

EMN FOCUSSED STUDY 2012

Intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals

National Contribution from the Netherlands

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Top-line 'Factsheet' (National Contribution)

Third-country nationals who migrate – or who want to migrate – to the Netherlands from another EU/EFTA country, for the purpose of work or study for more than three months, will obtain only slightly more benefits in comparison with third-country nationals who migrate to the Netherlands from countries outside the EU/EFTA territory.

Although no statistics on intra-EU mobility are readily available, Statistics Netherlands has still been able to provide a relatively fair picture of such mobility by linking files.

In comparison with the intra-EU mobility of EU/EFTA nationals for the purpose of work and study, the mobility of third-country nationals is rather small: in the period 2007-2011, third-country nationals are responsible for 2.5% of this mobility.

The possibility for third-country nationals to work in the Netherlands is in many cases limited by an assessment of the economic interest for the Netherlands. In order to be permitted to work in paid employment, most third-country nationals must hold a work permit that is not issued until after it has been established that no adequate workforce from the EU is available. With regard to third-country nationals who wish to work on a self-employment basis, the assessment centres on whether their business activity serves an essential Dutch economic purpose.

Section 1

The National Legislative Framework: Visas and Residence Permits

Introduction

The research design for this study focuses on employment-related migration: in addition to recognisable purposes of residence in connection with employment, the intra-EU mobility of students is also addressed.

This Section discusses only the residence conditions for third-country nationals who wish to reside in the Netherlands for a period of more than three months.

The (most important) common admission conditions for third-country nationals (non-EU or non-EFTA nationals¹) who migrate to the Netherlands from another Member State for the purpose of work or study, and who do not fall under the Directives to be discussed in this Section, are listed in the following points:

- The third-country national is required to hold a valid Regular Provisional Residence Permit for the purpose for which he wishes to obtain a residence permit.² He is required to hold a valid border-crossing document and he may not pose a danger to public order or national security. The application is subject to fees.
- If he wishes to work in paid employment, his employer is required to hold a work permit for the activities to be performed by the person concerned. If the third-country national wishes to work on a self-employed basis, his activities must serve an essential Dutch economic purpose. The third-country national must also be able to demonstrate that he will acquire sufficient means of existence on a permanent and independent basis.³
- If work as a highly skilled migrant is envisaged, the income requirement is €51,239 (and for highly skilled migrants younger than 30 years old: €37,575).⁴
- Students are required to attend a full-time study programme; they need to be enrolled in an educational institution located in the Netherlands which has been designated by Ministerial Regulation, and they must have signed a written declaration of temporary stay. They must have sufficient means of existence, and the sponsor must have signed a sponsor declaration.

Following a judgment of the European Court of Justice, the fees for long-term third-country nationals were lowered to € 130 in the course of 2012.⁵ With effect from mid-January 2013, once again several fees will be adjusted.⁶ No further attention will be paid to the fees in this report.

This Section will not discuss the varying conditions that may apply to Turkish national pursuant to the standstill clause in the Addition Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the EC and Turkey.⁷

The right of residence of an EU citizen is acquired and terminated by operation of law. However, EU citizens who wish to stay in the Netherlands for a period of more than three months must fulfil the following conditions:

- They are required to hold a valid identity card or a valid passport showing their nationality.

- Employees and self-employed persons have a right of residence if they perform real work.
- Economically non-active EU citizens (including students) are required to have a healthcare insurance and to have sufficient means of existence in order to prevent them from having to rely on the social security system. Students must be enrolled in an educational institution, and they are required to provide certainty with respect to having sufficient means of existence by means of a declaration.⁸
- EU citizens are obliged to register at the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) after three months. No charge is made for this.
- If the EU citizen's personal behaviour poses a current, real, and sufficiently serious threat to a fundamental interest of society, the right of residence may be terminated and an exclusion order may be issued.⁹

Since 1 January 2007, the free movement of persons has applied fully to Bulgarian and Romanian nationals, with the exception of access to the labour market (until 1 January 2014). This means that employers are still obliged to hold a work permit for activities performed by Romanians and Bulgarians. Once the citizens of these Member States have had access to the Dutch labour market for an uninterrupted period of twelve months, they will enjoy the same rights as the other EU citizens.

Insofar as the common conditions do not apply, the different regulations will be included in the subsections below.

Annex 1 includes a schematic overview of the admission conditions, for each category.

Groups of third-country nationals who enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives:

1.1. Long-term residents in another Member State

- 1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are long-term residents in another Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit in your country?*

Third-country nationals who are long-term residents in one of the other Member States may freely enter the Netherlands to apply for a residence permit here. They are consequently exempted from the requirement to hold a Regular Provisional Residence Permit. However, they must be able to demonstrate their residence status in the other Member State.¹⁰ In addition, the assessment on public order is less strict than is normal with third-country nationals, but stricter than is normal for EU citizens.

On specific points, the conditions for a temporary residence permit for long-term residents in another Member State are also less strict than the conditions for third-country nationals who are no long-term residents. A long-term resident who is going to perform work in paid employment will only need a work permit for the first 12 months (normally 36 months), and long-term residents who wish to perform work on a self-employed basis are exempt from the assessment on whether the enterprise serves an essential Dutch interest. Contrary to other students, students who are long-term resident in another Member State are not obliged to attend a full-time study programme, nor are they required to sign a declaration of temporary stay.¹¹ Long-term residents are not required to fulfil conditions regarding integration; they will only have to fulfil these conditions as yet if they were not required to fulfil conditions regarding integration in order to obtain the status of long-term resident of the first Member State.

- 2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

EU citizens do not qualify for a status as a long-term third-country resident. The residence conditions for economically active EU citizens in the Netherlands have been outlined in the introduction to this Section.

Each citizen of the Union who is a legal resident of the Netherlands for an uninterrupted period of five years has a permanent right of residence in the Netherlands.¹² Under certain circumstances – including retirement, early retirement, and permanent incapacity for work – the permanent right of residence also accrues to citizens of the Union who have not yet been a legal resident of the Netherlands for an uninterrupted period of five years.¹³

1.2. EU-Blue Card holders

- 1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are EU Blue Card holders in another Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit in your country?*

Third-country nationals who are EU Blue Card holders in another Member State and who apply for a Blue Card in the Netherlands are exempted from the requirement to hold a Regular Provisional Residence Permit if they have already held the EU Blue Card for a period of at least 18 months prior to their migration to the Nederland. Apart from this, EU Blue Card holders are subject to the same conditions that apply to third-country nationals who apply for an EU Blue Card from a country outside the EU.¹⁴ If EU Blue Card holders apply for a residence permit in the Netherlands from another Member State for a different purpose of residence, they will have to fulfil the normal conditions for the residence permit applied for. For the purpose of applying for the long-term resident status, EU Blue Card holders may add up the periods of residence in the different Member States, subject to conditions.

- 2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

EU citizens explicitly do not qualify for an EU Blue Card. If they wish to reside in the Netherlands, they can make use of the possibilities for economically active EU citizens.

