

Scientific Working Group on EU-India Mobility Cooperation

India-EU mobility: where it stands and the way forward

Report written by

*Philippe Fargues, Rupa Chanda,
Ryszard Cholewinski, Christophe Guilmoto,
Göran Hultin, Jean-Baptiste Meyer,
Pirkko Pitkanen, Hildegard Schneider,
Carol Upadhyya, Aurélie Varrel, Anja Wiesbrock*

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EU-India mobility cooperation should promote the interests of both sides equally. This means devising a policy framework that is beneficial to India from a developmental perspective and to the EU from an employment perspective. Assuming that most of the mobility will be from India to the EU, the economic and social needs and rights of migrants must be safeguarded, and the impact of Indian development through migrant remittances, investments and knowledge acquisition nourished.

1 Statement of facts

Indian migration to Europe, which was traditionally destined for the UK, has recently found new destinations. It has become a composite movement of skilled, regular and often temporary workers, but also of low-skilled and often workers in irregular situations. The low-skilled and sometimes irregular are a faster growing group than the skilled and regular.

a) The emerging trend of Indian migration to Europe

- The EU and India are respectively the world's second largest destination and origin of international migrants, yet Indian migration to the EU remains small:
 - Indians formed only 2.6% of the total stock of 20,027,612 Third Country Nationals (TCN) in the EU in 2009.
 - Europe was the destination of only 5% of India's 9,987,129 estimated emigrant stock in 2009.
 - Between 1995 and 2005, Indian emigration flow reached 5.3 million, with 71% destined for the Gulf States, 16% for the USA and Canada, 5% for Australia and New Zealand and 8% for the EU27
 - There is great potential for India-EU migration, as India's fast-growing population and huge pool of skills is matched to meet critical EU labour-market needs both quantitatively and qualitatively. However, to date this potential has not been tapped.
- While it is still small in size, Indian migration to the EU was growing dramatically in relative terms during the ten years preceding the global economic crisis, at an annual rate of 7.1% / year from 1998 to 2007 in the EU27.
 - The long-established tradition of Indian migration to the UK has been consolidated with the stock of Indian migrants rising from 502,000 in

* The present note is an update of "EU-India mobility cooperation: A strategic asset and a field of opportunities", Migration Policy Report 2009.

2004 to 647,000 in 2009 (*Annual Population Survey*), at a rate of +5.1% / year

- New destinations have emerged, in particular Italy where the Indian community has increased at a rate of + 14.6% / year, Spain (+16.4%) and Greece (+25.8%).
- The global economic downturn has, from 2008, had consequences for Indian migration.
 - The financial and employment crisis in Europe has not prompted any significant movement of return to India, contrary to what has been observed in the Gulf region,
 - There are signs that the combination of the crisis in Europe and sustained economic growth in emerging Asian nations, including India, could redirect talent and top-level executives' migration towards Asian countries, while others stay at home.

b) An established but limited movement of high-skilled migrants

- India is amongst the world's leading sources of high-skilled, circular, migrants.
 - The majority of high-skilled Indian migrants go to North America and the Gulf States. The United States and Canada alone are hosts to 80% of Indian migrants with a tertiary education who reside in an OECD country, as compared to 15% for the EU [*OECD statistics*].
 - India's huge population does not protect the country from a brain drain. New data shows that the high-skilled, R&D included, emigration rate from India is much higher than expected and may range anywhere between 25% and 50% of the total Indian-born stock. The outflows may thus deprive the country of its scientific elite in some specific sectors which will limit future growth and development.
- A shift from migration to circulation is currently observed among high-skilled Indian migrants.
 - Those who have several opportunities of employment abroad select their destination by comparing the mid- and long-term advantages that different destinations offer. Non-professional advantages, such as the possibility of circulating and returning to India while keeping international mobility, matter as much as professional ones, as demonstrated by the success of the quasi dual citizenship scheme designed by the Government of India.
 - From this point of view, countries such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand or the United States are more competitive than EU Member States where numerous restrictions on the access to permanent residency, family reunification, and mobility between the destination and home country discourage many high-skilled migrants.

