

## BOOK REVIEW

**Migration and Mobility in the European Union**, by Andrew Geddes, Leila Hadj Abdou and Leiza Brumat, London, Red Globe Press, 2020, xv+204 pp., ISBN 978-1-352-00983-5

This volume analyses the main concepts that relate to migration and its different forms, migration policies on national and European Union (EU) levels. The migration and mobility concepts in the EU are examined by focusing on the different perceptions on the mobility of EU citizens within the EU (intra-EU mobility) and migration of third-country nationals (extra-EU migration). Under the subtitles of 'narratives', 'political debate' and 'administrative practice and implementation', the concepts of labour migration, family migration, irregular immigration, asylum, mobility and citizenship and immigrant integration are analysed. These subtitles make easy to follow the main points and make it possible to interpret and compare the concepts.

Especially after 2015, there has been confusion about the terms that are related to migration, such as irregular migrant, refugee, immigrant, asylum seeker, human trafficking and smuggling. Authors offer clear definitions of the terms as some of these terms are used interchangeably in the literature on migration and the EU, despite the fact that they have different legal, political and social meanings.

The presence of legal regulations on migration is essential not only at the national level but also at the EU level. However, these regulations and their implementation in practice might not be aligned. The book examines legal migration regulations and their practical application on both the national and the EU levels. The role of the EU and the national regulations of the EU member states on migration is controversial. Because of the lack of a comprehensive migration regulations in the EU, the decisions are often made at the national level, so migration policies and the meaning of integration might vary from one EU member state to another. By considering these topics, the book helps to answer the following question: 'Why does the EU not find a solution for the migration issue or take an action to regulate this area?' The main reasons of this problem are discussed in several parts of this volume, which points out to the limited competence of the EU in this area and the lack of the comprehensive migration policy within the EU.

Until the ratification of Treaty of Amsterdam, there was not a common asylum system at the EU level. There were regulations before this Treaty, but these regulations were at intergovernmental level and the EU institutions were not 'in' this area as actors (p.44). After the ratification of Treaty of Amsterdam, the Dublin regulation established a common 'EU asylum system', which determines which state is responsible for examining an asylum application. However, especially after 2015, the necessity to re-regulate this system became inevitable. In this system, the asylum claim should be made in the first country of entry (p.116). Some countries in the EU, such as Italy and Greece, are affected more than other member countries from this issue because these countries are the first countries that migrants enter. (p.31) Especially for these countries, a common policy on migration might be needed and new common regulations in the EU level seem urgent, but all of the EU countries should be eager to adopt new EU policies in this area. The disproportionate numbers of asylum seekers among the EU countries might be related with the inadequacies of the regulations in the EU level, and this situation causes divisions among the EU member states. The doubts of some member countries on the improvement and implementation of common rules and policies in the EU level make it difficult to take concrete steps for the common policy on migration.

As can be understood from the title of the book, this volume consists of two main themes: migration and mobility. The book offers a useful distinction between these terms, pointing out that 'mobility' refers to the free movement of the EU citizens and 'migration' refers to the movement of third country nationals within the EU. One of the main objectives of the book is to show this

distinction of 'mobility of EU citizens' and 'migration of third-country nationals'. The authors emphasize that the perception of the movement of third-country nationals and the mobility of the EU citizens are not same in the EU member states. In the EU level, the regulations were made for the free movement of the EU citizens, but there is not a comprehensive regulation for the migration of third-country nationals. In this area, the key actors are the member states. The migration of third-country nationals is perceived as 'threatening' and the mobility of the EU citizens is perceived as a 'beneficial' movement (p.135). The politicization of migration by referring to economic benefits and security concerns seems influential on this distinction.

This volume is helpful to comprehend the main concepts on migration, especially in terms of providing well-grounded information and giving clear definition to the concepts. This is a valuable work and a great contribution to the migration and EU literature.

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