1.3. Researchers

- 1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals residing in another EU Member State who wish to undertake work as a Researcher in your Member State?*

Third-country nationals who hold a residence permit in another Member State pursuant to Directive 2005/71/EC, and who are submitting an application for a similar permit in the Netherlands, are exempt from the requirement to hold a Regular Provisional Residence Permit prior to their migration to the Netherlands. Apart from this, these third-country nationals are subject to the same conditions that apply to third-country nationals who are applying for a similar permit from a country outside the EU.¹⁵

- 2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

For the purpose of residing in the Netherlands, EU citizens may make use of the possibilities for economically active EU citizens. There are no specific rules for researchers.

1.4. Students

- 1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals residing in another EU Member State who wish to undertake studies in your Member State?*

With respect to third-country nationals who wish to reside in the Netherlands to undertake studies, the rules that apply to such migrants if they intend to migrate to the Netherlands from another Member State do not differ from those applicable to such migrants if they migrate from a country outside the EU.

- 2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

The conditions for EU citizens who wish to undertake studies in the Netherlands have been described in the introduction to this Section.

1.5. Posted workers

- 1) *What national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals residing in another EU Member State who are posted by a service provider for the purposes of cross-border provision of services in your Member State?*

Workers who are residents of another Member State are, to a large extent, subject to the same conditions that apply to third-country nationals who wish to work in paid employment in the Netherlands. If the employer is located outside the Netherlands in a country which is subject to the free movement of services, if it does not concern a post office box company, and if the activities of the employer do not concern temporary agency work, the exception applies that they are not required to hold a work permit. A notification made by the employer to UWV Werkbedrijf (the work placement branch of the Netherlands Employees Insurance Agency (by means of a standard form) suffices in this case, provided that the duration of the activities does not exceed two years.¹⁶ If retrospective inspection (by the Social Affairs and Employment Inspectorate) shows that the activities do nevertheless concern temporary agency work, both the supplier and the recipient may receive an administrative fine of – currently – € 8,000 for each illegally employed third-country national.

- 2) *Please explain how these national rules and procedures differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

EU citizens who wish to work in the Netherlands as a posted worker are subject to the rules that apply to economically active EU citizens.

In this context, Romanians and Bulgarians are not required to hold a work permit. A notification to UWV Werkbedrijf will suffice, provided that the employer is located outside the Netherlands in a country which is subject to the free movement of services, it does not concern a post office box company, and the activities of the employer do not concern temporary agency work. The above-mentioned administrative fine may also be imposed on the supplier and recipient of Romanians and Bulgarians if it becomes apparent, in retrospect, that the work performed by them does indeed concern temporary agency work, after all.

Groups of third-country nationals who are not provided for by the EU acquis:

1.6. Cross-border workers

- 1) *Do specific national rules and procedures governing access to a visa and/or a residence permit apply to third-country nationals who are residents in another Member State but are employed as cross-border workers in your Member State?*

Third-country nationals who are residents of a neighbouring country, and who work in the Netherlands, only require a work permit, and do not require a residence permit or a visa (subject to return at least once a week to the neighbouring Member State). Since 1 January 2012, this rule has also applied to a third-country national who is a family member of an EU-burger, who is a resident of another Member State, and who wishes to work in the Netherlands.¹⁷

Third-country nationals who are residing in the Netherlands and who work in one of the neighbouring countries must hold a valid residence permit in the Netherlands.¹⁸

- 2) *If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.6 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens in a similar situation?*

With the exception of Romanians and Bulgarians, EU citizens do not require a work permit to perform work in the Netherlands, also not if they reside outside the Netherlands. If the EU citizen resides in the Netherlands and works outside the Netherlands, he will usually not be entitled to a residence permit as an economically active EU national, unless it concerns an employment relationship with a sufficiently close connection with Dutch territory.¹⁹

1.7. Seasonal workers

- 1) *Do specific national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are residents in another Member State and who exercise an economic activity as seasonal workers in your Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit?*

The Netherlands does not have a specific residence permit or procedure for third-country nationals who wish to perform seasonal work for a period of more than three months. In order to be able to perform seasonal work, the third-country national must fulfil the conditions for a residence permit to work in paid employment. In this context, it does not make any difference whether the third-country national concerned is a resident of another EU country or not.

- 2) *If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.7 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens in a similar situation?*

EU citizens are also not subject to different conditions for seasonal work. EU citizens who wish to perform seasonal work are subject to the rules that apply to economically active EU citizens.²⁰

1.8. Workers in regulated professions

- 1) *Do specific national rules and procedures apply to third-country nationals who are residents in another Member State and who apply to work in a regulated profession in your Member State in respect of their access to a visa and/or residence permit?*

For this group of third-country nationals, there are no different conditions that apply with respect to obtaining a residence permit. In order to be able to perform their specific profession, they will have to fulfil the conditions that apply to that specific profession.

- 2) *If specific national rules and procedures apply to the third-country nationals described in 1.8 (1) above, how do these differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens?*

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1.9. Any other category of migrant worker not mentioned above

- 1) *Are there any specific national rules and procedures that apply to any group of third-country nationals who are residents of another Member State and that have not been mentioned above?*

The Netherlands does have a specific residence permit for highly skilled migrants. For the purpose of intra-EU mobility, however, the same conditions that apply to migration from outside the EU apply in this situation.

- 2) *If the answer is yes, please describe how these rules differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

EU citizens who wish to settle in the Netherlands as highly skilled migrants are subject to the common admission conditions for economically active EU citizens, as described in the introduction to this Section.

1.10. Common rules and procedures for all mobile third-country nationals

- 1) *Does the national legislative framework in your Member State contain rules and procedures that are relevant to all mobile third-country nationals (rather than rules that differentiate between different groups) in respect of their access to a visa and residence permit?*

The Netherlands does not have any specific rules and/or procedures that are relevant to all mobile third-country nationals. The common rules for third-country nationals have already been discussed in the introduction to this Section.

- 2) *If the answer is yes, please describe the rules and procedures and explain how they differ from the national rules and procedures that apply to EU citizens.*

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Section 2

Scale and scope of the phenomenon

Introduction

In the Netherlands, the statistics on the intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals who migrate to the Netherlands for the purpose of work or study cannot be derived from a single database. However, it has been possible to form a picture of this type of migration by linking databases. For the purpose of this focussed study, Statistics Netherlands has linked the database of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) to the Municipal Personal Records Database (GBA).²¹

The database of the IND does not include any data on the country where the migrant had continuous residence before he migrated to the Netherlands, whereas the GBA does not collect any data on the migrant's purpose of residence. In both databases, however, the migrant is identifiable by a unique citizen service number, which makes it possible to provide a picture of the migration under consideration by linking the databases.

In order to be able to interpret the data correctly, and in connection with the restrictions on the comparability of the data, it is important to make a few comments with regard to the statistics thus obtained.

