



Erasmus+

The Challenges of Immigration in a Small European State

PRINCIPAT D'ANDORRA

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ERASMUS PLUS - 'Challenges to Democracy and Social Life'

Map

468 km²



1390 daily workers
8 million visitors



XIX depopulation until the 30' of the XX century



XIX depopulation

XIX. Crisis due to the Industrial Revolution. The Andorran economy had plummeted

Depopulation until the 30' of the XXth century. Reasons:

- Farms and livestock farms
- Emigration by:
 - Hardness the climate
 - Lack of resources
 - Geographic situation
 - Smugling

1900: 5,231 inhabitants

1930 : 4.298 inhabitants

The General Council must **stop emigration. Reverse the situation.**

Will offer natural resources: waterfalls to generate electricity, medicinal waters, nature ...

3 great actions:

- roads
- phone
- Post

The counterpart for the waterfalls exploitation was the **construction of roads.**

Education: lack of resources. They shall ask for help to the Coprinceps.

- Late XIX: 2 Spanish religious schools
- Early s. XX: 1 French school

FHASA (Hydroelectric Forces of Andorra),

1929. The General Council and Fhasa signed a concession agreement. The company could exploit the water jets of the country for 75 years to manage the electricity business. In return, Fhasa was committed to:

1. Build roads
2. Reserve 10% of the electricity production in the Principality, which had to be billed at a cheap price.
3. The other 90%, they could export.



FHASA (Hydroelectric Forces of Andorra),

- The company hired **more than 2,000 workers**, many of them, Spanish, French.
- The massive arrival caused the creation of the **first Order Service, in 1931**.
- Andorra just came out of a productive system anchored in the 19th century, beyond the Valls, for a long time there was a strong labor movement.
- The working conditions sensitized by the **struggles for the rights of the workers**:
 - 1931 the first strike of the workers of Fhasa exploded
 - 1932 second strike
 - 1933 more than a strike, was a revolt.
- The General Council summoned the **somatent**
- The **French gendarmes** came in at the request of the coprince.
- With the Revolution of 1933 **male universal suffrage was reached**, and the beginning of labor reforms.

FHASA





The french general guards of General Baulard, arrived on August 18. The mission was to guarantee public order - ahead of the mobilizations of the workers of Fhasa - and enforce the resolutions of the Court of Cortes, which in June had dismissed the General Council.