- As Indian economic development creates better and better opportunities for Indian professionals at home, the challenge is also to retain people in Europe by offering them anchors in the EU that keep them there. Offering the possibility of retaining access to the EU in the long term, though with periods away from the EU (to go somewhere else or back to India), is necessary given the increasingly transnational mobility patterns of potential high-skilled migrants.

c) An emerging trend in irregular migration

- Indian citizens represent only a low 0.5% of all TCN refused entry in the EU, perhaps because India is far from Europe and only a few would-be migrants from India take the risk of being turned back.
- Indian citizens, however, represent higher than average proportions of apprehended TCN found to be irregular and of those removed from the EU, respectively 3.3% and 3.1% as compared with the proportion of Indians among resident TCN (2.6%)
- In Italy in 2009, Indian citizens represented 3.3% of all immigrants from outside the EU27 (91,855 out of 2,759,528) but 6.0% of regularized TCN; this last proportion had been dramatically increasing over the last two decades, from 1.3% in the regularization campaign of 1990 to 2.1% in 2002 and 6.0% in 2009.

d) Persisting obstacles to regular, high-skilled, migration from India to the EU

- Immigration policies and procedures are perceived to be the main barrier constraining the movement of high-skilled professionals from India to the EU. If EU Member States are looking to build up human capital in the long-term, requirements, in particular for residency, must be made less cumbersome. It is often unclear to migrants whether they can plan for a long-term career in EU countries or only a temporary stay. Frequent problems relating to time-consuming and cumbersome procedures and requirements are the following:
 - Variability in requirements and timelines across different EU Member States;
 - Onerous terms and conditions attached to the issuance of visas and work permits;
 - Absence of an internal market for labour mobility for non-EU nationals;
 - Lack of appropriate visa categories to suit different kinds of skilled service providers;
 - Labour market regulations in EU Member States;
 - General issues of non-transparency and discretion in the approval process.
- Language is another barrier. Until recently, migration from India had mainly focused on English-speaking countries. In Europe, while the United Kingdom has continued to attract the largest numbers, during the past few years Germany and some other non-English-speaking countries, especially Denmark

and the Netherlands, have taken an increasingly active role in recruiting high-skilled professionals from India. These countries face special challenges in their recruitment processes and there is an urgent need to set up pre-departure language training in India as well as job counselling in host communities.

- While language training might be helpful for new migrants, the current integration requirements of several EU Member States serve as a disincentive for temporary workers, who do not see any advantage to putting time and energy into learning foreign languages when they actually plan to return to India. European integration policies are mainly designed for traditional, permanent migration. Still, the number of temporary and transnational migrants is growing faster than that of permanent migrants.
- India's migrant networks remain geographically and socially narrow compared with China's. Indian migrants belong to a small number of socioeconomic categories and go to a limited choice of destinations, a fact which makes India's migration more vulnerable to external shocks (as was illustrated by the impact of wars and the economy on migration to the Gulf) and less flexible and open to emerging opportunities.
- North America has several advantages over the EU for attracting high-skilled migrant workers from India:
 - A diaspora advantage, since the US currently hosts the largest numbers of high-skilled Indian migrants and established migrant communities in destination countries are known to facilitate further migration.
 - A financial advantage as high-skilled Indian migrant workers can expect larger savings in the US because of lower taxation and lower cost of living there than in the EU. This might be partly balanced by the social advantage that some EU Member States offer, even though it seems that social systems are not perceived as value added when Indian talent is considering their options.
 - An acceptance advantage, as persisting political attitudes in Europe produce a negative effect on 'selling' the EU as a destination for talent migration. If the EU wishes to improve its attractiveness it will have to provide a clear demonstration of the need for foreign talent and its appreciation of the positive contribution that this talent brings to the EU economy and society.
- Current policies in the EU, however, may strengthen obstacles. For example, while it remains the first European destination for Indian high-skilled migrants, the UK is imposing increasingly restrictive rules and regulations on visas that may deter high-skilled migration. These include¹:
 - Plans announced in June 2010 to introduce compulsory English language tests for all non-European migrants applying to come to the UK to join or marry their settled partner.

¹ See the UK Border Agency website at <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-and-updates/?page=1&area=Controllingmigration>, last visited on August 1, 2010; http://www.workpermit.com/news/uk_immigration.htm, last visited on August 1, 2010.

- Interim measures in July 2010 to limit the number of visas issued under Tiers 1 and 2, including: capping the number of Tier 1 migrants at current levels; raising the number of points needed by non-EU workers who come to do high-skilled jobs from 95 to 100; limiting the number of certificates of sponsorship that licensed employers can issue to those who wish to come to fill skilled job vacancies.
- Student visas now requiring a higher level of English and reducing the number of hours that students on short courses are allowed to work in the UK.