- In the Common Template to this study, the term 'intra-EU mobility' is defined as 'movements from one (Member) State to another (Member) State for a stay for more than three months'.²² Registration in the GBA is, however, only required for a stay for more than four months: if a third-country national intends to stay in the Netherlands for more than four months, he is obliged to register in the GBA within five days. Consequently, the definition used in the Common Template do not completely match with the rules for registration in the GBA.
- Although the GBA does state the country of destination upon emigration of a third-country national, it does not include any data on the purpose of residence in the country of destination. With regard to the statistics on emigration, it is consequently only possible to provide aggregate numbers of migrants leaving the Netherlands, and it is not possible to provide a picture of the portion of migrants whose emigration is work-related.
- On the occasion of their registration in the GBA, the migrants must prove their nationality by submitting a nationality certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of which they are a citizen. The submission of a passport is not sufficient for this purpose. A portion of the migrants does not have the required certificate upon registration, and must therefore be registered with the label 'unknown nationality'. Within the overall picture of work-related intra-EU mobility (EU, EFTA, and third-country nationals) the group concerned is relatively small:

Unknown nationality

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
147	145	89	73	81

Source: Statistics Netherlands

As the nationalities of this group of migrants are not known, these migrants cannot be

included in one of the categories used in the overviews in this report. If the countries of birth of the relevant migrants were an indication of their nationalities, approximately half the group would be third-country nationals and the other half EU citizens. This group was, however, disregarded in the statistics.

- It has not been possible to gather information about the category of cross-border workers with the databases used. Third-country nationals who live in a neighbouring country as cross-border workers and who work in the Netherlands only need a work permit and are not registered with the IND or in the GBA, and they are consequently not visible in the relevant statistics. Although third-country nationals who live in the Netherlands and work in one of the neighbouring countries will have a residence permit in the Netherlands, they are not registered as cross-border workers in the databases of the IND and the GBA.
- In composing the statistics, the purpose of residence (work and study) registered with the IND was used as the starting point. The consequence of this is that migrants who have been admitted as family migrants, but who did start work, are not included in the figures presented.
- Where reference is made, in the various overviews, to ‘work’, this is an accumulation of all residence permits issued by the IND for initial admission to the Netherlands and of which the purpose of residence is a form of work. With regard to EU citizens, this concerns the total number of notifications made regarding a form of work as the purpose of residence. With regard to third-country nationals, only the highly skilled migrants have been included as a separate category.
- With regard to both immigration and emigration, the age category of the migrants concerned is 15 up to and including 64 years of age.
- Previous comparisons of data in the GBA and the Benefit Entitlement Database²³ by Statistics Netherlands have led to the conclusion that not all EU citizens who work in the Netherlands also report to the GBA. The EU citizens concerned may possibly be cross-border workers, at least a portion thereof. In this context, it is also important to note that a considerable portion of the EU migrants stay (and work) in the Netherlands for less than four months, and are consequently not required to register in the GBA or with the IND.
- Dutch citizens who return to the Netherlands from another EU Member State have not been included in the statistics, because their motive for migration is not known, nor have they been included in the migration statistics.

2.1. Are statistics on overall intra-EU (work-related) mobility of third-country nationals available in your (Member) State

Within the context of the restrictions mentioned above, Statistics Netherlands has made a number of overviews on work-related intra-EU mobility in the years 2007 up to and including 2011. These overviews include the following variables:

- year of taking up residence or year of departure;
- nationality;
- country of origin or country of destination;
- gender;
- age category;
- motive for migration.

The motive for migration is known only with regard to immigrants and has been broken down into study and work. On the basis of these data, various overviews have been made.

For the sake of comparability, the overviews in this subsection also include figures on EU and EFTA.

Overall mobility from and to EU countries by nationality group, 2007-2011
(Age 15-64 years old)

	Immigration				Emigration				Balance			
	TCNs	EFTA	EU26	Total	TCNs	EFTA	EU26	Total	TCNs	EFTA	EU26	Total
2007	1983	498	37799	40280	1482	303	11875	13660	501	195	25924	26620
2008	2443	583	48738	51764	1377	349	13935	15661	1066	234	34803	36103
2009	2918	625	47399	50942	1512	309	16739	18560	1406	316	30660	32382
2010	2751	727	52485	55963	1594	390	19016	21000	1157	337	33469	34963
2011	3080	749	59779	63608	1812	462	24305	26579	1268	287	35474	37029
Total	13175	3182	246200	262557	7777	1813	85870	95460	5398	1369	160330	167097

Source: Statistics Netherlands

The work-related intra-EU mobility is part of the migration outlined above. As indicated above, an overview of this form of mobility can only be provided for immigration.

Work-related immigration into the Netherlands from EU and EFTA countries

Nationality group	Motive	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Grand total
Third-country nationals	Highly qualified work	314	406	379	362	450	1912
	Other labour migration	211	246	169	165	202	992
	Study	196	240	276	291	458	1461
Total of third-country nationals		722	892	824	818	1110	4365
EFTA	Labour migration	231	326	263	461	381	1662
	Study	138	99	110	96	108	551
Total EFTA		369	426	373	557	489	2213
EU26	Labour migration	23293	31088	29958	33082	38109	155530
	Study	4101	5917	4538	5484	5925	25964
Total EU26		27393	37005	34496	38566	44033	181494
Grand total		28484	38322	35693	39941	45631	188072

Source: IND, processing Statistics Netherlands

In total, third-country nationals of 125 different nationalities obtained residence for a stay for more than three months in the Netherlands for work-related reasons from EU and EFTA countries.

TOP 5 nationalities Intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals for work/study

2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Indian	108	Indian	117	Indian	118	American	92	Indian	128
American	83	American	114	American	89	Indian	88	Chinese	126
Chinese	69	Chinese	61	Chinese	66	Chinese	75	American	114
Japanese	34	Japanese	52	Turkish		Turkish	46	Russian	59
Turkish	33	Turkish	50	Japanese	36	Australian	33	Turkish	44
Other	393	Other	498	Other	473	Other	483	Other	639

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Top 5 nationalities Intra-EU mobility of EU citizens for work/study

2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Polish	5928	Polish	9362	Polish	8590	Polish	10074	Polish	13117
German	5074	German	6343	German	5274	German	6235	German	5909
Bulgarian	3329	Bulgarian	3660	Bulgarian	2940	Bulgarian	2710	Bulgarian	3566
British	2225	British	2735	British	2463	British	2466	British	2503
French	1376	French	2111	Italian	1869	Spanish	2040	Spanish	2348
Other	9462	Other	12794	Other	13360	Other	15040	Other	16589

Source: Statistics Netherlands

See Annexes 2 up to and including 7 for more detailed tables.

Out of the overall immigration from the EU/EFTA countries, labour migrants and students make up approximately three quarters of the migration within the group of EU citizens, and approximately one third of the migration within the group of third-country nationals.

