. The number of permits increased consistently to 8,167 in 2018. A major limitation

of this database is the non-availability of disaggregated data on the ‘unknown category’ of occupation, which reports the largest share of Blue Card holders. Also, data for Denmark and Ireland are absent as they have not adopted the Directive and are not bound by, or subject to its application.

The other two major occupation types for which disaggregated data are available show that the number of Blue Cards issued to Indian professionals and managers increased between 2013 and 2018. A total of 35 Blue Cards were issued to Indian professions in 2013 which rose to 408 in 2018. Professionals in science, engineering, communication/information technology and business/administration category received a higher number of work permits. In addition, a total of 19 Blue Cards were issued to Indian managers in 2013 which increased to 132 in 2018. In this category, the production and service managers were granted most work permits. In 2018, Germany granted the highest number (7,347) of Blue Cards to Indians, followed by Poland (193), France (187), Luxembourg (142), Italy (68), Latvia (64), Austria (31) and Finland (29) (see Appendices, Table-8 for details).

Table 3.2: EU Blue Cards granted to Indian citizens by type of occupation

International Standard Classification of Occupations - 2008	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Managers	19	41	48	61	58	132
Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	0	1	4	4	5	5
Administrative and commercial managers	7	16	9	10	23	10
Production and specialized services managers	12	24	35	46	48	115
Hospitality, retail and other services managers	0	0	0	1	0	2
Professionals	35	80	134	229	164	408
Science and engineering professionals	16	42	53	61	111	110
Health professionals	1	1	1	1	0	2
Teaching professionals	1	0	1	0	1	4
Business and administration professionals	10	15	50	94	109	76
Information and communications technology professionals	7	18	24	70	94	182
Legal, social and cultural professionals	0	4	5	3	2	34
Unknown	2,562	2,475	3,061	4,056	5,024	7,627
Total	2,644	2,599	3,244	4,346	5,411	8,167

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 26.06.2020.

Note: Data for Denmark and Ireland is not available across years (2013-2018).

10. The authorisation bearing the term “EU Blue Card” entitling its holder to reside and work in the territory of a member state under the terms of this Council Directive 2009/50/EC (Article 2(c)).

11. Retrired from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/70280.pdf> dated 26.06.2020

Based on data on the number of admitted family members of the EU Blue Card holders, it is observed that in 2018, the highest number of Indian nationals have been accepted in Germany (3,861), followed by Poland (159), Luxembourg (145), France (121), Latvia (47), Austria (32), and Romania (25) (see Appendices, Table-9 for details). Indian scholars are also the largest group among foreign scientists to have received resident permits, although 70% of Indian researchers, between 2008 to 2012, were male (Gereke, 2013).

The eligibility criteria for granting of blue cards is outlined in the EU Directive 2009/50/EC on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment. (See Box-1).

BOX 1

EU Blue Card – Directive 2009/50/EC – Conditions of entry and residence of non-EU nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment

Aim of Directive	It creates an EU Blue Card system for highly qualified non-EU-nationals in an EU country (other than Denmark and Ireland)
Key Points	Valid work contract or binding Job Offer for at least one year
	Salary Offer of 1.5 times the average gross annual salary in the EU country concerned
	Proof of Qualifications
	Valid Travel Document and Visa if required
Points of Rejection	Proof of Health Insurance
	Not fulfilling above pre-requisites
Decisions of EU Member States	Applicant must not be a threat to public policy, security or health
	Entry Quota determined by individual EU member states
	Issue of Blue Card for 1-4 years, work contract, or short-term + 3 months
General Benefits	Cardholders & families can enter, re-enter country of issue
	Can pass through other EU countries
Possible Restrictions	Cardholders have rights same as nationals in areas of - working conditions, education, recognition of qualification, social security and freedom of association
Withdrawal of Card	A country may restrict in some cases in area of educational grants and loans
	No longer meeting the original conditions, public risk, and unemployed for longer than 3 months.
Source: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM%3A114573	

3.1.2 Intra-EU Mobility

Under the EU Directive 2003/109/EC, mobile TCNs who are long-term residents must apply for a residence permit to reside in a second EU member state. TCNs holding an EU Blue Card and who have regularly resided in a first European member state - for a minimum period of eighteen months - may carry out short-term business trips without any authorisation. If they wish to reside in another member state, they must apply for a new EU Blue Card.

Based on the data compiled by the European Migrant Network (EMN) from eleven member states (Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden), five had India in the top three most prevalent origins of mobile TCNs within the EU. Indians ranked at the top in Germany, Ireland and the Netherlands and third in Poland and Sweden (European Migration Network, 2013).

Table 3.3: Nationality of intra-EU mobile TCNs (top three countries)

Countries	1	2	3
Austria (2011)	Serbia	Turkey	Russian Federation
Finland (2011)	Russian Federation	Not known	Somalia
France (2011)	Morocco	United States of America	Algeria
Germany (2011)	India	Turkey	Morocco
Greece (N/I)#	China	Albania	Morocco
Hungary (2011)	Ukraine	China	Serbia
Ireland (2010)	India	Nigeria	China
Malta (2011)	Serbia	China	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Netherlands (2011)	India	China	United States of America
Poland (2009)	Vietnam	China	India
Sweden (2011)	China	Afghanistan	India

Source: EMN Synthesis Report, European Migration Network Study (2013) – Intra-EU mobility of TCNs.

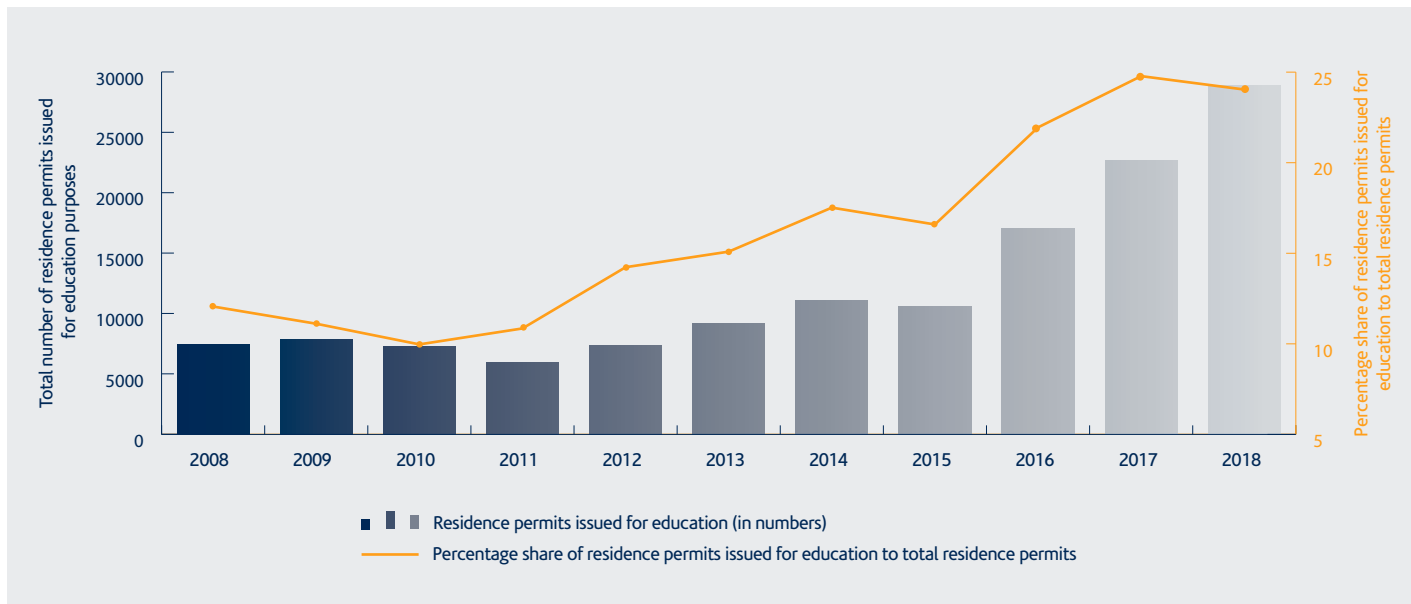
The total number of intra-EU TCNs in Greece was only 5 in 2012. Therefore, the ENM Synthesis report (2013) marked Greece as N/I to denote it as a country of negligible importance in terms of intra-EU mobility of TCNs.

3.2 Education (student mobility)

Europe has always been an important centre of learning and continues to attract students from across the world. Globalisation, increasing awareness on the availability of educational opportunities and the motivation to acquire higher education beyond national borders has had a strong impact on Indian students wanting to study abroad (Khadria, 2002). The latest

data on residence permits issued to Indians by the EU Member States for education purposes shows a consistent increase between 2008-2018 from 7,400 to 28,869. The same trend is also reflected in the percentage share, which increased from 12.06% in 2008 to 24.04% in 2018.

Figure 3.4: First residence permits issued to Indian citizens for education purpose by EU-27



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020

Indian nationals, according to the available data (2018), ranked second (28,869 permits) in the EU for receiving permits for educational purposes after China including Hong Kong (45,010) followed by the USA (28,684) which ranked third. Germany was the preferred destination for higher education among Indian students between 2008 and 2018 with a consistent increase from 1,174 in 2008 to 7,378 in 2018. France, Ireland, Poland, Italy, Netherlands, Cyprus and Sweden were the other MSs which issued higher number of residence permits to Indians for education purposes. With the exception of Italy where the data is not so consistent, the residence permits issued by other MSs increased significantly between 2008-2018. (see Appendices, Table-10).

The disaggregated analysis of the permits issued to Indians for education purposes, from 2008 to 2018, shows a sharp increase in the number of short-term residence permits, from 3,776 to 9,940. However, the same trend is found in long-term permits also, which increased from 3,624 in 2008 to 18,929 in 2018. The percentage share of the short-term duration residence permits for education purposes increased from 18.12% to 29.60% during 2008-2018. In the same pattern, the percentage share of the long-term residence permits increased significantly from 8.94% to 21.93% between 2008-2018. (see Figure 3.5 and 3.6, and Appendices, Table-4 for details).

Figure 3.5: First residence permits issued to Indians for education purposes by duration of stay (EU-27)

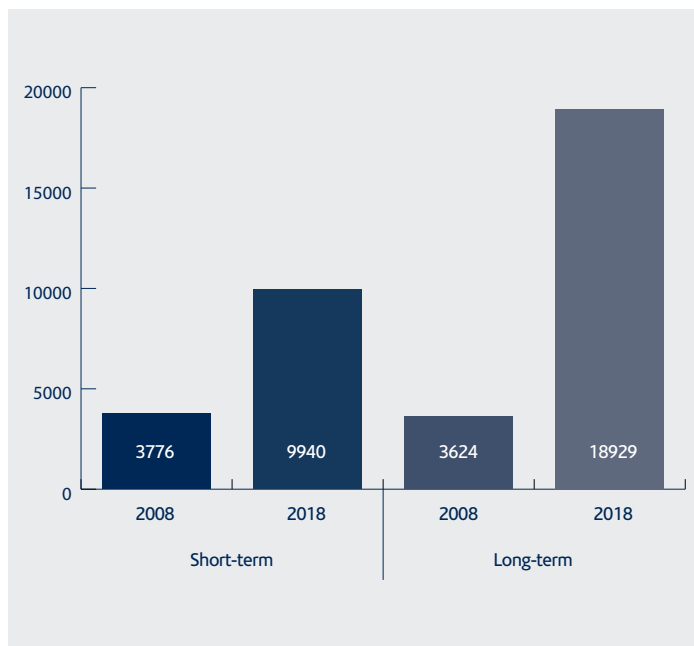
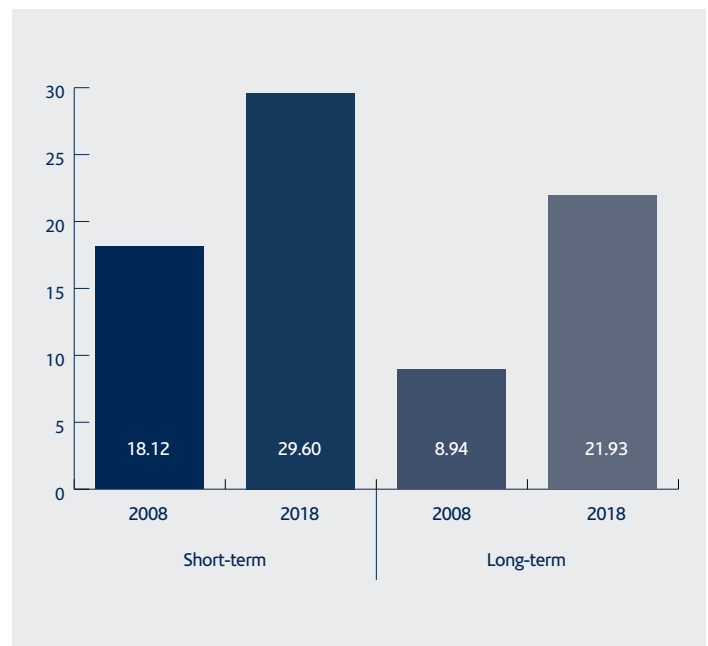


Figure 3.6: First residence permits issued to Indians for education purposes by duration of stay (% to total short-term/long-term permits issued for all reasons) (EU-27)



Source: Eurostat, 2008, 2018. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> dated 25.06.2020

In 2018, the highest number of long-term permits for education purposes was issued by Germany (4,839), followed by France (3,403), Ireland (3,049), Italy (1,669), Netherland (1,604) and Sweden (1,050). Germany is emerging as a popular destination for Indian students with an increasing number of short as well as long duration residence permits being issued. France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden have also issued an increased number of long-term residence permits to Indians for study purposes (see Appendices, Table-12). The highest number of short-term resident permits was issued by Germany (2,539) followed by Poland (2,414) Cyprus (1,735), Ireland (506) and Spain (436) in 2018. (see Appendices, Ta-

ble-11). After completion of higher education, the integration of Indian students as long-term skilled workers is also being encouraged by some EU Member States such as Germany and France (Buga & Meyer, 2012).

Table 3.4 shows that the majority of the Indian students preferred the EU for their master's degree, followed by bachelor's and PhD. During 2013-2015, the number of students who migrated to pursue their PhD was higher than for bachelor's degree. Thereafter the pattern changed with a larger number of Indians migrating for bachelor's degree (2017-2018) than pursuing a PhD.

Table 3.4: Indian students in the European Union (EU-27) by course of study

Years	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	PhD	Total
2013	1,550	9,996	2,319	13,865
2014	1,854	12,821	2,409	17,084
2015	2,131	16,594	2,595	21,320
2016	3,609	20,081	2,977	26,667
2017	5,390	23,397	3,008	31,795
2018	7,483	30,175	3,250	40,908

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> (Education and training- Learning Mobility-Mobile Students from abroad) on 25.06.2020. Note: The 'Total' is the summation of Bachelor, Master and PhD students. The data on student pursuing Bachelor's in Slovenia is not available for 2016-2018. Likewise, data on students pursuing Master's in Slovakia and Slovenia is not available for the years 2013-15 and 2016-18 respectively. The data on students pursuing PhD in Germany (2013-18), Slovenia (2016-18), Spain (2014-15) and Greece (2013-14) are not available for the years given in parenthesis

According to Eurostat data, in 2018, the main countries to which Indian students emigrated to complete their bachelor's courses included Cyprus (2,128) followed by Italy (1,052), Poland (805), and Germany (799) and Latvia (568). However, for master's degrees, Germany (14,674), followed by, Italy (2,504), France (2,363), Ireland (2,076), Poland (1,606) and Sweden (1,579) were the main destination countries for Indian students. Other countries like the Netherlands (1,527), Latvia

(654) and Czech (468) reported a relatively smaller share of Indian students for master's courses. More recently, Europe has become an important destination for Indian PhD students in the past couple of years. In 2018, France (579) was the main destination for Indian PhD students followed by Sweden (440), the Netherlands (432), Italy (305), Finland (299), Ireland (247), Czech Republic (142) and Spain (142). See Appendices, Table-13 for details.

3.3 Family reunification

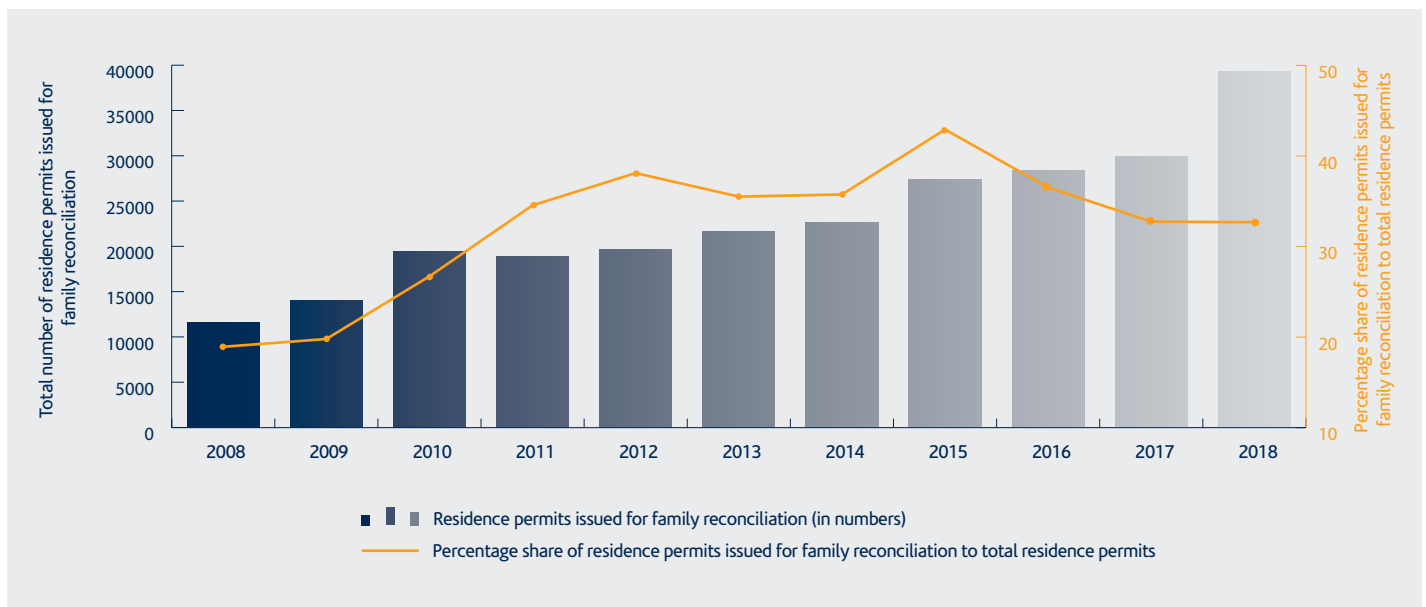
Family reunification has been one of the main reasons for immigration into the EU. It is an entry channel enabling those who already reside legally in a Member State (referred to as sponsors) to be joined by their family members (known as sponsored).

Eurostat data from 2018 shows that, a total of 814,944 first residence permits were issued for family reasons by EU-27. The highest residence permits for family reasons were issued to the citizens of Morocco (77,039) followed by Syria (51,975) and India (39,256). Germany (190,856), Spain (134,196), and Italy (121,930) were amongst the countries which issued the highest number of first residence permits for family reasons¹². In 2015, Germany and Sweden introduced restrictions on the

family reunification rights of recently arrived asylum seekers (Migration Policy Institute, 2018).

Eurostat data shows that the number of residence permits issued to Indians by the EU Member States for family reunification increased between 2008 and 2018. In 2008, a total of 11,622 residence permits were issued to Indians for family reunification which increased to 39,256 in 2018. In percentage terms, there was an increase from 18.93% in 2008 to 32.68% in 2018. The number of first resident permits issued for family reasons increased particularly in Germany, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, and Belgium between 2008 and 2018 (see Appendices, Table-14).

Figure 3.7: First residence permits issued to Indian citizens for family reunification purposes by EU-27



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020.

The disaggregated analysis of the residence permits issued to Indians for family reunification by duration (short/long) shows an increase in both short- and long-term residence permits between 2008-2018, from 1,198 to 6,680 and from 10,424 to 32,380 respectively. In total, short-term residence permits for

family reunification increased from 5.75% of the total short-term residence permits in 2008 to 19.89% in 2018, while the long-term ones increased from 25.71% in 2008 to 37.51% in 2018. During this period, an increase in short-term permits issued to Indians for family reunification was seen in Germany

12. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Residence_permits_-_statistics_on_first_permits_issued_during_the_year&oldid=456573#First_residence_permits_by_reason dated 25.06.2020

and Sweden (see Appendices, Table-15). The number of long-term residence permits issued to Indians for family reunification increased in Germany, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Spain in the same period. In 2018, Italy (7,693),

followed by Germany (6,945), Sweden (3,885), the Netherlands (3,456) and Spain (2,436) issued a high number of long-term residence permits to Indians for family reunification (see Appendices, Table-16).

Figure 3.8: First residence permits issued to Indians for family reunification purposes by duration of stay (EU-27)

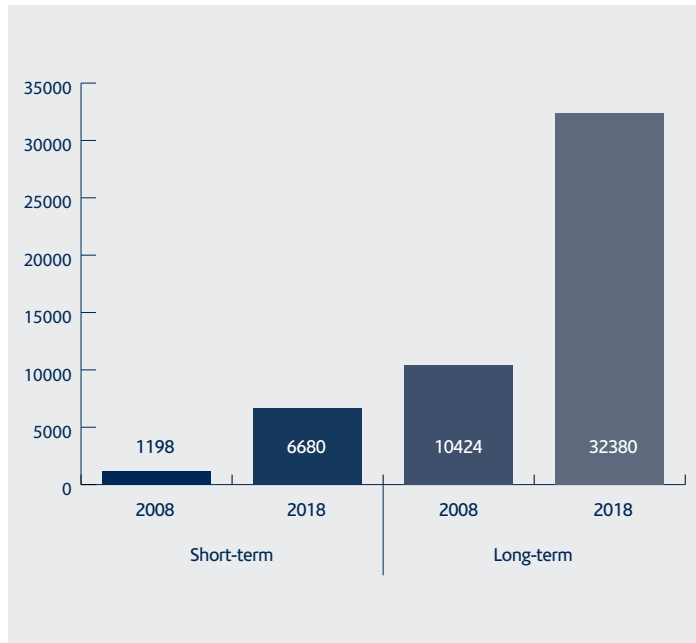
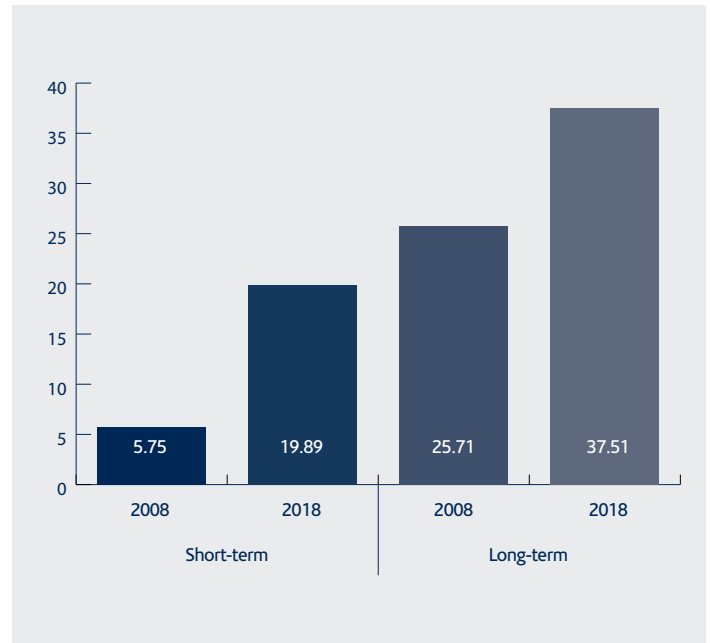


Figure 3.9: First residence permits issued to Indians for family reunification purposes by duration of stay (% to total short-term/long-term permits issued for all reasons) (EU-27)



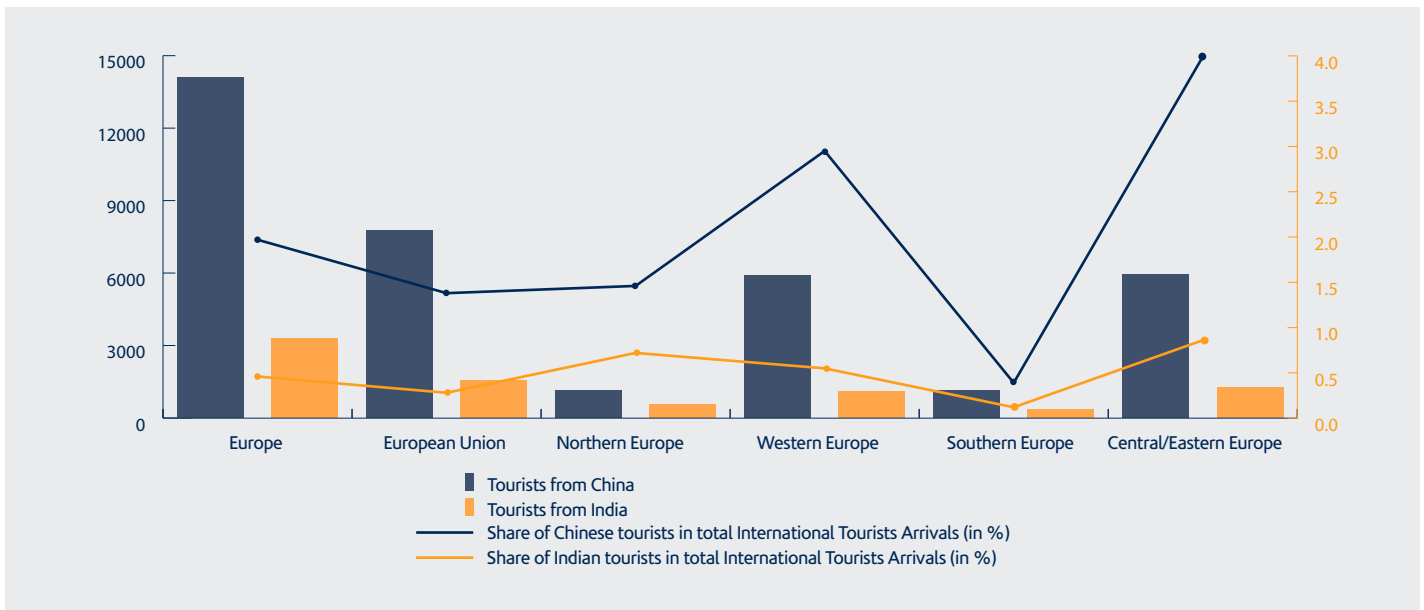
Source: Eurostat, 2008 and 2018. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020.

