FREE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS IN EUROPE

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Abstract- It can be seen that there is a big interest about thema of free workers movement not only in Europe. It can be mentioned that in Europe are nowadays more than two reasons for increasing rate of workers movement. The economic and financial crisis has affected mobility patterns by redirecting flows away from the surroudings, thus showing the limits to the potential of labour mobility within the current eurozone. The basic document which allowed to establish this free movement of persons is one of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty on the European Union and Community law. This article aims with basic situation and characteristics of free workers movement in Europe.

Keywords- Free movement of workers, European Union

I. INTRODUCTION

Barriers to free movement of workers have been reduced as part of creating the single market and also as a means to achieve the EU2020 goals of smart and inclusive growth. The free movement of workers in the European Union is low compared with the US. Less than 5% of EU citizens currently reside in another EU country. There is well known that more mobile European workforce would bring significant benefits and more could be done to support those willing to work abroad. In European states is the fact that there is a fear that the brightest and best are moving abroad for work, thereby damaging the long-term growth and development prospects of sending countries. [1], [2], [3]

II. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FREE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS IN EUROPE

The costs and benefits of free workers movement at member state of EU will depend on a range of factors, not least whether a state is at the sending of receiving part of free workers movement. It is huge discussion about the financial burden that mobile workers place on welfare countries (social benefits). It means the social benefits by newcomers is sometimes considered to be too easy. There is information from scientific research that research does not find welfare provision in the host country to be an important incentive to migrate. Question here is that what is interesting for workers to move and also to find group of reasons why workers would like to move from country of their origin?

III. PRESENT SITUATION ABOUT FREE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS IN EUROPE

The official statistical information shows that around 6.6 million EU citizens lived and worked in a EU country other than their own. They represent 3.1 % of workers in the EU. An additional 1.2 million people live in one EU country but work in another. What kind of tendency for work mobility in Europe? See Figure 1. Survey: Question: Do you envisage to work in a country outside (your country) at some time in the future? Figure 1: EU state - Opinions about work mobility [3]

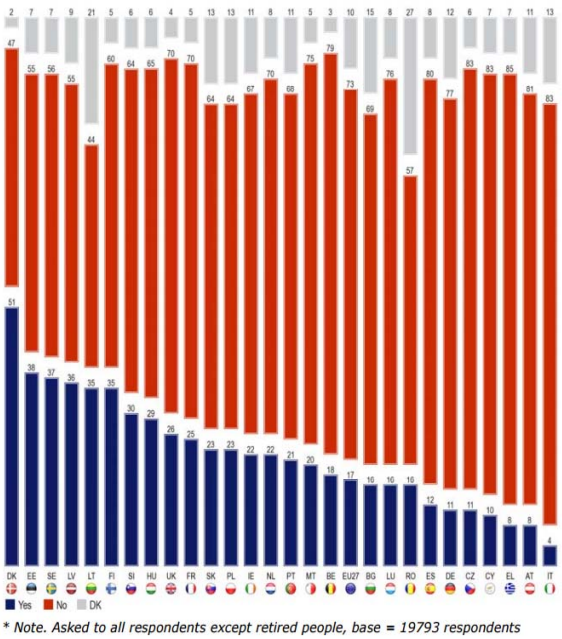


Fig.1. EU state - Opinions about work mobility [3]

European union metioned some basic principles for EU citizens and their work movement:

- Some EU countries require diplomas, titles, certificates or other special qualifications as a condition for access to certain salaried and self-employed occupations. It can be difficult to have worker ´s own training and skills fully recognised.
- The EU has therefore set up systems for recognising diplomas and training that enable worker to make full use of worker´s training and skills in another EU country. The basic principle is that if worker is qualified to exercise a profession in worker´s home country, worker is qualified to exercise the same profession in any other EU country.
- A general system of recognition of qualifications that is applicable to most regulated

professions has been put in place across the EU. So, if the worker wish to work in a profession (as a teacher, lawyer, engineer or psychologist, for example) that is regulated in the country of employment, worker must apply for recognition of worker ´s qualifications in that country. The authorities have 4 months in which to reply. If they consider that worker ´s training is significantly different in terms of duration or content from that given in the host country, worker may be asked to obtain either additional professional experience completing your training, or to take a training course or to take an aptitude test.