The vast majority of immigrants from EU countries and emigrants to EU countries have a nationality of one of the EU Member States. In the migration flows from the EU to the Netherlands, the third-country nationals constitute only a very limited proportion (on average nearly 1,000 labour migrants out of a total of approximately 3,000 third-country nationals a year who migrate to the Netherlands from an EU/EFTA country, and 1,600 emigrants a year <not only work-related >). Most third-country nationals seem to come from their country of origin or another third country or to return to their country of origin or another third country, whereas most EU citizens migrate within the EU.

Compared to the intra-EU mobility of EU/EFTA citizens for work and study purposes, the proportion of third-country nationals who migrate for work and study purposes is relatively small: in the period 2007-2011, the third-country nationals were responsible for less than 2.5% of this mobility to the Netherlands.

Out of the total of work-related migrations in the period from 2007 up to and including 2011, 58% were male and 42 % were female. Within the group of third-country nationals, 67% of the migrants were male and 33% female. With regard to EU citizens (excluding EFTA), this proportion was 58% male, 42% female. It was only from Germany and Estonia that there were structurally more women than men who came to the Netherlands in the period 2007-2011.

With regard to the EFTA countries, it is notable that the number of citizens from those countries migrating to the Netherlands is nearly as large as the total migration flow from these countries to the Netherlands. Apparently, there are hardly any third-country nationals who migrate to the Netherlands via the EFTA countries.

The largest group of third-country nationals who migrated to the Netherlands in the period 2007-2011 consisted of persons of Indian, American, and Chinese nationality. Persons of Indian nationality, and – to a slightly lesser extent – persons of American nationality, came to the Netherlands, in particular, as highly skilled migrants, whereas persons of Chinese nationality came to the Netherlands both for the purpose of highly qualified employment and study.

We also find persons of Chinese and American nationality in the top 5 of emigrating third-country nationals, but the composition of the top 5 fluctuated more than that of immigrants.

In this period, the top 5 of immigrating EU citizens was nearly the same every year. Each year we find persons of Polish, German, Bulgarian, and British nationality, and also in this order.

We also find persons of German, Polish, and British nationality in the top 5 of emigrating EU citizens.

2.2. Are statistics based on administrative registrations available in your (Member) State on the following groups of mobile third-country nationals? If they are not available could they in principle be made available from existing registrations?

Groups of third-country nationals who enjoy mobility rights under the EU's migration Directives:

- 1) Long-term residents coming from another Member States (information should be collected by national contact points established under Directive 2003/109/EC on third-country national long-term residents)*

The national contact point as referred to in the Directive (incorporated in the Data Linking Office of the IND) does actually collect information on third-country nationals who have held a residence permit in another Member State and who subsequently apply for residence in the Netherlands. However, this information is not structured in such a way that statistics can be

distilled from it in a simple manner.

2) *EU Blue Card holders (information should be collected by national contact points established under Directive 2009/50/EC on EU Blue Card holders)*

The national contact point as referred to in the Directive (incorporated in the Data Linking Office of the IND) does actually collect information on third-country nationals who have held an EU Blue Card in another Member State and who subsequently apply for residence in the Netherlands. However, this information is not structured in such a way that statistics can be distilled from it in a simple manner.

In the Netherlands, two EU Blue Cards were issued in 2011, but these cards were issued to migrants who had previously had a residence permit for another purpose in the Netherlands. Many highly qualified third-country nationals, however, make use of the Dutch Highly Skilled Migrants Scheme, as this Scheme appears to be more favourable on several points than the EU Blue Card.²⁴

3) *Researchers*

Insofar as researchers are granted a residence permit with research as the purpose of residence, it is possible to generate statistics. However, the files of the IND do not include information about the permit holder's country of previous residence, so that it is not possible to provide a picture of the intra-EU mobility in this context. For the purpose of this focused study, however, the researchers have been included in the totals of intra-EU mobility under the category of 'Other labour migrants'.

4) *Students*

Students have been included in the overviews made by Statistics Netherlands for Subsection 2.1. In some tables they have been included in the totals, and in other tables they have been included as a separate category.

5) *Posted workers*

Cross-border service providers²⁵ are required to hold a residence permit to work in paid employment, but are not independently recognisable in the statistics within that group. If they fulfil the conditions, they are, however, not required to hold a work permit, but they must fulfil the notification requirement. On 27 February 2012, the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment informed the House of Representatives of the number of notifications in 2010 and 2011.²⁶

Notifications in all sectors

	2010	2011	Difference
Total of foreign nationals	9,756	13,634	3,608
Out of which the number of Bulgarians and Romanians	6,525	8,809	2,284

Groups of third-country nationals who are not provided for by the EU acquis:

6) *Cross-border workers*

It is difficult to provide a picture of cross-border workers: Third-country nationals who live in one of the neighbouring countries and work in the Netherlands only need a work permit, and consequently do not need a residence permit. Third-country nationals who live in the Netherlands and who work in one of the neighbouring countries are, however, required to hold a valid residence permit, but the purpose of residence of this permit cannot be the work in a neighbouring country: they will often hold a residence permit with a different purpose of

residence.

7) *Seasonal workers*

The Netherlands does not have a specific residence permit for seasonal work. Seasonal workers who apply for residence for more than three months must hold a residence permit to work in paid employment. These seasonal workers are not, at least not easily, recognizable in the statistics.

8) *Workers in regulated professions*

No information collected centrally is available about this category.

9) *Any other category of migrant not mentioned above*

In Subsection 2.1, highly skilled migrants can be recognised in the overviews of third-country nationals. The highly skilled migrants concerned are those who are qualified as such pursuant to Dutch legislation, which existed already before the introduction of the EU Blue Card, and which is often more favourable for migrants because the conditions are less strict.

2.3. Are there any other/proxy sources of statistics that could provide indications of patterns and trends?

As the available official statistics provide a sufficient picture of the work-related intra-EU mobility, we did not seek any other/proxy sources of statistics that could only provide indications.

2.4. Please provide any statistics available on the flows of EU nationals within your (Member) State over the last 5 years in order to provide a comparison with the flows of third-country nationals

For the sake of comparison, the statistics on the mobility of EU citizens have been included in Subsection 2.1. and in the Annexes.

Section 3

Identified Restrictions to Intra EU mobility of third-country nationals

3.1. Member States (and Norway) may examine the situation of the labour market and give preference to Union (or EEA/EFTA) citizens when considering applications for work from a third-country national in another Member State or EFTA country.

The work permit – which is required by an employer and enables him to have specific foreign nationals perform work – is an important instrument in the protection of the Dutch labour market. The starting point in this context is that the need for workers must be met as much as possible by engaging the workforce in the Netherlands and the EU/EEA, insofar as the principle of the free movement of workers applies. This is referred to as the ‘priority workforce’.²⁷

The employer who employs a third-country national who is legally present in another EU Member State or migrates from another Member State to the Netherlands does, however, require a work permit for this purpose. This also applies to workers from Member States to whom the principle of free movement of workers does not yet apply.

If a labour market check is carried out as a part of the application procedure for a work permit, EU citizens (excluding Romanians and Bulgarians) have priority over third-country nationals.

