



the politics of
**migration &
immigration**
in **europa**
2nd edition

& andrew geddes
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List of Acronyms

A2	Refers to Bulgaria and Romania that joined the EU in 2007
A8	Eight countries in Central and Eastern Europe that joined the EU in 2004 (Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary)
ACSE	Agence pour la cohesion sociale et l'egalite des chances (Agency for Social Cohesion and Equality of Opportunities)
AKP	Adalet ve Kalkinma Partisi (Justice and Development Party, Turkey)
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
BAMF	Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)
CDA	Christen Demokratisch Appel (Christian Democrat Party)
CDU	Christlich Demokratische Union (Christian Democrat Union, Germany)
CEAS	Common European Asylum System
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEE	Central and East European
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
CRE	Commission for Racial Equality
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community
EHRC	Equality and Human Rights Commission
EMN	European Migration Network
ERF	European Refugee Fund
EURODAC	European Dactyloscopy

EUROSUR	European Border Surveillance System
FASILD	Fonds d'action sociale pour l'integration et la lute contre les discriminations (Social fund for integration and anti-discrimination)
FN	Front National (National Front)
FNPS	Fondo Nazionale per le Politiche Sociali (National Fund for Social Policies)
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Co-operation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
GAMM	Global Approach to Migration and Mobility
HALDE	Haute Autorité de Lutte contre les Discriminations et pour l'Egalité (the High Authority for the Fight Against Discrimination and for Equality)
HCI	Haut Conseil à l'Integration (High Council for Integration)
HSMP	High Skilled Migrants Programme (UK)
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LAOS	Popular Orthodox Rally (Greece)
LPF	Lijst Pim Fortuyn (Pim Fortuyn Party)
MIPEX	Migrant Integration Policy Index
NIO	Swedish Integration Board
OFPRA	Office français de protection des réfugiés et des apatrides (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons)
ONI	Office national d'immigration (National Office of Immigration)
PASOK	Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Greece)
PEGIDA	Patriotische Europäer gegen die Islamisierung des Abendlandes (Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamisation of the West)
PvdA	Partij van de Arbeid (Labour Party, Netherlands)
PVV	Partij voor de Vrijheid (Freedom Party)
QMV	Qualified Majority Voting
SAP	Sveriges socialdemokratiska arbetareparti (Swedish Social Democrat Party)
SCP	Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau (Social and Cultural Planning Office)

SD	Sweden Democrats
SIS	Schengen Information System
SPD	Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Social Democrat Party Germany)
TCN	Third Country Nationals (Non-EU nationals)
UKIP	United Kingdom Independence Party
VIS	Visa Information System
VVD	Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy)
WRR	Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid (Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy)
ZUS	Zones urbanes sensibles (sensitive urban zones)

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Analysing the Politics of Migration and Immigration in Europe

Introduction

This book analyses and compares responses by European countries to international migration in its various forms and examines collective responses at European Union (EU) level. We assess why, how and with what effects European countries have developed policies that seek to regulate entry to their territory (immigration policies); what it means when they then seek to 'integrate' these migrant newcomers (immigrant policies); and the causes and effects of common EU migration and asylum policies.

Debates in Europe about migration have been profoundly influenced by the refugee crisis. In 2015, 1,003,124 people were reported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to have arrived in the EU via Mediterranean maritime routes with 3771 people reported dead or missing (IOM, 2016). Following their arrival in Europe – with the IOM reporting that 845,852 people arrived in Greece in 2015 – hundreds of thousands of men, women and children then began journeys across Europe via countries such as Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, Hungary and Austria, with Germany often the preferred final destination. By the end of 2015, there were estimates of up to 1 million people in Germany seeking refuge. This disorderly, dangerous and mass movement of people with its associated horrifying death toll opened the eyes of many people to the tragic effects of conflict and economic inequalities that underpin