3.4 Tourist mobility trends

The EU and India are attractive tourist destinations – both are an important source and destination for international tourists. Globally, the number of Indian tourists increased from 5.35 million in 2003 to 26.29 million in 2018. India, and more specifically Indians, continue to be in the top-20 of the world’s highest tourism spenders with a total international tourism expenditure of USD\$ 23 billion (€ 23.3 billion)¹³ in 2018 (UNWTO, 2018)¹⁴.

Based on aggregate data from the European Travel Commission and World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) which includes the UK, a total of 3.3 million Indians travelled to Europe in 2018, representing 0.46% of the total FTAs in Europe. Of these Indian tourists, 1.6 million travelled to the EU Member States, representing 0.28% of the total FTAs. The countries in Central/Eastern Europe and Western Europe were amongst the most favoured destinations for Indian tourists¹⁵ (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10: Tourists from China and India travelling to Europe (in 000,s), and their share in total international tourists arrivals in Europe, and its different regions (in %), 2018



Source: European Travel Commission (2020). European Tourism: Trends and Prospects (Q4/2019) and World Tourism Barometer, World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), January 2020.

According to UNWTO, Indian tourists travelling to EU Member States have increased significantly between 2011 and 2017¹⁶. In 2017, Germany had the highest number of Indian

Tourists (268,693), followed by Italy (215,093), Netherlands (162,000), Sweden (109,023) and Czech Republic (85,656 (see Figure 3.11).

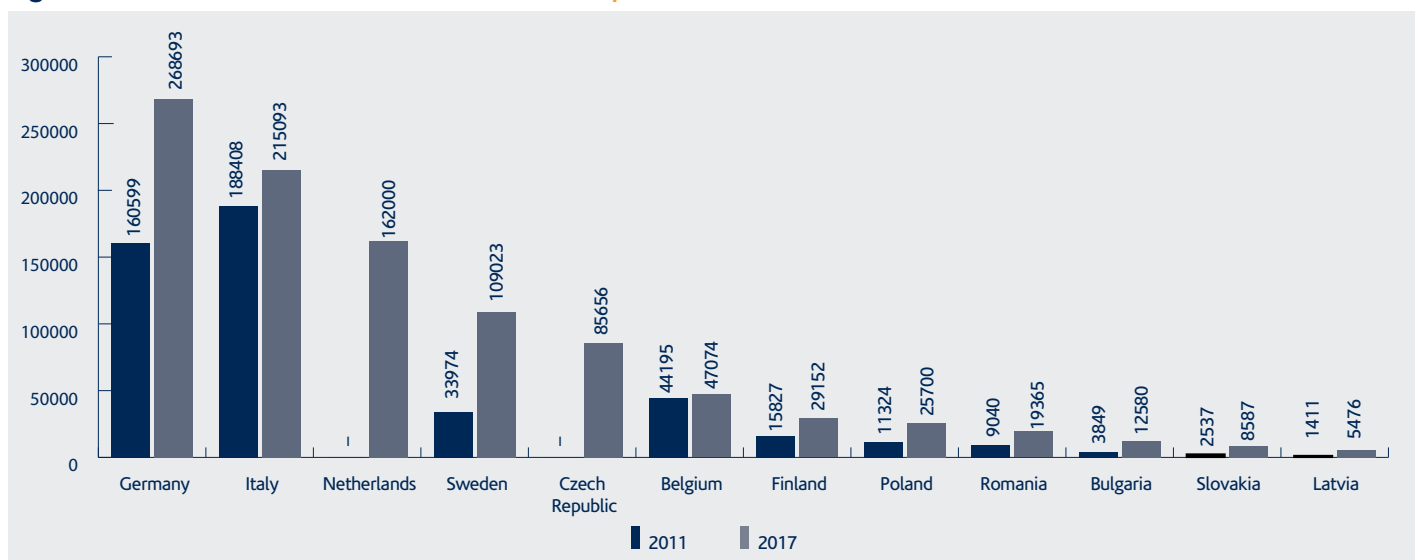
13. The conversion from USD to EURO is done with the help of website - <https://transferwise.com/in/currency-converter/usd-to-eur-rate?amount=1>, where 1 USD = 0.88195 EUR on 14.07.2020

14. Retrieved from <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/indian-tourists-among-world-s-highest-spenders-abroad-data/story-8qgg02iiXfNghNjKKBWwjj.html> dated on 26.06.2020.

15. These numbers need to be interpreted cautiously (as some of them apply to the whole of Europe, while others refer to the EU or a subset of its member states).

16. UNWTO provides country specific estimates on the number of Indians travelling to the European Union, however, this data is available only for 13 Member States, and up to 2017 only.

Figure 3.11: Indian Tourists in selected MSs of European Union, 2011 and 2017

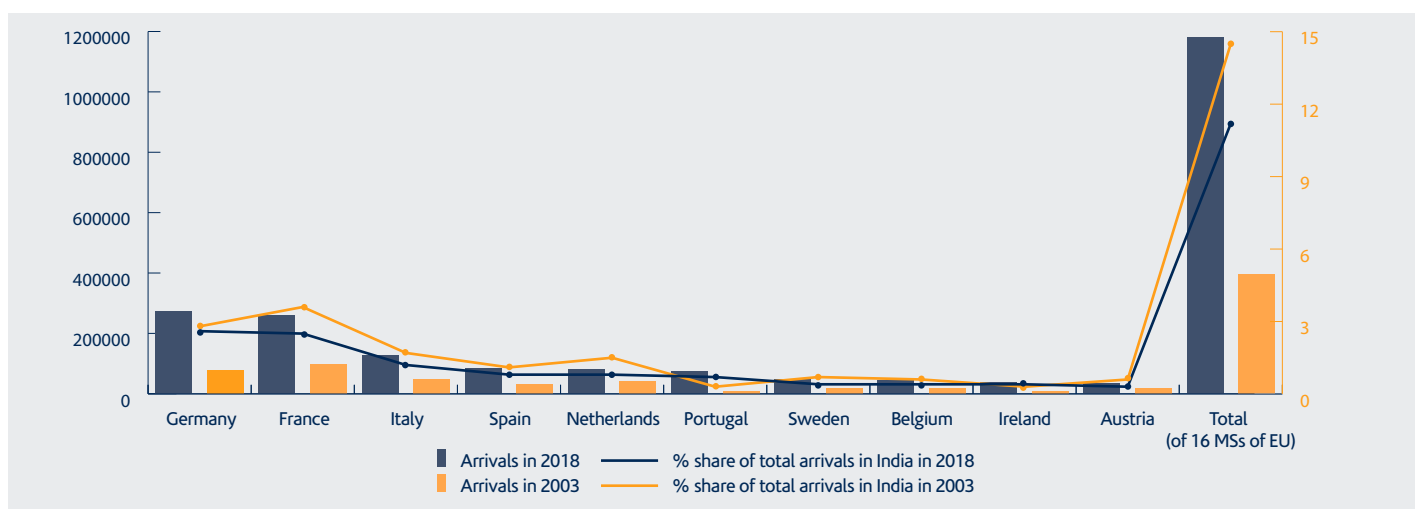


Source: Yearbook of Tourism Statistics, 2018 Edition, World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) (as reported in India Tourism Statistics, 2019). Retrieved from <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/Other/India%20Tourism%20Statistics%202019.pdf> dated 26.06.2020.

Over a million short-stay Schengen visas were issued in India in 2019¹⁷. France (199,440), Germany (152,928), Switzerland (152,719), and Italy (92,694) were the main countries that issued Schengen visas in 2019¹⁸. The number of foreign tourist arrivals in India increased from 2.73 million in 2003 to 10.56 million in 2018. The total foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India also increased from US\$4.46 billion to US\$ 28.59 billion between 2003-2018 (India Tourism Statistics, 2019). The tourist arrivals from EU to India as per Indian Bureau of

Immigration shows that Germany (2.60%) and France (2.8%) were ranked among the top ten source countries of all Foreign Tourists Arrivals (FTA) in India, and top two among EU Member States. The absolute increase in the number of tourist arrivals from the EU (16 Member States¹⁹) to India was 394,679 in 2003 which rose to 1,180,698 in 2018. However, as a percentage of total arrivals in India, the share of FTAs from these 16 EU Member States declined from 14.5% to 11.2% between 2003 and 2018 (India Tourism Statistics, 2019) (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Tourists arrivals in India from selected Member States of the European Union-27 (Top ten): 2003 and 2018



Source: India Tourism Statistics, 2019. Retrieved from <http://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/Other/India%20Tourism%20Statistics%202019.pdf> dated 26.06.2020.

17. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-policy_en

18. <https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/visa-policy/docs/2019-consulates-schengen-visa-stats.xlsx>

19. The Indian Bureau of Immigration collects the data on FTAs in India, which is available in the annual publication of India Tourism Statistics by GoI. In this publication, the data on FTAs from MSs of the EU is available for 16 countries only.



4

Maximising the Development Impact of Migration and Mobility

4. Maximising the Development Impact of Migration and Mobility

In India, a “new era of diaspora policy” emerged with the *Report of the High Level Committee on Indian Diaspora* (ICWA, 2001) that not only strengthened the role and significance of the Indian diaspora community but made them key partners in the development of the country. In 2001, the report estimated the size of the Indian diaspora across Europe to be almost 2 million. However, the recent MEA data reveal that in 2019 there were 1.45 million overseas Indians in the European Union.

In order to encourage Indian emigrants to stay in close contact with their country of origin, the High-level Committee proposed an Indian Expatriate Day (*Pravasi Bharatiya Divas*) which was established in 2003, to be celebrated once in every two years on 9 January, the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi’s return home from South Africa. On this occasion each year, in India and abroad, the MEA organises events to bring together the diaspora community and present awards to outstanding NRIs and PIOs (*Pravasi Bharatiya Samman*) for their contributions to the development of their home country in the fields of science, art, culture, medicine, business, community leadership and public service. The government launched a Quiz-*Bharat ko Janiye* (Know about India) in 2015-16 in order to strengthen the engagement with young overseas Indians and encourage them to know more about their country of origin. The third edition of *Bharat ko Janiye* Quiz (2020-21) has been held virtually from 30 September to 28 December 2020.²⁰ Over the years, the diaspora community has become increas-

ingly more influential and has evolved as a strategic asset for India in recent decades. Currently, India’s diaspora policy not only focuses on the wealthy, industrialist, white-collared professionals but also gives due respect to the working-class population (Mahalingam, 2013). This is evident from the institutional support structures and various initiatives that have been launched by the GoI for the welfare and benefit of overseas Indian workers and diaspora. These include: the *Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)* to assist overseas Indian nationals in times of distress; an online *MADAD portal* that enables the emigrants and their family members as well as students studying in various countries to register their complaints, track redressal of their grievances and to expedite unresolved cases; the *Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendras (PBSK)* a 24x7 multi-lingual helpline and the *Kshetriya Pravasi Sahayata Kendras (KPSK)*, regional centres which provide walk-in counselling services in five cities; the *Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana* to upgrade skills of potential emigrants in line with international standards so as to facilitate overseas employment; the *Pre-departure Orientation (PDO)* training to strengthen soft skills of the emigrants in terms of culture, language, local rules and regulations of the destination countries; and the *Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana* a mandatory insurance scheme to safeguard the migrant workers subject to the Emigration Check Required (ECR) covering accidents, disability, premature termination of contracts and loss of salary.

4.1 Return of skills and knowledge transfer

The return of skills, knowledge and financial capital has also gained importance in the Indian context, primarily as a tool of economic development. There has been a surge in the number of skilled Indians wanting to return to their home country from the USA, the UK and other European countries, attracted by the economic opportunities, job prospects and family links back home in India (CODEV-EPFL, IDSK, JNU and ILO, 2013). The GoI has also put in place several policy initiatives aimed at fostering dialogue and cooperation with the diaspora. The economic downturns and the restrictive immigration policies in some regions are among the push factors that have attracted large numbers of IT professionals, students and migrant

workers back to India.

The EU and a few European member states have also sponsored development programmes in various regions on the “return of highly skilled nationals” which are aimed at human resource development in countries of origin to counter the negative impact of “brain drain”. The results of a survey undertaken in four countries (France, Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland) as part of the “Migration, Scientific Diasporas and Development” project are briefly highlighted here in order to better understand: the motives behind the return of skilled Indians from the EU; their employment situation upon return; the extent to which they influence the development

20. <https://pbdindia.gov.in/en/about-us>

process; and the social impact of their return. These particular countries were selected for the study because of a) the increasing presence of Indians b) the change of policies in these countries to attract skilled professionals and c) the internationalisation of their educational systems and labour markets. The sectors chosen were information and communications technology (ICT), finance and management, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, and academia within the fields of science and technology. Data were collected in the above four countries between June 2011 and April 2012. The results of the survey clearly showed that a great number of respondents had arrived only recently. However, persons who had been there for a considerable length of time had either obtained citizenship or long-term residency rights or were in the process of acquiring these (CODEV-EPFL, IDSK, JNU and ILO, 2013). The majority of the respondents (54.08%) had been abroad

as part of a project, research or internships (Table-4.1). Subsequently, the decision to return of a large majority of the respondents (58.1%) primarily from the ICT (36.8%) and finance/management (11.4%) sectors was driven by their contractual arrangements with their employers, as their work contracts were mostly short-term for a defined limited period. Family considerations was the second most significant factor of return followed by employment opportunities and career advancement which was only 4% (Table-4.2). The subjects were asked about the ways in which they believed their return would contribute to development, and for most respondents knowledge transfer was considered to be the overriding driver and deemed more important than physical return, financial transfers and social impact. The study concluded that systematic data on return migration in general and monitoring and evaluation of returns would help strengthening return programmes.

Table 4.1: Country-wise engagement: during stay abroad (%)

Countries	Higher education	Employment	Project assignment/research assignment	Accompanying a family member	Other	Did not reply	Total number of respondents
Switzerland	31.71	7.32	46.34	0	14.63	0	41
Germany	15	16.67	66.67	0	1.67	0	60
Netherlands	18.18	0	81.82	0	0	0	11
France	12.5	18.75	65.63	0	3.13	0	32
UK	14.41	22.03	60.17	0.85	1.69	0.85	118
Spain	21.05	5.26	73.68	0	0	0	19
Total	24.86	15.75	54.08	0.76	3.61	0.95	527

Source: Survey by CODEV-EPFL, IDSK, JNU, and ILO, 2013. <https://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/188059/files/CahierCoop8-2013.pdf>.

Table 4.2: Motivation for returning to India

S. No.	Motivating factor to come back to India (most important)	Number of returnees	Percentage
1	Project completed/contract expired	306	58.06
2	Recession in the host country/increasing unemployment in the overseas labour market	4	0.76
3	Better business/ entrepreneurial opportunities in India compared to the destination country	18	3.42
4	Better employment/career advancement in India in the sector concerned than in the destination country	34	6.45
5	Higher real earnings in India relative to the cost of living	2	0.38
6	Requiring a scholarship	2	0.38
7	Difficulties to integrate into the host society	2	0.38
8	Rigid immigration and settlement policy in the destination country	10	1.90
9	I want to be with my family	90	17.08
10	I have to take care of someone in India	4	0.76
11	I want to bring up my children in India	1	0.19
12	Other	14	2.66
13	No answer	40	7.59
	Total	527	100

Source: Survey by CODEV-EPFL, IDSK, JNU, and ILO, 2013. <https://infoscience.epfl.ch/record/188059/files/CahierCoop8-2013.pdf>.

4.2 Migration of health professionals

Within the framework of highly skilled migration, the mobility of health professionals is presented here as a special case study. While India has an enormous capacity to produce health workers²¹ and is considered as a major source country

of migrant doctors and nurses across the globe (WHO, 2017a, WHO, 2017b, OECD, 2019, OECD 2020), there is a paucity of health professionals in certain sectors and regions of the country. EU member states report the same type of shortages.

BOX 2

Migration of Health Professionals: Case Study

WHO reported that in 2004, a total of 71,290 trained Indian doctors practiced in 18 destination countries, predominantly in the USA, the UK, Canada and Australia (WHO, 2017a). In its 2015 International Migration Outlook, the OECD estimated that 86,680 Indian doctors were working in OECD countries an increase from 55,794 working in the previous decade. The expatriation rate to OECD countries from India in 2013 was 8.6%, and this represented only a marginal increase compared to the decade before²². More recently, the 2020 OECD report ranks India as number one country of origin with 94,862 foreign-born and 70,539 foreign-trained doctors* working in the OECD countries. As regards nurses, India ranks second after the Philippines, with 87,821 foreign-trained and 34,114 foreign-born nurses working in the OECD countries.

A relatively new phenomenon is the internationalization of medical education. In Ireland, for example, foreign trained doctors have risen substantially from 13% in 2000 to 33%

in 2010 and to 42% in 2016. More than 1/5th of 164 Indian Junior doctors working in Non Consultant Hospital Posts (NCHD) in 2015 did not complete their first degree in India but had graduated from medical schools in Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania or Poland. Following a legislative change by the Medical Council of India in 2017, medical degrees awarded by a number of universities in the EU are being recognized in India. Indian medical students are thus opting for medical studies in the EU countries and the numbers are expected to increase in the near future (OECD, 2019).

Based on available data from the OECD on the stock of Indian doctors and nurses practising in selected countries, it can be observed that, from 2013-2019, the two EU countries where a significant number of Indian doctors are practicing include Ireland and Germany with Ireland emerging as a new market for Indian-trained doctors, nurses and medical students.

Table 4.3: Stock of Indian doctors (physicians) practising in selected EU Member States

Countries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	3	3	2	4	4	4	4
Czech Republic	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	2
France	10	10	10	9	10	13	NA
Germany	177	207	282	383	472	576	NA
Hungary	1	1	1	NA	1	1	NA
Ireland	438	430	434	460	453	443	437
Netherlands	6	6	8	8	12	NA	NA
Poland	NA	4	4	4	4	4	NA

Source: Tabulated from OECD. Stat: Health Workforce Migration: Migration of Doctors. NA: not available. Retrieved from https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_WFMI# on 9.07.2020.

21. As per the listing of the Medical Council of India, the number of medical schools increased from 86 in 1965 to 539 in 2019, with 67,200 doctors with MBBS degrees and 25,850 with postgraduate degrees being produced on an annual basis. The number of institutions offering general nursing and midwifery training in Kerala doubled from 91 to 204 in the last decade.

22. The expatriate rate is total number of Indian doctors emigrated to OECD countries over total stock of doctors in India.

* Those who have obtained their first medical degree in a country other than their own, OECD Health Statistics 2019, DI0C 2015/16 and LFS 2015/16

Table 4.4: Stock of Indian trained nurses working in selected EU Member States

Countries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Belgium	40	64	73	91	122	129	137
Italy	1,341	1,419	1,510	1,455	1,411	1,389	1,393

Source: Tabulated from OECD. Stat: Health Workforce Migration: Migration of Nurses. NA: not available. Retrieved from https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=HEALTH_WFMI# on 9.07.2020

In comparison to the stock of Indian doctors, the availability of information on Indian nurses working in EU countries is very limited. Available data for Belgium and Italy shows an overall increase in the stock of Indian nurses between 2013 and 2019.

The migration of healthcare personnel is subject to the WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel as well as country specific norms from EU MSs, which have instituted eligibility conditions (recognition of medical degrees, recruitment and employment procedures which involve language requirements, medical examinations) (Bhattacharjee, 2013; Chanda, 2011).

Measures—monetary and non-monetary have been put in place to ensure that students migrating abroad for higher ed-

ucation return after completion of their studies in medicine (WHO, 2017b).

The WHO report calls for strengthening of information systems about migrant health workers so as to document inflows and outflows of health personnel. It also highlighted the need to gather more information on demographics and types of health personnel leaving the country every year, for example by digitising data and establishing electronic platforms and live registers of cadres of formal and informal sector health workers. Lastly, it recommends better global reporting of immigration data across countries with information sharing facilitated through the WHO Global Code reporting process (WHO, 2017b).

4.4 Financial transfers from the EU to India

4.4.1 Flow of remittances

Remittances are financial or in kind transfers made by the diaspora and migrants directly to families or communities in their countries of origin (IOM, 2018). With increasing international and internal migration, remittances are considered to be an ‘important and stable source of external development finance’ for households in source regions (Ratha, 2003; Tumble, 2011), reducing transient poverty and at times even structural poverty. At the same time, if appropriate incentive systems are not in place, remittances can also lead to financial dependency, divert attention from productive investments and, due to the self-selected nature of migration, increase inequality in source regions (ibid.).

The flow of inward remittances and diaspora investments have been instrumental in financing 43% of India’s trade deficit in 2017-2018 (RBI, 2018) and have fuelled its economic growth and development (Mahalingam, 2013). Indian diaspora have served as mediators and facilitators of international trade and investment, given the high profile of Indian entrepreneurs, technocrats and management consultants.

Based on 2018 estimates, India is the largest remittance recipient country in the world. 82% of the total remittances received by India originated from seven countries. Cost of remitting funds to India is becoming a key element influencing the size of remittances. Thus, it is important to review the recent developments in the flow of remittances to India from the EU. In 2010, India received a total of 54.04 billion USD (€ 47.7 billion) remittances from all regions, of which the share of EU-27 was 3.13%. In 2018, the volume of remittances increased to 78.61 billion USD (€ 69.3 billion), of which the share of EU-27 was 2.95%, reflecting a slight decline in the percentage share of the EU Member States during the period between 2010 and 2018. However, in absolute volumes, the remittance from the EU to India increased during this period: remittance flows from MSs of EU to India grew at a rate of 3.51% annually between 2010 and 2018 with an increase from \$1.69 billion (€ 1.49 billion) in 2010 to \$2.32 billion (€ 2.05 billion)²³ in 2018 (World Bank, 2019). In 2018, Italy (13th position), Germany (15th position) France (17th position) and Spain (18th position) were the main EU Member States to send remittances to India²⁴ (World Bank, 2010 and 2018).