Third-country nationals who come to work in the Netherlands as a posted worker on a temporary basis are subject to a notification requirement. The employer is obliged to submit the notification in writing, at least two working days prior to the start of the activities. If the provision of services consists of making workforce available, for instance through a temporary employment agency, a secondment firm or a subcontractor, a notification does not suffice. In those cases, a work permit is required.

3.2. Minimum wages are often specified in the national legislative framework that may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

The Minimum Wage and Minimum Holiday Allowance Act does not distinguish by nationality or residence status. The law pertains to everyone who works in the Netherlands.

3.3. If the third-country national who moves from another Member State (or EFTA country) is in a self-employed capacity, Member States (and Norway) may require that they have the appropriate funds which are needed, in accordance with national law, to exercise an economic activity in such capacity.

Third-country nationals who wish to work in the Netherlands on a self-employed basis require a residence permit for work on a self-employed basis.

The granting of such a residence permit is subject to several conditions, including the condition that the third-country national serves an essential Dutch economic purpose with the business activity. In order to be able to assess whether this is the case, the opinion of other ministries is often required. If the person concerned is, for instance, an artist, the Minister of Education, Culture and Science is asked for his opinion. If

the person concerned intends to perform a profession or business activities on a self-employed basis, the IND will ask the Minister of Economic Affairs for an opinion. The opinion is based on a points system.

If employers (clients, contractors, and subcontractors) wish to have foreign nationals – who are legally present in the Netherlands in their free term or on the basis of a visa – perform work on a self-employed basis, a work permit is required. In this context, the normal admission procedure is applicable, unless otherwise provided by treaty.²⁸

3.4. National rules or procedures governing the recognition of degrees and diplomas may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

For the recognition of foreign degrees and diplomas, the competent authority in the Netherlands assesses the contents of the study course attended. In this context, no distinction is made with respect to the nationality of the applicant.

3.5. National rules or procedures governing access to social security and social services for third-country nationals and their families may affect the decision of a third-country national, who is resident in one Member State (or EFTA country), to settle in another Member State (or Norway).

There are no known provisions in the national social security legislation that may constitute an obstacle to the decision of a third-country national to move to another EU Member State. Nor are there currently any known legal proceedings in this area.

3.6. Any other restrictions

No other restrictions are known.

Section 4

Conclusions

The Dutch Government takes the view that there is generally sufficient labor supply within the Netherlands, the EU and the EEA. Third country nationals (except highly skilled migrants) can only be eligible for a work permit if it turns out that for the vacant job no priority labor supply is available within the Netherlands and the EU/EEA.²⁹ The Dutch national policy makes no exceptions for third country nationals who already reside within the EU. However, any benefits granted to this group arising from various European Directives are respected. However, these benefits are limited.

By linking data files in the Netherlands it is possible (even within the relatively short timeframe of a focussed study) to give a good picture of the extent of work-related intra-EU mobility, although not all required variables can be brought into view.

The labor related intra-EU mobility of third country nationals to the Netherlands was in the past five years on average below 1000 persons per year. However, there appears to be a growing trend. It is noteworthy that within this group the number of highly skilled migrants is twice larger than the total of other labor migrants.

The labor-related migration of EU citizens to the Netherlands with over 36,000 average for the past five years is considerably larger. Also for EU citizens there is a rising trend.

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Notes

¹ EFTA consists of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.

² The Regular Provisional Residence Permit is a long-stay visa. The requirement to hold a Regular Provisional Residence Permit does not apply to nationals from the EU, the EFTA, Australia, Canada, Japan, Monaco, New Zealand, Vatican City, United States, and South Korea (Annex 2 to Article 2.2 of the Aliens Regulations (*Voorschrift Vreemdelingen*)).

³ The amount to be earned depends on the composition of the family and is linked to the statutory minimum wage, which is indexed semi-annually.

⁴ These amounts are indexed annually. The amounts mentioned apply for 2012.

⁵ *Parliamentary Papers II* 2011-2012, 30573, no. 108 (letter).

⁶ *Parliamentary Papers I* 2012-2013, 31549, no. K (report of written consultations).

⁷ Article 41(1) of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the EC and Turkey, and Article 13 of Decision 1/80. The number of Turkish migrants that enters the Netherlands from EU/EFTA countries varied from 33 to 50 a year in the period 2007-2011.

⁸ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines (*Vreemdelingencirculaire*) B10 4.2

⁹ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B10

¹⁰ As not every Member State has implemented Directive 2003/109 correctly or has failed to apply it correctly, it is not possible for each third-country national to demonstrate his residence status in another Member State in the required manner. This sometimes causes problems. Administrative Jurisdiction Division, 18 January 2012.

¹¹ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B17 for employment in combination with the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B5, and for study in combination with Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B6.

¹² Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B10 2.5.3

¹³ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B10 3.6

¹⁴ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B21

¹⁵ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B1 4.1.(i).

¹⁶ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B5 4.4

¹⁷ Dutch Government Gazette 2011, no. 5302/ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B10 5.2.2

¹⁸ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B5 4.7.2

¹⁹ Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines B10 3.4

²⁰ The Introduction of Section 1 has indicated that, until 1 January 2014, Romanians and Bulgarians must hold a work permit to be able to work in the Netherlands. In the past two years, there has been discussion on the interpretation of the standstill clause in the Accession Treaties of the countries referred to. Several courts have arrived at the opinion that a stricter implementation or enforcement practice (the refusal of a work permit because of the availability of a greater priority workforce) is contrary to the aforementioned standstill clause. These decisions have been appealed.

²¹ In the Netherlands, the Municipal Personal Records Database is the name of the system for recording specific data kept by each Dutch municipality about all the persons who live or lived in the relevant municipality.

²² *Intra-EU Mobility of third-country nationals. Common Template*, Final: 17th October 2012, p. 7.

²³ The Benefit Entitlement Database is an authentic data register of all income relationships in the Netherlands. The data include employment relationships between employees and employers, but also wage data and social security payments, annuities, and pensions. Statistics Netherlands, the Tax and Customs Administration, and the Netherlands Employees Insurance Agency are the joint owners of the data in the benefit entitlement database.

²⁴ In order to be admitted on the basis of the Highly Skilled Migrants Scheme, highly skilled migrants must fulfil a minimum income requirement of € 51,239; for highly skilled migrants younger than 30 years old this is €37,575 (situation in 2012). The wage must be competitive; this means that it must be comparable to what Dutch natives earn in a comparable group under normal working hours. This national Highly Skilled Migrants Scheme is more favourable than the Blue Card Directive as it is more easily accessible: the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify for the EU Blue Card are a higher education diploma or university degree and a minimum gross salary of € 60,000 a year

²⁵ Pursuant to the Services Directive, 2006/123/EC.

²⁶ *Parliamentary Papers II* 2011/12, 29544, no. 373 (letter). This is the total number of notifications made, irrespective of the associated duration of stay.

²⁷ The legislation and regulations applicable in this area are: Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act; Decree implementing the Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act; Foreign Nationals Employment (Administrative Fine) Act; Delegation and Implementation Decree (Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act).