2. Adapting legal frameworks

a) Visas and work permits:

A professional services visa might be considered in the EU: a multiple-entry visa for 2-3 years which is exempt from social-security taxes, not subject to quotas, prevailing wage requirements, economic needs, and labour-market test requirements, similar to the ones issued in a few East Asian countries (Singapore, Malaysia). The issuance of this visa should be linked to the concerned companies in terms of their turnover, past immigration track record, and employee base. Transparent procedures are needed including the establishment of enquiry points regarding changes in laws and regulations affecting the movement of service providers. Attempts should be made to harmonize immigration requirements and procedures across the EU. To encourage exposure to EU Member States, the possibility of granting business visitor visas on arrival and uniform 90-day business visas might also be considered. There should be better delineation of business visas and work permits and also more careful attempts to classify different categories of service providers, including investor and specialist visas. Finally, there might be sectoral carve outs for sectors with chronic skill shortages in the EU.

b) Recognition of degrees and diplomas:

Recognition requirements are very onerous in the EU for most professions. The associated costs of compliance are particularly high for foreign service providers. The EU might consider ranking overseas training and higher-education institutions, creating bridging mechanisms for ensuring equivalence and easing the certification process of professionals by streamlining registration and licensing procedures. Joint arrangements among educational and research institutions, joint programmes for training and the exchange of professionals and pilot programmes with selected institutions and professions might also be considered. EU recognition procedures enshrined in Directive 2005/36 might be usefully applied to Indian migrants. Finally, India and the EU might consider developing more precise diploma supplements in order to facilitate recognition procedures.

c) EU Blue Card:

There are no clear implications of the EU Blue Card² – once it has been transposed in EU Member States – in terms of increased access to EU labour market and the EU's ability to attract and retain highly-qualified third-country workers. There are, indeed, several issues with the proposal:

- There are differences in the approach being taken by different member countries in eligibility requirements.
- The directive does not say much about how qualifications from outside Europe would be recognized.
- The recommended wage threshold for the Blue Card is above the national minimum wage in EU Member States. Each Member State is free to set its own minimum salary threshold for Blue Card qualification.
- Given these disparities, the Blue Card does not address basic structural barriers to mobility in the EU and issues of taxation, social security, and the portability of benefits, which continue to fragment the EU's internal market.
- To encourage temporary high-skilled migration into the EU, repatriation of full earnings and benefits is needed. This means either waiving social security contributions or evolving a mechanism to enable workers to access such contributions later.

d) Student exchanges:

The flow of students between India and Europe at the tertiary level should be encouraged. To increase numbers there is a need for a new EU-India exchange programme. Student mobility and high-skilled migration are closely interconnected. Students are either already highly educated and are going abroad for a postgraduate degree, or they will, through their studies abroad, gain an educational qualification which puts them in the high-skilled category.

e) Reconciling the reduction of current labour market shortages with the long-term accumulation of human capital:

Temporary admission schemes have often failed in the past, and the lack of prospects for long-term residence may undermine the attractiveness of the EU in the eyes of potential migrants. Thus, labour mobility cooperation between the EU and India should go beyond a policy of replacement migration based on current labour market shortages that are susceptible to rapid change, and that include the possibility of long-term residence rights that facilitate the accumulation of human capital.

f) Enabling the circularity of migrants by facilitating access to multiple-entry visas:

In order to encourage the circularity of Indian migrants, multiple-entry visas should be renewable; as proposed by the European Commission,³ one single permit to work and

² Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment, OJ 2009, L 155/17.

³ European Commission, *Proposal for a Council Directive on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the*

reside should be introduced in all Member States; long-term resident status should not be lost if return takes place under certain conditions; pension rights should not be lost; and periods accumulated for the acquisition of citizenship should not be lost either.

g) Guaranteeing the direct admission of family members of Indian migrants and their secure residence rights:

Families should be granted full and immediate access to the labour market and education, comparable to the rights contained in Articles 23 and 24 of the “EU Citizens” Directive 2004/38 EC,⁴ which are concerned with the family members of EU citizens.

h) Introducing a less bureaucratic admission system for Indian researchers and students:

Directive 2005/71/EC concerning the admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research⁵ hardly provides an attractive entry route for highly-qualified academics. It is characterized by an overly bureaucratic admission procedure and places an excessive financial responsibility on hosting institutions. A less bureaucratic and swifter admission procedure for third-country researchers should be envisaged in order to boost Europe’s potential as a knowledge economy. Students should be given easier access to work during their studies and after completing their study period.

