

# Labour Migrant Rights in the European Union

## Abstract:

Generally, migrants bring various social benefits to countries; however, some people also view labour migrants as a negative when they come into a state. Different member states have various sets of rules which outline how temporary and permanent workers can function in their countries, as the possibility of becoming a citizen or resident of a country can in turn grant people EU status. These factors can be affected through treaties and policies.

## History:

- The Treaty of Paris and the European Coal and Steel Commission
- The Treaty of Rome
- The Maastricht Treaty

## Negatives:

### Sentiments:

- Migrants utilize the welfare of the state; therefore, use up citizens' resources
- Taking jobs

### Consequences:

- Social dumping

Labour Force in the Netherlands: Dutch Citizens, EU-14, EU-10, EU-2 Taken Together and Third Party Nationals:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NL	7521	7578	7674	7854	7995	7975
EU-14, EU-10, EU-2	111	114.5	117	123	123	123
Third Country Nationals	195	172	184	193	198	190
Total	7827	7884	7976	8171	8316	8287

Source: CBS, Statistics Netherland (EBB, 2010)

## Benefits:

- Multiculturalism
- Improve economies
- Enhance diversity
- Societal contributions
- Fill job roles
- Form new jobs

## Conclusion:

If migrants do not pose negative implications when residing in a country they should be given the same labour rights as citizens

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