# Labour mobility in the EU: from fundamental right to freedom of movement to a more efficient allocation of labour resources?

How to Improve Intra-European Mobility and Circular Migration? Fostering Diaspora Engagement

National Library of Latvia

Riga – 12 & 13 May 2015



Dr Yves Pascouau

Director of Migration & Mobility Policies - European Policy Centre Editor of www.EuropeanMigrationLaw.eu



#### INTRODUCTION

From fundamental right to freedom of movement to a more efficient allocation of labour resources?



## Scope $\rightarrow$ freedom of movement: who do we talk about?

- > EU workers (Art. 45 TFEU) /citizens (Art. 21 TFEU) only?
- Freedom of movement not limited to EU
  - → Internal market → Schengen, ToA
  - → Article 79.2 b) TFEU: the definition of the rights of third-country nationals residing legally in a Member State, including the conditions governing freedom of movement and of residence in other Member States

→ Labour ressources = both EU & TCN

#### INTRODUCTION

From fundamental right to freedom of movement to a more efficient allocation of labour resources?



## Aim $\rightarrow$ better allocation of labour ressources: different legal regimes

>Article 45 Charter

Article 45 "Freedom of movement and of residence"

- 1. **Every citizen of the Union has the right** to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.
- 2. Freedom of movement and residence may be granted, in accordance with the Treaties, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.
- ➤ More efficient allocation of labour ressources calls for two different types of actions

# I. Improving better allocation of EU labour resources



- A. Securing the legal framework ensuring the freedom of movement
- EU rules on EU worker and EU citizens
- > ECJ case laws
  - → Securing EU acquis: the debate about « social tourism »

- **B.** Improving existing mechanims
- ➤ EURES → better matching
- > Eliminating cultural and linguistic barriers

# II. Enhancing intra-EU mobility rights for TCN



## A. Limited EU legal framework

- > LTR, Students, researchers, HSW
- ➤ Scattered picture → rights v. possibility; different timing; MS margins of manœuvre = inconsistent scheme

## B. Increasing intra-Eu mobility under EU law

- > Developing a more coherent framework + students
- Better use of EURES
- > Addressing the issue of recognition of qualifications and diplomas

## **Conclusions**



A. Single European Labour Market includes TCN

B. New Agenda as a chance to relaunch discussions about intra-EU mobility

- C. Two key elements to keep in mind before moving ahead
  - > Free movement of EU citizens as a prerequisite
  - > Current situation will have to be factored in