Survey: Question: Generally speaking, do you think that when people move across regions within the European Union it is a good thing, a bad thing or neither a good nor a bad think for …..

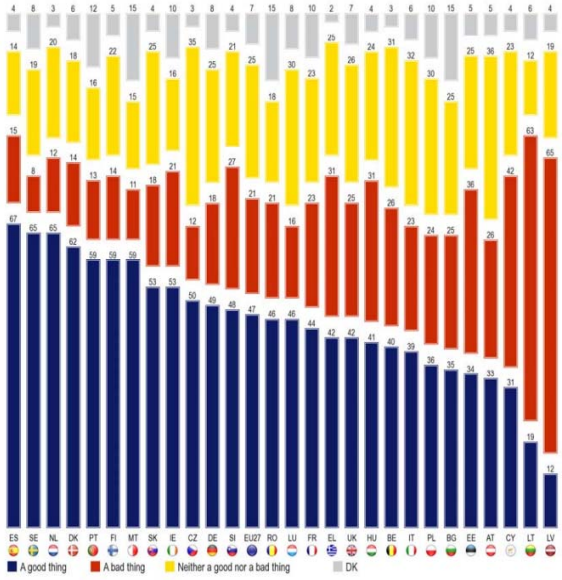


Figure 2: EU state - Opinions about work mobility [3]

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There is a big potential for Europe to improve free movement of workers. It is declared that the most EU-migrants move for work reasons, are more likely to be in employment, and do not make more extensive use of welfare provisions than nationals. This is very important for every state of EU to see real situation about impact of immigrants to welfare provisions and the basic reason why workers come to countries. The fact is that there is a big thema about how this workers from other countries influence economy of state they go to.

"The official statistic of EU describe that there were in 2014 15.2 million persons living and working in an EU Member State of which they were not a citizen, accounting for 7.0 % of total EU employment. 7.3 million of them were citizens from another EU Member State and 7.9 million were non-EU citizens. The highest proportions of foreign workers among all employed persons in the EU were recorded in Luxembourg (50.5 %) and Cyprus (19.2 %). Among the EFTA countries, Switzerland had a relatively high proportion of foreign workers (24.6 %) . In the EU as a whole, the employment rate of citizens from another EU Member State was significantly higher (69.2 %) than that for non-EU citizens (53.4 %) and even for nationals (64.9 %). In 17 Member States the employment rate for foreign citizens from another Member State was higher than the rate for nationals. It was highest in Slovakia (80.3 %), Latvia (78.9 %), the United Kingdom (77.9 %) and Estonia (77.5 %). The employment rate for non-EU citizens was above 70 % in the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Latvia.

In the last two years, more than one million persons took up residence and worked in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship. Of these, 41.2 % took up residence and worked in the United Kingdom, 21.6 % in Germany, 7.7 % in Belgium and 4.5 % in Austria respectively Spain. 736 000 foreign workers who migrated to or within EU countries in the last two years were citizens from another EU Member State and some 379 000 were non-EU citizens. Compared with 2012, the total number of non-national employed persons who had recently moved to an EU country other than their country of citizenship increased by 12.4 %. The growth is due to increased mobility of EU citizens; the mobility of non-EU citizens has however declined. Furthermore the trends across Member States were very different." [5]

This official data said that more foreign workers in EU are people from other European countries. The trends for workers movement in Europe seems to be difficult thema for next years. The big problem is here also the status of worker and "the danger" for state because of employement rate. This problem has for example Slovakia when it is compared employment rate of Slovakian workers and employment rate of non- Slovakian workers. Much better rate is employment rate of non-Slovakia workers.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be seen from questionnaire results that workers in Europe still do not have so much interest to move for work. The free movement of workers in Europe for EU citizens is still the one of the group of factor which can help to improve technology, productivity, transfer of new ideas around European Union. In the figure 1 can be seen that workers in EU still do not have interest to move for searching workplaces. On the other hand can be seen that people think very positively about free movement of workers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

There is well known that movement of workers improve the development of every country. The free movement of workers in Europe is the assumption for not only technological and technical progress. It will be very important in the future the idea of every

European country and the view of national systems to thema of free movement of workers in Europe.

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