i) Reducing restrictions on the mobility of Indian long-term residents, students, researchers and high-skilled workers:

The value of free-movement rights granted to third-country nationals under Directive 2003/109/EC (long-term residents),⁶ Directive 2004/114/EC (students), Directive 2005/71/EC (researchers) and Directive 2009/50/EC (high-skilled workers) is limited by the fact that admission to a second Member State is generally subject to equal or more restrictive requirements. This situation undermines the free movement provisions, which hold potentially significant benefits for the Member States given that third-country nationals are more inclined to move than EU citizens.

j) Introducing a uniform level of rights for legal migrants comparable with that of EU citizens:

The Commission proposal to establish an Immigration Code consolidating the legislation in the area of legal migration and guaranteeing a uniform level of rights for

territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State, COM(2007) 638, 23 October 2007.

⁴ European Parliament and Council Directive 2004/38/EC of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, OJ 2004 L 158/77; OJ 2004 L 229/35 (Corrigendum).

⁵ Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research, OJ 2005 L 289/15.

⁶ Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, OJ 2004 L 16/44.

legal immigrants comparable with that of EU citizens,⁷ as supported by the Stockholm Programme⁸ should be published and implemented.

k) Business inception and trade

The flexibility of starting a business and facilitating trade with EU Member States (a uniform policy) would encourage mobility of more immigrants with a longer-term view.

l) Securing ethical recruitment

Codes of ethical recruitment practice intended to avoid the adverse effects of high-skilled migration in the source country should be put together.

m) Cooperating on prevention and reduction of irregular migration

Cooperation between the EU and India on the prevention and reduction of irregular migration should continue. However, facilitating mobility between India and the EU should not be conditioned by the adoption of a readmission agreement. Cooperation on readmission can occur through less formal channels as, for example, is presently the case under the Memorandum of Understanding between India and the UK.

3. Towards a creative policy framework on India-EU mobility cooperation

Legal frameworks are not enough to facilitate labour mobility between India and EU Member States. A number of practical policy tools also need to be put in place in both India and EU Member States.

a) Policy Tools in India

In India, dissemination of accurate and reliable information to prospective migrants wishing to work in the EU is vital. Migrants need to know: where to access impartial advice on legal migration options and opportunities; the risks of going abroad in an irregular manner; and the question of how and where to upgrade a skill. In addition to job fairs and related activities, pertinent information might be made available through a network of Migrant Resource Centres,⁹ established within existing government structures (e.g. employment offices) to ensure sustainability. In addition, such centres would serve as an important source of data on the future labour force by gathering client profiles, and would also provide services to returning migrants and members of

⁷ European Commission Communication, *An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizen*, COM(2009) 262 (10 October 2009), p. 6.

⁸ The Stockholm Programme was adopted by the European Council in December 2009 and sets the agenda for the next five years (2010-2014) of EU policymaking in the fields of freedom, security and justice, including immigration. See “The Stockholm Programme – An open and secure Europe serving and protecting the citizens”, Council Doc. 17024/09 (Brussels, 2 December 2009), Annex. However, the Stockholm Programme only foresees preparation of such an Immigration Code in 2013.

⁹ See P. Tacon and E. Warn, *Migrant Resource Centres: An Initial Assessment*, Migration Research Series No. 40, IOM, Geneva, 2010, available at http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=2_3&products_id=571.

the Indian diaspora. Other policy tools include market research on labour demand and employment opportunities in the EU, provided by market research units within existing government structures; pre-selection of suitable nationals for employment abroad with a view to their recruitment and deployment; and active preparation of these nationals through pre-employment orientation or pre-departure training. It goes without saying that these activities can only succeed if supported by an effective human-resource development strategy which prepares current and future generations for the domestic and international labour markets.

b) Policy Tools in EU Member States

These practical policy tools in India need to find an echo in EU Member States. Migrant Resource Centres might also be set up in EU Member States to provide information and services with a view to assisting migrants in their integration as well as reintegration in their home countries on their return. Market research on labour demand/employment opportunities in India may be complemented by the development of information sources in the EU on the rules and procedures in Member States for employment migration. The European Commission is developing an EU Immigration Portal which should assist such activities in India and other non-EU countries. Development-friendly immigration policies enabling Indian migrants and members of the Indian diaspora to circulate more easily between the EU and India should be fostered. As discussed in Section 2 above, these need to be supported by rule changes in the EU such as facilitated visa issuances (including the issuance of visas that are valid for longer than three months, presently the competence of EU Member States), retention of secure residence status if the migrant is absent from the territory for lengthy periods,¹⁰ and the facilitated recognition of diplomas, qualifications, skills and work experience acquired outside the EU. As also emphasised above, attention should also be paid to ethical recruitment, particularly not exacerbating critical shortages of personnel in important sectors.¹¹

