Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law

Natural Persons Supplying Services in Trade Agreements: Mismatch with Immigration Law?

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Session 4: Labour Mobility and Trade Agreements Berne, 13–15 September 2011



Concurrent Perspectives of Migration Governance

- Migrants as market participants: economic approach
- Migrants as trouble makers: aliens police
- Migrants as non-nationals: foreign policy
- Migrants as strangers or kins: cultural identities
- Migrants as persons: rights-based approach



Trade & Migration

Multilateral: WTO/GATS

Bilateral: RTAs

How do they couple the concurrent perspectives of migration, respectively?



WTO/GATS

- Movement of natural persons under GATS
 - Border-crossing of independent service providers
 - Posting of workers employed in service industries based abroad
 - Transfer of personnel to a commercial presence abroad within multinational service industries
- GATS = framework for negotiations
- GATS = most-favoured-nation treatment



GATS' immigration law carve-outs

- Carve-out I: no jurisdiction for nonpermanent forms of migration
- Carve-out II: policing territorial access justifies discrimination on the basis of origin
- Non-admission on economic grounds?
- Coupling perspectives by deference to national law (no regulatory machinery)



Bilateral (Trade) Agreements

- Addressing non-economic concerns through
 - Selective choice of State parties
 - Various side-agreements
 - Dialogue and cooperation

Cons:

- Unjustified discriminations
- Bargaining power of countries of origin
- Postcolonial dependency



Policy recommendations

- Expansion of the actual scope of commitments on Mode 4 is not advisable
- Service (and labour) migration should be embedded in a broader bilateral framework
- Taking RTAs seriously ("substantial sectoral coverage")
- Waiving developing countries from MFN treatment concerning service migration