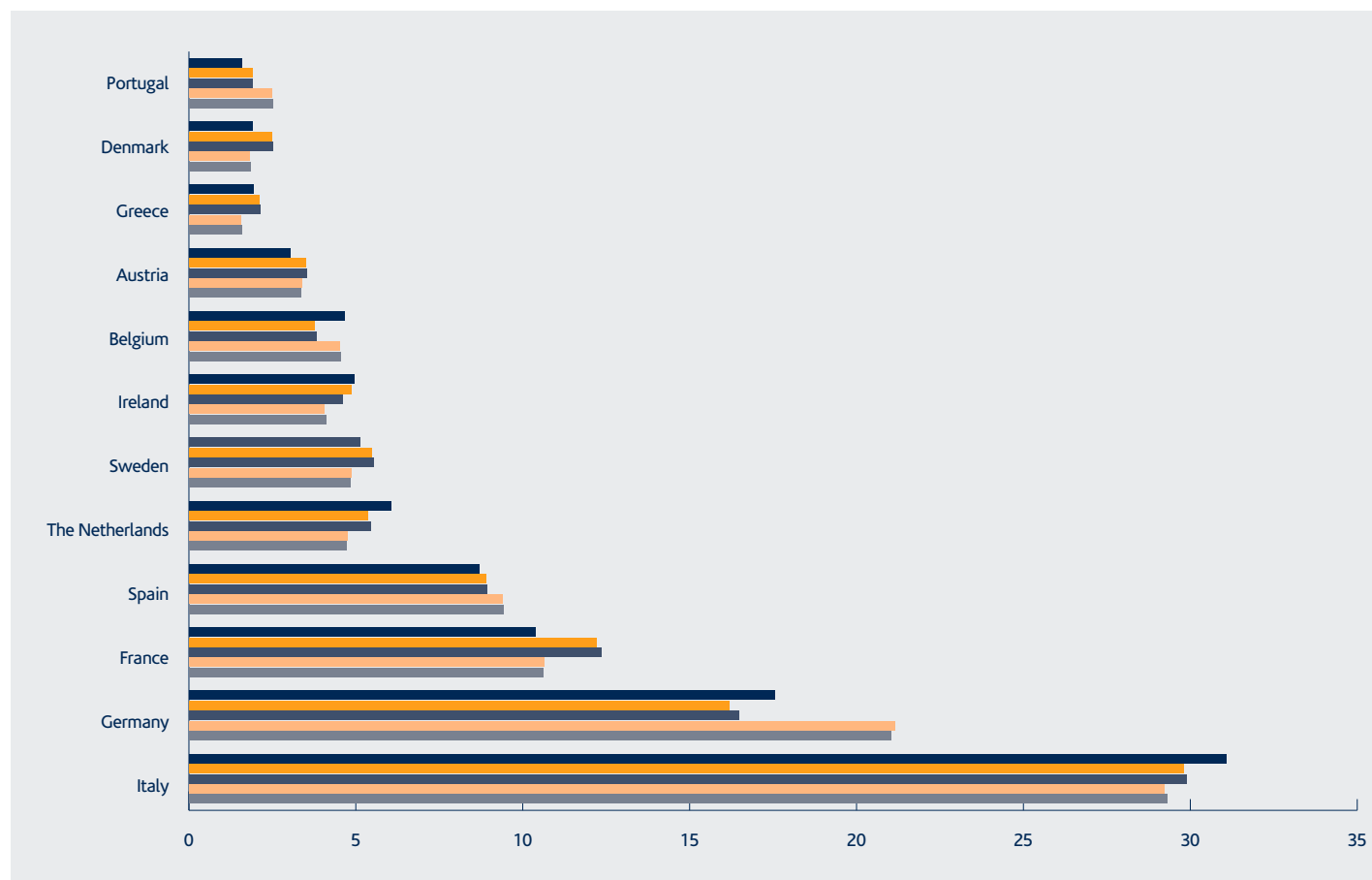
23. The conversion from USD to EURO is done with the help of website – <https://transferwise.com/in/currency-converter/usd-to-eur-rate?amount=1>, where 1 USD = 0.88195 EUR on 14.07.2020

24. See detail tables available on <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (for 2010 data) and <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/labormarkets/brief/migration-and-remittances> (for 2018)

Figure 4.1 (and Table 4.5) shows that Italy has the highest percentage share among the top remittance sending countries of the EU to India and it has increased slightly over time. Germany and France are the other countries which have significant share among the top remittance sending MSs of the EU. Countries such as Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland, Belgium,

Austria, Greece, Denmark and Portugal have less than 10% share in the total remittances sent by MSs of EU to India. There is an increase in the percentage share of remittances sent by top MSs of EU except Germany, France, Spain and Austria between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 4.1: Percentage share of remittances to India provided by top ten European Union countries from the total EU-27, 2010-2017



	Italy	Germany	France	Spain	The Netherlands	Sweden	Ireland	Belgium	Austria	Greece	Denmark	Portugal
■ 2018	31,08	17,55	10,38	8,70	6,05	5,12	4,96	4,66	3,03	1,92	1,91	1,59
■ 2016	29,79	16,19	12,21	8,90	5,36	5,46	4,87	3,77	3,51	2,11	2,49	1,89
■ 2014	29,88	16,46	12,36	8,92	5,45	5,54	4,59	3,82	3,53	2,14	2,51	1,91
■ 2012	29,22	21,15	10,63	9,38	4,75	4,87	4,05	4,52	3,37	1,55	1,82	2,49
■ 2010	29,30	21,02	10,61	9,42	4,71	4,83	4,10	4,54	3,36	1,58	1,84	2,51

Source: Computed from Bilateral Remittance Estimates provided by the World Bank, various years. Retrieved from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (for 2010-2016) on 10.04.2019 and from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/labormarkets/brief/migration-and-remittances> (for 2018) on 26.06.2020.

Table 4.5: Total remittances (in millions USD) to India from selected EU Member States of EU-27, 2010-2018

Countries	Remittances 2010	Remittances 2012	Remittances 2014	Remittances 2016	Remittances 2018
Italy	496	631	572	556	721
Germany	355	457	315	302	407
France	180	229	237	228	241
Spain	159	203	171	166	202
The Netherlands	80	103	104	100	140
Sweden	82	105	106	102	119
Ireland	69	88	88	91	115
Belgium	77	98	73	70	108
Austria	57	73	67	66	70
Greece	27	33	41	39	45
Denmark	31	39	48	47	44
Portugal	42	54	36	35	37
Finland	16	21	17	24	28
Cyprus	12	15	15	14	12
Other Countries of World					
USA	9366	11956	11193	10657	12737
United Kingdom	3359	4267	3693	3585	3967
Canada	2708	3463	2765	2617	2977
Australia	1080	1388	1834	1768	2349

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

Retrieved from <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data> (for 2010-2016) on 10.04.2019 and from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/labormarkets/brief/migration-and-remittances> (for 2018) on 26.06.2020.

Note: The remittances sent from MSs of the EU (top 15) to India are not in rank order for each year. Only in 2018, MSs of the EU (top-15) are arranged in descending order.

Conversely, the outflow of remittances from India to MSs of the EU increased slightly from \$20 million in 2010 (0.24%) to \$25 million in 2018, representing 0.36% of the total outflows of remittances from India globally. As per 2018, France (\$14.59 million), Germany (\$9.16 million) and Portugal (\$0.29 million) are the three member MSs to receive remittances from India (World Bank, 2010 and 2018).

According to the Reserve Bank of India, remittances for education abroad as a percentage of total outward remittances has been on the increase from 12% (\$134.1 million) in March 2018 to 29% (\$496.87 million) in February 2020²⁵. Spending on tuition and hostel fees by Indians studying overseas rose by 44% from \$1.9 billion in 2013-14 to \$2.8 billion in 2017-18²⁶.

Globally, the average cost of sending remittances to India is much lower (5.5%) than the world average of 6.79% and the EU-India remittance corridor, relative to its size,

represents one of the cheaper corridors for sending remittances. India has initiated significant measures to liberalize the remittance schemes to drive competition, remove entry barriers and thereby reduce the costs of remittance transfers. RBI, India's central bank, has enabled transfer of remittances directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries under the Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS); it has Authorized Dealer (AD) banks to operate through more advanced, easier and faster modes of transmission channels (i.e. online wire transfers, SWIFT transfers and Rupee Drawing Arrangements (RDA) which is the most preferred mode accounting for 75.2% of remittances) (GPFI, 2019)²⁷. For Indian nationals, from the EU to India, transfer costs range from 3% to 9% depending on the country in question and instrument in use (cash, bank, mobile money, debit/credit card). In the first quarter of 2020, the average cost of remitting funds from the EU was 4.9% lower than from other

25. <https://edubharat.in/2020/08/27/worried-about-your-childs-higher-education-in-a-foreign-university-amid-covid-19-pandemic-read-this/>

26. <https://www.livemint.com/Education/qVtLWO1E9D923fiDD2o69l/More-Indians-going-abroad-for-studies-but-foreign-students.html>

27. <https://www.gpfi.org/sites/gpfi/files/sites/default/files/India%20National%20Remittance%20Plan%202019.pdf>

countries (5.5%). As depicted in figure 4.2, France was the costliest (6.8%) in the EU remittance corridor and Italy by

far the cheapest at 3.2% in the first quarter of 2020 (World Bank, March 2020).

Figure 4.2: Trends in cost of sending remittance to India by MSs of EU (selected countries of EU-27)



Source: The World Bank. Remittance Prices Worldwide, Available at: <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en> as mentioned in Natarajan H. (2020). EU-India Remittance Prices: Current Status and Opportunities. Virtual Meetings of the EU-India CDMM (13 June, 2020). Washington DC: World Bank.



5

Preventing and Combating Irregular Migration and Addressing Trafficking in Persons

5. Preventing and Combating Irregular Migration and Addressing Trafficking in Persons

There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. However, there is a general consensus that irregular migration is a movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. From the perspective of destination countries, irregular migration occurs when a person enters, stays or works in a country without the necessary authorisation or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, irregularity is seen, for example, in cases where a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country²⁸.

This section relies on data collected by Eurostat on enforcement of immigration legislations (EIL) based on Article 5 and

7 of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007 with reference to TCNs refused entry at the external border by type of border, ground for refusal; TCNs found to be illegally present by age and sex; TCNs ordered to leave; and TCNs returned following an order to leave. These datasets are disaggregated by citizenship; are based on administrative sources and are provided mainly by the Ministries of Interior or related Immigration Agencies. Cross-verification of these statistics is not possible because of non-availability of any other data sources on these issues. Furthermore, those identified as Indian have not been verified by the Indian embassies within the Member States in question. There is a need to strengthen the quality of data which is an area that could be addressed through bilateral discussions.

5.1 Irregular Indian nationals in the EU

Eurostat regularly gathers data on TCNs who are found to be irregularly present under national immigration laws (see Art. 2.1[®] and 5.1(b) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 862/2007) which relates to persons who have entered irregularly (for example by avoiding immigration controls or by employing a fraudulent document) and those who may have entered legitimately but have subsequently remained on an irregular basis (for example by overstaying their permission to remain or by taking on unauthorised employment).

Available data from Eurostat shows that in 2008, a total of 13,105 Indians were found to be irregularly present in the EU, but in 2019 this declined to 8,845. The gender-wise percentage distribution indicates that between 2008 and 2019, the share of males declined from 98.93% to 87.51%, while the share of female migrants increased from 1.03% to 12.49% between 2008 and 2019.

28. <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

Figure 5.1: Irregular migration: Indian citizens found to be irregularly present in the EU-27

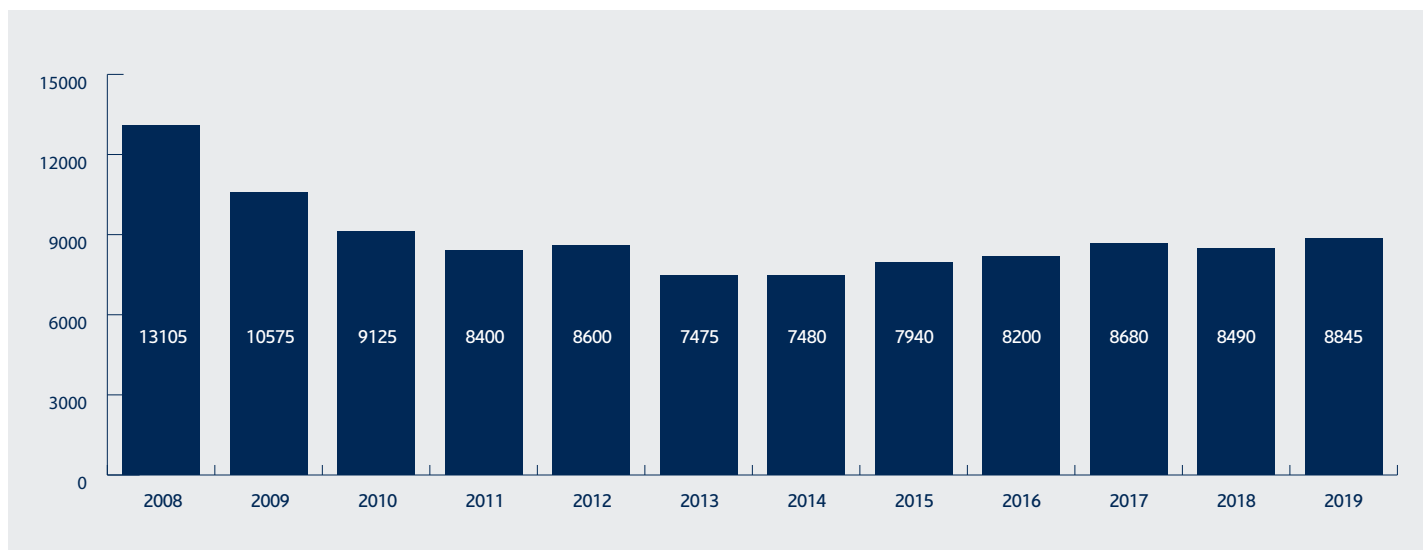
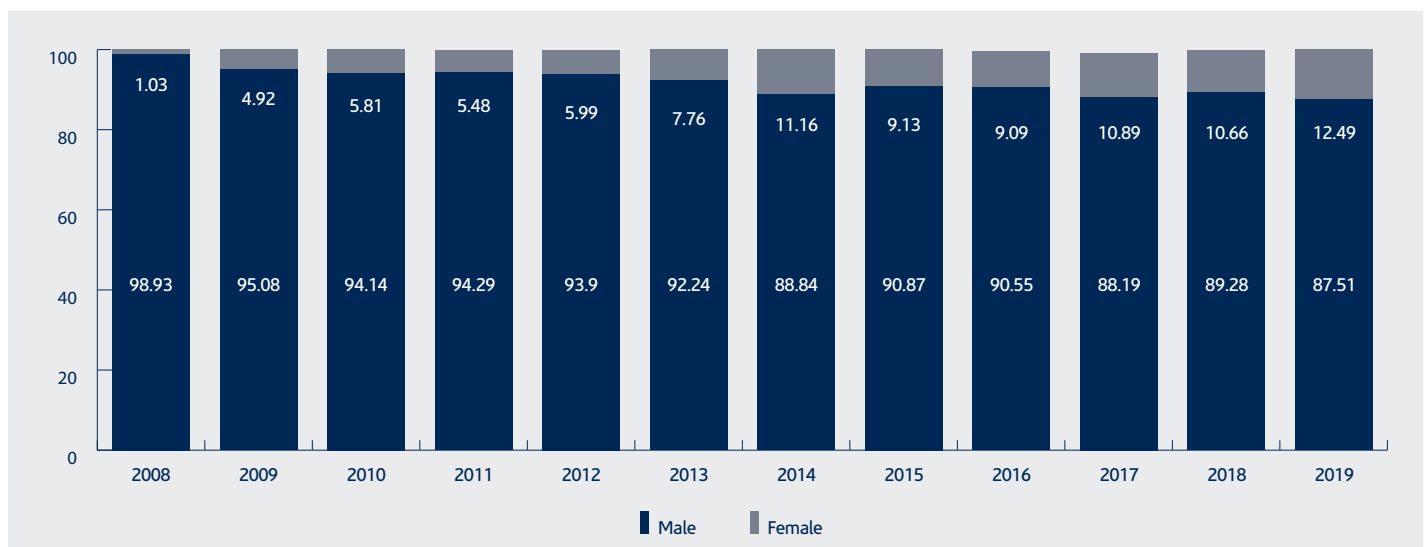


Figure 5.2: Irregular migration: male-female distribution of Indian citizens found to be irregularly present in the EU-27 (in %)



Source: Calculations based on TCNs found to be irregularly present – annual data (rounded), Eurostat, various years²⁹. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

29. Eurostat collects information on sex in 'unknown' category and therefore, the addition of males and females do not add up to 100%. The present study includes the number of males and females in irregular status and has excluded the unknown category

BOX 3

Concepts and Definitions used by Eurostat for compilation of data on Irregular Migration

The concepts and definitions for each of the topics covered in section-5 are as follows:

TCNs found to be illegally present:

TCNs who are detected by Member States' authorities and have been determined to be illegally present under national laws relating to immigration (see Art. 2.1 (r) and 5.1(b) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007). This category relates to persons who have been found to have entered illegally (for example by avoiding immigration controls or by employing a fraudulent document) and those who may have entered legitimately but have subsequently remained on an illegal basis (for example by overstaying their permission to remain or by taking unauthorized employment). Only persons who are apprehended or otherwise come to the attention of national immigration authorities are recorded in these statistics. These are not intended to be a measure of the total number of persons who are present in the country on an unauthorized basis. Each person is counted only once within the reference period.

TCNs refused entry at the external border:

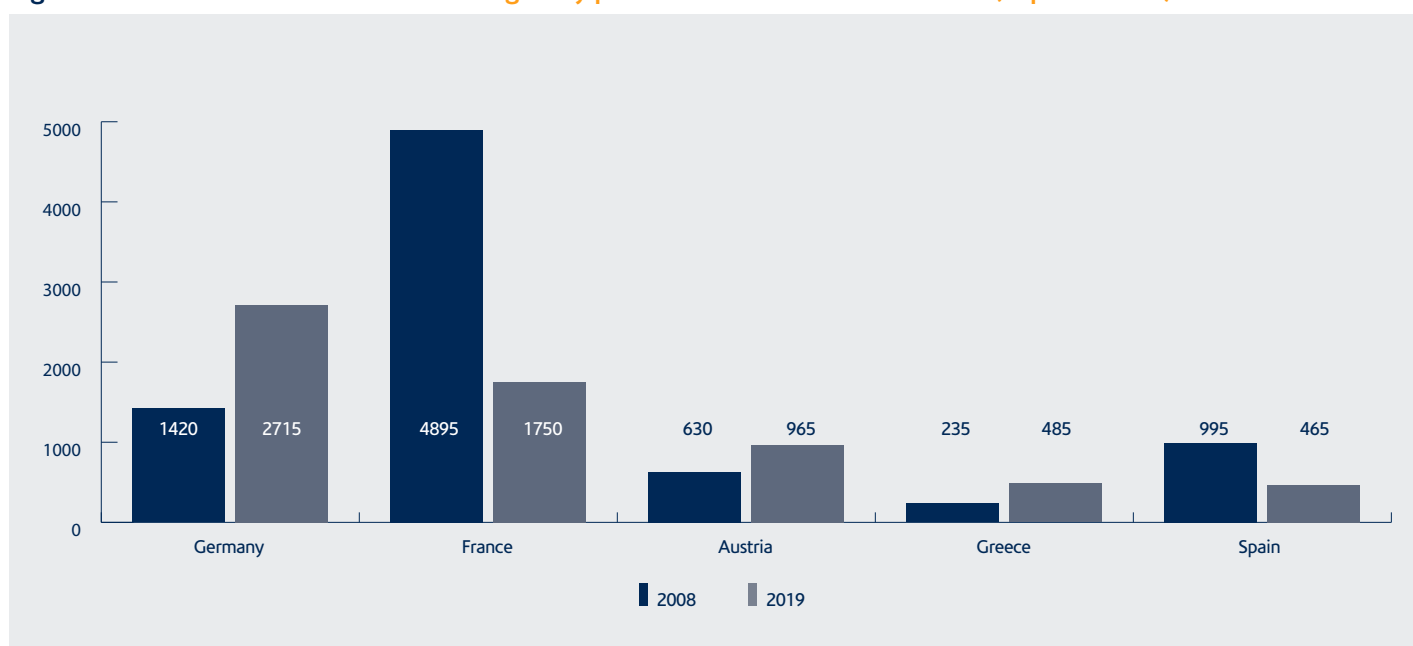
TCNs formally refused permission to enter the territory of a Member State under Art. 2.1 (q) and 5.1(a) of the Council Regulation (EC) no 862/2007. Here, the external border is defined as in the Schengen Borders Code. For countries which are not in the Schengen area, the external border is the same as the international border. The grounds for refusal refer to the Annex V part B of the Schengen Border Code, which is an administrative document in use in most of the Member States.

TCNs ordered to leave:

This dataset includes TCNs who are found to be illegally present, and are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that- their stay is illegal and imposing- an obligation to leave the territory of the Member State (see Art. 7.1 (a) of the Regulation) . These statistics do not include persons who are transferred from one Member State to another under the mechanism established by the Dublin Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and (EC) No 1560/2003. Also, each person is counted only once within the reference period, irrespective of the number of notices issued to the same person.

On a voluntary basis, Eurostat collects further information on those persons who are recorded as having returned to a third country. These new statistics include information on TCNs who have left the territory by type of return, type of assistance received and by type of agreement procedure based on a pilot data collection. Therefore, technical and methodological limitations exist in these statistics. As a result, some inconsistency might exist between these statistics and the statistics provided for the TCNs returned following an order to leave. The detailed definitions on TCNs who have left the territory by type of return (Voluntary and Enforced); type of assistance (Assisted and Non-Assisted) and type of agreement procedure are discussed in sub-section 5.5 of this report i.e. Return and readmission of Indian immigrants.

Figure 5.3: Indian citizens found to be irregularly present in the EU Member States (Top-5 in 2019)



Source: Eurostat, 2008 and 2019. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

Figure 5.3 shows that in 2019, Germany accounted for the highest share of irregular Indian immigrants found to be present in the EU, followed by France, Austria, Greece and Spain. During the period between 2008 and 2019, France and Spain

registered a decline in the number of irregular Indian immigrants, however, Germany, Austria and Greece showed an increasing trend.

5.2 Routes of irregular migration from India to the EU: refusal of Indians at the borders of the EU

According to Eurostat data, the total number of refused entries of Indians into the EU declined from 1,090 in 2008 to 915 in 2015 and thereafter, it again increased to 1,750 in 2019. Figure 5.4 shows that air borders are the main route through which Indians intending to migrate irregularly into the EU were identified. The second important route was by sea, but land borders became a more prominent route for the irregular migration of Indians in the EU especially 2014 onwards. In 2008, of the total number of refused entries of Indians into

the EU, 77.5% (845) were refused at air borders, 13.8% (150) at land borders and only 8.7% (95) at sea borders. Over the years, the percentage share of the refusal of Indians at air borders has declined with an increasing share of refusals at land borders. In 2019, of the total number of refused entries of Indians into the EU, 57.7% (1,010) were refused at air borders. The land border became more prominent with refused entries of 39.7% (695) Indians, and the significance of sea border declined with refused entries at 2.6% (45) only.

Figure 5.4: Indian citizens refused entry into the EU-27, 2009-2019



Source: Eurostat, various years, calculations based on TCNs refused entry at external borders (annual data rounded). Note- The total refused entries are the summation of refused entries at land, sea and air borders. In 2018 and 2019, the addition of refused entries of Indians at land, sea and air borders do not match with the total figures provided by Eurostat, therefore, the summation of refused entries of Indians at land, sea and air borders is used in the study. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

5.3 Indians refused entry at EU borders

Table 5.1 shows that travelling without a valid visa or residence permit and without valid travel documents are two important reasons why Indians are refused entry at EU borders. In 2019, a total of 50.3% Indians were refused entry at the EU borders because of 'no valid visa or residence permit' and around 20.6% were refused entry because of 'no valid travel documents'. The percentage share of Indians refused entry

at the EU borders because of 'other reasons' is also high. It includes various reasons such as traveling with false visa or residence permits, overstay (person already stayed 3 months in a 6 months period), insufficient means of subsistence, public threat or subject to an alert, and/or unjustified purpose and condition of stay. In 2019, 'Other Reasons' represented 28.3% of Indians who were refused entry at the EU borders.

Table 5.1: Reasons for refusal of Indians at EU-27 borders (in % and real numbers)

Years	No valid travel documents	False Travel Document	No Valid Visa or Residence permits	Others	Total
2009	13.8 (150)	2.8 (30)	42.7 (465)	40.8 (445)	100 (1,090)
2010	8.7 (85)	2.6 (25)	49 (480)	39.8 (390)	100 (980)
2011	9.8 (75)	3.9 (30)	56.9 (435)	29.4 (225)	100 (765)
2012	6.6 (55)	2.4 (20)	55.4 (460)	35.5 (295)	100 (830)
2013	2.8 (20)	5.0 (35)	62.1 (435)	30.0 (210)	100 (700)
2014	5.3 (40)	2.6 (20)	61.8 (470)	30.3 (230)	100 (760)
2015	7.7 (70)	1.1 (10)	55.7 (510)	35.5 (325)	100 (915)
2016	23.9 (405)	2.1 (35)	49.3 (835)	24.7 (420)	100 (1,695)
2017	25.0 (515)	2.7 (55)	44.4 (915)	27.9 (575)	100 (2,060)
2018	23.7 (460)	1.8 (35)	41.1 (800)	33.4 (650)	100 (1,945)
2019	20.6 (360)	0.9 (15)	50.3 (880)	28.3 (495)	100 (1,750)

Source: Eurostat, various Years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

A detailed analysis of the different reasons why Indians were denied entry into the EU at various borders (land, sea and air) shows that in 2019, a total of 360 Indians were found to be travelling without a valid travel document: 10 were refused entry at sea borders, 300 at land borders and 50 at air borders because they could not produce a valid travel document. In 2010 and 2011, more Indians were refused entry at sea and air border points than at land borders because of 'no valid travel document'. However, since 2016, land borders became a

prominent route via which a high number of Indians were denied entry for this reason. The number of Indians refused entry in the EU because of traveling with 'false travel documents' was highest at air borders between 2008 and 2019. However, in 2019, a total of 880 Indians were found to be traveling 'without valid visa or residence permits' of which 320 were refused entry at land borders, 25 at sea borders and 535 at air borders. (see Appendices, Table-17, Table-18 and Figure A-1).

5.4 Indians ordered to leave the EU

Eurostat also collects data on TCNs who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision which rules that their stay is irregular and imposes an obligation to leave the territory of the MS.

