Deliverable 8.5: Potential Inputs on Policy Feedback

As announced in deliverable 8.3, below is an extended list of potential policy recommendations that have come out of MOVES research. These are still initial ideas, though backed up by substantial research, and will be developed further by ESRs and staff in their post-MOVES careers.

- **Migration from the "global north":** Research on southern Europe has shown that emigration from these countries in is not always voluntary but driven by job insecurity and increasing precarity caused by the outsourcing of production and manufacture to third countries, often in Asia. Yet EU policy on migration continues to be focused on central and northern European countries. **Recommendation:** EU to develop and adjust its migration focus on southern Europe.

- **Migration of citizens from A8-countries post-2004:** Research clearly shows that the protection from exploitative and unequal labour practices and hate crimes of A8 migrants to countries where access was unrestricted after 2004 (e.g. the UK) was insufficient, a pattern that might be repeated once citizens from new member states acquire full accession rights. **Recommendation:** EU to develop supra-national framework of protection and equal rights for migrants applicable in all EU member states, with special focus on citizens of new member states.

- **Third-country migration into EU:** Data collection on migrant groups from third countries tends to follow standardized methodologies and thus risks overlooking or ignoring aspects of cultural experience relevant to particular demographics. This may in turn lead to the insufficient provision of safety, access, and integration. Properly funded migrant or refugee organisations can alleviate this situation through their specific knowledge and experience. **Recommendation:** Develop sustainable policy and practice of supporting migrant communities by drawing on the knowledge and experience relevant to these communities, and to allocate sufficient funds to migrant or refugee organisations to assist with this process.

- **Migration of linguistic or ethnic minorities within EU:** Data shows that linguistic and/or ethnic minorities within EU members states have a higher probability to migrate than their peers belonging to the majority groupings in the same states. This is often caused by the physical and institutional separation of minority and majority groupings, leading to a negative perception of social status on the part of the minorities, and to migration as a potential solution. **Recommendation:** Develop clear policy on minority groups in EU member states, working towards better integration, cohabitation and shared resources.

- **Military involvement of member states outside EU:** Research points to the lack of knowledge and public awareness of the role played by non-European (often colonial) military labour in armed conflicts involving EU member states (or the political entities that preceded them). At the same time, recognition of such roles – where it exists – is fixated on an outdated notion of military valour, leading, for example, to the inclusion of Nepali and Indian Gurkhas in the modern European nation state but not Syrians or Afghans, who are perceived as having fled their homes rather than fighting for them. **Recommendation:** Develop sustainable supra-national policy on the treatment of non-European military labour that was recruited to assist EU

member states, including clear pathways for inclusion in the modern European nation state.

- **The role of migration "consultants":** Research into the history and current role of migration "consultants" shows their growing importance in the context of migration management. Their work covers areas as varied as public policy implementation, community development projects, and technical assistance. On account of the knowledge such consultants have acquired over time, they are now considered a legitimate and reputable source of information for practitioners in the field. Yet it is increasingly unclear how, by whom, and for which purpose the knowledge generated by these consultants (and the institutions they represent) is produced. **Recommendation**: EU and other international bodies to develop a robust regulatory framework for the practice of consultancy.

- **The pitfalls of "integrationism":** Scientific research, EU policy, and existing administrative infrastructures have established the concept of "integration" as the central policy paradigm for migration management in Europe. Yet such "integrationism" often contradicts other policy priorities, such as the need to protect characteristics of social and cultural diversity in its many different manifestations. Data clearly shows that the focus on integration often has the unintended effect of normalizing and perpetuating forms of exclusion. **Recommendation:** To revise the policy imperative of integration in the light of current data and to develop a stronger policy of migrant "inclusion".