²⁸ (Article 3, under 5 'Self-employed People' from the Delegation and Implementation Decree (Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act Implementing Rules).

²⁹ INDIAC – NL EMN NCP, Annual Policy Report 2011. Migration and asylum in the Netherlands. (2012) p. 26-28.

Annex 1. Schematic comparison of residence conditions

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – intra-EU
1.1. Long-term residents in another Member State	
Fully-completed and signed application form	Yes
Valid cross-border document	Yes
Criminal record / Public order	Yes (criterion for refusal, B17 of the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines)
TB	No
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	No
Residence status in the first Member State	Yes
Specific conditions for student	1. Study programme does not have to be full time. 2. No declaration of temporary residence
Specific conditions for work on a self-employed basis	No assessment of essential Dutch interest
Specific conditions for work in paid employment	1. Work permit required only for the first twelve months. 2. Means of existence

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU
1.2 EU Blue Card holders Residence as a holder of EBC pursuant to Directive 2009/50/EC		
Fully-completed and signed application form	Yes	Yes
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes
TB	Yes	Yes
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	Exemption after 18 months of residence in another Member State as a holder of EBC
Means requirement	Wage criterion as referred to in Article 1i of the Decree implementing the Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act	Wage criterion as referred to in Article 1i of the Decree implementing the Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act
Sufficiently qualified: diploma of higher education	Yes	Yes
For regulated profession: recognition of professional qualifications	Yes	Yes
Sponsor	Yes, does not have to be recognised	Yes, does not have to be recognised
Integrity of employer	Yes	Yes

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU
1.3 Researchers Residence as a researcher pursuant to Directive 2005/71/EC		
Fully-completed and signed application form	Yes	Yes
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes
TB	Yes	Yes
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	Exemption for holder of regular residence permit pursuant to Directive in other Member State
The research institution is recognised	Yes	Yes
The foreign national is sufficiently qualified → Diploma	Yes	Yes
The person concerned and the institution have entered into a hosting agreement	Yes	Yes
The means requirement is fulfilled	Minimum Wage Act: dependent on household composition	Minimum Wage Act: dependent on household composition

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU	EU citizen
1.4 Students			
Fully-completed application with authorised signature (procedure through institution)	Yes	Yes	No
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes	Yes or ID
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes	Yes, no current threat
TB	Yes	Yes	No
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	Yes	No
Sponsor declaration	Yes	Yes	No
Enrolled in an educational institution located in the Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes
Obligated to attend full-time study programme	Yes	Yes	No
Means requirement	According to Student Finance Act, amount determined annually by Minister of Education, Culture and Science	According to Student Finance Act, amount determined annually by Minister of Education, Culture and Science	No absolute nor: no risk to public funds
Declaration of temporary residence	Yes	Yes	No

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – intra EU	Third-country nationals –EU citizen
1.5 Posted workers		
Fully-completed and signed application form	Yes	No
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes or ID
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes, no current threat
TB	Yes	No
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	No
Work permit	Notification	No
Means requirement	Employment agreement with service provider within EU/EEA	Performance of real work

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU	EU citizen
1.6 Cross-border workers			
Live in neighbouring country, work in NL		No residence arrangement Work permit required	No residence arrangements required No work permit required
Live in NL, work in neighbouring country	Residence arrangement, conditions depend on purpose of residence	Residence arrangement, conditions depend on purpose of residence	Residence arrangement, conditions depend on purpose of residence

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU	EU citizen
1.7 Seasonal workers			
Fully-completed and signed application	Yes	Yes	No
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes	Yes or ID
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes	Yes, no current threat
TB	Yes	Yes	No
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	Yes	No
Means requirement	Minimum Wage Act: dependent on household composition	Minimum Wage Act: dependent on household composition	Must perform real work

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU	EU citizen
1.8 Workers in regulated profession			
Fully-completed and signed application	Yes	Yes	No
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes	Yes or ID
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes	Yes, no current threat
TB	Yes	Yes	No
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	Yes	No
Means requirement	Minimum Wage Act: dependent on household composition	Minimum Wage Act: dependent on household composition	Must perform real work
Work permit	Yes	Yes	No
Professional qualifications	Yes	Yes	Yes

Residence > 3 months	Third-country nationals – outside EU	Third-country nationals – intra EU	EU citizen
1.9 Other category (highly qualified migrants?)			
Fully-completed and signed application	Yes	Yes	No
Valid cross-border document	Yes	Yes	Yes or ID
Criminal record / Public order	Yes	Yes	Yes, no current threat
TB	Yes	Yes	Yes
Requirement of holding a Regular Provisional Residence Permit	Yes	Yes	No
Employer has been registered for the purposes of the Highly Skilled Migrant Scheme	Yes	Yes	Yes
Means requirement	Wage criterion as referred to in Article 1d of the Decree implementing the Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act	Wage criterion as referred to in Article 1d of the Decree implementing the Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act	Must perform real work

Annex 2. Top 5 nationalities work-related immigration of third-country nationals

Top 5 2007 Third-country nationals		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Indian	M	11	64	13		88
	F	2	18			21
	Total Indian	14	82	13		108
2 American	M	5	22	17	11	56
	F	6	16	3	2	28
	Total American	11	39	21	13	83
3 Chinese	M	7	27	8	1	43
	F	5	18	1	2	26
	Total Chinese	12	45	9	3	69
4 Japanese	M	3	6	9	9	28
	F	1	2	2	1	6
	Total Japanese	4	8	11	10	34
5 Turkish	M	7	13	4		23
	F	3	6	1		10
	Total Turkish	10	19	4		33

Top 5 2008 Third-country nationals		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Indian	M	15	75	10	1	101
	F	5	8	2	1	16
	Total Indian	20	83	12	2	117
2 American	M	5	16	28	25	74
	F	6	16	12	5	39
	Total American	10	32	40	30	114
3 Chinese	M	3	15	8	3	30
	F	5	20	7		32
	Total Chinese	8	35	15	3	61
4 Japanese	M		18	14	10	43
	F	1	7		1	10
	Total Japanese	1	25	14	11	52
5 Turkish	M	5	30	4	0	39
	F	4	7		1	11
	Total Turkish	9	36	4	1	50

Top 5 2009 Third-country nationals		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Indian	M	6	78	15	2	101
	F	2	12	2		16
	Total Indian	8	90	18	2	118
2 American	M	6	28	17	14	65
	F	3	10	7	4	24
	Total American	9	38	24	18	89
3 Chinese	M	7	26	8	3	43
	F	7	12	4		23
	Total Chinese	14	38	12	3	66
4 Turkish	M	5	20	5	2	32
	F	3	5	2		10
	Total Turkish	8	25	7	2	42
5 Japanese	M	3	5	10	8	26
	F	2	5	2		9
	Total Japanese	5	11	12	8	36