The number of orders issued by EU Member states to Indian citizens to leave the territory of respective countries declined from 12,655 to 5,410 between 2008 and 2015. Thereafter, there was an increase in the number of such orders from 2016 to 2017 with a drop in 2018 and reaching 9,715 in 2019 (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5: Orders to leave the country issued to Indian citizens by the EU-27, 2008-2019

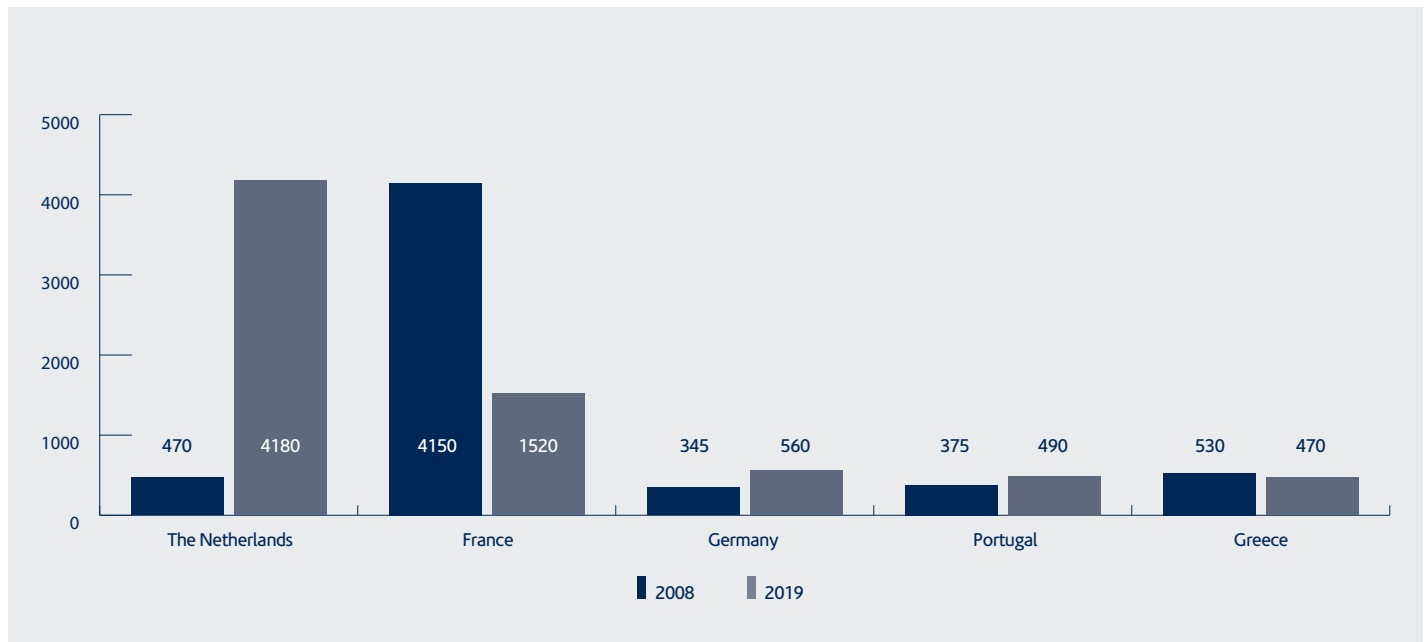


Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

Among the top five member states to issue orders to leave the country in 2019, the Netherlands reported the largest number (4,180), followed by France (1,520), Germany (560), Portugal (490) and Greece (470). As compared to 2008, France registered

a significant decline mirroring the reduction in number of Indian citizens reported to be irregular. However, the orders issued to Indians by the Netherlands increased sharply and in 2019, it ranked the highest among the MSs of EU (see Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Orders to leave the country issued to Indian citizens by the EU Member States (Top-5 in 2019)



Source: Eurostat, 2008 and 2019. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

5.5 Return and readmission of Indian immigrants

In the EU, return and readmission policies are an integral component of effective and comprehensive migration management. The return of irregular migrants and failed asylum seekers is an important aspect of guarding the integrity and credibility of both refugee and migration regimes.

This section of the report is divided into four sub-sections: 5.5.1

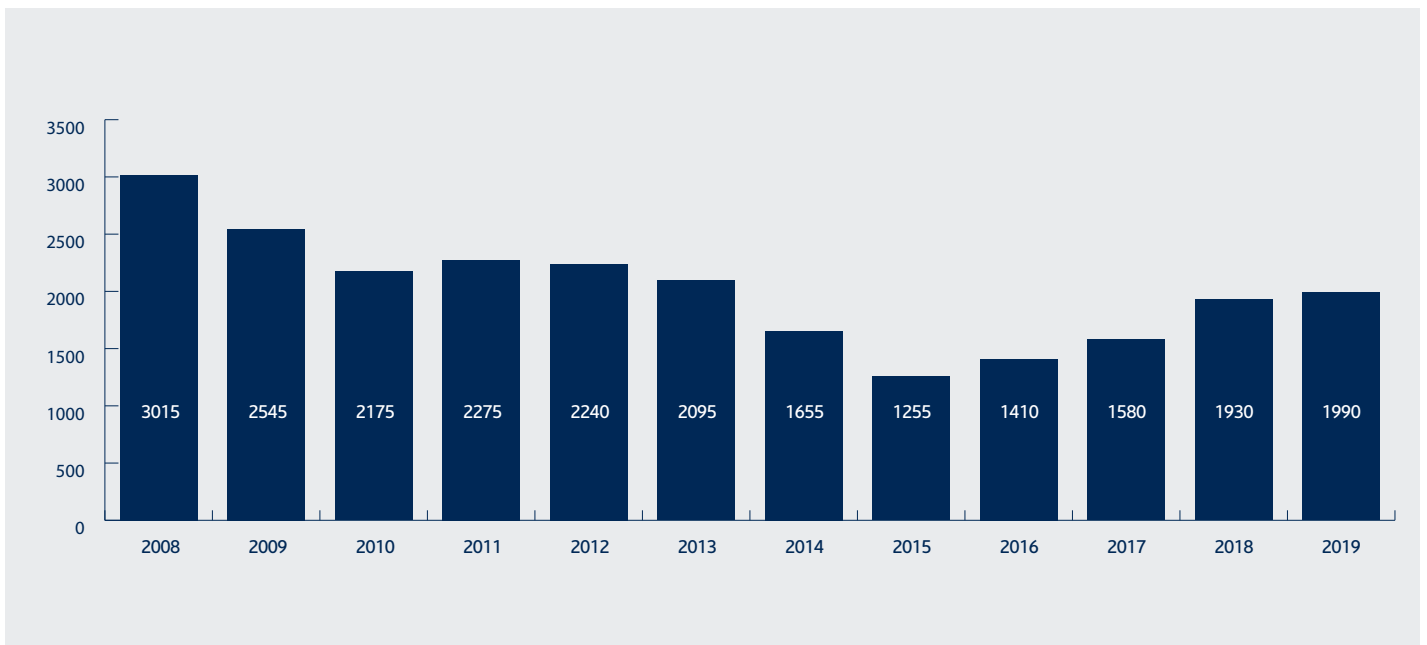
covers the return of Indian citizens following an order to leave, 5.5.2 reports on voluntary and enforced returns, 5.5.3 reviews assisted and non-assisted returns and 5.5.4 details returns under readmission agreements. This is based on the available data regarding the return and readmission of Indian citizens gathered by Eurostat.

5.5.1 Return of Indian citizens following an order to leave the EU

Eurostat collects data on TCNs who have left the territory of the MS following an administrative or judicial decision or act ruling that their stay is irregular and imposing an obligation to leave the territory (see Art. 7.1 (b) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 862/2007). Figure 5.7 shows a declining trend of return

of Indian citizens between 2008 and 2015 and, thereafter, the number of return migrants increased between 2016 and 2019. In 2019, the total number of Indian returnees, following an order to leave, were 1,990.

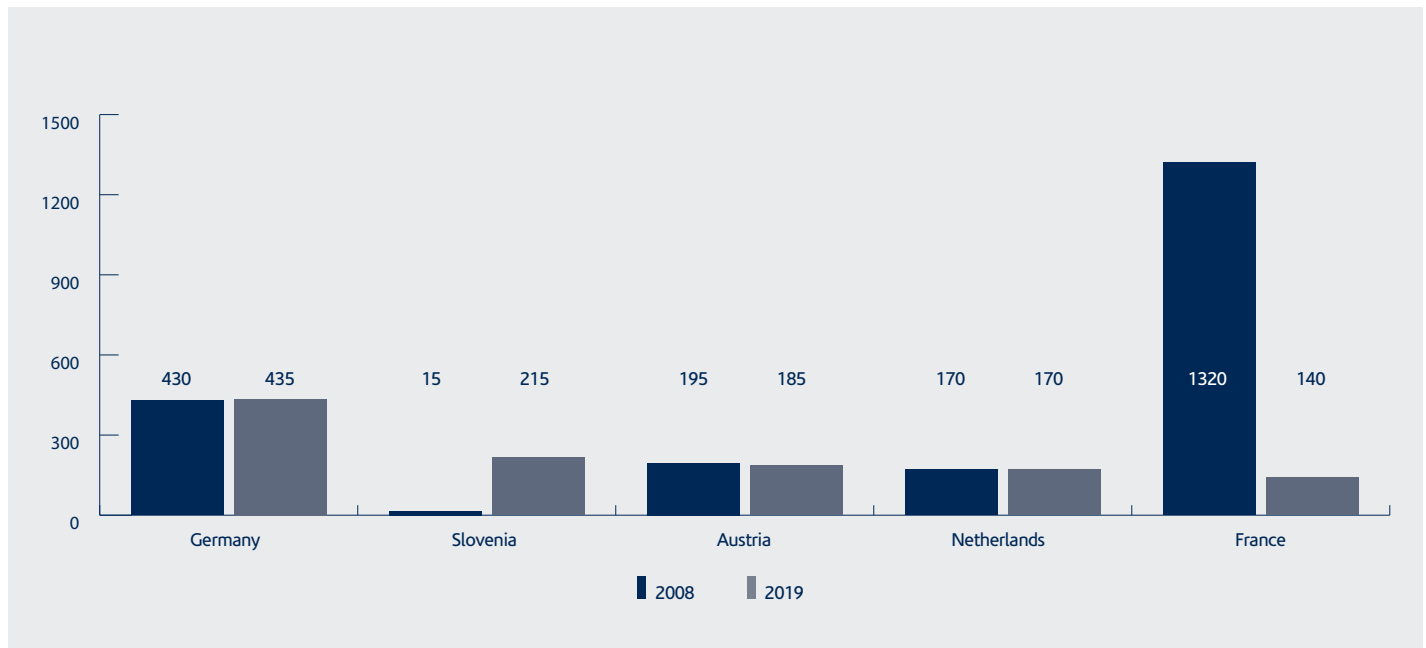
Figure 5.7: Return of Indian citizens following an order to leave the EU-27, 2008-2019



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> dated 27.06.2020.

Of the top five EU Member States to have recorded the largest number of returns, Germany reported the highest in 2019 followed by Slovenia, Austria, The Netherlands and France. As compared to 2008, the number of returns declined sharply in France, however, they increased in Slovenia.

Figure 5.8: Return of Indian citizens following an order to leave the EU Member States (Top-5 in 2019)



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

5.5.2 Voluntary³⁰ and enforced return³¹

Eurostat has gathered data on voluntary and forced returns of irregular TCNs, including India, starting with the first reference year 2014. These new statistics are the result of a pilot data collection and technological and methodological limitations exist for some data providers. As a result Eurostat data for voluntary/enforced return for Indian nationals are available for a limited number of EU Member States, and an in-depth analysis is not feasible.

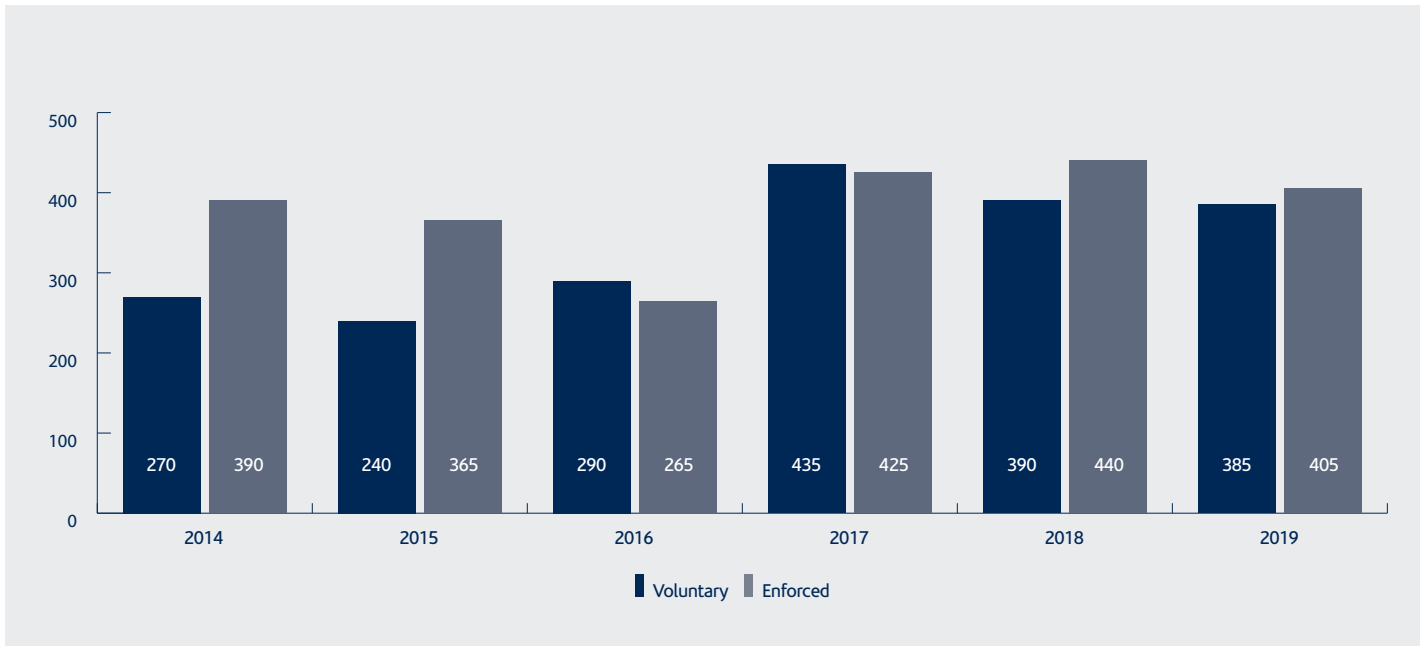
Voluntary return refers to the situation in which a TCN complies voluntarily with the obligation to return (i.e. no enforcement procedure is required) and this departure is confirmed by the relevant border authority or consulates of the country of origin or any other organisations that implement such programmes to assist migrants in returning to a third country. Forced return or removal refers to the situation in which a TCN is subject to the enforcement procedure and has an obligation to return.

The Eurostat data available show that between 2014 and 2019, the number of forcibly returned Indian immigrants was higher than voluntary returns for the reporting Member States, except in 2016 and 2017. The number of Indian citizens who returned voluntarily increased marginally from 270 in 2014 to 385 in 2019. Whilst the number of enforced returns of Indian nationals reflected a slight increase from 390 to 405 for the same period (see Figure-5.9 and Table 19 of the Appendices for further details).

30. Voluntary Return refers to the situation in which the third-country national complies voluntarily with the obligation to return (i.e. no enforcement procedure is required) and this departure is confirmed by information from the border authority or the consulate authorities in the country of origin or other authorities such as IOM or any other organisations implementing a program to assist migrants to return to a third-country. Definition based on Art 3.8 Directive 115/2008/EC.

31. Enforced return or removal refers to the situation in which the third-country national is subject to the enforcement of the obligation to return (the enforcement procedure has been initiated). Definition based on Art 3.5 and 3.8 Directive 115/2008/EC.

Figure 5.9: Indian citizens returned from reporting EU Member States by type of return



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

5.5.3 Assisted³² and non-assisted return³³

A third category of returns known as assisted returns (or assisted voluntary returns) refers to irregular TCNs who return under the aegis of a bilateral programme implemented by an EU Member State which encourages return as well as provides reintegration assistance. The TCN usually receives (1) in-kind assistance prior to departure (e.g. purchase of plane tickets) and/or (2) cash allowances at the point of departure/upon arrival and/or (3) in-kind or cash-based reintegration assistance, upon return to the country of origin. However, non-assisted return refers to the situation in which the departure of the TCN is recorded, but he/she does not receive any support or assistance from the national authorities. Eurostat data on Indian return migrants in assisted and non-assisted categories are available only for 17 countries, excluding some of the important EU Member States, such as Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Spain, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland and Lithuania.

The recorded number of assisted returns of Indian irregular migrants increased slightly from 145 in 2014 to 285 in 2019. In 2014, France, followed by Belgium, reported significant numbers of assisted returns, while the number of returns from Hungary and Slovakia was quite low. The pattern slightly changed in 2019, when assisted returns declined to about one-third in France, Austria and Hungary reported significant number of assisted returns. (see Appendices, Table-20, for details). Compared to assisted returns, the number of non-assisted returns for most of the EU Member States was higher between 2014 and 2019, with an increase from 410 to 615. France reported the highest number in 2014, followed by Belgium, Italy, Romania, Latvia and Portugal. In 2019, Slovenia emerged as the country with the highest number of non-assisted Indian returnees followed by Poland. In France the number of non-assisted returnees declined significantly. Italy, Austria, Latvia, Portugal, Croatia, Malta, Ireland, Bulgaria and Estonia were other countries which had less than 50 non-assisted Indian returnees in 2019. (see Appendices, Table-20, for details).

32. Assisted Return refers to the situation in which the third-country national was assisted to return. He/she is the beneficiary of a national or EU Member State cooperative program to encourage return and to provide reintegration assistance. The TCN received (i) an in kind assistance prior to departure (e.g. purchase of plane tickets) and/or (ii) in-cash allowances at the point of departure/upon arrival and/or (iii) an in-kind or in-cash reintegration assistance. Please note that beneficiaries of assisted return programs are mostly TCN who voluntarily return but some may also have been returned by force Definition based on Art 3.8 Directive 115/2008/EC and Asylum and Migration Glossary 2.0.

33. Non-Assisted Return refers to the situation in which the third-country national is recorded with departure and he/she does not receive any support or assistance from the national authorities.

5.5.4 Returns of Indians by type of readmission agreement

Eurostat also gathers data on TCNs who have left the territory of the EU Member State under various types of national, pre-determined or negotiated arrangements which include (1) return under EU Readmission Agreements (EURA); (2) return under other readmission agreements; (3) return without existing readmission agreement; and (4) unknown. This data is available for 18 Member States only excluding some of the major countries such as Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Spain. According to Eurostat, the number of Indians who returned to India under one of the above four categories increased from 20 to 590 between 2014 and 2019. In 2019, 5 Indians returned under EURAs and all of them were from

Slovakia. Likewise, 5 Indians returned under other readmission agreements from Croatia in the same year.

The number of Indians who returned under the category “without existing readmission agreement” is highest, rising from 15 in 2014 to 270 in 2019. Likewise, the number of Indian returnees under “unknown category” also increased from 200 in 2015 to 315 in 2019. The estimates provided by Eurostat on return of Indian citizens under EURA, suggests errors in reporting, as no such agreement is in place. A high number of Indian returnees have been reported under the ‘unknown’ category but there are no returns recorded under any operative national return agreements.



Photo by Dewang Gupta on Unsplash

Table 5.2: Indian citizens who have left the territory of the EU Member States by type of agreement procedure

MSs of EU	Persons returned to India by types of agreement (I+II+III+IV)						I. Returned under EURA						II. Returned under other readmission agreement						III. Returned without existing a readmission agreement						IV. Unknown					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	NA	NA	NA	85	140	155	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	85	140	155
Belgium	NA	55	95	70	NA	45	NA	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0	0	NA	0	NA	55	95	70	NA	45	
Bulgaria	5	0	10	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	
Croatia	5	0	0	5	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	5
France	NA	145	95	165	90	105	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	145	95	165	90	105
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
Hungary	0	0	5	10	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	NA	0	5	0	20	10	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	5	0	20	10	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	NA	25	35	70	55	50	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	25	35	50	55	50	NA	0	0	20	0	5
Latvia	NA	10	10	15	25	25	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	10	10	15	25	25	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	NA	5	10	15	20	25	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	5	10	15	20	25	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	NA	NA	NA	40	80	115	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	5	0	NA	NA	NA	40	70	115	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
Portugal	5	5	15	10	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	15	10	20	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	5	5	5	20	5	5	0	0	0	15	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
EU Member States (Total 18)	20	250	290	510	555	590	0	0	0	25	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	15	50	90	140	305	270	0	200	195	340	230	315

Source: Eurostat, 2019. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

5.6 Trafficking in persons and emerging forms of irregularity: the case of India

The irregular status of migrants renders them highly vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and human trafficking, especially with regard to women and children. India is considered a significant country of origin and transit for irregular migrants destined for Europe (UNODC, 2015).

The National Crime Record Bureau of India has started to collect data on human trafficking since 2014 (NCRB, 2015), but it does not gather data on trafficking from India to other countries. However, some destination national agencies do capture data on Indians trafficked to foreign countries. The Trafficking in Persons 2019 report (US Department of State, 2019) reports on the exploitative sham marriages carried out by organized crime syndicates and recruitment agents to help South Asian men including Indians obtain EU residency benefits, work permits and citizenship rights by marrying European women. The UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (UNODC, 2018) also points out that victims from South Asia, including India, have been detected in many parts of Southern and Western Europe accounting for about 5% of the total detected victims.

A recent study on irregular migration from Punjab to Italy and Spain (Garha, 2020) notes that the availability of jobs in the informal sector and the possibility of getting “regularized” tends to attract Indian immigrants from Punjab to Italy and Spain. Drawing on primary data gathered from 72 interviews conducted in Italy (22), Spain (26), Punjab (16) and members of the host communities (8), the study explains that Spain and Italy have big “shadow economies” that depend on informal workers in areas such as agriculture, dairy farming, food processing, catering, leather and metal industry. In Spain, a continuous system of *Arraigo* is used to regularize migrants who have stayed for at least three years and have learnt Spanish; In Italy too, the Government allows regularization periodically to serve the needs of these sectors that are not attractive to the local communities. The general perception is that once you enter Italy or Spain you are rarely deported.

Citing a UNODC report, the study reports that every year 20,000 young men migrate irregularly from Punjab. They use different methods such as: misusing legal channels and sponsorships sent by families overseas, obtaining fake work permits and student visas, paper-marriages with foreign citizens and use of smugglers. Whilst information on exact numbers is not available, respondents reported that in 2017 there were 100,000 Punjabi immigrants in Italy of which 10% were irregular. In Spain, the number was much lower, around 20,000 with 15 to 20% irregular.

A detailed demographic and socio-economic analysis in this study shows that the irregular migrants are young adults between the ages of 15 to 30 years, predominantly males, come from the rural areas with little education and low level skills. Past migration history, social networks, the high unemployment rate in their regions, low agricultural produce, rural debt, and the active role of agents were among the push factors cited by irregular migrants.

The records of irregular migrants show that the preferred destinations for irregular migration are Italy, France, Germany and Greece. The main routes of irregular migration were travel by air to Russia, followed by land routes to Italy via Ukraine, Hungary or Slovakia. Irregular migrants from India also entered the EU from Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and Georgia. A network of agents based in Delhi and Punjab facilitated these migrants by providing forged passports, visas and other travel documents (Saha, 2012).

In recognition of these problems, the GoI has put in place several legislative provisions and administrative interventions to combat human trafficking in India. The National Crime Records Bureau of India has started to collect data on human trafficking since 2014 (NCRB, 2015). On the policy front, the Ministry of Women and Child Development finalised a draft on the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 which includes a more exhaustive definition of human trafficking and a stronger structure for the prevention mechanisms provided by the government (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2016).

Another form of irregularity is abuse in connection with NRI marriages. In early 2018, the Times of India reported on MEA released figures (gathered through the MADAD – grievance redressal portal) that show that between January 1, 2015 and October 2019, 6,094 complaints were received from NRI wives calling home seeking assistance in dealing with domestic problems (e.g. requesting help to return home after being deserted by her husband or due to ill-treatment or physical torture). While the women labelled as “NRI brides” represent a myriad of different backgrounds, the analysis by the Economic and Political Weekly and the Times of India show that NRI wives from Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Gujarat register the highest number of complaints. Each of these states, among others across the country, has a backlog of pending cases filed by abused/cheated women. The complaints range from abandonment after marriage (either in India or abroad), bigamous unions (the man already has a wife abroad), false information about the man’s job and earnings, harassment for dowry, domestic violence, and ex parte divorce based on false documents.

A perceived lack of legal channels for migration of low-skilled workers to the EU was highlighted as another source of irregular migration. An OECD study points out that there is an unmet demand for low-skilled workers in the EU, primarily in occupations such as childcare and elderly care, hospitality services, the retail sector, cleaning and maintenance services and also in agriculture, dairying and construction activities (OECD, 2008 as cited in Sasikumar and Timothy, 2012) that do not require high skills or pay high wages. With restrictive policies followed by the EU Member States limiting migration of low-skilled workers, migrants use various means to enter and extend their duration of stay in the EU Member States. Many construction workers go through recruitment agents who have connections in India and the EU. A large number of unskilled workers from Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Kerala have gone through these channels (ibid.).