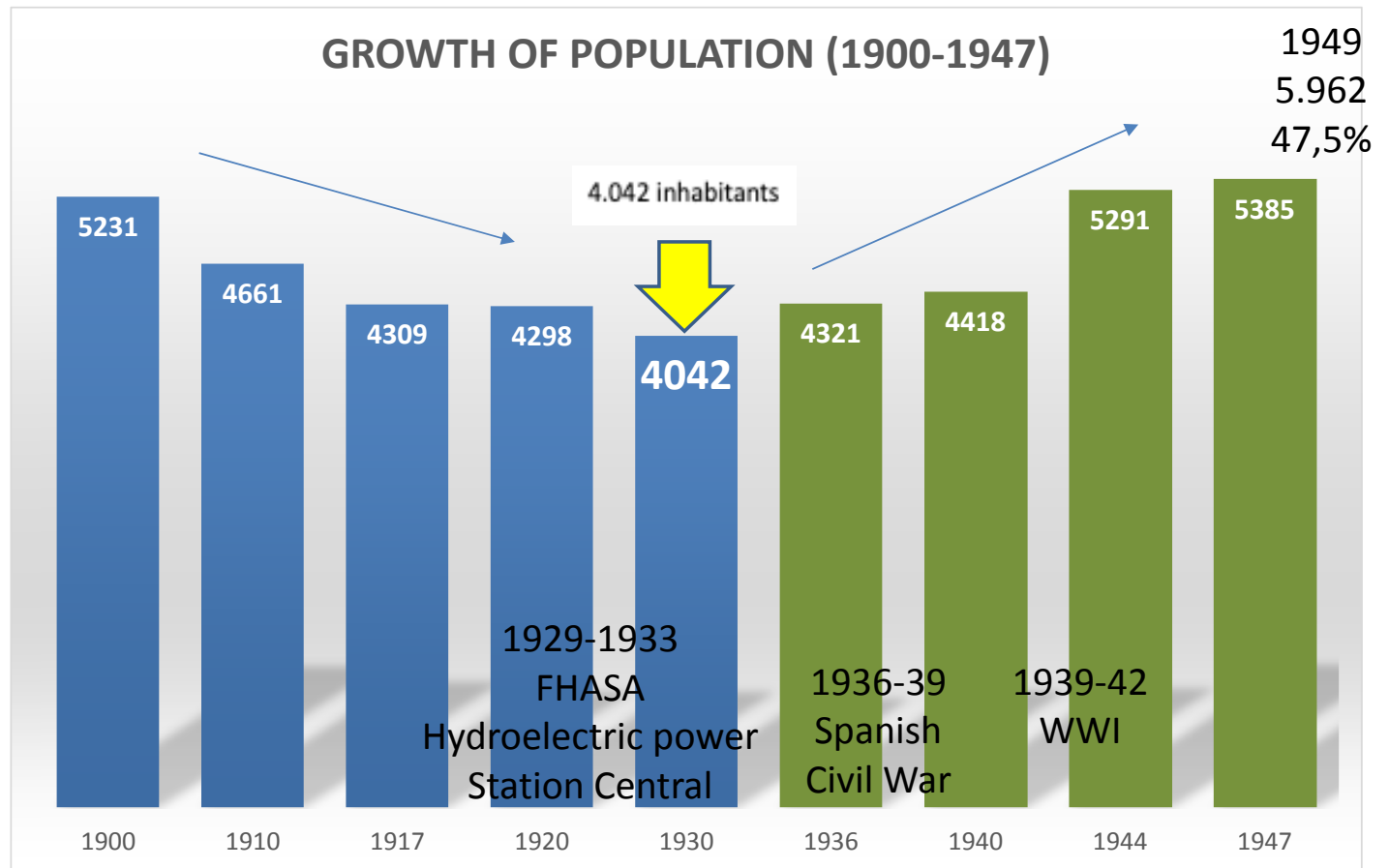


Population Trends

20th century most important social phenomenon

migrations

- issuing country
- ↓
- receiving country

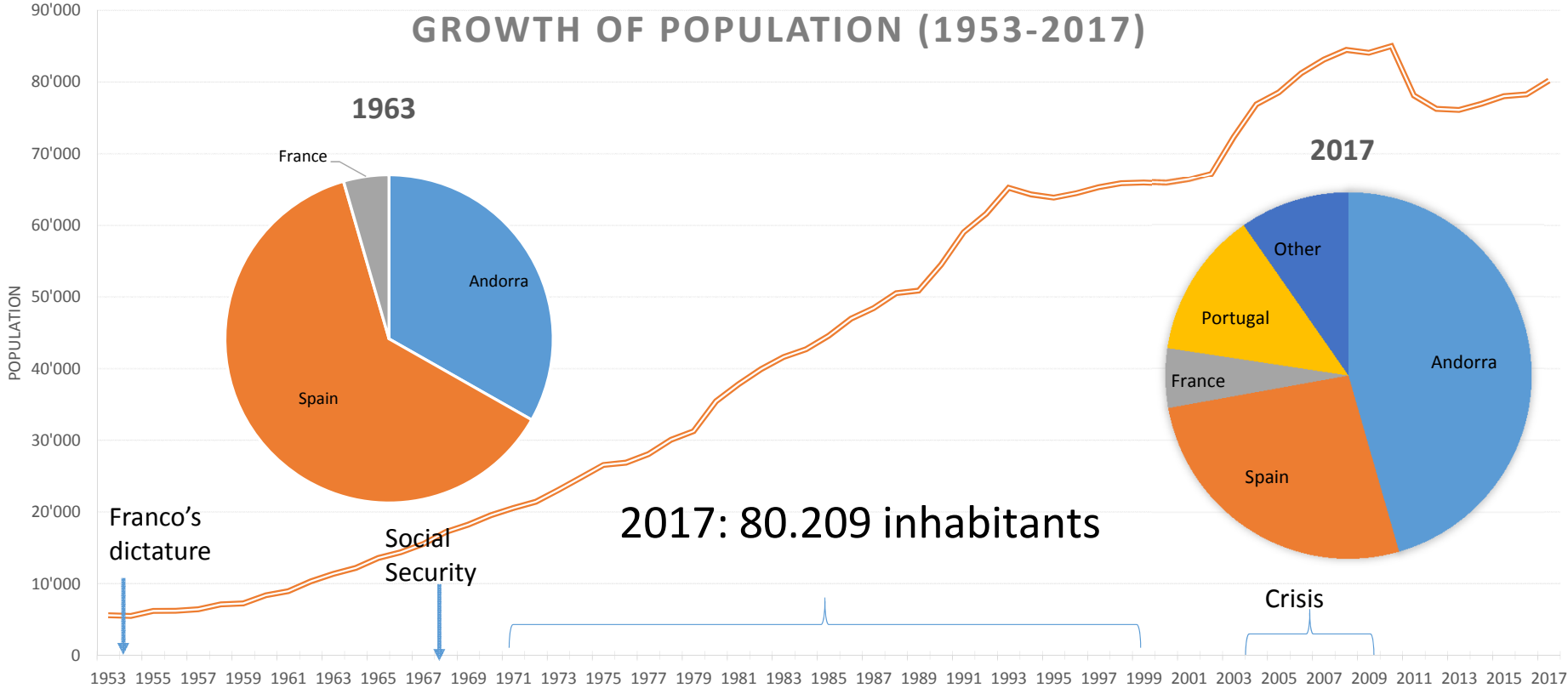


Population Trends

2nd ½ XX Imp. Feature are the immigration floods prevails over the

vegetative growing population

Indicate how the socio-demographic population has grown in the last 100 years, explaining any trends