Top 5 2010 Third-country nationals		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 American	M	3	20	25	8	56
	F	10	15	5	5	36
	Total American	14	35	30	14	92
2 Indian	M	11	49	9	5	75
	F	1	12			14
	Total Indian	12	61	9	5	88
3 Chinese	M	11	24	12	4	51
	F	4	20			24
	Total Chinese	15	44	12	4	75
4 Turkish	M	2	19	9	5	35
	F	3	6	2		11
	Total Turkish	5	25	10	5	46
5 Australian	M	1	13	7	1	22
	F	4	6	2		11
	Total Australian	5	19	9	1	33

Top 5 2011 Third-country nationals		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Indian	M	7	85	13	5	110
	F	4	13	1		18
	Total Indian	10	98	14	5	128
2 Chinese	M	11	40	17	4	72
	F	21	30	2	1	54
	Total Chinese	32	70	19	5	126
3 American	M	12	30	11	14	68
	F	2	27	13	4	46
	Total American	15	57	24	19	114
4 Russian	M	3	19	3		25
	F	17	11	5		34
	Total Russian	20	30	8		59
5 Turkish	M	8	18	5	3	33
	F	2	5	3	1	11
	Total Turkish	10	23	8	3	44

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Annex 3. Top 5 nationalities work-related immigration of EU citizens

Top 5 2007 EU26		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Polish	M	694	1905	846	517	3962
	F	634	1017	198	117	1966
	Total Polish	1328	2922	1044	633	5928
2 German	M	705	952	494	288	2438
	F	1455	838	222	120	2635
	Total German	2160	1790	716	408	5074
3 Bulgarian	M	337	822	616	217	1991
	F	414	560	275	89	1339
	Total Bulgarian	750	1382	891	306	3329
4 British	M	169	564	479	338	1550
	F	156	298	157	64	674
	Total British	326	861	636	402	2225
5 French	M	281	376	114	51	822
	F	254	233	51	15	554
	Total French	535	609	166	66	1376

Top 5 2008 EU26		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Polish	M	1166	2920	1198	706	5990
	F	1139	1515	438	280	3372
	Total Polish	2305	4435	1636	986	9362
2 German	M	1046	1105	467	301	2920
	F	2095	942	260	126	3424
	Total German	3142	2047	727	427	6343
3 Bulgarian	M	567	909	656	226	2358
	F	440	493	274	94	1301
	Total Bulgarian	1007	1402	930	320	3660
4 British	M	292	656	515	449	1912
	F	189	364	194	76	823
	Total British	481	1020	709	525	2735
5 French	M	506	487	149	47	1189
	F	482	352	71	17	923
	Total French	988	839	219	64	2111

Top 5 2009 EU26		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Polish	M	954	2455	980	581	4969
	F	1239	1605	473	303	3620
	Total Polish	2193	4060	1453	884	8590
2 German	M	844	848	360	310	2362
	F	1822	816	160	113	2912
	Total German	2666	1664	520	424	5274
3 Bulgarian	M	484	635	473	186	1778
	F	502	401	181	77	1162
	Total Bulgarian	986	1037	654	263	2940
4 British	M	240	618	490	366	1714
	F	189	311	160	88	749
	Total British	429	929	650	454	2463
5 Italian	M	247	669	185	103	1205
	F	226	335	84	20	665
	Total Italian	473	1004	269	123	1869

Top 5 2010 EU26		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Polish	M	1177	3003	1125	683	5988
	F	1448	1835	464	340	4087
	Total Polish	2625	4838	1589	1023	10074
2 German	M	1274	887	358	309	2828
	F	2175	920	182	131	3407
	Total German	3449	1807	539	440	6235
3 Bulgarian	M	468	536	352	167	1522
	F	454	439	192	103	1188
	Total Bulgarian	922	975	543	270	2710
4 British	M	266	553	455	374	1648
	F	231	317	165	105	818
	Total British	497	871	620	478	2466
5 Spanish	M	383	475	151	61	1070
	F	458	385	95	32	970
	Total Spanish	841	861	246	93	2040

Top 5 2011 EU26		15-24 yrs	25-34 yrs	35-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	Grand total
1 Polish	M	1550	3973	1483	783	7790
	F	1887	2385	638	417	5327
	Total Polish	3437	6358	2122	1200	13117
2 German	M	1263	875	300	284	2722
	F	2049	820	190	129	3188
	Total German	3311	1695	490	413	5909
3 Bulgarian	M	528	730	548	309	2114
	F	523	493	287	149	1452
	Total Bulgarian	1051	1222	836	458	3566
4 British	M	329	573	405	359	1666
	F	279	322	150	85	837
	Total British	608	896	555	445	2503
5 Spanish	M	439	576	175	61	1251
	F	514	426	119	39	1098
	Total Spanish	953	1002	294	100	2348

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Annex 4. Intra-EU immigration by age group

		Gender		Year											
Nationality group	Age*	M					Total M	F					Total F	Grand Total	
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011			
Third-country nationals	15-24 years	60	67	60	72	100	359	54	65	70	65	98	352	710	
	25-34 years	287	337	321	291	404	1640	151	170	146	163	210	841	2481	
	35-44 years	98	123	118	129	149	618	24	52	40	32	68	216	834	
	45-64 years	39	62	60	56	62	279	9	15	8	10	19	61	340	
Total Third-country nationals		484	590	560	548	715	2896	237	302	264	270	395	1469	4365	
EFTA	15-24 years	43	81	65	104	96	390	67	79	83	134	109	472	862	
	25-34 years	106	88	69	111	113	489	81	101	80	121	95	478	967	
	35-44 years	18	36	32	36	24	145	17	16	10	26	21	91	237	
	45-64 years	26	17	28	23	24	118	10	8	5	1	6	30	148	
Total EFTA		194	221	195	274	258	1142	176	204	178	283	230	1071	2213	
EU26	15-24 years	3468	5540	4852	5942	6808	26610	4450	6489	6569	7442	8172	33122	59732	
	25-34 years	7351	9704	8552	9456	11048	46111	4770	5923	5867	6580	7456	30597	76707	
	35-44 years	3602	4334	3799	4010	4617	20363	1317	1768	1650	1778	2138	8651	29014	
	45-64 years	1871	2411	2302	2387	2624	11595	564	835	905	971	1171	4446	16041	
Total EU26		16292	21990	19504	21795	25097	104678	11101	15015	14992	16771	18936	76815	181494	
Grand total		16970	22801	20259	22617	26070	108717	11514	15521	15434	17324	19562	79355	188072	

*Age of taking up residence

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Annex 5. Countries of previous residence regarding work-related intra-EU mobility