6

Promoting International Protection

6. Promoting International Protection

Globally, there has been a surge in interest in seeking international protection within the EU— over recent years – resulting in the continent and its Member States becoming a prime destination for asylum seekers. In 2019, 698,390 asylum applicants sought international protection in the EU-27, which was

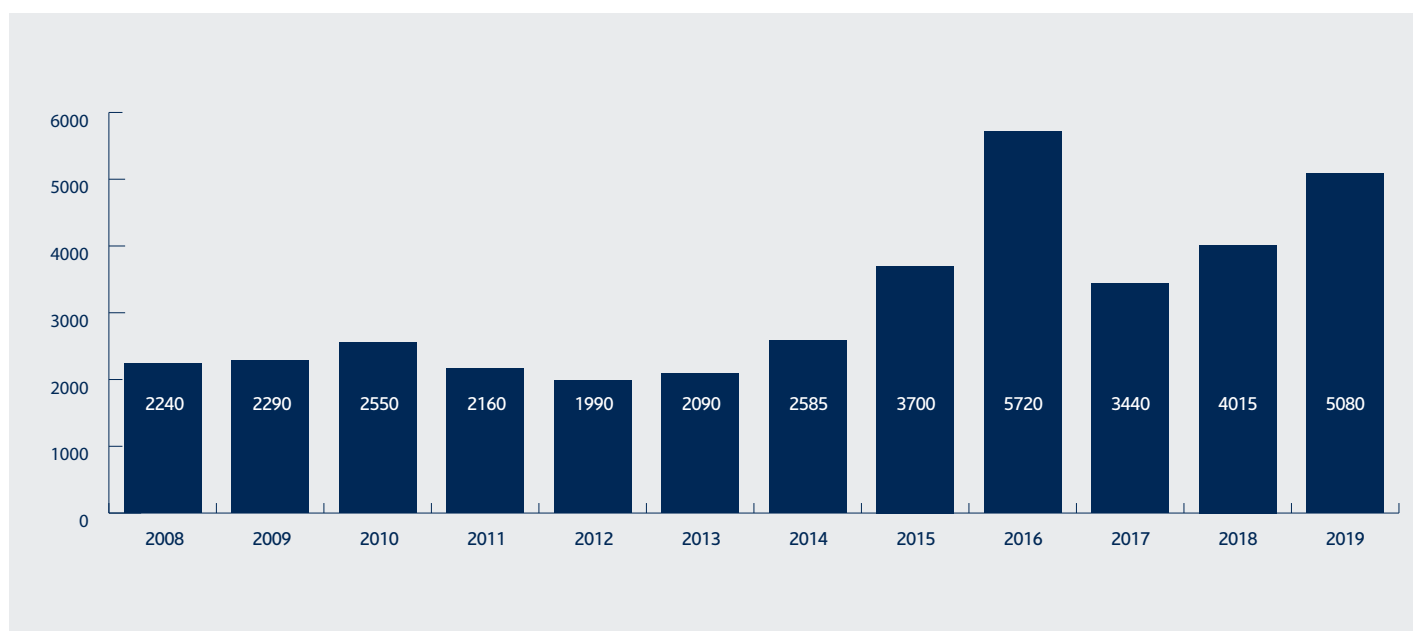
11.6% higher than the previous year. Syria, Afghanistan, and Venezuela were the three main countries of origin whose nationals lodged the highest asylum applicants in the EU Member States in 2019³⁴.

6.1 Asylum seekers from India in the EU

The number of asylum seekers from India in the EU increased from 2,240 to 5,720 between 2008 and 2016. From 2017 to 2018, there was a significant decrease in the number of asylum seekers to 3,440 and 4,015 respectively. In 2019, asylum

seekers again increased to 5,080 (Figure 6.1). Cyprus (1,550) followed by Italy (1,070), Germany (680), France (480) and Greece (375) were the top five countries in which Indian citizens applied for asylum in 2019. (see Appendices, Table-21).

Figure 6.1: Annual Indian asylum applicants in the EU-27



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

34. Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza) retrieved from <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do> dated 28.06.2020

BOX 4

Concepts and Definitions used by Eurostat for compilation of data on Irregular Migration

Concepts and Definitions used by Eurostat for compilation of data on Asylum applicants

Asylum applicants:

The asylum applicant in Eurostat is defined as 'a person having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such application as a family member. Here, the 'Application for international protection' means an application for international protection as defined in Art.2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU, i.e. a request made by a TCNs or a stateless person for protection from a Member State, who can be understood to seek refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and who does not explicitly request another kind of protection, outside the scope of this Directive, that can be applied for separately.

This definition is intended to refer to all who apply for protection on an individual basis, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at the airport or land border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the territory legally (e.g. as a tourist) or illegally (see Art4.1 (a) of the Regulation). Notably, in a reference period, every person being a subject of asylum application is counted only once.

First time asylum applicants:

'First time asylum applicant' means a person having submitted an application for international protection for the first time. Applications submitted by persons who are subsequently found to be a subject of a Dublin procedure are included in the statistics on first time asylum applicants if such persons are also a subject of first asylum application. The term 'first time' implies no time limits and therefore a person can be recorded as first time applicant only if he or she had never applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past, irrespective of the fact that he or she is found to have applied in another Member State of the European Union. All Member States are requested to supply these data, but their provision is voluntary.

Withdrawn of asylum application:

'Applications withdrawn' means applications for asylum having been withdrawn during the reference period at all instances of the administrative and/or judicial procedure (see Art.4.1(c) of the Regulation).

Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors:

'Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors' means all applicants for international protection who are considered by the national authority to be unaccompanied minors during the reference period and relates to Art 4.3(a) of the Regulation. 'Unaccompanied minor' means minor as defined in Article 2(l) of Directive 2011/95/EU i.e. a minor who arrives on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for him or her whether by law or by the practice of the Member State concerned, and for as long as he or she is not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes a minor who is left unaccompanied after he or she has entered the territory of the Member States.

Final decision on asylum applications:

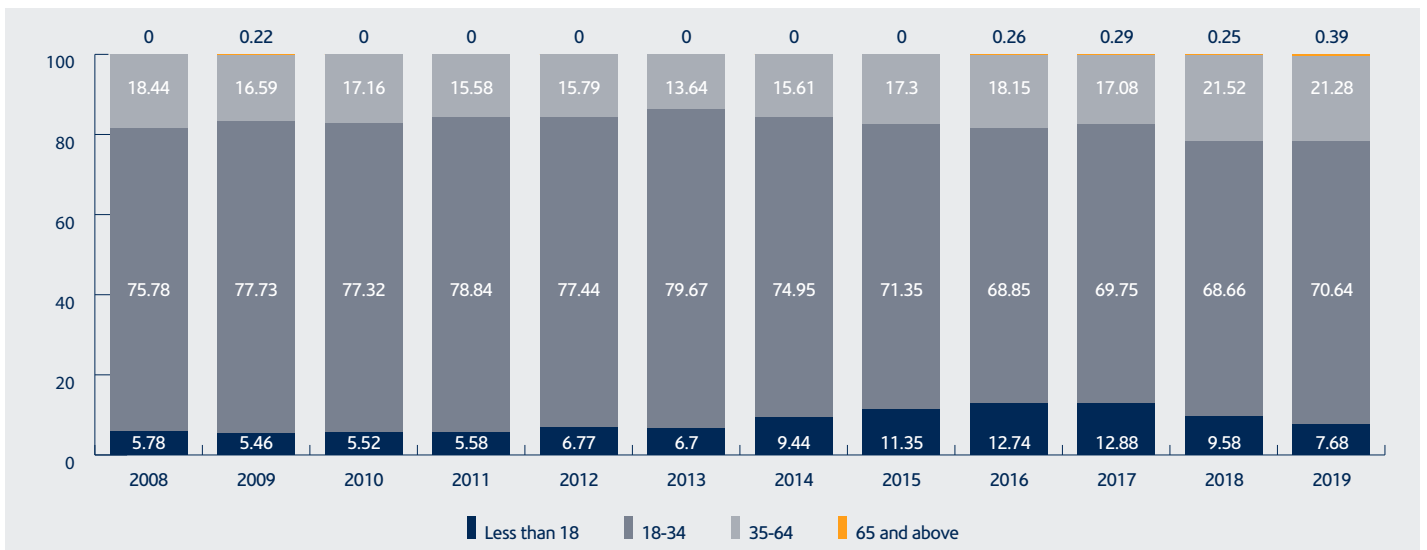
Final decision means decision taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or in review and which are no longer subject to remedy. The true 'final instance' may be, according to the national legislation and administrative procedures, a decision of the highest national court. However, it is not intended that asylum statistics should cover rare or exceptional cases determined by the highest courts. Thus, the statistics related to the final decisions should refer to what is effectively a final decision in the vast majority of all cases: i.e. that all normal routes of appeal have been exhausted. Cross-verification of these statistics is not possible because of non-availability of any other data sources on these issues. Furthermore, those identified as Indian have not been verified by the Indian embassies within the Member States in question. There is a need to strengthen the quality of data which is an area that could be addressed through bilateral discussions.

6.2 Background characteristics of Indian asylum applicants: age and gender

The profile of Indian asylum applicants shows that between 2008 and 2019, the highest share of asylum seekers was from the 18-34 age group followed by the 35-64 category. The share of asylum applicants from younger age groups (less than 18 years) was low during this period, increasing marginally from 2011 onwards. However, this increasing trend changed with a slight decline in 2018 and 2019. The share of the older age group (65 and above) is insignificant. But there is a marginal increase of asylum seekers in the 35-64 age group from 2014 onwards. This means that Indians who apply for asylum

are primarily from the working-age group, rather than the younger dependent or older populations (Figure 6.2). The gender-wise percentage distribution of Indian asylum applicants shows a male dominance between 2008 and 2019, but their share declined over this period, as depicted in Figure 6.3. In 2008, 85 Indian asylum applicants were considered to be unaccompanied minors as reported by the EU Member States. This number, however, declined to 35 in 2019. The majority of the unaccompanied minors were males, from the 14-15 and 16-17 age groups (see Appendices, Table-22).

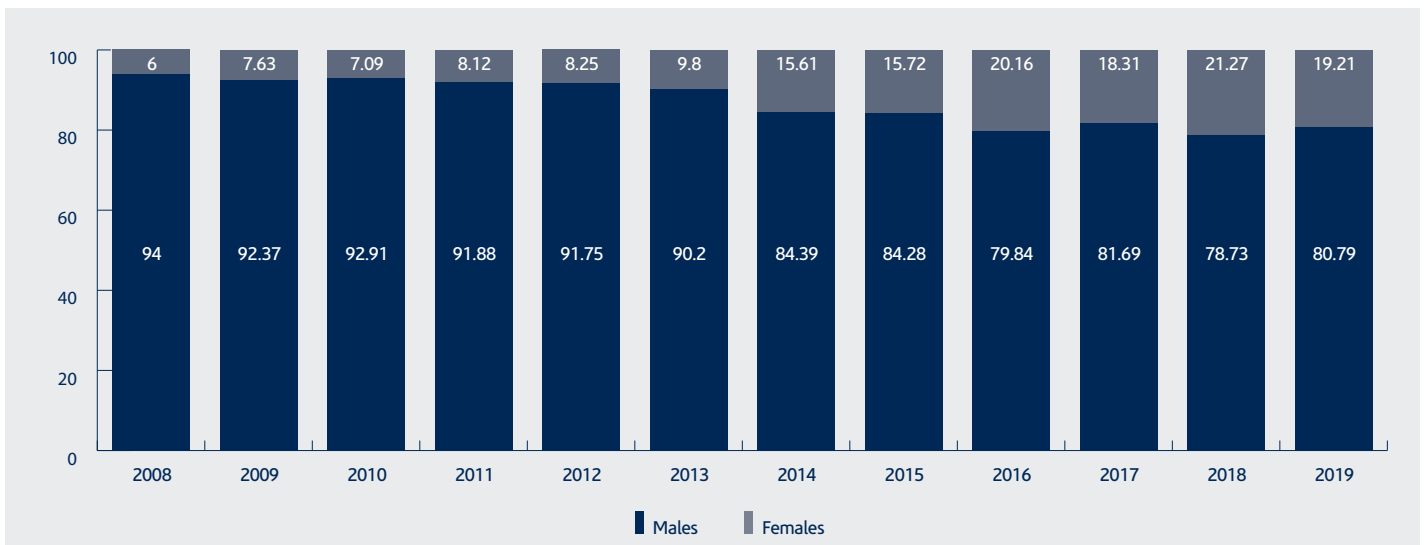
Figure 6.2: Annual Indian asylum applicants in the EU-27 by age group



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

Note: the unknown category is not included in the total.

Figure 6.3: Annual Indian asylum applicants in the EU-27 by gender



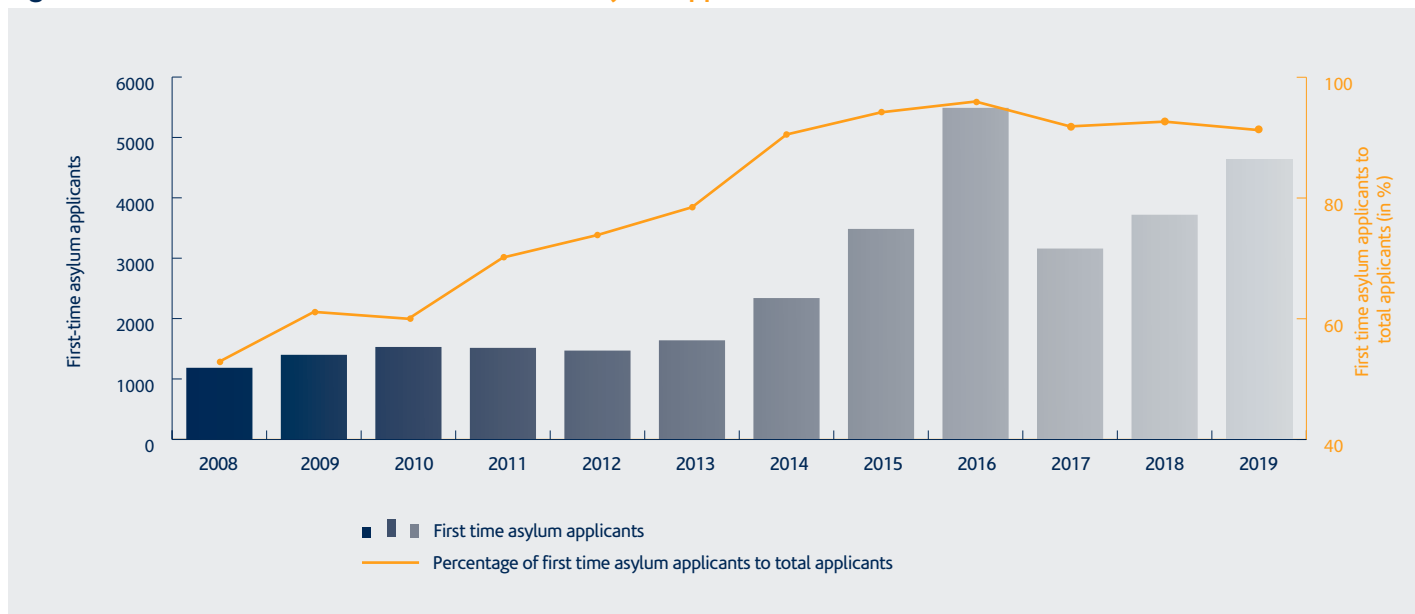
Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020. Please note: the total is the summation of males and females and does not exactly match with the total figure of Eurostat because it includes the unknown category in the total figure.

6.3 First-time asylum applicants from India in the EU-27

The number of first-time asylum applicants from India in the EU increased from 1,185 to 4,635 between 2008 and 2019 however the increments were not uniform. The share of first-time asylum applicants from India increased from 52.90% to 95.98% between 2008 and 2016 but thereafter declined

and reached 91.24% in 2019 (Figure 6.4). Of the EU Member States, in 2019, Cyprus (1,425) recorded the highest number of first-time asylum applicants followed by, Italy (1,035), Germany (550), France (460), Greece (370) and Austria (280) (see Appendices, Table-23).

Figure 6.4: Annual estimates of first-time Indian asylum applicants in the EU-27



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020. Note: 2019* is the total figure of MSs of EU without the United Kingdom.

The highest percentage of first-time asylum applicants was in the age groups 18 to 34 followed by the 35-64 category, representing a share of nearly 85-90% of the total number (see Appendices, Figure A-2). The gender-wise share of first-time Indian asylum applicants shows a male dominance between

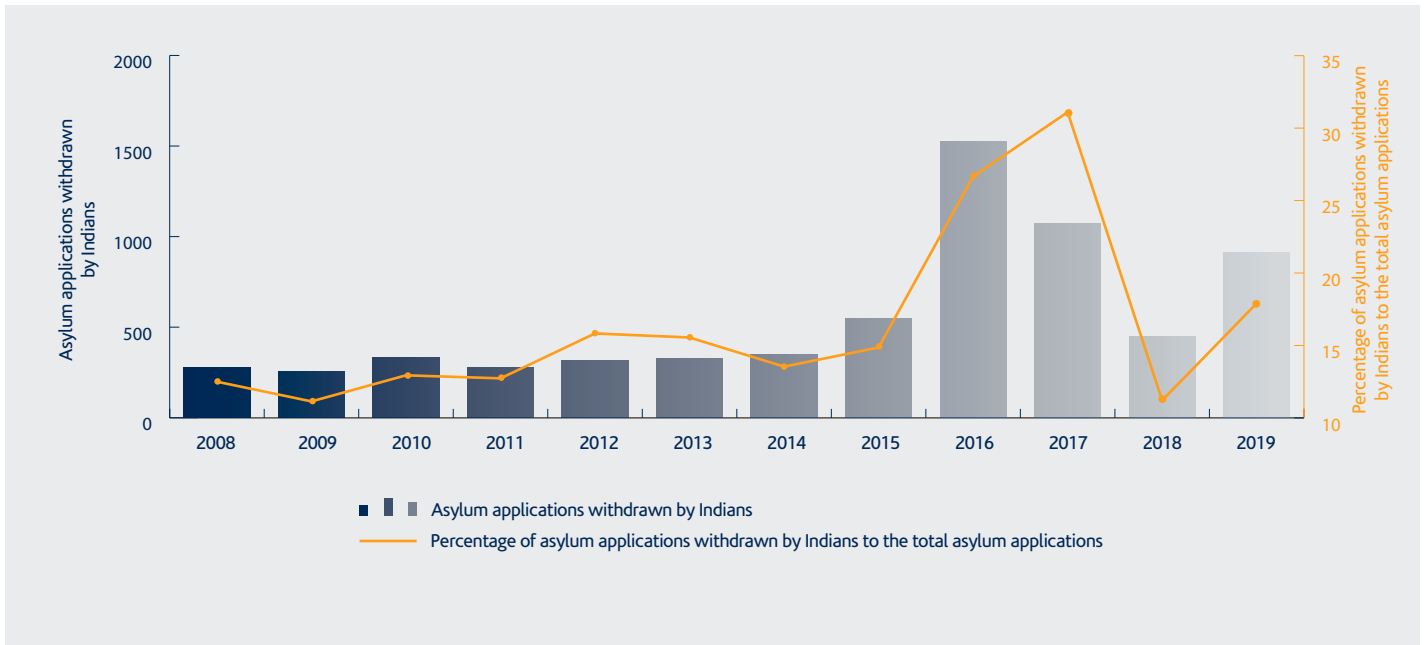
2008-2019, with the share of female applicants increasing consistently from 8.47% in 2008 to 19.24% in 2019 (see Appendices, Figure A-3). The same trend was observed in the total asylum applicants from India.

6.4 Asylum applications withdrawn by Indians

The number of asylum applicants withdrawn by Indians increased from 280 in 2008 to 1,525 in 2016 with a significant decline in 2019 to 910. Between 2008 and 2019, the percentage share of asylum applications withdrawn by Indians to total number of asylum applications received increased from 12.50% to 31.10% during 2008-2017 and thereafter de-

clined to 17.91% in 2019 (Figure 6.5). Cyprus (345) followed by Italy (290), Greece (50) Austria (35) and Denmark (30) were among the top five EU Member States from which the highest number of Indians withdrew their asylum applications in 2019 (see Appendices, Table-24).

Figure 6.5: Asylum applications withdrawn by Indians (annual aggregated data- EU-27)



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

The gender-wise pattern shows that the number of applications withdrawn by Indian males was higher than females between 2008 and 2019, and the majority of these males were from the age groups 18-34 and 35-64 (see Appendices, Table-25).

6.5 Final decisions on asylum applications of Indian citizens by the EU Member States (annual estimates)

Eurostat defines a final decision on asylum application as: “decision taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or in review and which are no longer subject to remedy”. The true ‘final instance’, according to the national legislation and administrative procedures, may be a decision of the highest national court. However, it is not intended that asylum statistics should cover rare or exceptional cases determined by the highest courts. Thus, statistics related to final decisions refer to what

are effectively final decisions in the vast majority of cases, i.e. when all normal routes of appeal have been exhausted. Table 6.1 shows annual estimates of the final decisions on asylum applications of Indian citizens by type of decision. Between 2010 and 2019, more than 97% of asylum applications from Indian citizens were rejected by the EU Member States. In comparison to males, the recognition rates among females were more than twice higher over that period.



Table 6.1: Annual estimates of final decisions on asylum applications of Indian citizens by the EU-27: absolute numbers by type of decision and percentage share of total

Age-Groups	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Persons										
i) Geneva Convention status	5	0	0	5	10	5	5	10	5	10
ii) Humanitarian status	5	0	10	5	20	10	35	45	45	60
iii) Subsidiary protection status	0	5	10	10	5	0	10	10	10	15
iv) Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v) Total positive decisions (i+ii+iii+iv)	10	10	20	20	35	20	50	70	60	85
vi) Rejected	1,190	1,615	1,150	1,045	885	655	2,765	3,315	1,755	1,635
vii) Total decisions (v+vi)	1,200	1,625	1,170	1,065	920	675	2,815	3,385	1,815	1,720
Recognition Rate (in %) (v/vii)	0.83	0.62	1.71	1.88	3.80	2.96	1.78	2.07	3.31	4.94
Rejection Rate (in %) (vi/vii)	99.17	99.38	98.29	98.12	96.20	97.04	98.22	97.93	96.69	95.06
Males										
i) Geneva Convention status	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
ii) Humanitarian status	5	0	5	5	15	10	30	40	30	35
iii) Subsidiary protection status	0	5	5	10	5	0	5	5	5	10
iv) Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v) Total positive decisions (i+ii+iii+iv)	5	10	15	15	25	15	40	50	40	50
vi) Rejected	1,055	1,500	1,055	940	805	570	2,125	2,695	1,400	1,345
vii) Total decisions (v+vi)	1,060	1,510	1,070	955	830	585	2,165	2,745	1,440	1,395
Recognition Rate (in %) (v/vii)	0.47	0.66	1.40	1.57	3.01	2.56	1.85	1.82	2.78	3.58
Rejection Rate (in %) (vi/vii)	99.53	99.34	98.60	98.43	96.99	97.44	98.15	98.18	97.22	96.42
Females										
i) Geneva Convention status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
ii) Humanitarian status	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	15	25
iii) Subsidiary protection status	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	10	5	5
iv) Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v) Total positive decisions (i+ii+iii+iv)	5	0	5	5	10	5	10	20	20	35
vi) Rejected	130	120	95	105	75	85	635	620	350	290
vii) Total decisions (v+vi)	135	120	100	110	85	90	645	640	370	325
Recognition Rate (in %) (v/vii)	3.70	0.00	5.00	4.55	11.76	5.56	1.55	3.13	5.41	10.77
Rejection Rate (in %) (vi/vii)	96.30	100.00	95.00	95.45	88.24	94.44	98.45	96.88	94.59	89.23

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

Please note: 1) Total positive decisions include decisions under Geneva Convention status, humanitarian status, subsidiary protection status and temporary protection status. 2) Total decisions are the sum of total positive decisions and rejected applications. they do not match exactly with the total decisions provided by Eurostat. 2) Recognition rate is the percentage share of total positive decisions in the total decisions. 3) Rejection rate is the percentage share of rejected applications in total decisions.



7

Migration Governance Framework of EU and India

7. Migration Governance

Framework of EU and India

This section of the report briefly outlines the policy framework governing migration in the EU and India, including the laws and regulations of a few EU Member States that are likely to impact on the mobility patterns of Indian immigrants. Inter-state cooperation and inter-regional processes on migration are also reviewed.

The concept of migration governance has been quite fragmented with differing viewpoints, and to date there is no consensus on a universally accepted definition. In 1995, the Commission on Global Governance defined it as “a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action taken.” A decade later, the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) did not attempt to provide a definition but concluded that “in the domain of international migration, governance assumes a variety of forms, including the migration policies and programmes of individual countries, inter-state discussions and agreements, multilateral fora and consultative processes, the activities of international organizations, as well as the laws and norms” (Global Commission on International Migration, 2005).

India-EU relations can be traced back to the 1960s when diplomatic relations were first established with the European Economic Community (EEC). Three decades later, with the signing of the 1994 agreement, the legal basis for India-EU cooperation was further strengthened (Commission of the European Communities, 1994). The mandate of the Working Group, an outcome of the first EU-India Summit in 2000, was concerned, among other things, with the speedy delivery of consular and visa services and the advancement of business relations and tourism between the two regions. A turning point came with the upgrading of India as a strategic partner in 2004, followed by the Joint Action Plans (JAP) in 2005 and 2008 and the subsequent EU-India high-level summits that were instrumental in strengthening dialogue and consultations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

With the establishment of the EU-India strategic partnership in 2005, a high-level dialogue on migration and mobility was launched for the first time in 2006, under the Global Approach to Migration (GAM). The GAM, an overarching framework, was the external dimension of the EU’s migration policy based on partnership with third countries. Following an evaluation of the GAM in 2011, the renewed Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) was introduced to fulfil the need for a more strategic and efficient approach; and the year 2012 saw the development of stronger links and alignment between relevant EU policies. The GAMM focuses on various legal in-

struments, bilateral and regional policy dialogues, operational support and capacity building as well as a wide range of programmes and project support extended to numerous stakeholders. The bilateral framework under the GAMM includes Mobility Partnerships and the Common Agenda for Migration and Mobility (CAMM). While Mobility Partnerships include the negotiation of a visa facilitation and readmission agreement and are mainly used vis-a-vis neighbouring countries, the CAMM is mainly used vis-a-vis third countries, where the parties are prepared for an advanced level of cooperation but not ready to enter into a full set of obligations and commitments within each of the four thematic pillars (European Commission, 2011).