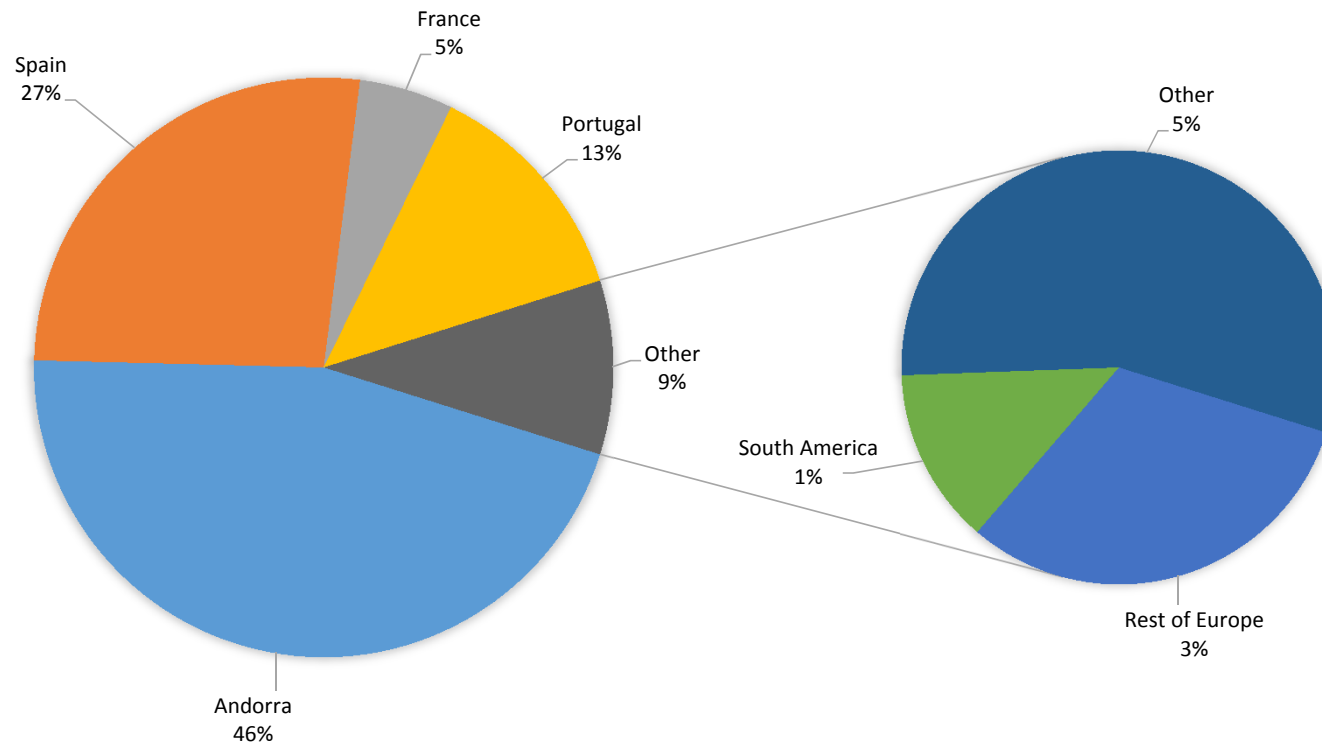


Source: Statistic Department Government of Andorra

Population Dynamics

How is the Local Population divided? (Ethnically; Residents, Citizens, Foreign/Guest Workers) Provide Total Numbers and Percentages (Latest Estimates)

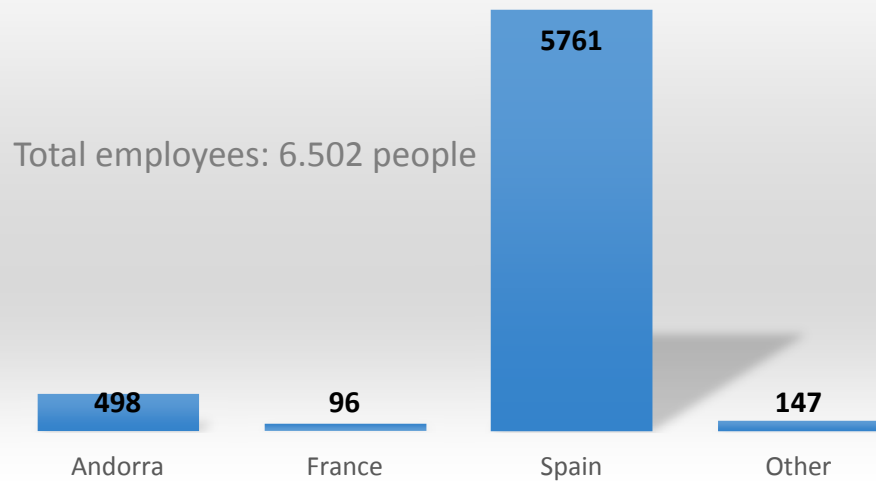
POPULATION OF ANDORRA BY NATIONALITY (2017)



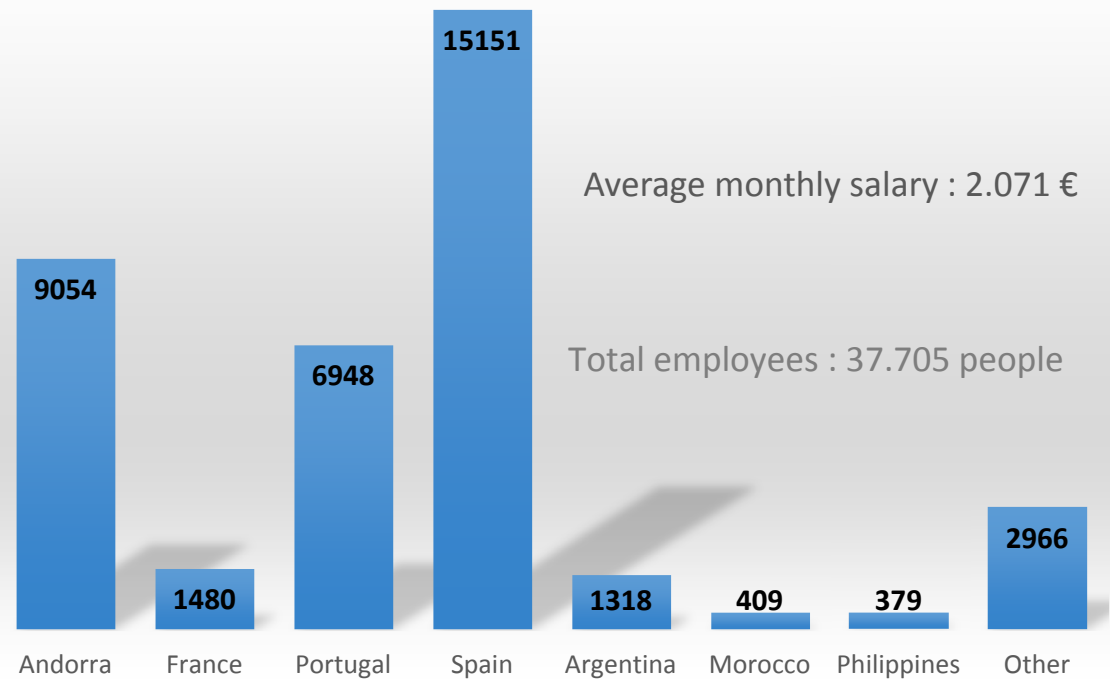
Immigration has been transcendental in the construction of modern Andorra and has changed the host society

