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Rotterdam policy:
taking care of the right
conditions for EU labor
migration

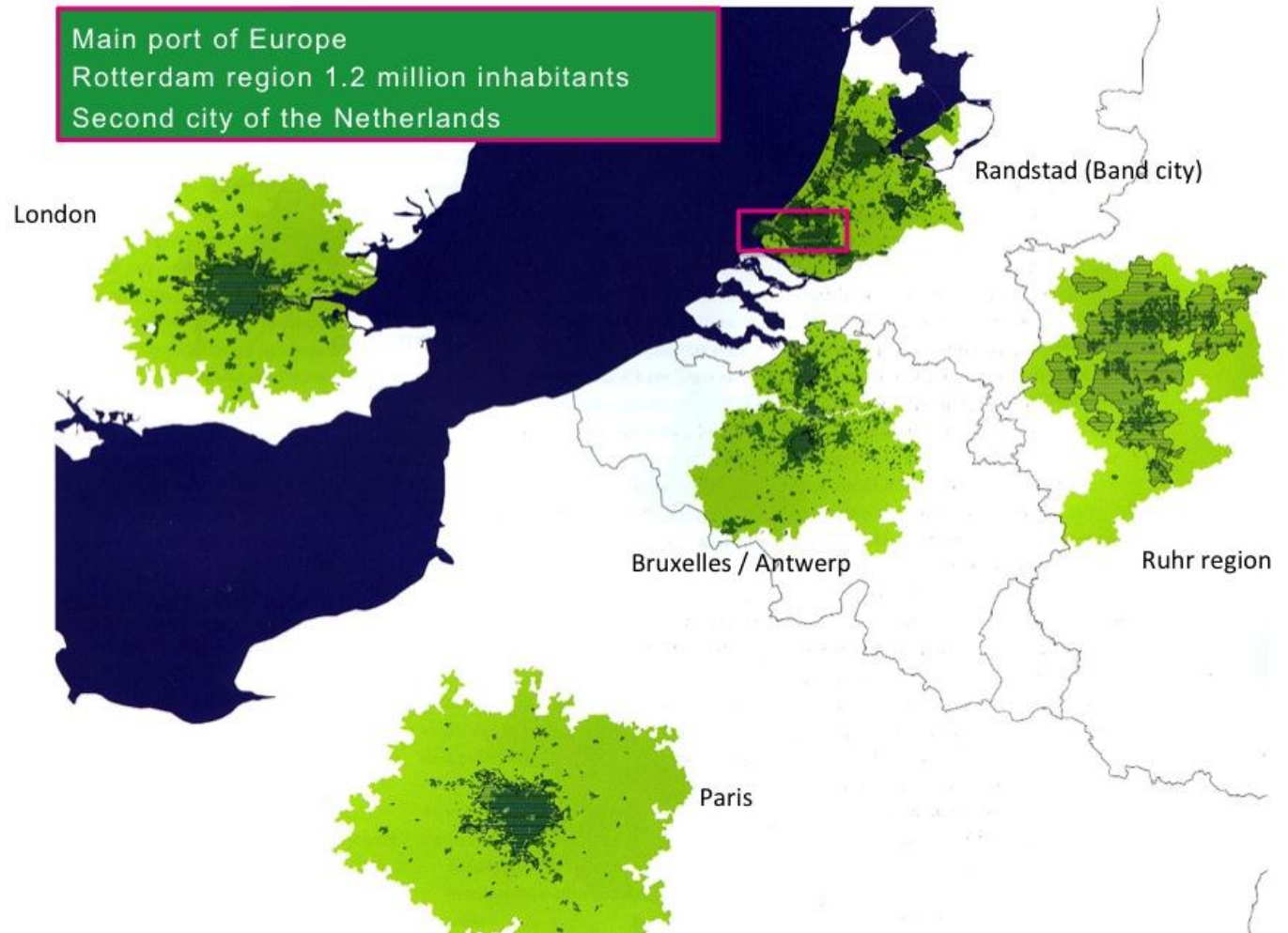


- 1. Rotterdam: history of labor migration**
- 2. EU-labor migration**
- 3. Opportunities for Rotterdam**
 - Hard working motivated Polish
 - Available work for motivated people
- 4. Threats: Local problems caused by influx EU-migrants**
- 5. Answer to the problems: policy on EU workers**
- 6. How can Poland help?**

