WAS IT REALLY THE ONLY PLAYER? THE EU ENLARGEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE POLISH MIGRATION POLICY.

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"policy in the Central and Eastern European countries has arisen almost entirely as a result of the requirements of EU accession and (…) the EU policy models and ideas about borders, security and insecurity have been exported to CEE countries"

Geddes 2003: 173.

First pillars of cooperation after 1989:



Security issues and combating illegal migrations;

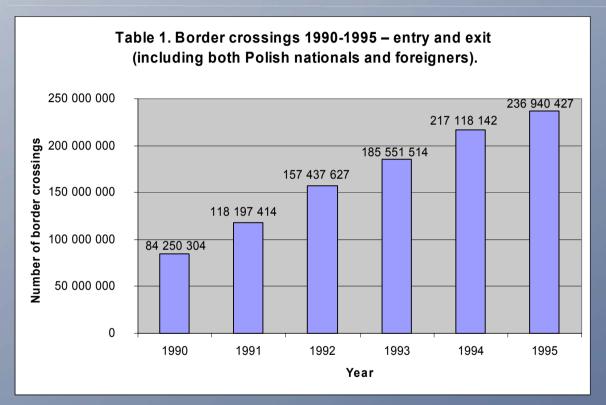


Asylum;



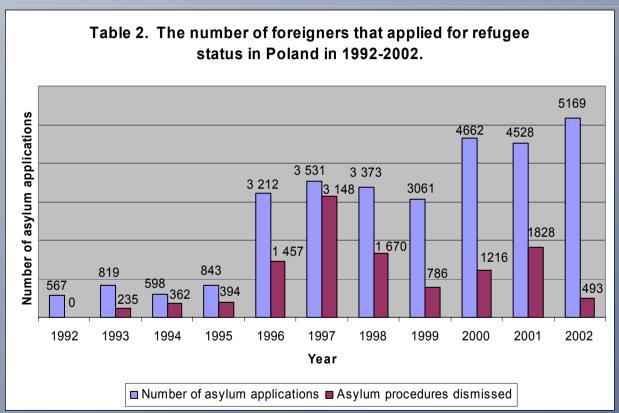
Readmission agreements.





Source: Polish Border Guard Statistics, Poland. Statistical Data on Migration 1990-1996.





Source: Ministry of Interior, Department for Migration and Refugee Affairs statistics, after Szonert 1999, Koryś 2004; Kępińska 2004.

The Polish migration law:

European influences



Constant evolution since 1989



Changing migration situation

European influences: novelties in Polish legislation – some examples:

- Refugee status (1991);
- Safe third country, safe country of origin; manifestly unfounded application and accelarated procedure (1997);
- Temporary protection (2001);
- Family reunification (2001);
- Tolerated stay (2003);
- Special provisions for unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups (2003).

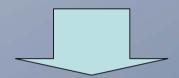


- Temporary residence permit (1997);
- Sea and air carrier responsibility (1997);
- Marriage of convenience (2001);

Other fields: constant evolution

Special focus on border protection and security issues

EU – not the only player



Areas of Polish interests:

- ➤ Visas for Polish Eastern neighbours;
- Employment of foreigners in Poland;
- > Repatriation;
- Emigration.



Visas for nationals of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia

"close contacts" principle in Polish Eastern policy



Non-visa regime left in force after 1989



Important decision in terms of flows and economy



Środkowoeuropejskie Forum Badań Migracyjnych

Ukraine, Belarus and Russia on EU visa-countries list



Debates in Poland



Liberal mode of issuing visas

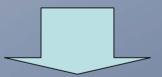
SUCCESS



Employment of foreigners in Poland

Work permit system since 1989

Costly and complicated procedure



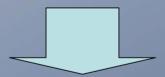
Small numbers of work permits

Vast majority of them issued to highly-skilled Western workers



Employment of foreigners in Poland

c. a. 300 000 Ukrainians, Belorussians and Russians illegally employed in secondary labour market



A classical "policy gap"?

(Cornelius, Tsuda 2004).



Employment of foreigners in Poland

"The policy of silent toleration"



Absence of an effective regulatory system as a policy

(Zolberg 1999)



Economic and political rationale

Repatriation

- The concept of repatriation present in Polish policy since 1920;
- Revival of the idea after 1989;
- Constitution 1997 right to settle in Poland for all persons of Polish origin;
- 1996-2003 1.865 families.

Emigration



From selective to permissive exit rules after 1989 (Weiner 1985)



De facto emigration policy?

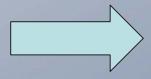
- Bilateral agreements on labour migration
- Fight for the opening of the EU 15 labour markets



Conclusions

- Unquestionable Europeanization of Polish migration law;
- Concurrent development of Polish migration policy and European migration policy;
- Not always contraditions e.g. security
- Securing specific Polish interest;

Conclusions



There is a Polish migration policy



The EU has been the most important but not the only player in the game

Thank you for your attention!

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