c) Benefiting from diaspora networks and technology

The highly skilled Indian diaspora is comparatively very well connected and interactive with the country of origin, as prior census and surveys of Diaspora Knowledge Networks have shown. Today mapping techniques and web2 technologies could help follow and support the relationships these associations of highly skilled expatriates develop among themselves worldwide and with India. Public policies could become familiar with such new instruments for strategic management of the articulation of diasporas within the country, and teams from both sides could be mobilised to develop and apply these to Indian situations.

d) Need for Continued Policy Dialogue

These proposed elements of a policy framework on India-EU mobility cooperation, cannot be put in place by individual governments alone. They need to be supported by

¹⁰ Such a measure is found in the Blue Card Directive (2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009), which permits EU Blue Card holders with long-term resident status to be absent from EU territory for a two-year period without losing this status (Article 16(4)).

¹¹ See also the Blue Card Directive, *ibid.*, Recitals 22 and 24 and Articles 3(3) and 8(4).

continued dialogue on facilitating mobility,¹² and partnerships with private sector actors as well as a range of other stakeholders including international organizations, Indian diaspora groups, the development community, trade unions, NGOs, academics and researchers.

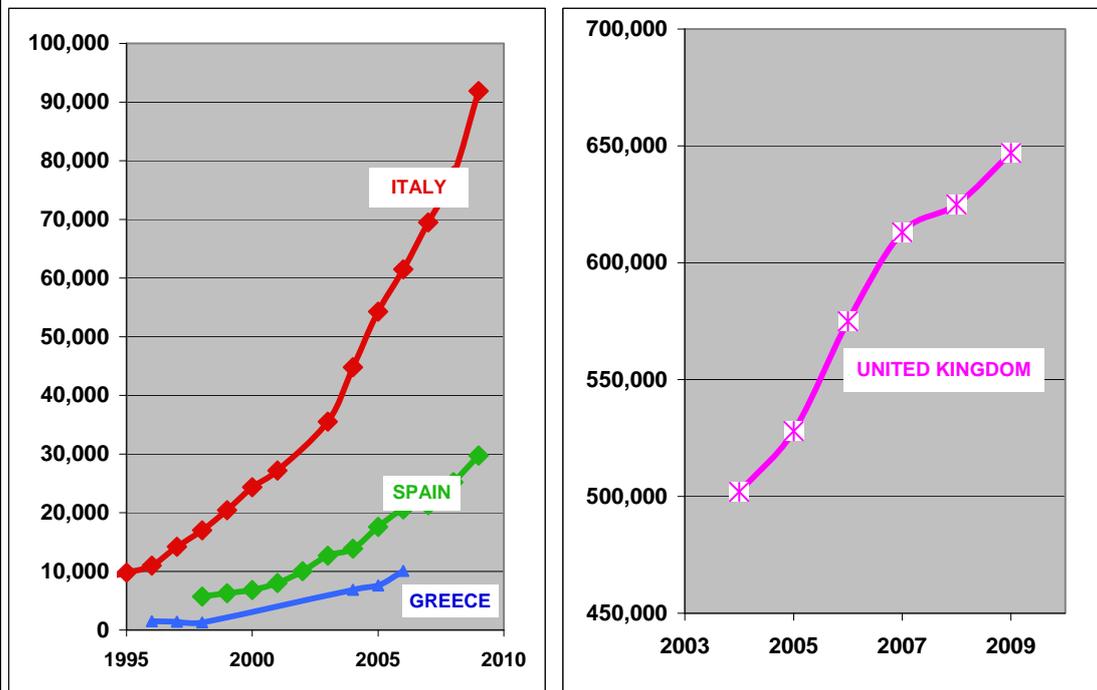
e) Developing a knowledge-base for policymaking on India-EU mobility matters

Current knowledge deficits on migration and mobility issues between India and the EU27 need to be addressed. Academic cooperation that assembles Indian and EU expertise in the production, analysis and dissemination of relevant data and studies, should be supported. Building the statistical information and fostering research on key areas for policy-making is a priority. This will benefit governments, parliaments and state administrations, business communities, public opinions, the academia, and migrants themselves.