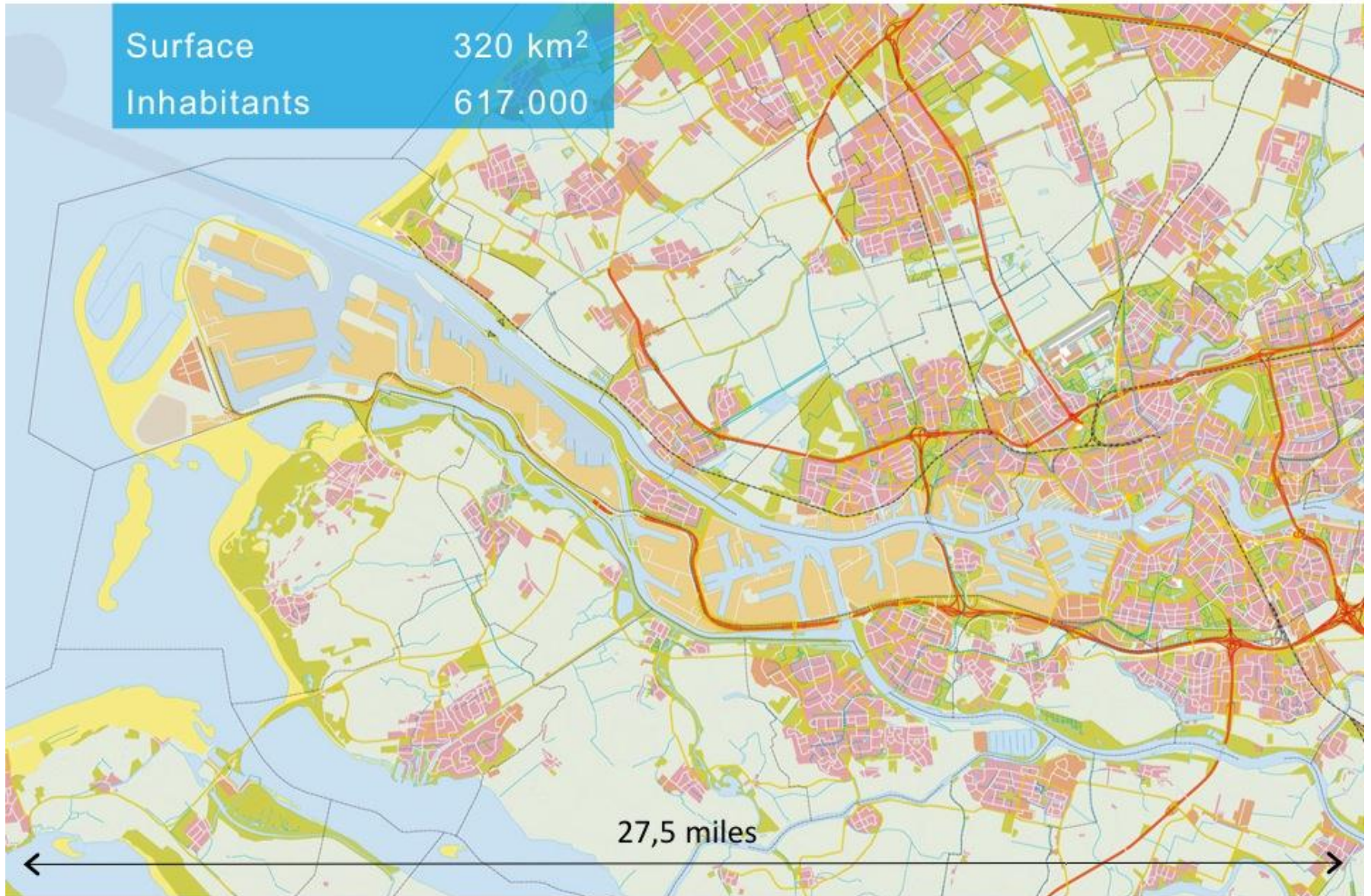


North West European Regions

Main port of Europe
Rotterdam region 1.2 million inhabitants
Second city of the Netherlands



Surface	320 km ²
Inhabitants	617.000



Wilhelminapier 1985 / 2010



Haringvliet and Koningshaven 1985 / 2010



1. Rotterdam: history of labor migration

▪ **Labor migration: Port of Rotterdam**

- 1880-1940: dockers from southern areas/isles in Holland
- 1950-1960: growth of Port of R'dam = need of labor migration
 - 1960 = largest port of the world

▪ **Dutch official recruitment unskilled foreign workers**

- 1960-1967: migration from Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Morocco

▪ **Influx of EU-labor migrants: enlargement of European Union**

- 2004: 10 countries, among them Poland
- 2007: Bulgaria and Romania



2. EU labor migration: EU and national policy

■ Enlargement of the European Union

- 10 countries in 2004:

Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic,

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia,

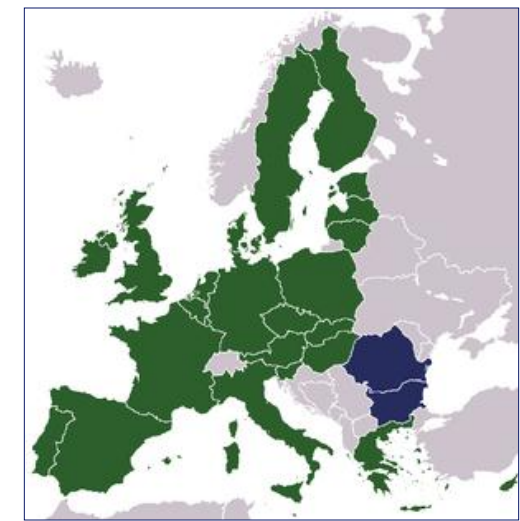
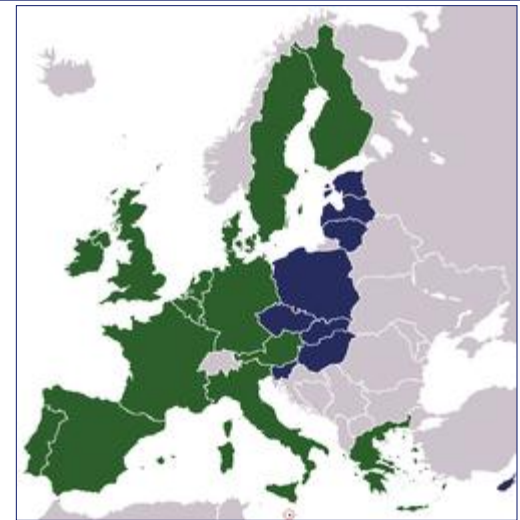
Malta and Cyprus

- 2 countries in 2007: Bulgaria and Romania

■ National transitional restrictions

- 2004-countries: working permits till may 2007

- 2007-countries: till 2014



3. Opportunities for Rotterdam

- **Good experiences with Polish migrants**

- Motivated hard working people
- High education
 - 17% higher professional education or university
 - >50% secondary school
- 30-60% wants to stay and settle

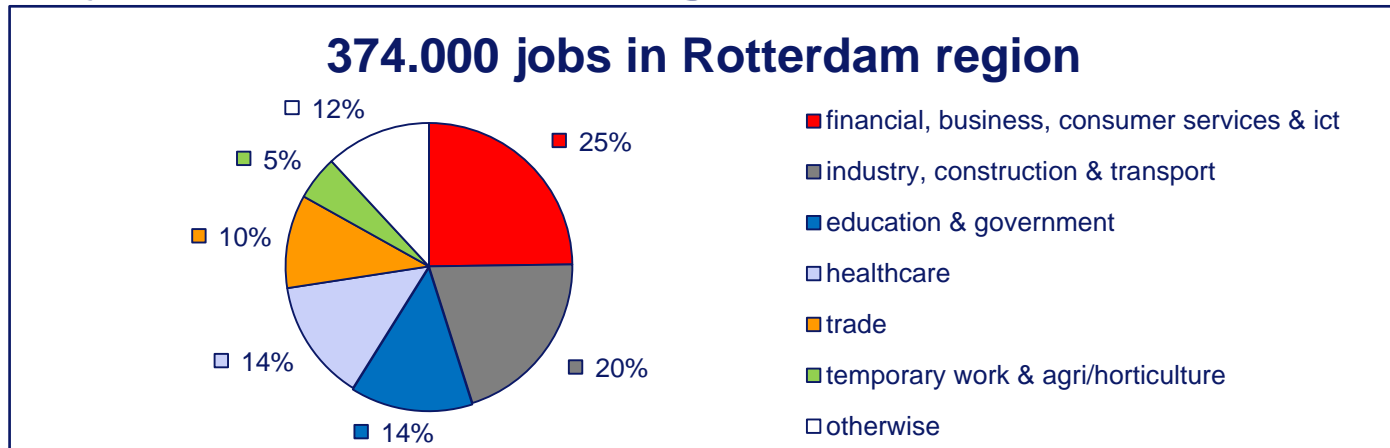
- **Population (2012)**

- In a city of 620.000 (100%) habitants in Rotterdam

	New EU country Migrants	Polish Migrants
Registered	ca. 11.000 (1,8%)	Ca. 5.000 (0,8%)
Estimated	27.000-45.000 (4-7%)	12.500-20.000 (2-4%)



▪ Available jobs in Rotterdam Region



▪ Port of Rotterdam

- 1st port of Europa, 4th of the world
- 140.000 jobs (direct and indirect in 2009)

▪ Greenhouses in nearby areas

- 125.000 jobs (in Holland in 2010)