Population Dynamics

EMPLOYEES BY GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN (1968)



EMPLOYEES BY GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN (2017)

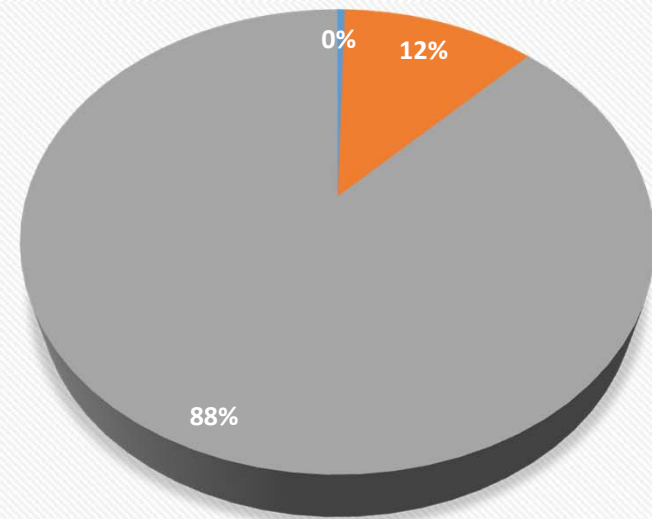


Population Dynamics

Since the fifties of the twentieth century → economic immigration



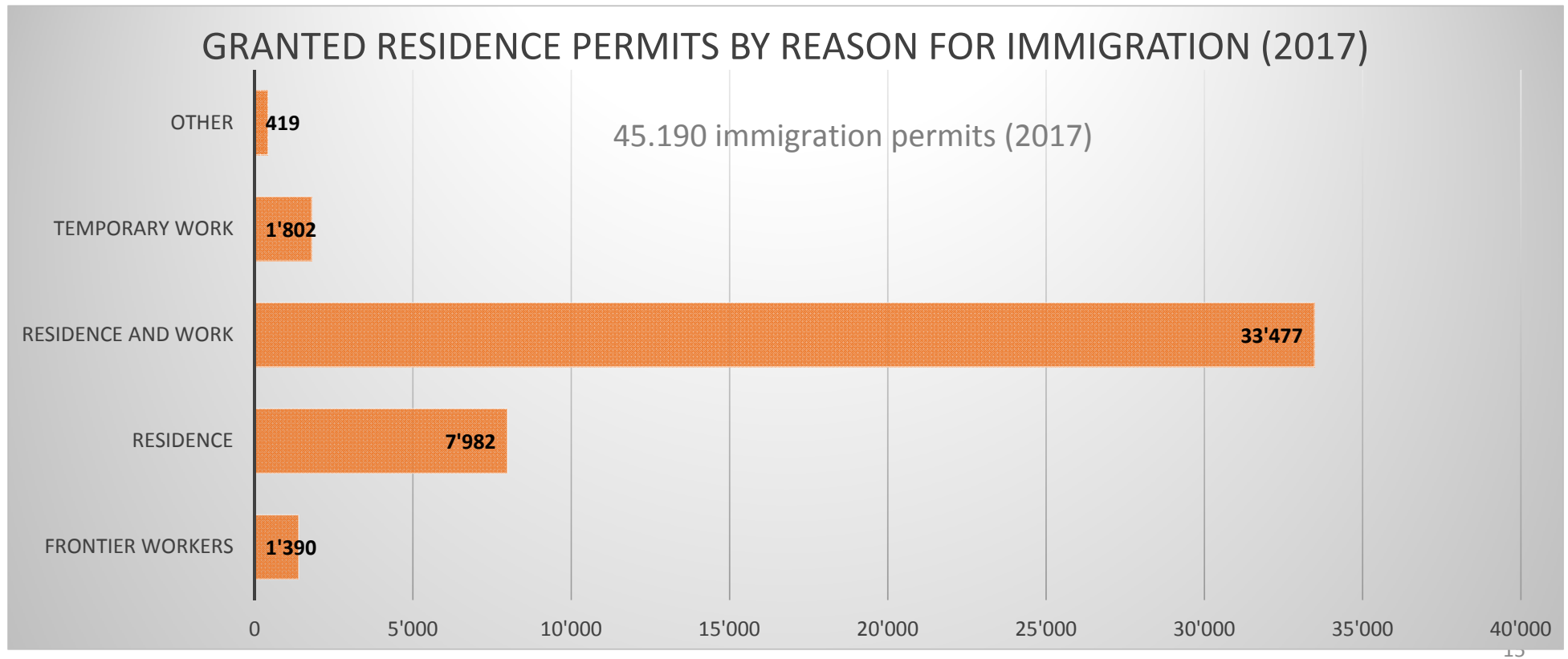
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR (2017)



