Glossary

Formalisation: In the context of informal care work, the European Commission describes how "formalisation of informal care takes place either through payments and associated social security (pension and health insurance), training/ certification of skills schemes and finally legislation (recognition of status and rights to being assessed as a carer)". In the same article, the EC associates "any type of formal work" with the following features: payments (preferably regular and predictable); an employment contract and social security (such as being protected by regulation); training and validation of skills; and finally broader legislation which recognises the importance of the role and offers assurance of a certain minimum standard of rights".[1]

Immigration: "Immigration" is the action by which a person establishes their usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country (Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Migration and international protection).[2]

Migration Chain: The terms "chain migration" or "migration chain" refer to "a process in which initial movements of migrants lead to further movements from the same area to the same area. In a chain migration system, individual members of a community migrate and then encourage or assist further movements of migration".[3]

Professionalisation: "[P]rofessionalisation means granting workers of a certain sector employment and social protection rights that are equivalent to those enjoyed by employees working under employment contracts regulated by law, including a decent wage, regulated working hours, paid leave, health and safety at work, pensions, maternity/paternity and sick leaves, compensation in the event of invalidity, rules governing dismissal or termination of the contract, redress in the event

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[1] European Parliament (2008): *Trends on Regularisation of Third Country Nationals in Irregular Situation of Stay across the European Union. Briefing Paper. Directorate-General for Internal Policies. Policy Department Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs*. URL: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/note/join/2008/393282/IPOL-LIBE_NT(2008)393282_EN.pdf (last accessed 24 February 2020).

[2] Eurostat (2018): *Glossary: Migration*. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Immigrant (last accessed 24 February 2020).

[3] European Commission (2018b): *Asylum and Migration Glossary 6.0 – A Tool for Better Comparability Produced by the European Migration Network*. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/docs/interactive_glossary_6.0_final_version.pdf (last accessed 24 February 2020).

of abuse, and access to training; whereas the domestic work and care sector can be professionalised through a combination of public finance (tax breaks), social finance (family allowances, aid to businesses, mutual societies and health insurance, works councils, etc.) and private finance (payment for services by private individuals)".[4]

Regularisation: In the context of (illegal) migration, "regularisation" is defined by the European Union (EU) "as state procedure by which illegally staying third-country nationals are awarded a legal status"; a synonym that is rather used in the USA and less in the EU is "legalisation" (AE: "legalization").[5]

Regular Profession: In the context of work and professions, the EU defines a "profession" as "regulated (…) if [one has] to hold a specific degree to access the profession, sit special exams such as state exams and/or register with a professional body before [one] can practice it".[6]

Undeclared Work: In the EU, the term "undeclared work" denounces "[a]ny paid activities that are lawful as regards their nature but not declared to public authorities, taking account of differences in the regulatory systems of the Member States." The Member States have adopted a variety of different definitions focusing upon non-compliance with either labour, tax and/or social security legislation or regulations: If there are additional forms of non-compliance, it is not undeclared work. If the goods and services provided are unlawful (for example, the production/trafficking of drugs, firearms and persons, or money laundering), it is part of the wider criminal economy, such as the "shadow economy" (often defined as including both the undeclared economy and the criminal economy), and if there is no monetary payment, it is part of the unpaid sphere.[7]

Undocumented or Irregular Migrant: The EU defines a "undocumented" or "irregular migrant" as "a third-country national present on the territory of a Schengen State who does not fulfil, or no

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[4] European Parliament, European Council (2016): Decision (EU) 2016/344 of the European Parliament and the Council of 9 March 2016 on Establishing a European Platform to Enhance Cooperation in Tackling Undeclared Work. In: Official Journal of the European Union L 65/12-L65/20. URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016D0344&from=EN (last accessed 24 February 2020).

[5] European Commission (2009): Glossary Entry: Regularisation. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_search/regularisation_en (last accessed 24 February 2020)..

[6] European Union (EU) (2019): What is a Regulated Profession. URL: https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/work/professional-qualifications/regulated-professi ons/index_en.htm (last accessed 24 February 2020).

[7] European Commission (2018a): Glossary of Terms. European Platform Tackling Undeclared Work. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=20304&langId=en (last accessed 24 February 2020)

longer fulfils, the conditions of entry as set out in the Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code) or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that EU Member State."[8]

Unpaid Sphere: The term "unpaid sphere" refers to activities that are lawful as regards their nature but not declared to public authorities and without monetary payment.[9]

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[8] European Commission (2018b): Asylum and Migration Glossary 6.0 – A Tool for Better Comparability Produced by the European Migration Network. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/docs/interactive_glossary_6.0_final_version.pdf (last accessed 24 February 2020).

[9] European Commission (2018a): Glossary of Terms. European Platform Tackling Undeclared Work. URL: https://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=20304&langId=en (last accessed 24 February 2020).