¹² For example, the Asia-EU dialogue on labour migration. See *Report of the Asia-EU Consultation Meeting on Labour Migration*, 29-30 April 2008, Brussels, available at <http://www.colomboprocess.org/ASIA-EU%20DIALOGUE%20BRUSSELS%20PROCEEDINGS%20final%20june%209%2008.pdf>.

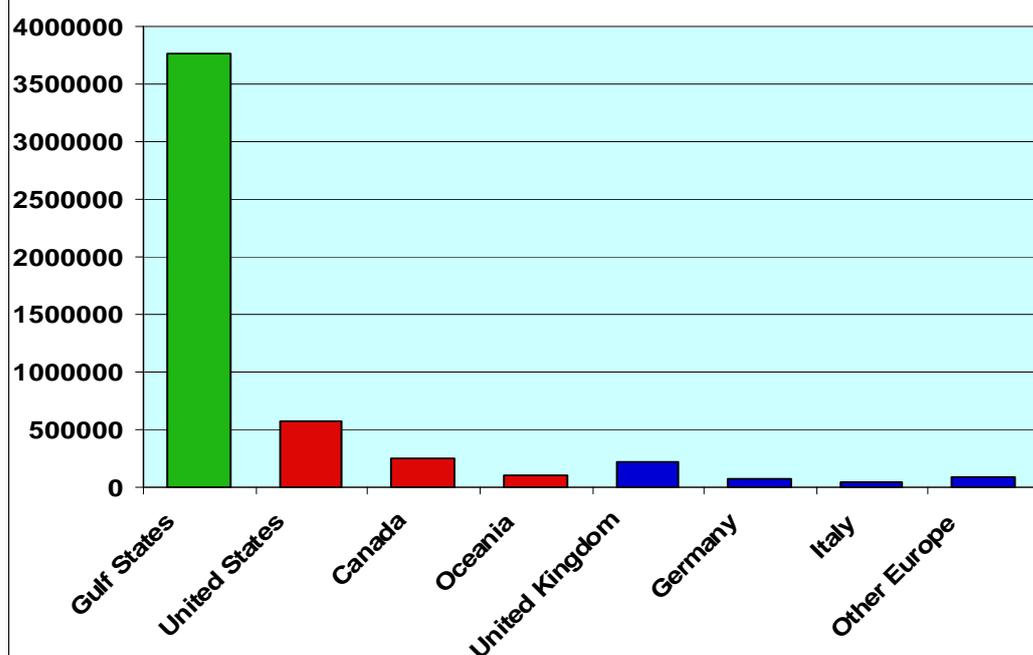
Appendix: Figures and Tables

Figure 1: Recent increase in the Indian-born population in selected EU countries 1995-2010



Source: EUROSTAT, except UK: Annual Population Survey

Figure 2: Migration from India by destination 1995-2005



Source: Prakash 2006 (Gulf) and Eurostat & OECD compiled by Naujoks 2009 (Other regions)