■ Primary sector ■ Secondary sector ■ Tertiary sector

Types of Immigration

Explain the type of persons who are immigrating to your country, the reasons for their migration (both PUSH and PULL Factors), and whether they intend to stay or leave.



Source: Statistic Department Government of Andorra

Challenges to Immigration (1)

Explain what are the main challenges that emerge as a consequence of migration to your country.

- Integrate through educational system: French (1900), Spanish (1930), Andorran (1989)
- Implement social security for all workers (1967)
- Economic integration (labour complementarity between autochthonous and immigrants)
 - Nationality laws (political rights)
 - Economic rights to foreigners
 - twentieth century → restrictive character (residence 20 years ...)
 - 21st century → process of flexibilization
 - 2003: trilateral with Spain and France
 - 2007: Portugal
 - 2012: economic rights = legal residence

Challenges to Immigration (2)

- *How does being a SMALL STATE nuance / exacerbate / influence these main challenges that have emerged as a consequence of migration to your country*
- Strategic geographic position and suspicious mountain society
 - 1929 → First rules of control of foreigners
- Being a small country allows controlling immigration
 - Quota system based on the labor market and the economic situation
- The Andorran identity is transformed by the influence of immigration
 - More than half of the population is foreign
 - There are no ghettos, strictly speaking
 - Most of the population believe that immigration is positive for the country
 - There is no racist feeling among political groups or between the population, although some Andorrans believe that with immigration the country has lost its identity

Responses to Immigration

Explain what are the main strategies and policies that have been developed (by the State, by NGOs, by local communities . . .) to address the challenges resulting from migration

- NGOs have little relevance and play a discreet role
- Civil society promotes for the first time the legislative development of the right of asylum recognized in the Constitution → Law 4/2018, of March 22, on temporary and transitory protection for humanitarian reasons
 - Reception of 20 Syrian refugees
- Local authorities provide social and cultural services without distinction
- Public bodies provide knowledge about the language and the country, free of charge, to all citizens without distinction

Flashpoints

Describe a particular episode/s that occurred in your country and which highlight/s some of the challenges in addressing migration appropriately.

- Institutional confrontation for the control of immigration between General Council (*Consell General*) and Co-princes → process of institutional reform → Constitution of 1993
- 1998-2002 → 7.500 immigrants settled in the country, pending of regularization. The administrative situation is regulated in 2002

Conclusion: Prospects

Looking forward, what can one expect of immigration in your country?

- Progressive integration of residents with more years of residence in the country
- Andorran nationality only provides access to political rights
- The economic openness ends with the privileges linked to the nationality
- The future may change depending on the association agreement with the EU (free movement of persons)

Sources consulted

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