Successive EU-India Summits also contributed to the strengthening of dialogue and cooperation on migration and mobility. The 10th Summit held in New Delhi on 6 November 2009, reaffirmed the importance of dialogue on migration and consular issues and noted that further effort was required to facilitate the movement of persons. The need for a regular, comprehensive and structured dialogue on migration and mobility with a view to deepening EU-India cooperation was further agreed upon at the 11th Summit held in Brussels on 10 December 2010. The 12th Summit reaffirmed EU-India’s commitment to deepening cooperation on migration issues. To this end, following the third round of talks held in New Delhi on 2 July 2012, a draft of the CAMM was sent to India in April 2013 to which India replied in 2015.

At the 13th Summit held in Brussels on 30 March 2016, India and EU adopted a Joint Declaration on a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility which called for a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration in close cooperation with countries of origin and transit, to include: addressing irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, facilitation of regular migration, promotion of the links between migration and development, and international protection and asylum.

At the 14th Summit in October 2017, India and the EU welcomed the technical collaboration and undertaking of projects in areas of mutual interest, with a view to better organising migration and mobility between India and the EU. They agreed to facilitate increased travel of tourists, business persons, students and researchers (MEA, 6 October, 2017). The 15th India-EU summit was scheduled for 13 March 2020 in Brussels, but was postponed owing to the Covid-19 pandemic. The summit is expected to identify a new EU-India Agenda for Action 2025 based on review of the 2020 agenda adopted in 2016.

7.1 Institutional mechanisms in facilitating migration and mobility

7.1.1 European Union

Mobility has emerged as a much broader concept than migration because it applies to a wide range of people, including short-term visitors, tourists, students, researchers, business people or visiting family members from a wide range of countries. A series of developments over the years have led to the current institutional framework in the EU for facilitating migration and mobility.

With the formation of the EU, the movement of people within and across the Union was identified as an important element of governance. One of the first breakthroughs in this aspect was the elimination of internal border controls, as facilitated by the Schengen Area and cooperation under the Schengen Agreement of 1985. This intergovernmental cooperation was incorporated into the EU framework with the signing of the Treaty of Amsterdam, on 1 May 1999, which also facilitated policies towards the integration of migrants (European Commission, 2009).

Furthermore, commitments under international conventions (including the Geneva Convention and the New York Protocol) led to the Dublin Convention of 1990, which was ratified in 1997, to establish a common framework for determining which EU MSs should decide an asylum seeker's application, and to ensure that only one EU MS would process each asylum application (Refugee Council, 2002; European Council, 1997). However, it was only after the Maastricht Treaty that intergovernmental cooperation on matters of asylum and migration became more institutionalised, and "justice and home affairs" were recognised as "matters of common interest". While the commitments and powers of the Maastricht and Amsterdam Treaty recognised the importance of a common legal framework for asylum and migration policy, the EU's wider approach towards migration remained rather ad hoc and limited to intergovernmental commitments.

In 1999, at the Tampere summit, the European Council adopted a five-year programme for the development of a common EU policy on asylum and migration, in order to: build partnerships with countries of origin and transit, establish common standards for a fair and efficient asylum procedure, implement integration policies for fair treatment of TCNs, and manage migration flows efficiently (European Council, 1999).

The need for coherent internal and external dimensions of migration policy was accentuated by the growing importance of protecting the rights of EU citizens and controlling external borders as more countries joined the Union in 2004. Moreover, in the aftermath of terrorist attacks in the US and Madrid in 2001 and 2004 respectively there was a need to enhance preparedness to tackle cross-border issues such as terrorist attacks, irregular migration and human trafficking.

To this end, the European Council adopted a second five-year programme: the Hague Programme (2004–09). To reinforce a coherent European framework on the integration of TCNs, the Common Basic Principles were also adopted in 2004. In paral-

lel, as the inflows from third countries diversified, the European Council adopted a GAMM in 2005 to intensify the previous efforts on building a comprehensive immigration policy by including an array of policy areas, and by fostering dialogues and partnerships with third countries based on mutual interests (European Council, 2005).

In 2007, the signing of the Lisbon Treaty further strengthened the EU's competences regarding migration issues. It also played an instrumental role in global governance, with the aim of increasing the consistency and coherence of the EU's role in external policies, including immigration policies. It established the objective of developing a "common immigration policy" in order to ensure "the efficient management of migration flows" and the "fair treatment of Third Country Nationals" and to prevent/combat irregular immigration and trafficking in human beings (Article 79(1) TFEU).

The provisions of Article 79(2) TFEU grant competences to the EU regarding key aspects of immigration law. While the competences remain shared by the MSs, and must therefore comply with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, they include: competences to adopt legal rules on the conditions of entry and stay for TCNs; to determine common procedures for TCNs to acquire residence permits; and to harmonise rules regarding the rights of TCNs during periods of legal residence. These provisions also permit the EU legislature to adopt rules on free movement and residence rights within the European Union for TCNs who have already been granted access to the EU territories.

Mobility rights within the EU are only provided to certain categories of TCNs. Those who hold a valid visa have the right to move freely within the Schengen Area for up to three months within a six-month period; the right to take up residence for a period exceeding three months in another MS is covered by specific legal instruments depending on their status and subject to national legislation. Since 2008, a number of significant directives on immigration have been introduced to provide a legal basis and some level of uniformity among EU MSs in their approach to implementing migration policy.

The agenda of migration broadened with the Stockholm Programme (2009–14), which aimed to build coherent policy measures beyond the areas of freedom, security and justice, by combining the dimensions of external relations, development cooperation, social affairs, employment, education, health, gender equality and non-discrimination (European Council, 2009).

In 2011, the second phase of the GAMM was launched with a more consolidated approach to managing the movement of TCNs. Interestingly, the GAMM is implemented through various political instruments, with two overarching non-binding and mutually agreed bilateral policy dialogue routes with non-EU Member States: Mobility Partnerships (MPs) and the CAMM. While MPs include the negotiation of visa facilitation

and readmission agreements and are mainly used vis-à-vis neighbouring countries, the CAMM is mainly used vis-à-vis third countries, and where the parties are prepared for an advanced level of cooperation but neither one is ready to enter into a full set of obligations and commitments. The CAMM is advanced through the HLDMM – a structure created for high-level officials to annually meet and discuss cooperation measures on migration and mobility, including the implementation of the CAMM.

These two sets of arrangements have provided the EU Member States with greater flexibility to tailor bilateral agreements. In terms of creating conducive policies for migration as a broader developmental factor, for the 2014–2020 period, the European Council has framed strategic guidelines (instead of a multiannual plan) for legislative and operational planning within the areas of freedom, security and justice.

In 2011 the EU also put in place a comprehensive gender-specific and victim-centred policy framework to address trafficking in human beings. Directive 2011/36/EU on combating and preventing trafficking in human beings is a fundamental EU

legislation act that addresses trafficking in human beings. It provides for victim protection and deals with issues of prevention and prosecution.

In late 2014, during the reorganisation of the European Commission, the “home affairs” portfolio was restructured to create the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs, in order to refine and reconfigure the external dimensions of EU migration policies (Collett, 2015)

In May 2018, the European Commission with the objective of strengthening the common visa policy and enhancing cooperation with third countries particularly on readmission adopted a proposal on the revision of the Regulation (EC) No. 810/2009. Following the approval of the proposed amendments by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, in April and June 2019, the new Schengen Visa code become applicable in all EU member States effective 2 February, 2020. The new visa code will provide faster and clearer procedures for legitimate travellers (https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_149).

Table 7.1: EU Legislations facilitating migration and mobility

Legislations	Legal basis	Details
Articles 79 and 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)	Immigration policy	Regulation of entry and residence conditions, including long-term residence permits and family reunification, as well as of the rights of third-country nationals regularly resident in the EU
Schengen acquis Regulation (EC) No. 539/2001, Regulation (EU) 2016/399, Regulation (EC) No. 767/2008, Regulation (EC) No. 810/2009 Regulation (EU) 2019/1155	Schengen borders code and visa	Rules governing the movement of persons across borders
Directive 2003/86/EC	Right to family reunification	Specific provisions on family unity for the beneficiaries of international protection
Directive 2003/109/EC	Long-term residents	Directive facilitates grant of long-term resident status by EU member states to non-EU nationals who have resided regularly and continuously within the territory of a member state for five years
Directive 2009/50/EC	EU Blue Card scheme	Directive provides conditions of entry and residence for third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment
Directive 2009/52/EC	Employer sanctions	Directive provides minimum standards for sanctions and measures to be applied in member states against employers of irregularly resident third-country nationals
Regulation 2009/810	Visa Code	The Visa Code (applied from April 2010) establishes EU wide rules on the submission of visa applications for short stay visas to all nationalities that are under visa obligation to travel to the states applying the common visa policy

Directive 2011/98/EU	Single work and residence permit	Directive provides for a single application procedure leading to a combined title encompassing both residence and work permits within a single administrative act; it contributes to simplifying and harmonizing the rules currently applicable in member states
Directive 2014/36/EU	Seasonal workers	Directive provides for conditions of entry and residence for non-EU citizens wishing to work in an EU member state for short periods – a maximum period of between five and nine months, depending on the member state – as seasonal workers
Directive 2014/66/EU	Intra-corporate transferees	Directive provides for a single application for a combined work and residence permit valid for up to three years, and provides for equal treatment with nationals of the host member state with regard to social security
Directive 2014/67/EU	Posted workers	Directive provides for rights of undertakings to provide services in another member state, to which they may post their own workers temporarily in order to provide those services there
Directive 2016/801/EU	Researchers, volunteers, students	Directive determines the conditions of entry and residence of TCNs for the purpose of research, studies, training, voluntary service, student exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing

Source: Authors' compilation from EU's website.

Family reunification

Council Directive 2003/86/EU established common rules for exercising the right to family reunification in 25 EU Member States. It determined the conditions under which family reunification should be granted, introduced procedural guarantees and provided for the rights of family members.

Directive on long-term residents

Under Directive 2003/109/EC, TCNs who hold a long-term residence permit in one EU Member State have the right to reside in a second Member State for more than three months in order

to engage in an economic activity, pursue studies, or for any other purpose, provided their application for residence is accepted in the second Member State. Entry is at the discretion of the MS and could include criteria like a labour market test. Family members can also join the long-term resident in the second MS, as long as the family is already constituted in the first MS and can prove that they will not seek assistance from the second MS.

Blue Card Directive

In 2009, the EU adopted the “Blue Card” Directive, regulating the conditions of entry and residence for highly qualified third-country workers and to establish an EU-wide permit. In 2016, the Commission presented a proposal for the revision of the Blue Card scheme. The aim of the revised EU Blue Card scheme was to attract qualified and talented people from around the world to work in the EU and therefore make it

more attractive and easier for highly skilled TCNs. Proposed improvements included less stringent criteria for entry including a lower salary threshold, shorter work contracts, better family reunification conditions and the abolishment of parallel national schemes. At the time of writing this report, it was still undergoing consultation (European Parliament, 2018).

Employer sanctions

Directive 2009/52/EC provided for minimum standards for sanctions and measures against employers of irregular TCNs. It has been a key element in EU efforts against irregular migration, prohibiting the employment of irregular migrants and punishing offending employers with fines or even criminal sanctions. All MSs except Denmark, Ireland and the UK are bound by this Directive.

Single work and residence permit

The Directive provides guidance on a single application procedure for a single permit for TCNs to reside and work in the territory of a MS, based on a common set of rights for third-country workers residing regularly in a MS. It excludes several categories of migrants such as inter-corporate

transferees, posted workers, long-term residents, seasonal workers and refugees. MSs retain the power to determine the conditions and numbers of permits granted to TCNs under this category.

Seasonal workers

Directive 2014/36/EU sets out the conditions of entry and stay for TCNs for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers. It aims to prevent exploitation and protect the health and safety of non-EU seasonal workers. It is only possible for TCNs

to apply for this category of visa if they reside outside the MS. These are seasonal entries and MSs are expected to provide incentives and safeguards to prevent overstaying and to inhibit temporary stays from becoming permanent.

Directive on intra-corporate transferees

The European Intra-corporate Transfer Directive outlines the conditions of entry and residence for TCNs moving to the EU under an intra-company transfer (ICT) as temporary seconded workers. To access entry through this modality, a TCN must be

transferred to the EU for a period of ninety days to three years and must be a manager, specialist or graduate trainee. Prior to the transfer, the individual is required to have worked for an undertaking for at least three uninterrupted months.

Directive on entry and residence for TCNs for research, study and training

In 2016, a new directive was introduced in Europe for the conditions of entry and residence of TCNs for the purposes of research, study and training in European voluntary services. This replaces the earlier Researchers and Student Directives. The provisions of this directive also apply to TCNs who wish to access the EU for student exchange or educational projects, volunteering or au pairing. It permits researchers and students to work in line with previous directives (with an increase in the minimum hours allowed for students to fifteen hours per week). In addition, it allows students and researchers to stay

for nine months in order to look for work or set up a business, after completing their research or studies. It simplifies the intra-EU mobility of researchers for up to six months and allows family members to accompany them and benefit from the improved right to mobility within the EU (European Council, 2016).

Enforcement of legislation is each member's prerogative. Hence, even though the directives streamline the policies to some extent, there may be differences among MSs regarding the enforcement strategies.

7.1.2 India

Unlike the EU, India's approach in managing migration and mobility has been more incremental with a focus on inter-governmental and bilateral relations. Governance of migration can be traced to three crucial acts that constitute the policy framework and are fundamental to migration from and to India. These are the Indian Emigration Act, 1983, the Indian Passports Act, 1967 and the Foreigners Act, 1948.

The Emigration Act, 1983 is the only legal instrument that deals with emigration matters and emigrants' welfare. The act replaced the colonial-era Immigration Act of 1922 whose main objective was to regulate the recruitment of unskilled agricultural workers. The 1983 Act was introduced to safeguard the interests of Indian migrant workers by regulating overseas employment and recruitment. It mainly addresses temporary and contractual migration, especially among lower skilled migrants, through recruitment laws which require the registration of recruitment agencies; and it provides for grievance redressal mechanisms (Srivastava and Sasikumar, 2003; Gupta 2013). The 1983 Act has been restricted to 18 coun-

tries and to emigrants that have less than class 10 educational qualifications" (Singh and Rajan, 2016). A comprehensive 2019 Emigration Bill aimed at strengthening the welfare and protection of Indian migrants overseas has been proposed by the MEA to replace the 1983 Emigration Act.

Enacted by the Parliament of India, the Indian Passports Act, 1967 governs the issuance of passports in India and specifies the steps that must be followed in obtaining a passport, categories of passport and other conditions regulating the offences and penalties under this act which applies to the whole of India, including citizens of India living outside the country.

The Foreigners Act, 1948 regulates the entry of foreigners into India and bestows powers upon the Central Government to make provisions for all foreigners or for specific cases. The act lays down a number of conditions which regulate the entry, exit and residence of foreigners. The Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 2004, Section 14, further established penalties for the contravention of provisions of this act, such as visa overstay. As India does not have a formal refugee/asylum policy, the

1948 Act has often been used, on a case-by-case basis, for regulating refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Revisions to the Passport and Foreigners Act are ongoing. For the benefit and welfare of overseas workers and the Indian diaspora, the government designed the *eMigrate online system* to facilitate the emigration of Indians for work-related purposes. Under the project, the Protector General of Emigrants (PGE), the Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs), Indian Missions, employers, recruitment agents, emigrants, insurance agencies and the passport system of the MEA are linked electronically on a common platform to provide a transparent and accessible service.

Moreover, as of November 2014, a new scheme called e-Visa has become operational for citizens of over 160 eligible countries (including all EU Member States). The e-Visa is available for tourism (including visiting friends and family), short duration medical treatment, and business visits. An application must be made at least four calendar days in advance of the date of arrival and can be made as early as 120 days in advance. It is valid for one year from the date of arrival and has a maximum duration of 90 days for EU citizens (excluding the UK whose citizens can stay for up to 180 days). Depending on the nationality of the applicant the e-Visa fees vary.

BOX 5 eMigrate Web Portal

The web portal, eMigrate, was designed by the GoI to be a single point of entry for all the stakeholders concerned with recruitment for employment in GCC countries. It endeavours to promote safe and regular migration by providing an interface between the key stakeholders involved in the emigration cycle, including the emigrants themselves, Indian Missions, Bureau of Immigration (Ministry of Home Affairs), the Protector General of Emigrants (PGoE) and Protector of Emigrants (PoE), recruitment agents, insurance agencies and foreign employers. The eMigrate website operates as a single window for registration, renewal and emigration clearance and has an e-Locker for the safekeeping of all the relevant documents. The creation of eMigrate was prompted by frequent cases of overcharging, the dishonest operations of recruitment agents and cases where it was proven difficult to rescue a worker in distress. The portal makes it possible to verify the credentials of foreign employers and recruitment agents, thereby reducing the possibility of cheating and fraud. All grievances related to foreign employers and recruitment agents can be submitted online through eMigrate. Applicants can also track the status of their application and pay fees online. Consequently, applications at Indian Missions and offices of the PGoE and PoE are processed more quickly, plus paperwork has been reduced. The website can be accessed at emigrate.gov.in.

To facilitate the movement of workers, the GoI places considerable emphasis on skills development and skills enhancement programmes in order to create trained manpower. The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), which is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship, is responsible for coordinating and harmonising the approach to skills development among different central ministries/departments, state governments and private sectors. One of the priorities of this agency is to fulfil the skill needs of the disadvantaged and marginalised groups including minorities, women and disabled persons. The GoI has launched a number of schemes such as the *Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana*, and the *Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana* and has also established the *eMigrate* portal to curb fraudulent recruitment practices,

and to aid and assist workers in distress. Furthermore, the ministry has launched the *Videsh Sampark* Series to engage state governments in various programmes of the ministry. At the state level too, dedicated ministries and departments look into migration from the state and tap into their migrant population in foreign countries. The state government of Kerala was the first state to realise the significance of migration for the state economy and therefore created a dedicated department in 1996 called the Non-Resident Keralite Affairs (NORKA). NORKA went on to establish NORKA Roots, a public-sector undertaking that implements the welfare schemes of the state government. Recently, the government of Andhra Pradesh has passed the AP Migrants' Welfare Policy, one of the first initiatives by any state government to formulate a dedi-

cated policy with respect to migrants. Many other state governments are now coming forward to develop a migration policy dedicated to capturing the potential benefits of migration. Labour migration flows from India to the EU are markedly different from the Gulf-India migration corridor, as the characteristics and profile of migrants vary considerably between the two (Sasikumar and Timothy, 2012). It is within this context that the laws and regulations governing mobility between India and the EU become pertinent.

India has introduced the first comprehensive draft of the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill by the Ministry for Women and Child Development (WCD) in 2016, which seeks to fill the gaps in the previous law on Immoral Trafficking and the Prevention Act 1976 (MWCD, 2016). The Bill was approved on 28 February 2018 by the Union Cabinet to be presented to the Parliament. The proposed legislation intends to create dedicated institutional mechanisms at district, state and central levels, responsible for prevention, protection, investigation and rehabilitation work related to trafficking. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) will serve as the nodal authority for probing cases of human trafficking under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The NIA Act is being amended, too. The bill also recommends that a national anti-trafficking relief and rehabilitation committee should be set up, headed by the Secretary of the WCD Ministry.

Earlier in 2011, India strengthened its international cooperation on smuggling and trafficking by ratifying the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Espe-

cially Women and Children (2000) and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000), as well as the SAARC Convention in India, on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (SAARC, 1997).

With the increase in the Indian diaspora and overseas marriages by Non Resident Indians (NRI), a bill titled "The Registration of Marriage of Non-Resident Indian Bill, 2019" was introduced in the Rajya Sabha (The upper house of the Indian Parliament) on February 11, 2019. It was a joint initiative of a group of Ministers (Home, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development). The Bill envisages (i) Registration of Marriages by Non-Resident Indians; (ii) Amendment to the Passports Act 1967 and (iii) Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973. The bill requires registration of a marriage within thirty days; it empowers the passport authority to revoke and/or impound the passport of a NRI, and empowers the courts for issuance of warrants and summons through the MEA website. The purpose of this bill was to create more accountability and offer more protection against exploitation of women in particular. Stringent penalties and measures have been outlined for individuals and families engaged in this increasingly more frequent type of abuse under the guise of marriage. Also a comprehensive guidance booklet for Marriages to Overseas Indians was developed in April 2019 in consultation with key stakeholders to raise awareness on relevant rules and regulations related to NRI marriages.

7.2 International cooperation

At the global level, India became a signatory to the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)*, a non-binding agreement that was adopted by the United Nations member States in Marrakech, Morocco in December 2018. The major goal of the compact is to assist nation states to frame migration policies and better manage migration at local, national, regional and global levels including reducing the risks that migrants face at different stages of the migration cycle.

At the regional level, India has been participating in Regional Consultative Processes (RCP) on migration that are state-led platforms of international, regional, inter-regional and inter-state cooperation. RCPs are a key component of migration management aimed at fostering dialogue, informing and influencing policymaking in the field of migration. There currently exist 15 RCPs, 16 active Inter-Regional Forums (IRF) and three global processes on migration. One hundred and sixty six countries actively participate in one or more of the existing RCPs spanning every geographical region of the world (IOM, 2017). The Budapest Process was established in 1993 to respond to the impact of the collapse of the Eastern bloc and the mounting pressures of irregular migration. It brought into its fold countries of origin and transit, as well as the immigration countries. It has three regional working groups formed by the Black Sea Region, South East Europe and the Silk Routes region. India has been invited to join the Silk Routes region as

it brings into its fold countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran and Turkey.

Asia-EU dialogue on labour migration was held, for the first time under the framework of the Colombo Process (CP) gathering 11 countries, including India, in 2011. A joint set of recommendations and priority areas of cooperation were agreed upon (IOM, 2013). Several meetings were held with EU members in order to identify common policy areas and promote actions that would facilitate safe and regular labour migration between the two regions. Many of the CP countries have benefitted from the EC's thematic budget instruments.

There has been very limited cooperation between the EU and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC), despite the signing of a MoU in 1996 and the EU acquiring observer status at the 27th SAARC Council of Ministers meeting in Dhaka, 1-2 August 2006 (Press Information Bureau, 2006). However, with the adoption of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) framework treaty, SAARC has set a clear economic integration agenda which could provide the basis for closer EU/SAARC cooperation in the future.

7.2.1 Social Security Agreements

On a bilateral level, there is also cooperation between the EU and India on Social Security Agreements (SSAs), which is of paramount importance, especially for countries to which India seeks to post more workers and for European firms that

wish to hire skilled workers from India. To date, India has signed SSAs with 18 countries, 12 of which are European, as listed below:

Table 7.2: EU Member States that have signed SSAs with India

Country	Date of Operationalisation
Belgium	1 September 2009
Germany	1 October 2009
Denmark	1 May 2011
Luxembourg	1 June 2011
France	1 July 2011
Netherlands	1 December 2011
Hungary	1 April 2013
Finland	1 August 2014
Sweden	1 August 2014
Czech Republic	1 September 2014
Austria	1 July 2015
Portugal	8 May 2017

Source: Tiwari, Ghei and Goel, 2017.

The social security systems of the EU Member States provide a high standard of protection for EU nationals moving within the bloc, but TCNs remain excluded from this protection (Comelissen, 2018). The social security rights of TCNs are regulated by Council Regulation 1231/2010. However, TCNs can only benefit from the system if they are legal residents and have been subject to the legislation of more than one MS. National legislations determine the entitlement of TCNs to their social security scheme (EMN, 2013).

These India-EU member states agreements prevent the duplication of social security contributions through various provisions: detachment, to avoid double coverage by way of exemption from social security contributions in the host country for the duration of stay; portability, i.e. easy remittance of benefits; and totalisation, i.e. aggregating residency periods of social security contribution.

7.2.2 Labour Mobility Partnership Agreements (LMPA)

Labour Mobility Partnership Agreements (LMPAs) and Human Resources Mobility Partnerships (HRMPs) facilitate the orderly migration of workers to meet the growing demand for skilled and trained workers and professionals, and to prevent irregular migration. While the EU MSs have entered into various mobility partnerships with neighbouring countries, India has signed two LMPAs, with Denmark and more recently with France; negotiations with the Netherlands have been concluded.

India signed its first Mobility Partnership agreement with Denmark on 28 September 2009 ensuring the orderly and regular migration of Indian workers in order to meet the growing demand for skilled workers in Denmark. The agreement included provisions for facilitating regular recruitment as well as the protection of workers under the relevant labour laws. The opening up of new employment opportunities for Indian professionals and technocrats in health care, information technology, biotechnology, and the hospitality industry was also envisioned under this agreement. The introduction of a 'work in Denmark center' was of key importance, providing a channel through which industrial and business groups could recruit Indian professionals and facilitating the process of skill upgradation for workers according to their demands, thus avoiding unscrupulous agents.

A Technical Agreement was signed between India and Switzerland on 12 September 2016 on the identification and return of irregular migrants. As per the Prime Minister's office, GoI, this agreement could also serve as a model for negotiations with other EU Member States; at the same time, it could reinforce the readmission agreement and liberalise the visa and work permit regimes.³⁵

A Migration and Mobility Partnership Agreement was signed between India and France on 10 March, 2018. This agreement aims at enhancing people-to-people contacts, fostering the mobility of students, academics, researchers and skilled professionals, and strengthening cooperation on issues related to irregular migration and human trafficking between the two sides. Initially valid for a period of seven years the agreement incorporates provisions for automatic renewal and a monitoring mechanism through a Joint Working Group.