**Figure 3: Ten largest Indian-born populations in Europe
- 2007**

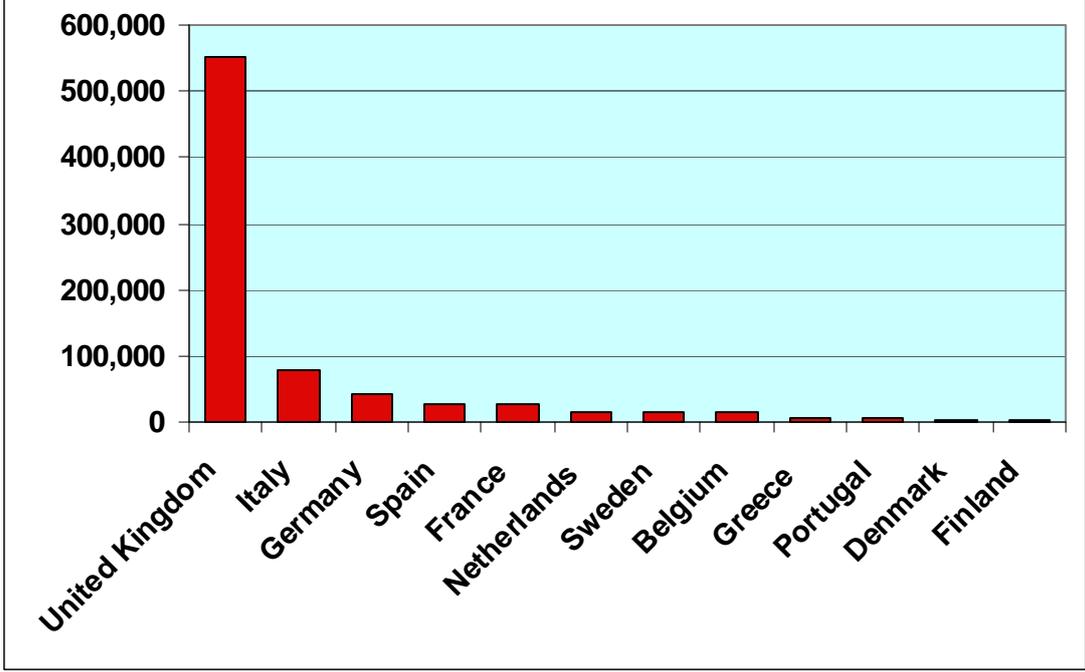


Figure 4: Proportion of Indians among non-EU27 foreign citizens- 2009

Source: EUROSTAT

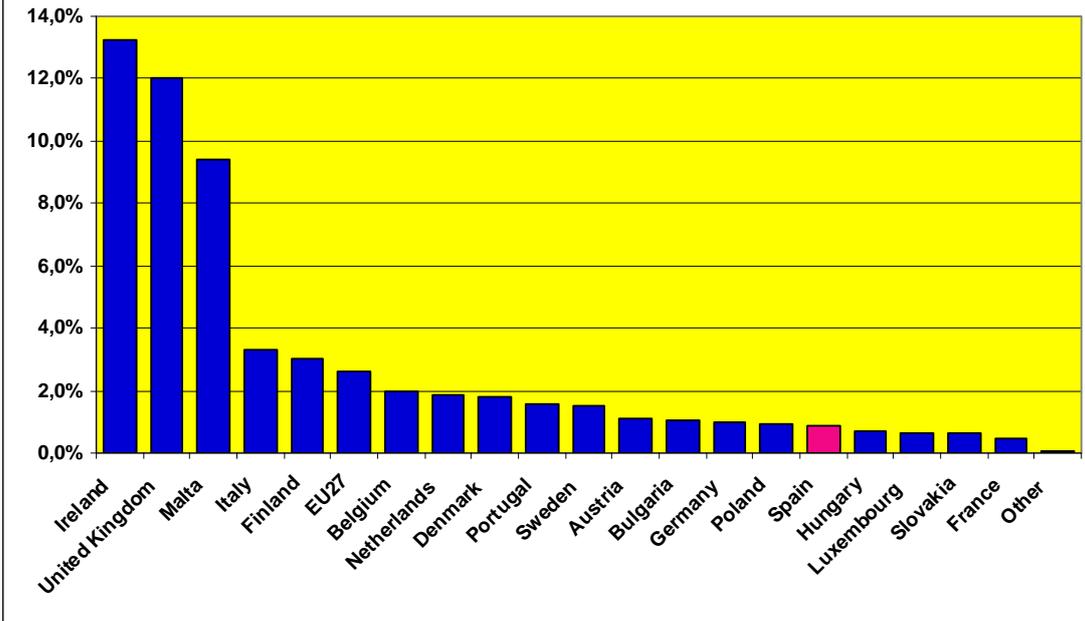


Table 1: Migration between India and the EU in total migration received by the EU and India

Immigrants in the EU-27		Immigrants in India	
Total	30,798,059	Total	5,700,147
From India	473,124	From EU27	50,000
Proportion	1,5%	Proportion	0,9%

Sources: EUROSTAT and MOIA

Table 2: Indian migrants in the European Union, 1998-2007

Country	Stocks of Indian nationals		Stocks of Indian-born population		Flows of Indian nationals 1998-2007		
	1998	2007	1998	2007	Inflows	Outflows	Naturalisations
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	3,156	6,163	8,779	13,773	9,843	4,439	3,255
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	366	495	10
Denmark	1,150	3,284	0	4,505	3,189	1,032	134
Finland	566	2,333	948	2,815	2,665	-	-
France	-	-	19,000	26,400	11,450	-	3,406
Germany	34,760	42,495	-	-	79,712	59,422	-
Greece	656	3,275	7,046	7,046	232	-	-
Hungary	406	530	-	248	388	48	11
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	389
Italy	21,974	77,432	-	-	52,623	-	188
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	362	89	43
Netherlands	3,082	6,409	10,405	14,828	8,915	2,900	2,140
Poland	-	201	-	-	5,004	-	90
Portugal	1,116	4,381	6,639	6,639	5,548	1	112
Slovak Republic	-	93	-	-	183	65	31
Spain	5,077	24,979	6,515	28,367	18,473	4,200	2,581
Sweden	1,518	3,957	10,608	14,415	6,561	0	1,889
United Kingdom	139,000	258,000	-	553,000	49,669	11,367	-
Total	212,461	433,532	n.a.	672,036	255,183	84,058	14,279