Country of origin	Third-country nationals					Total Third-country nationals	EFTA					Total EFTA	EU26					Total EU26	Grand Total
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
	Belgium	63	80	67	64		90	365	1	4	2		4	1	13	1059	1120		
Bulgaria	1	4	4	1	5	14							3279	3588	2890	2645	3467	15869	15883
Cyprus	3	1	6	5	4	18							31	41	41	41	53	206	225
Denmark	20	18	17	18	17	89	3	5	1	4		14	199	246	230	221	259	1156	1258
Germany	188	205	169	175	234	971	6	8	3	16	9	42	4563	5913	5006	5996	5756	27234	28247
Estonia	1	2	2	1	3	10							57	72	105	157	201	593	603
Finland	10	11	11	12	23	67							231	259	302	336	397	1526	1593
France	78	91	70	71	94	404	1	4	1	3	1	11	1346	2079	1760	1599	1685	8469	8884
Greece	4	9	9	8	18	48				2	1	3	718	979	920	1319	1868	5804	5855
Hungary	8	4	9	12	14	47						1	673	1204	1576	1856	1982	7290	7338
Ireland	10	10	8	9	16	54	4	1	1	1	1	9	239	328	445	467	515	1994	2056
Iceland			1	2		3	49	63	63	53	35	263	2	2	3	1	5	14	280
Italy	40	43	42	58	88	271	1	1	1	1	1	5	1180	1758	1783	1771	2000	8492	8768
Latvia	1		2	2	3	8	1					1	62	154	296	603	638	1752	1761
Liechtenstein								1	3	1		6				1		1	7
Lithuania		1	3	3	1	9							180	225	353	644	748	2150	2159
Luxembourg	3	4	3	2	4	17		1	1			2	41	46	33	43	47	210	229
Malta	1	2	1	1		4							16	20	18	8	5	67	71
Norway	5	13	17	26	15	75	150	151	120	266	234	921	12	19	29	16	25	100	1097
Austria	22	16	11	11	14	74			1	1		2	224	285	255	313	328	1405	1481
Poland	12	10	28	11	12	72		1				1	6418	9718	8752	10173	13223	48284	48357
Portugal	10	13	11	11	14	59				1		1	1113	1425	1409	954	1033	5934	5994
Romania	6	3	3	8	10	30		1				1	1118	1443	1264	1668	1694	7188	7219
Slovenia		2	1		5	8							36	72	50	67	60	284	293
Slovakia	2	2			2	6							442	580	496	704	669	2891	2897
Spain	37	69	80	71	103	361	1			4	1	7	1122	1617	1751	2133	2456	9079	9447
Czech Republic	8	13	11	8	13	53	1					1	365	391	399	402	359	1916	1971
United Kingdom	144	205	185	161	217	912	8	6	10	8	14	46	2294	2927	2677	2657	2726	13281	14240
Sweden	32	25	20	35	59	171	2	6	4	7	6	24	306	414	362	405	447	1933	2128
Switzerland	13	34	33	33	31	145	140	172	160	184	184	839	68	82	74	135	96	455	1439
Grand total	722	892	824	818	1110	4365	369	426	373	557	489	2213	27393	37005	34496	38566	44033	181494	188072

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Annex 6. Countries of destination total emigration from the Netherlands to EU/EFTA-countries

Country of destination	Third-Country nationals						EFTA					EU26					Grand total		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total TCN's	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total EFTA	2007	2008	2009	2010		2011	Total EU26
Belgium	362	369	298	349	372	1750	3	3	6	7	11	30	1050	1145	1123	1200	1362	5880	7660
Bulgaria			4	2	2	8							228	447	690	795	1209	3369	3377
Cyprus	2	2	1		5	10	1					1	16	12	17	26	35	106	117
Denmark	35	47	61	77	90	310	8	2	3	2	5	20	182	184	192	195	213	966	1296
Germany	231	243	251	269	366	1360	7	23	6	19	13	68	2592	2947	3386	3950	5253	18128	19556
Estonia			1	3		4							20	22	44	48	80	214	218
Finland	11	7	7	15	23	63	2	1	2			5	192	168	220	274	358	1212	1280
France	98	97	133	105	123	556	3	7	2	8	3	23	810	757	997	1231	1375	5170	5749
Greece	4	2	12	9	8	35			1	1		2	324	324	449	449	549	2095	2132
Hungary	7	1	7	19	9	43							210	330	420	589	587	2136	2179
Ireland	18	13	11	12	16	70			1		3	4	156	134	189	162	224	865	939
Iceland		2	1		2	5	27	47	37	35	51	197	3	1	2	1	4	11	213
Italy	67	35	52	38	54	246	2	1		3		6	593	569	705	912	1155	3934	4186
Latvia													21	32	60	78	176	367	367
Liechtenstein										1	1	2					1	1	3
Lithuania				3	3	6		1				1	64	76	102	148	270	660	667
Luxembourg	16	17	10	11	13	67	1			1	2	4	49	42	34	41	51	217	288
Malta			3	2		5							8	5	14	15	27	69	74
Norway	24	13	15	25	25	102	125	140	119	154	168	706	32	50	53	54	50	239	1047
Austria	28	29	20	28	27	132				3	2	5	170	213	203	255	313	1154	1291
Poland	3	6	11	14	14	48				3	1	4	1436	2359	3093	3052	4246	14186	14238
Portugal	8	11	18	18	20	75	1					1	322	393	499	685	676	2575	2651
Romania	2	7	3	6	6	24	1					1	219	346	447	454	748	2214	2239
Slovenia				3	5	8			1			1	43	41	47	59	80	270	279
Slovakia				1	4	5							175	252	295	306	462	1490	1495
Spain	72	96	90	108	137	503	4	4	1	5	2	16	778	859	975	1166	1514	5292	5811
Czech Republic	14	8	16	11	5	54						1	170	216	252	242	342	1222	1277
United Kingdom	396	297	347	350	344	1734	2	8	10	10	11	41	1559	1508	1811	2085	2249	9212	10987
Sweden	25	22	37	51	55	190	3	1	4	5	9	22	254	310	237	344	438	1583	1795
Switzerland	59	53	103	65	84	364	113	111	116	133	179	652	199	193	183	200	258	1033	2049
Grand total	1482	1377	1512	1594	1812	7777	303	349	309	390	462	1813	11875	13935	16739	19016	24305	85870	95460

Source: Statistics Netherlands

Annex 7. Top 5 nationalities total emigration from the Netherlands to EU/EFTA countries

Third-Country Nationals

2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Moroccan	156	American	158	American	159	American	153	American	166
American	154	Moroccan	132	Turkish	122	Turkish	143	Philippine	152
Turkish	132	Turkish	120	Japanese	121	Indian	121	Chinese	135
Japanese	131	Philippine	76	Chinese	101	Chinese	111	Turkish	133
Chinese	73	Indian	76	Indian	94	Philippine	103	Indian	118
Other	836	Other	815	Other	915	Other	963	Other	1108

EU26

2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
German	2901	German	3198	German	3637	German	4190	German	5380
British	1583	Polish	2257	Polish	2955	Polish	3006	Polish	4269
Polish	1286	British	1470	British	1755	British	1954	British	2030
Belgian	853	Belgian	886	French	1021	French	1225	Spaanse	1479
French	808	French	789	Spanish	928	Spanish	1090	Spanish	1426
Other	4444	Other	5335	Other	6443	Other	7551	Other	9721

Source: Statistics Netherlands