▪ Future: work in care and technology



▪ Worksituation in Rotterdam (2009)

Employment status	Polish migrants	National transition restrictions migrants
Temporary work/contract	55%	20%
Permanent contract	14%	6%
Own business	14%	10%
Black/informal job	3%	45%
Other	14%	19%

Sector	Polish migrants	New EU country migrants
Agri/horticulture	54%	47%
Construction, Industry, Transport and Storage	33%	34%
Business/financial services	6%	8%
Other	7%	11%
Total	100%	100%



4. Threats: local problems caused by influx EU-workers

▪ After may 2007

- Large influx of Polish migrant workers
- Estimated in 2008: 15.000 Middle and East Europeans migrants

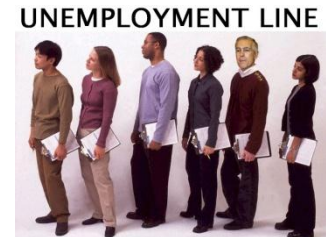
▪ Main problems

- **No registration:** invisibility of people and problems leads to vulnerable situations
- **In housing:** overcrowded housing and nuisance (noise and liquire), high risk of misuse/exploitation by slumlords and further decline poor neighborhoods
- **In work:** high risk of misuse/exploitation in work (underpayment) and fear of damaging the labor market in a city with highest unemployment rate = 9,5%
- **No integration** in local society: due to hard word, living conditions, language



5. Local responses: project Middle and East Europeans

- **2007/2008 till 2010**
 - Monitoring situation
 - Repression: extra control and enforcement in housing situation
 - Prevention + extra support integration: Polish employees
 - Work for the unemployed in Rotterdam



▪ Medio 2010

- New influx of socia-economically disadvantaged Bulgarians (chainmigration and informal Turkish networks)
- Persistant problems overcrowded houses and slumlords
- Rising impact on community and public services

▪ Lobby and pressure national governement

- National measures and more cooperation
- Reflexion en resourcing our policy
- Lobby EU





▪ Our concern

Taking care of the right conditions for EU labour migration

▪ Our main goals *(june 2011)*

1. **Prevent and fight abuse/exploitation:** in work and housing
2. **Enlarge adequate housing supply**
3. **Promote integration in civil society:** rights and obligations

▪ Carried out by various measures, with different partners

- Public partners → local, regional and national governments
- Private partners → interim agencies, housing corporations,



National & local measures

- **At the entry** → to inform and registrate
- **At work** → to tackle abuse/exploitation
→ to make a level playing field for job conditions
- **Housing** → to tackle abuse/exploitation
→ to enlarge housing supply
- **Social services** → to prevent risks of improper use
- **Staying (longer)** → language, integr
- **When one goes** → guidance



- **At work: to tackle abuse/exploitation & protect the labour market**
 - Servicepoint to report abuse/exploitation
 - for controlled approach and collaboration in control and inspection (national + local)
 - Agreements on employment for local unemployed
 - extra placements for local unemployed
 - 914** placements in collaboration with interim bureaus (ABU, NBBU, VIA & DAAD)
 - 487** placements + **174** internships in sectors port, construction, greenhouses (DAAD)
- **At the entry: to inform en registrate**
 - 2 Polish employees, cooperation with Unions, Bulgarian volunteers
 - Information flyers in mother tongue: made in collaboration with ministeries
 - EU-migrants informed/helped/guided in 3 servicepoints in poor districts:
 - 226** walk-in opportunities (weekdays +1 saturday/month) in 2011
 - 20** information meetings in 2011



- **Housing: to tackle abuse/exploitation & enlarge housing supply**
 - Extra beds: agreements with employers for extra beds and good housing
→305/1500 extra beds in houses demolishing list
 - National Letter of Intent: collaboration public and private partners for extra housing
 - Pilots on extra legal options, higher fines to fight slum landlords
→ '3 strikes you're out'
- **Social services: to prevent (risks of) improper use**
 - Strict door policy and monitoring use social services
→Welfare: 0,15% end 2009 to 0,32% end 2011 (18→40 Polish)
→Unemployment benefits: 0,59% end 2009 to 0,79% end 2011 (53→73 Polish)
→Homeless: 10 demands, 1 granted, others send/assisted home
- **Staying (longer):language, integration and education**
 - at school: almost 1.400 children and students (age 4-22) in 2011
 - integration courses: almost 500 new EU-citizens, 250 Polish in 2011



6. Help from Poland?

- **3 cases, 3 demands for help**

- Case 1: Polish coming to Rotterdam totally uninformed and unprepared
- Case 2: Polish posted workers with double contracts
- Case 3: The Polish route that helps slum landlords