- : not available

Source: data extracted on 07 Jun 2010 10:32 UTC (GMT) from OECD.Stat

Table 3: Distribution of Indian migrants in OECD countries by level of education (2 5-64 years, early 2000s)

Level of education	EU27			Other OECD
	Total	UK	Other EU27	
0/1/2	50%	50%	50%	14%
3/4	17%	14%	27%	19%
5/6	33%	35%	22%	68%
All levels	100%	100%	100%	100%

Levels of the International Standard Classification of Education

0/1/2: Pre-primary, Primary or Lower secondary

3/4: Upper secondary or Post-secondary non-tertiary

5/6: Tertiary or Advanced Research Qualifications

Source: data extracted on 05 May 2009 from OECD.Stat

Table 4: Variation in the size of the Indian resident population in selected EU countries 2004-2008*

Country	Indian residents		Annual rate of growth 2004-2008
	2004	2008	
<i>Countries with a faster growth than average</i>			
Spain	12,589	25,178	17,3%
Netherlands	3,592	6,409	14,5%
Italy	44,791	77,432	13,7%
<i>Countries with a slower growth than average</i>			
United Kingdom	502,000	625,000	5,5%
Austria	5,690	6,075	1,6%
Germany	43,566	45,319	1,0%
France	11,637	11,637	0,0%
<i>Total EU27</i>			
EU27	623,865	797,050	6,1%

(*) Countries with more than 5,000 Indian residents

Source: EUROSTAT, except UK: Annual Population Survey

Table 5: Third-country nationals and Indians found to be unlawfully present in 2008

Country	TCN found to be unlawfully present			(4) Indians in % of all migrants	(5) = (4)/(3) Comparative index
	(1) All nationalities	(2) Indians	(3) % Indians		
EU27	610,205	20,285	3,3%	2,6%	126
1. United Kingdom	69,840	6,405	9,2%	12,0%	76
2. France	111,690	4,895	4,4%	0,5%	917
3. Italy	68,175	2,570	3,8%	3,3%	113
4. Belgium	13,800	1,615	11,7%	2,0%	592
5. Germany	53,695	1,420	2,6%	1,0%	262
6. Spain	92,730	995	1,1%	0,9%	122
7. Portugal	28,605	770	2,7%	1,6%	172
8. Austria	14,500	630	4,3%	1,1%	388
Other	157,170	985	0,6%	1,3%	47

Source: EUROSTAT

Table 6: Third-country nationals and Indians returned following an order to leave in 2008

Country	TCN returned following an order to leave			(4) Indians in % of all migrants	(5) = (4)/(3) Comparative index
	(1) All nationalities	(2) Indians	(3) % Indians		
EU27	243,105	7,030	2,9%	2,6%	110
1. United Kingdom	47,455	4,005	8,4%	12,0%	70
2. France	19,470	1,320	6,8%	0,5%	1419
3. Germany	14,295	430	3,0%	1,0%	298
4. Spain	29,785	310	1,0%	0,9%	118
5. Austria	5,855	195	3,3%	1,1%	298
6. Netherlands	9,350	170	1,8%	1,9%	97
7. Cyprus	3,480	130	3,7%	0,0%	
8. Italy	7,140	110	1,5%	3,3%	46
Other	106,275	360	0,3%	1,4%	25

Source: EUROSTAT

Table 7 : Indian nationals regularised in selected EU Mediterranean countries

year	All nationalities	Indians	% Indians
Italy			
1990	217,626	2,819	1,3%
1995	244,492	5,623	2,3%
1998	217,124	4,697	2,2%
2002	646,829	13,399	2,1%
2009	294,744	17,572	6,0%
Greece			
1998	591,641	10,790	1,8%
2001	228,000	n.a.	
2005	102,906	1,861	1,8%
2007	19,979	475	2,4%
Spain			
2005	578,375	2,777	0,5%

Sources: National Statistical Offices