India also intends to sign agreements with, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal and Italy and negotiations are ongoing with the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg (Be-Ne-lux) on entering into a migration and mobility agreement.

The effective implementation of LMPAs/HRMPs is in the interest of both the EU and India, as it aims to benefit the country of origin by maximising the benefits of labour mobility and integration in countries of destination while minimising the risks for destination countries, such as irregular migration.

According to the MEA, the CAMM would serve as a foundation for negotiating HRMPs/LMPAs with individual EU MSs (Standing Committee on External Affairs, 2016–17, p. 82). The negotiations to conclude HRMPs with EU MSs have been time-con-

suming and difficult because the EU's mobility partnerships link the readmission issue with HRMPs, while India has insisted on concluding a Social Security Agreement. Nevertheless, both sides are making efforts to conclude negotiations as soon as possible.

35. https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/cabinet-approves-bilateral-technical-arrangement-between-india-and-switzerland-on-the-identification-and-return-of-swiss-and-indian-nationals/

8

Conclusion

8. Conclusion

The EU and India have made substantial efforts over the years to improve global governance on migration and address policy challenges. There is clearly much complementarity between the regions in terms of economic, social, environmental and human development impacts. Nevertheless, migration continues to raise fundamental challenges for policymakers and the public. The need to develop appropriate mechanisms and policies to govern migration in a humane and orderly way remains a priority.

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Appendices

Table 1: Overseas Indians in EU-27 (2019): estimates provided by the Ministry of External Affairs, India (%)

Countries	Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Total
Italy	29.08 (157695)	4.99 (45357)	14.00 (203052)
Germany	26.29 (142585)	4.68 (42500)	12.76 (185085)
Spain	9.05 (49084)	2.30 (20904)	4.82 (69988)
Netherlands	7.38 (40000)	22.02 (200000)	16.54 (240000)
France (including its foreign territories)	3.64 (19720)	49.96 (453800)	32.64 (473520)
Sweden	2.83 (15349)	1.14 (10370)	1.77 (25719)
Ireland	2.77 (15000)	2.75 (25000)	2.76 (40000)
Austria	2.40 (13000)	1.98 (18000)	2.14 (31000)
Denmark	2.34 (12685)	0.25 (2315)	1.03 (15000)
Belgium	2.28 (12386)	0.91 (8250)	1.42 (20636)
Greece	2.27 (12300)	0.12 (1089)	0.92 (13389)
Portugal	2.10 (11393)	7.71 (70000)	5.61 (81393)
Poland	1.87 (10162)	0.09 (798)	0.76 (10960)
Cyprus	1.34 (7254)	0.03 (245)	0.52 (7499)
Finland	1.04 (5652)	0.85 (7739)	0.92 (13391)
Malta	0.89 (4850)	0.02 (150)	0.34 (5000)
Czechia	0.85 (4590)	0.04 (360)	0.34 (4950)
Luxembourg	0.43 (2331)	0.06 (500)	0.20 (2831)
Romania	0.32 (1741)	0.03 (231)	0.14 (1972)
Hungary	0.19 (1026)	0.01 (124)	0.08 (1150)
Lithuania	0.18 (1000)	0.00 (42)	0.07 (1042)
Latvia	0.14 (760)	0.00 (25)	0.05 (785)
Estonia	0.13 (741)	0.05 (422)	0.08 (1163)
Slovakia	0.09 (500)	0.01 (50)	0.04 (550)
Bulgaria	0.05 (250)	0.01 (47)	0.02 (297)
Slovenia	0.02 (126)	0.01 (56)	0.01 (182)
Croatia	0.02 (82)	0.00 (24)	0.01 (106)
EU-27	100 (542262)	100 (908398)	100 (1450660)

Source: Calculated from the Overseas Population Data provided by the Ministry of External Affairs, India. Please note: the information for Austria alone is not provided. Retrieved from http://mea.gov.in/images/attach/NRIs-and-PIOs_1.pdf on 24.06.2020. Note- Absolute numbers are given in parenthesis.

Table 2: Indian immigration stock in the EU-27 by age-groups (2011 and 2018)

Countries	2011			2018		
	<15 years	15-64 years	65+	<15 years	15-64 years	65+
Austria	52	714	4	109	956	12
Belgium	293	1,784	7	545	2,783	6
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	2	132	1
Croatia	0	4	0	3	132	0
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Finland	NA	NA	NA	201	845	0
France	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	NA	NA	NA	2,263	8,462	255
Latvia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lithuania	0	31	0	5	357	1
Luxembourg	26	129	1	117	542	5
Malta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portugal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Romania	9	36	0	30	206	5
Slovakia	0	3	0	NA	NA	NA
Slovenia	1	24	0	3	59	1
Spain	570	3,043	39	824	6,089	60
Sweden	260	1,430	1	1,342	5,954	1
European Union-total of above selected countries	1,211	7,198	52	5,444	26,517	347

Source: Eurostat, 2018. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> dated- 24.06.2020. Please note: NA indicates that the figure is not available. Age groups included the age completed on last birthday.

Table 3: First residence permits issued to Indian citizens by the EU-27 by reasons

Year	Family	Education	Remuneration	Others	Total
2008	11,622	7,400	31,677	10,686	61,385
2009	13,970	7,847	37,050	11,734	70,601
2010	19,467	7,267	42,291	3,846	72,871
2011	18,836	5,918	27,155	2,610	54,519
2012	19,703	7,359	21,730	2,915	51,707
2013	21,618	9,186	27,251	2,818	60,873
2014	22,656	11,104	26,572	3,035	63,367
2015	27,424	10,599	22,523	3,353	63,899
2016	28,378	17,056	27,568	4,705	77,707
2017	29,930	22,641	33,392	5,415	91,378
2018	39,256	28,869	44,009	7,971	120,105

Percentage share of the first residence permits issued to Indian citizens by EU countries by reason

	Family	Education	Remuneration	Others	Total
2008	18.93	12.06	51.60	17.41	100
2009	19.79	11.11	52.48	16.62	100
2010	26.71	9.97	58.04	5.28	100
2011	34.55	10.85	49.81	4.79	100
2012	38.11	14.23	42.03	5.64	100
2013	35.51	15.09	44.77	4.63	100
2014	35.75	17.52	41.93	4.79	100
2015	42.92	16.59	35.25	5.25	100
2016	36.52	21.95	35.48	6.05	100
2017	32.75	24.78	36.54	5.93	100
2018	32.68	24.04	36.64	6.64	100

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020.

Table 4: Residence permits issued to Indian citizens by the EU-27 by duration and reasons

Year	Short-term					Long-term				
	Family	Education	Remuneration	Others	Total	Family	Education	Remuneration	Others	Total
2008	1,198	3,776	15,575	292	20,841	10,424	3,624	16,102	10,394	40,544
2009	5,789	4,515	21,006	3,895	35,205	8,181	3,332	16,044	7,839	35,396
2010	8,377	3,793	21,609	1,709	35,488	11,090	3,474	20,682	2,137	37,383
2011	7,500	3,440	14,125	1,157	26,222	11,336	2,478	13,030	1,453	28,297
2012	8,012	3,859	11,286	1,346	24,503	11,691	3,500	10,444	1,569	27,204
2013	9,152	4,989	12,555	1,327	28,023	12,454	4,197	14,696	1,491	32,838
2014	7,189	5,070	11,312	1,560	25,131	14,388	6,034	15,260	1,475	37,157
2015	8,409	5,257	8,703	1,689	24,058	19,015	5,342	13,820	1,664	39,841
2016	8,234	9,630	9,327	2,566	29,757	20,144	7,426	18,241	2,139	47,950
2017	6,069	10,227	10,361	2,903	29,560	23,766	12,414	23,031	2,512	61,723
2018	6,680	9,940	12,519	4,444	33,583	32,380	18,929	31,490	3,527	86,326

Year	(Percentage share) Short-term					Long-term				
	Family	Education	Remuneration	Others	Total	Family	Education	Remuneration	Others	Total
2008	5.75	18.12	74.73	1.40	100	25.71	8.94	39.71	25.64	100
2009	16.44	12.82	59.67	11.06	100	23.11	9.41	45.33	22.15	100
2010	23.61	10.69	60.89	4.82	100	29.67	9.29	55.32	5.72	100
2011	28.60	13.12	53.87	4.41	100	40.06	8.76	46.05	5.13	100
2012	32.70	15.75	46.06	5.49	100	42.98	12.87	38.39	5.77	100
2013	32.66	17.80	44.80	4.74	100	37.93	12.78	44.75	4.54	100
2014	28.61	20.17	45.01	6.21	100	38.72	16.24	41.07	3.97	100
2015	34.95	21.85	36.18	7.02	100	47.73	13.41	34.69	4.18	100
2016	27.67	32.36	31.34	8.62	100	42.01	15.49	38.04	4.46	100
2017	20.53	34.60	35.05	9.82	100	38.50	20.11	37.31	4.07	100
2018	19.89	29.60	37.28	13.23	100	37.51	21.93	36.48	4.09	100

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020

Table 5: Total first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for employment purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	139	102	135	155	213	188	198	209	213	219	318
Belgium	1,978	1,354	843	856	860	941	1,079	1,155	1,259	1,568	1,642
Bulgaria	11	38	4	6	6	6	2	22	12	21	23
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	29	20	29	151
Cyprus	889	880	833	793	650	666	920	957	1,086	1,411	1,819
Czech Republic	224	189	21	7	195	228	257	532	775	699	928
Denmark	1,934	1,550	2,209	1,822	1,784	1,988	2,084	2,264	2,517	2,122	2,403
Estonia	16	22	14	15	20	14	27	41	48	66	61
Finland	82	44	65	799	533	876	1,023	776	723	996	985
France	1,040	942	1,006	1,072	1,188	1,164	1,202	1,274	1,510	1,997	2,464
Germany	2,716	2,148	1,957	2,645	3,567	3,530	3,970	1,933	4,491	5,422	7,655
Greece	99	123	57	61	24	32	81	29	40	135	115
Hungary	335	118	149	164	205	161	287	386	437	314	960
Ireland	853	609	453	580	781	805	1,002	1,082	1,808	2,165	2,080
Italy	14,012	21,837	28,136	11,226	4,817	8,070	5,639	2,645	1,487	1,579	2,672
Latvia	44	7	11	1	16	20	17	43	26	58	133
Lithuania	44	60	26	40	39	44	48	38	28	38	36
Luxembourg	NA	40	45	62	60	81	123	172	233	332	430
Malta	100	53	34	60	34	73	81	117	230	619	1,776
Netherlands	2,259	1,791	2,066	2,192	2,080	2,938	3,001	3,185	3,858	4,729	5,812
Poland	348	462	476	286	247	596	741	985	1,603	2,466	2,915
Portugal	461	481	399	361	277	485	419	599	376	849	2,408
Romania	156	105	54	30	33	40	42	59	59	71	259
Slovakia	60	35	52	20	42	57	32	44	47	48	49
Slovenia	18	6	17	21	22	14	18	12	24	27	39
Spain	840	1,050	1,254	1,450	1,131	1,023	918	822	953	1,170	1,129
Sweden	3,019	3,004	1,975	2,431	2,906	3,202	3,350	3,113	3,705	4,242	4,747
EU-27	31,677	37,050	42,291	27,155	21,730	27,251	26,572	22,523	27,568	33,392	44,009

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 6: Short-term first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for employment purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	84	NA	85	56	NA	164	153	116	163	130	91
Belgium	1,978	NA	126	145	188	190	250	270	265	293	399
Bulgaria	11	38	3	NA	NA	NA	2	12	NA	NA	10
Croatia		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	46
Cyprus	442	487	528	419	317	352	417	488	472	729	887
Czech Republic	210	158	10	NA	84	91	125	183	102	92	96
Denmark	0	NA	NA	732	753	746	777	865	919	695	584
Estonia	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	3
Finland	38	14	17	229	207	214	451	296	324	600	418
France	271	185	190	193	173	145	155	144	170	342	420
Germany	300	1,327	1,118	1,595	1,798	1,567	1,686	636	1,220	1,433	1,602
Greece	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Hungary	171	37	42	53	120	71	85	98	134	154	300
Ireland	360	169	144	140	301	259	421	402	874	779	838
Italy	7,483	13,284	15,622	6,885	3,650	3,776	3,542	2,191	1,357	1,180	2,204
Latvia	42	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	60
Lithuania	37	38	NA	14	23	NA	3	4	NA	4	9
Luxembourg	NA	NA	31	38	33	NA	81	108	137	165	187
Malta	85	40	31	53	27	60	62	5	5	20	68
Netherlands	2,259	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	852	521	598	712	932
Poland	0	NA	475	211	246	472	620	763	888	1,333	1,784
Portugal	8	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17
Romania	128	84	47	30	9	10	NA	7	8	21	203
Slovakia	0	15	16	NA	NA	17	NA	NA	18	NA	6
Slovenia	17	NA	17	18	21	12	NA	NA	15	9	14
Spain	6	18	NA	10	12	21	28	13	21	54	28
Sweden	1,645	1,866	1,000	1,082	1,040	1,362	1,539	1,501	1,593	1,525	1,313
EU-27	15,575	21,006	21,609	14,125	11,286	12,555	11,312	8,703	9,327	10,361	12,519

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 7: Long-Term first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for employment purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	55	28	50	99	42	24	45	93	50	89	227
Belgium	0	28	717	711	672	751	829	885	994	1,275	1,243
Bulgaria	0	NA	1	1	4	1	NA	10	4	12	13
Croatia		NA	NA	NA	NA	5	4	13	13	9	105
Cyprus	447	393	305	374	333	314	503	469	614	682	932
Czech Republic	14	31	11	4	111	137	132	349	673	607	832
Denmark	1,934	1,550	2,209	1,090	1,031	1,242	1,307	1,399	1,598	1,427	1,819
Estonia	16	20	14	11	20	11	22	39	48	65	58
Finland	44	30	48	570	326	662	572	480	399	396	567
France	769	757	816	879	1,015	1,019	1,047	1,130	1,340	1,655	2,044
Germany	2,416	821	839	1,050	1,769	1,963	2,284	1,297	3,271	3,989	6,053
Greece	99	123	57	61	24	32	81	29	40	135	115
Hungary	164	81	107	111	85	90	202	288	303	160	660
Ireland	493	440	309	440	480	546	581	680	934	1,386	1,242
Italy	6,529	8,553	12,514	4,341	1,167	4,294	2,097	454	130	399	468
Latvia	2	2	1	NA	5	1	NA	NA	1	15	73
Lithuania	7	22	13	26	16	33	45	34	25	34	27
Luxembourg	NA	14	14	24	27	38	42	64	96	167	243
Malta	15	13	3	7	7	13	19	112	225	599	1,708
Netherlands	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,149	2,664	3,260	4,017	4,880
Poland	348	462	1	75	1	124	121	222	715	1,133	1,131
Portugal	453	464	391	348	271	482	418	595	375	838	2,391
Romania	28	21	7	NA	24	30	38	52	51	50	56
Slovakia	60	20	36	16	28	40	19	39	29	41	43
Slovenia	1	1	NA	3	1	2	2	2	9	18	25
Spain	834	1,032	1,244	1,440	1,119	1,002	890	809	932	1,116	1,101
Sweden	1,374	1,138	975	1,349	1,866	1,840	1,811	1,612	2,112	2,717	3,434
EU-27	16,102	16,044	20,682	13,030	10,444	14,696	15,260	13,820	18,241	23,031	31,490

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 8: Blue Cards granted to Indian citizens by the EU-27

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	11	5	10	17	19	26	31
Belgium	0	1	2	3	2	7	7
Bulgaria	3	1	1	1	3	10	9
Croatia	NA	0	0	0	1	3	22
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	4	2	4	8	6	7	22
Denmark	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Finland	0	2	0	2	0	20	29
France	6	23	51	63	94	125	187
Germany	584	2,545	2,456	3,030	3,979	4,917	7,347
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	4	1	2	0
Ireland	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	0	5	13	22	31	24	68
Latvia	0	0	0	3	3	15	64
Lithuania	NA	1	3	3	5	9	3
Luxembourg	35	27	42	52	139	168	142
Malta	0	1	1	0	1	2	2
Netherlands	0	0	2	2	11	13	17
Poland	1	2	2	17	30	44	193
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	5	6	8	16	16	19	15
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Spain	50	23	3	1	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
EU-27	699	2,644	2,599	3,244	4,346	5,411	8,167

Source: Eurostat, various years. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 26.06.2020.

Table 9: Admitted family members of Indian EU Blue Card holders by EU-27

Countries	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	20	5	12	24	22	45	32
Belgium	0	0	2	5	2	6	6
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Croatia	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	3
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	2	0	4	5	3	1	4
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Finland	NA	NA	NA	5	2	27	0
France	NA	NA	6	37	53	78	121
Germany	53	862	1,175	1,553	2,372	2,927	3,861
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	NA	4	2	0	0
Ireland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy	NA	0	0	0	1	0	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	2	9	47
Lithuania	NA	0	NA	0	6	4	12
Luxembourg	59	22	39	58	68	13	145
Malta	NA	2	1	0	0	3	3
Netherlands	0	0	2	0	8	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	8	44	40	159
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	7	13	22	17	20	25
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	27	21	3	2	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	1	5	16
EU-27	161	919	1,259	1,723	2,603	3,178	4,444

Source: Eurostat, various years. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 26.06.2020.

Table 10: Total first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for education purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	27	47	30	50	79	70	103	117	80	86	103
Belgium	164	230	201	158	192	189	253	233	245	268	303
Bulgaria	10	5	4	4	11	15	23	24	64	102	100
Croatia		NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	3	2	3	6
Cyprus	826	805	296	253	229	251	47	229	1,890	3,192	1,735
Czech Republic	41	23	53	65	79	56	102	285	535	414	421
Denmark	1,008	199	140	152	149	168	189	278	324	354	373
Estonia	0	4	6	11	11	33	64	48	39	56	81
Finland	76	130	148	135	121	131	153	157	172	138	173
France	803	1,095	1,329	1,300	1,423	1,393	1,823	1,904	2,023	2,587	3,698
Germany	1,174	1,455	1,727	1,386	2,398	2,830	3,385	954	3,182	4,056	7,378
Greece	7	10	7	3	6	8	8	27	21	18	17
Hungary	72	117	86	48	49	46	68	172	196	410	443
Ireland	642	517	275	344	546	1,086	1,226	1,099	1,400	2,339	3,555
Italy	1,192	1,093	740	643	659	782	855	1,148	889	1,288	1,873
Latvia	2	3	0	5	64	82	129	287	411	705	1,126
Lithuania	12	5	22	9	10	45	125	155	252	305	315
Luxembourg	NA	0	11	9	10	11	15	17	10	42	46
Malta	0	5	11	6	2	1	8	16	14	229	379
Netherlands	317	378	440	443	451	685	788	1,093	996	1,475	1,768
Poland	241	168	177	138	89	269	435	932	2,585	2,657	2,803
Portugal	40	30	33	25	56	65	42	45	93	87	36
Romania	74	30	33	45	23	21	16	40	34	23	25
Slovakia	2	1	5	5	3	6	1	8	42	93	120
Slovenia	8	8	5	3	5	0	18	18	64	34	16
Spain	197	191	274	332	341	369	415	487	580	573	655
Sweden	465	1,298	1,214	346	353	573	809	823	913	1,107	1,321
EU-27	7,400	7,847	7,267	5,918	7,359	9,186	11,104	10,599	17,056	22,641	28,869

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 11: Short-term first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for education purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	24	47	30	20	74	70	103	52	76	86	102
Belgium	164	230	46	33	29	34	30	32	38	42	34
Bulgaria	10	5	4	3	9	8	16	19	58	88	76
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	1	1	3	6
Cyprus	823	801	294	248	223	250	47	229	1,890	3,192	1,735
Czech Republic	38	19	36	30	51	32	43	177	279	113	80
Denmark	0	0	0	84	68	83	84	127	133	120	137
Estonia	0	1	2	2	3	7	8	4	1	1	1
Finland	30	37	18	21	16	31	28	37	43	60	67
France	222	280	445	420	313	209	379	383	294	194	295
Germany	135	834	924	809	1,192	1,348	1,505	338	1,266	1,520	2,539
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	27	19	59	27	19	28	39	66	69	183	192
Ireland	418	328	158	218	328	649	748	614	773	564	506
Italy	1,182	1,070	730	640	657	781	855	1,146	886	185	204
Latvia	2	0	0	5	61	82	129	287	392	177	247
Lithuania	12	5	21	7	10	21	24	42	125	97	77
Luxembourg	NA	0	7	4	2	3	4	7	5	6	15
Malta	0	5	10	5	1	0	7	13	13	218	315
Netherlands	317	378	440	443	451	685	153	212	171	178	164
Poland	0	0	116	114	84	246	381	860	2,388	2,465	2,414
Portugal	12	18	8	3	13	9	0	5	0	0	0
Romania	67	29	33	43	11	11	6	13	14	10	9
Slovakia	1	1	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	4	3
Slovenia	4	4	5	3	5	0	18	17	61	33	15
Spain	101	102	202	137	122	201	255	316	411	404	436
Sweden	187	302	201	118	116	196	204	258	242	284	271
EU-27	3,776	4,515	3,793	3,440	3,859	4,989	5,070	5,257	9,630	10,227	9,940

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 12: Indian citizens who have left the territory by type of return

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	3	0	0	30	5	0	0	65	4	0	1
Belgium	0	0	155	125	163	155	223	201	207	226	269
Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	2	7	7	5	6	14	24
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cyprus	3	4	2	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	3	4	17	35	28	24	59	108	256	301	341
Denmark	1,008	199	140	68	81	85	105	151	191	234	236
Estonia	0	3	4	9	8	26	56	44	38	55	80
Finland	46	93	130	114	105	100	125	120	129	78	106
France	581	815	884	880	1,110	1,184	1,444	1,521	1,729	2,393	3,403
Germany	1,039	621	803	577	1,206	1,482	1,880	616	1,916	2,536	4,839
Greece	7	10	7	3	6	8	8	27	21	18	17
Hungary	45	98	27	21	30	18	29	106	127	227	251
Ireland	224	189	117	126	218	437	478	485	627	1,775	3,049
Italy	10	23	10	3	2	1	0	2	3	1,103	1,669
Latvia	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	19	528	879
Lithuania	0	0	1	2	0	24	101	113	127	208	238
Luxembourg	NA	0	4	5	8	8	11	10	5	36	31
Malta	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	11	64
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	635	881	825	1,297	1,604
Poland	241	168	61	24	5	23	54	72	197	192	389
Portugal	28	12	25	22	43	56	42	40	93	87	36
Romania	7	1	0	2	12	10	10	27	20	13	16
Slovakia	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	6	41	89	117
Slovenia	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
Spain	96	89	72	195	219	168	160	171	169	169	219
Sweden	278	996	1,013	228	237	377	605	565	671	823	1,050
EU-27	3,624	3,332	3,474	2,478	3,500	4,197	6,034	5,342	7,426	12,414	18,929

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 13: Top ten countries of the EU-27 providing bachelor, master and doctoral's level of education to Indian students

Age-Groups	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bachelor's degree						
Cyprus	266	154	150	747	1,673	2,128
Italy	NA	402	407	715	907	1,052
Poland	97	122	159	291	681	805
Germany	187	259	343	409	556	799
Latvia	75	129	65	143	233	568
Netherlands	100	113	182	267	331	479
Lithuania	22	123	158	307	405	465
France	118	113	140	162	188	271
Ireland	75	169	192	239	273	270
Hungary	31	19	29	44	71	145
Master's degree						
Germany	5,458	7,423	9,553	11,330	12,831	14,674
Italy	349	478	760	1,177	1,705	2,504
France	1,242	1,378	1,704	1,777	2,026	2,363
Ireland	301	458	577	695	1,123	2,076
Poland	122	195	364	570	1,337	1,606
Sweden	648	601	879	1,181	1,331	1,579
Netherlands	446	548	743	1,024	1,193	1,527
Latvia	16	16	95	270	434	654
Czechia	79	80	113	213	324	468
Spain	223	307	584	281	340	435
Doctoral degree						
France	397	427	455	512	513	579
Sweden	389	423	442	464	452	440
Netherlands	327	332	343	374	409	432
Italy	307	272	272	317	260	305
Finland	199	218	244	265	291	299
Ireland	141	121	157	192	217	247
Czechia	91	101	110	117	130	142
Spain	22	NA	NA	99	148	142
Austria	133	126	141	142	130	125
Hungary	11	13	9	54	78	106

Source: Computed from Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> (Education and training-Learning Mobility-Mobile Students from abroad) on 25.06.2020. Note: The total is the summation of Bachelor, Master and PhD students only. The data on student pursuing Bachelor in Slovenia is not available for 2016-2018. Likewise, data on students pursuing master in Slovakia and Slovenia is not available for the years 2013-15 and 2016-18 respectively. The data on students pursuing PhD in Germany (2013-18), Slovenia (2016-18), Spain (2014-15) and Greece (2013-14) are not available for the years given in the parenthesis.

Table 14: Total first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for family reunification purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	327	371	348	325	292	281	293	422	398	409	425
Belgium	645	671	864	963	979	1,100	1,142	1,293	1,302	1,479	1,675
Bulgaria	22	11	24	17	13	18	17	17	25	20	45
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	8	4	18	10	14
Cyprus	2	13	68	62	87	65	85	73	72	95	196
Czech Republic	89	114	128	120	128	178	157	366	574	453	542
Denmark	66	61	859	856	883	938	1,071	1,238	1,604	1,641	2,007
Estonia	7	2	13	9	12	19	20	18	25	40	52
Finland	452	426	412	498	462	686	670	649	531	664	838
France	728	829	860	908	901	1,116	1,044	1,173	1,169	1,208	1,355
Germany	2,006	2,167	2,156	2,306	3,527	3,834	4,117	6,517	5,733	6,777	9,016
Greece	497	542	417	685	525	294	300	279	391	299	257
Hungary	210	44	102	185	134	129	201	219	301	253	441
Ireland	86	36	43	43	33	38	67	62	130	71	57
Italy	2,835	3,993	8,012	5,462	5,409	5,911	5,924	7,146	6,358	4,836	7,920
Latvia	11	4	5	8	2	12	19	20	27	41	86
Lithuania	3	7	16	15	17	9	18	15	13	24	20
Luxembourg	NA	42	32	58	100	70	118	161	179	280	326
Malta	20	8	8	5	6	40	29	65	50	70	107
Netherlands	1,167	1,365	1,340	1,650	1,732	2,449	2,356	2,614	3,175	3,842	4,397
Poland	221	226	87	82	86	75	27	11	446	95	425
Portugal	313	475	441	725	614	454	497	494	454	806	1,260
Romania	77	76	48	65	64	55	65	83	78	77	95
Slovakia	6	6	16	12	11	17	18	22	28	40	30
Slovenia	3	4	4	3	7	7	14	5	7	8	18
Spain	1,519	2,242	1,961	2,274	1,752	1,691	1,978	2,012	2,175	2,266	2,824
Sweden	310	235	1,203	1,500	1,927	2,120	2,401	2,446	3,115	4,126	4,828
EU-27	11,622	13,970	19,467	18,836	19,703	21,618	22,656	27,424	28,378	29,930	39,256

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 15: Short-term first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for family reunification purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	0	330	312	130	147	216	218	131	234	260	296
Belgium	0	0	248	223	254	253	285	317	300	337	423
Bulgaria	0	0	0	14	11	14	13	9	14	11	17
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	3	12	5	5
Cyprus	0	0	68	21	36	30	43	32	37	0	0
Czech Republic	0	62	74	63	49	66	54	179	255	156	178
Denmark	0	0	0	187	199	195	0	229	292	320	301
Estonia	0	1	0	0	3	3	6	5	6	7	4
Finland	0	206	206	244	214	259	362	297	241	305	319
France	0	47	57	48	55	74	75	88	71	43	73
Germany	0	982	914	1,029	1,414	1,340	1,290	1,768	1,564	1,802	2,071
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	21	18	44	55	39	40	51	73	60	87
Ireland	0	4	9	12	7	9	18	7	24	8	11
Italy	0	2,051	3,841	2,686	2,797	3,009	2,890	3,135	2,742	169	227
Latvia	0	2	3	5	1	10	13	18	22	31	42
Lithuania	0	1	6	6	11	1	4	1	2	8	3
Luxembourg	NA	27	21	45	45	17	54	62	71	109	120
Malta	0	6	4	1	0	25	17	25	14	36	77
Netherlands	1,167	1,365	1,340	1,650	1,732	2,449	606	619	813	773	941
Poland	0	0	21	2	10	23	12	5	55	38	65
Portugal	31	205	37	57	64	71	78	111	80	150	52
Romania	0	0	20	29	23	14	8	19	22	14	25
Slovakia	0	0	1	2	5	2	1	4	8	7	5
Slovenia	0	2	1	1	6	1	5	2	0	4	7
Spain	0	475	696	420	249	347	359	399	354	328	388
Sweden	0	2	480	581	625	685	738	893	928	1,088	943
EU-27	1,198	5,789	8,377	7,500	8,012	9,152	7,189	8,409	8,234	6,069	6,680

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 16: Long-term first residence permits issued to Indian citizens for family reunification purposes by the EU-27, 2008-2018

Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Austria	327	41	36	195	145	65	75	291	164	149	129
Belgium	645	671	616	740	725	847	857	976	1,002	1,142	1,252
Bulgaria	22	11	24	3	2	4	4	8	11	9	28
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	6	5	9
Cyprus	2	13	0	41	51	35	42	41	35	0	0
Czech Republic	89	52	54	57	79	112	103	187	319	297	364
Denmark	66	61	859	669	684	743	0	1,009	1,312	1,321	1,706
Estonia	7	1	13	9	9	16	14	13	19	33	48
Finland	452	220	206	254	248	427	308	352	290	359	519
France	728	782	803	860	846	1,042	969	1,085	1,098	1,165	1,282
Germany	2,006	1,185	1,242	1,277	2,113	2,494	2,827	4,749	4,169	4,975	6,945
Greece	497	542	417	685	525	294	300	279	391	299	257
Hungary	210	23	84	141	79	90	161	168	228	193	354
Ireland	86	32	34	31	26	29	49	55	106	63	46
Italy	2,835	1,942	4,171	2,776	2,612	2,902	3,034	4,011	3,616	4,667	7,693
Latvia	11	2	2	3	1	2	6	2	5	10	44
Lithuania	3	6	10	9	6	8	14	14	11	16	17
Luxembourg	NA	15	11	13	55	53	64	99	108	171	206
Malta	20	2	4	4	6	15	12	40	36	34	30
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,750	1,995	2,362	3,069	3,456
Poland	221	226	66	80	76	52	15	6	391	57	360
Portugal	282	270	404	668	550	383	419	383	374	656	1,208
Romania	77	76	28	36	41	41	57	64	56	63	70
Slovakia	6	6	15	10	6	15	17	18	20	33	25
Slovenia	3	2	3	2	1	6	9	3	7	4	11
Spain	1,519	1,767	1,265	1,854	1,503	1,344	1,619	1,613	1,821	1,938	2,436
Sweden	310	233	723	919	1,302	1,435	1,663	1,553	2,187	3,038	3,885
EU-27	10,424	8,181	11,090	11,336	11,691	12,454	14,388	19,015	20,144	23,766	32,380

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 25.06.2020. Note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 17: Indians travelling without valid travel documents in the EU-27

Years	Land Border	Sea Border	Air Border	Total
2009	35	20	95	150
2010	10	40	35	85
2011	10	35	30	75
2012	5	5	45	55
2013	5	0	15	20
2014	5	15	20	40
2015	40	10	20	70
2016	340	35	30	405
2017	470	10	35	515
2018	395	10	55	460
2019	300	10	50	360

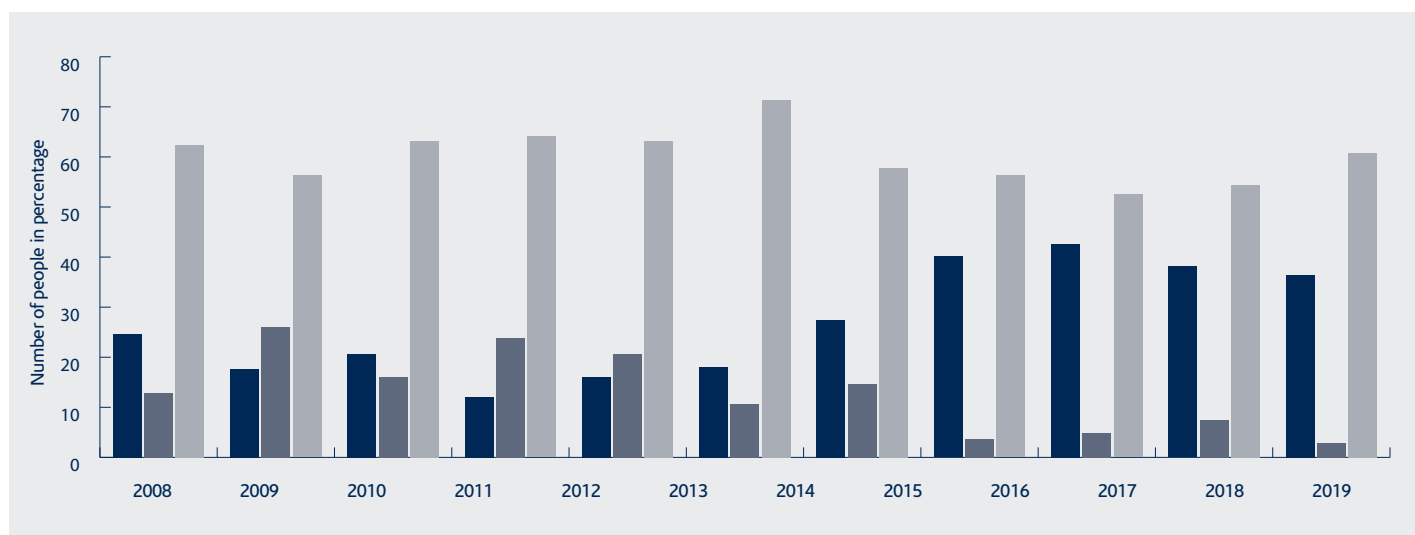
Source: Calculations based on 'Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data' (rounded, Eurostat, various years). Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

Table 18: Indians travelling with false travel documents in the EU-27

Years	Land Border	Sea Border	Air Border	Total
2009	0	5	25	30
2010	0	0	25	25
2011	0	5	25	30
2012	0	0	20	20
2013	0	0	35	35
2014	0	0	20	20
2015	0	0	10	10
2016	5	0	30	35
2017	5	5	45	55
2018	5	0	30	35
2019	5	0	10	15

Source: Calculations based on 'Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders – annual data' (rounded, Eurostat, various years). Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

Figure A-1: Indian citizens refused entry in EU-27 due to lack of valid visa or residence permit (%)



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
■ Land Border	24.7	17.7	20.7	12.0	16.1	18.1	27.5	40.1	42.6	38.1	36.4
■ Sea Border	12.9	26.0	16.1	23.9	20.7	10.6	14.7	3.6	4.9	7.5	2.8
■ Air Border	62.4	56.3	63.2	64.1	63.2	71.3	57.8	56.3	52.5	54.4	60.8

Source: Calculations based on 'Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data' (rounded, Eurostat, various years). Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

Table 19: Irregular Indian citizens who have left the EU-27 by type of return

Country	Voluntary						Enforced					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	NA	NA	NA	70	45	140	NA	NA	NA	25	115	45
Belgium	30	25	70	40	NA	15	35	40	30	50	NA	35
Bulgaria	0	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Croatia	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	5	15
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czechia	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	5	0	10	0
Denmark	0	5	5	0	0	0	30	30	25	40	45	35
Estonia	0	5	5	5	10	5	5	5	0	0	10	0
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	165	120	65	80	90	55	240	215	120	155	70	85
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	40	20	65
Ireland	NA	0	5	10	15	5	NA	5	10	0	10	5
Italy	10	15	15	45	0	5	15	10	20	25	55	45
Latvia	15	10	10	15	25	25	0	5	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luxembourg	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	5	5	10	10	5	20	0	0	0	5	10	5
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	5	15	35	55	105	NA	5	0	10	25	10
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	10	20	25
Romania	20	25	10	20	10	NA	5	0	0	10	5	NA
Slovakia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	20	5	5
Slovenia	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	5	5	0	0	5	0	35	25	15	25	10	25
Sweden	15	15	65	95	75	NA	5	5	15	10	5	NA
EU-27 (Data for 5 Countries is not available)	270	240	290	435	390	385	390	365	265	425	440	405

Source: Eurostat, various years. Please note: NA indicates that the figure is not available. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020. Note- Data for Germany, The Netherlands, Finland, Lithuania, and Cyprus are not available. NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 20: Irregular Indian citizens who have left the EU-27 by type of assistance received

Country	Assisted return						Non-assisted return					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	NA	NA	NA	60	140	150	NA	NA	NA	35	20	35
Belgium	30	25	15	20	NA	NA	35	40	85	70	NA	NA
Bulgaria	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	10	20
Cyprus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czechia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Denmark	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Estonia	NA	0	0	NA	5	0	NA	5	5	NA	15	5
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
France	105	80	35	55	40	40	295	255	145	180	115	100
Germany	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greece	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA
Hungary	5	5	0	40	20	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	NA	0	5	5	5	5	NA	5	10	5	20	10
Italy	0	0	0	20	NA	5	25	25	35	50	NA	50
Latvia	0	0	0	0	5	0	15	10	10	10	20	25
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Luxembourg	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	NA	0	0	5	10	5	NA	5	10	10	10	20
Netherlands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Poland	NA	NA	NA	5	5	10	NA	NA	NA	40	70	105
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	10	20	25
Romania	0	0	NA	5	0	NA	25	25	NA	25	15	NA
Slovakia	5	5	5	20	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	215
Spain	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sweden	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
EU-27 (Data is available for 17 countries only)	145	115	70	240	285	285	410	380	320	445	450	615

Source: Eurostat, various years. Please note: NA indicates that the figure is not available. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 27.06.2020.

Table 21: EU-27: Annual aggregated data on Indian asylum applicants, 2008-2019

EU Member Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	355	430	435	465	400	340	395	450	515	415	270	355
Belgium	85	130	155	190	120	70	85	80	50	50	80	45
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	35	5	0	0	5
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	5	5	10	10	20
Cyprus	230	305	320	135	65	35	80	90	200	450	880	1,550
Czech Republic	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	10	15
Denmark	35	30	50	30	35	25	25	35	30	25	20	40
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0
Finland	15	15	10	10	10	5	5	25	180	10	10	5
France	90	85	55	50	45	40	60	130	185	160	275	480
Germany	540	765	895	895	940	1,270	1,665	1,890	3,555	1,415	945	680
Greece	225	155	380	180	165	80	50	60	70	175	220	375
Hungary	10	5	5	10	10	85	10	345	125	5	0	0
Ireland	15	30	20	10	5	10	10	145	45	30	45	65
Italy	210	80	45	35	65	30	80	250	535	510	930	1,070
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	5	15
Lithuania	0	5	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Malta	0	10	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Netherlands	50	35	15	25	15	15	20	15	55	40	55	60
Poland	20	15	15	10	10	5	10	5	10	10	15	25
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Romania	140	50	20	20	15	5	5	5	5	30	45	50
Slovakia	90	55	45	25	15	15	10	10	5	5	5	10
Slovenia	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	35	30
Spain	35	10	5	15	10	0	15	10	20	25	65	60
Sweden	85	75	60	45	55	40	45	90	95	60	90	105
EU-27	2240	2290	2550	2160	1990	2090	2585	3700	5720	3440	4015	5080

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020. Please note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Table 22: Indian asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors in EU-27 by age-groups and gender, 2008-2019

Age-Groups	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total												
European Union (EU-27)	85	65	50	40	45	35	20	60	80	35	25	35
Less than 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
From 14 to 15 years	25	15	15	10	5	5	0	10	10	5	5	5
From 16 to 17 years	55	50	35	30	40	30	20	50	70	30	20	30
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males												
European Union (EU-27)	80	70	50	40	45	35	20	60	75	35	20	30
Less than 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From 14 to 15 years	25	20	15	5	5	5	0	10	10	5	5	5
From 16 to 17 years	55	50	35	30	40	30	20	45	65	30	15	25
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females												
European Union (EU-27)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Less than 14 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From 14 to 15 years	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
From 16 to 17 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

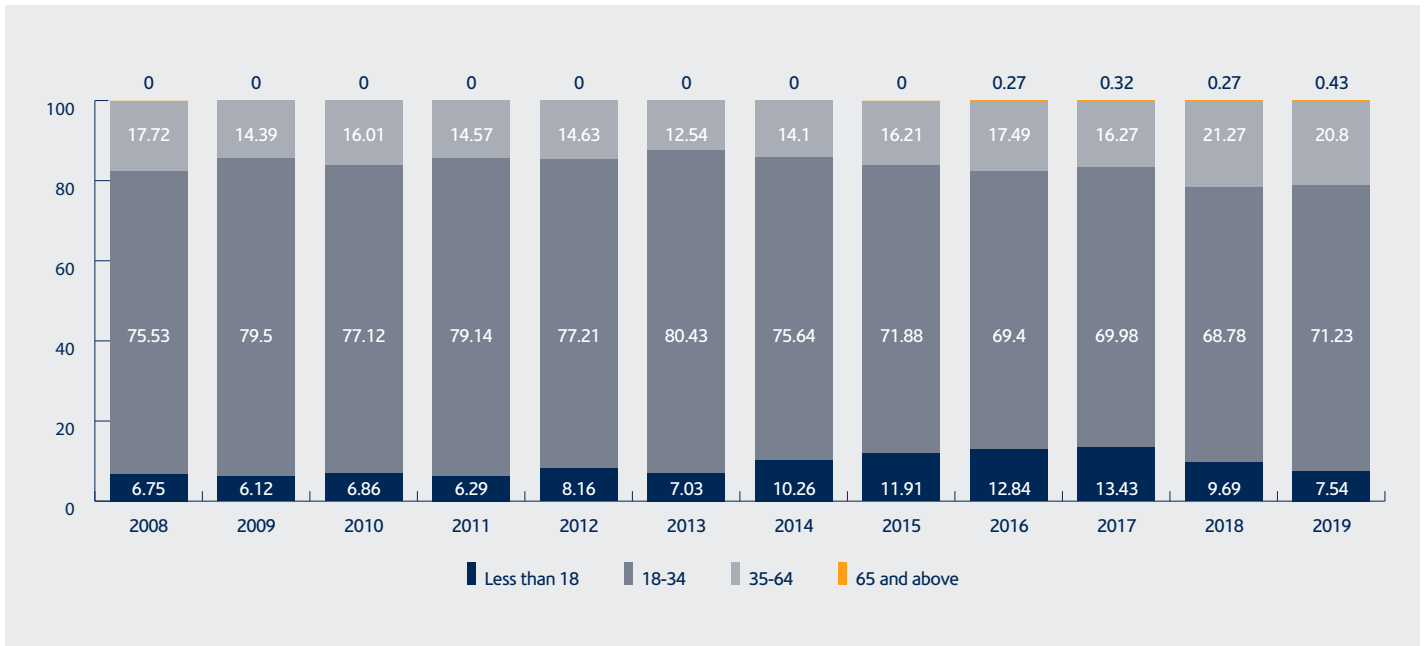
Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020. Note: the figures for the unknown age group provided by Eurostat have been included in the EU-28 total. 2019* is the total figure of MSs of EU without the United Kingdom.

Table 23: EU-27-Annual aggregated data on first-time Indian asylum applicants

EU Member Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	265	370	415	310	195	280
Belgium	60	75	135	150	90	45	65	60	35	35	60	35
Bulgaria	NA	NA	NA	0	0	5	0	35	5	0	0	5
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	5	10	10	20
Cyprus	230	305	320	135	60	35	80	85	200	435	870	1,425
Czech Republic	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15
Denmark	35	30	50	30	35	25	25	35	30	25	20	40
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Finland	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	5	5	25	180	10	10	5
France	NA	70	50	40	40	35	60	130	185	150	260	460
Germany	480	680	810	820	885	1,220	1,615	1,835	3,500	1,305	830	550
Greece	NA	NA	NA	180	165	75	35	45	65	170	210	370
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	85	5	340	120	5	0	0
Ireland	15	30	20	10	5	10	10	145	45	30	45	65
Italy	210	80	45	35	65	30	80	250	535	505	915	1,035
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	5	15
Lithuania	NA	5	0	0	0	10	5	10	0	0	0	5
Luxembourg	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Malta	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	45	30	15	20	15	15	20	10	45	35	50	50
Poland	15	5	10	0	5	5	5	5	5	10	15	20
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Romania	NA	NA	NA	20	15	5	5	5	5	25	40	50
Slovakia	NA	NA	15	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	5
Slovenia	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	35	25
Spain	NA	NA	5	15	10	0	10	10	20	20	65	60
Sweden	85	70	60	45	55	30	35	70	60	55	70	95
EU-27	1,185	1,400	1,530	1,515	1,470	1,640	2,340	3,485	5,490	3,160	3,720	4,635

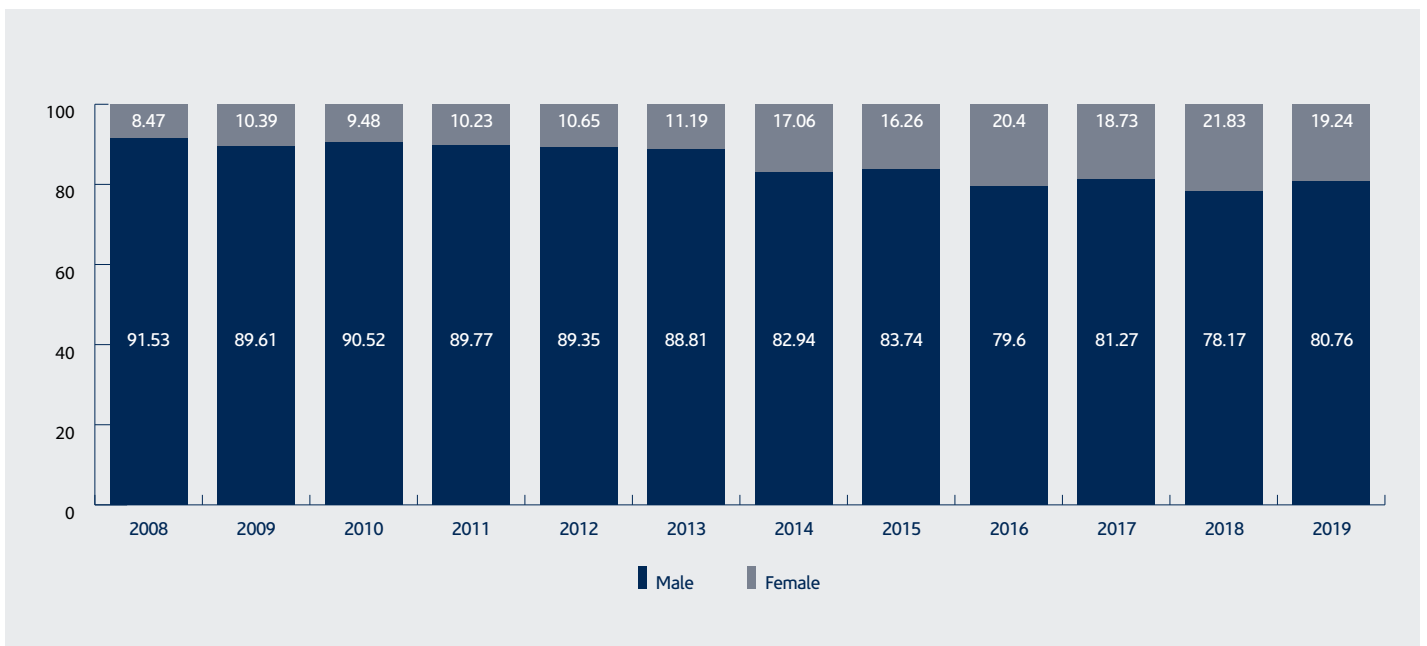
Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020. Please note: NA indicates that the figure is not available.

Figure A-2: Annual first-time Indian asylum applicants to the EU-27 by age-groups



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

Figure A-3: Annual first-time Indian asylum applicants to the EU-27 by gender



Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

Table 24: Asylum applications withdrawn by Indian citizens (annual aggregated data- EU-27)

MSs of EU	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Austria	205	150	115	75	75	55	10	45	80	120	75	35
Belgium	5	10	30	35	20	15	30	5	5	10	10	10
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	15	0	0	0
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	5	0	15	5
Cyprus	NA	NA	60	35	20	15	35	30	65	65	80	345
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Denmark	NA	NA	10	10	10	15	20	10	30	15	10	30
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	90	20	5	0
France	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	15
Germany	10	20	25	35	15	20	45	75	840	600	55	30
Greece	0	5	5	35	145	135	140	65	65	50	45	50
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	35	5	215	120	5	0	0
Ireland	10	10	10	5	5	10	25	20	55	NA	10	15
Italy	0	15	5	0	0	0	5	20	115	115	70	290
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	5	5
Lithuania	0	5	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	NA	0	NA
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	0
Poland	5	0	5	0	NA	5	10	5	0	10	5	5
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	10	5
Slovakia	0	0	30	20	15	5	5	5	5	NA	0	5
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Spain	0	0	0	5	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sweden	30	20	20	5	5	10	5	15	25	30	15	20
EU-27	280	255	330	275	315	325	350	550	1,525	1,070	450	910

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.

Table 25: Asylum applications withdrawn by Indian citizens: age-groups and gender-wise (annual aggregated data, EU-27)

Age-Groups/Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Persons												
EU-27	280	255	330	275	315	325	350	550	1,525	1,070	450	910
>18	15	10	15	20	15	5	10	20	95	50	25	25
18-34	205	180	250	190	255	235	270	440	1,180	815	355	690
35-64	60	65	65	60	45	80	70	85	245	200	70	190
65 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Males												
EU-27	265	240	300	190	280	255	325	540	1,365	955	390	760
>18	10	10	15	15	10	5	10	20	60	30	20	15
18-34	195	170	235	135	230	185	250	435	1,090	755	305	590
35-64	55	60	50	40	35	70	65	85	215	170	60	150
65 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Females												
EU-27	15	0	20	25	15	15	20	30	160	110	60	145
>18	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	35	25	10	10
18-34	5	0	10	10	5	10	10	20	90	60	40	95
35-64	0	0	10	15	5	5	5	10	35	30	10	40
65 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat, various years. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database> on 28.06.2020.



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