Abstract:
Generally, migrants bring various social benefits to countries; however, some people also view labour migrants as a negative when they come into a state. Different member states have various sets of rules which outline how temporary and permanent workers can function in their countries, as the possibility of becoming a citizen or resident of a country can in turn grant people EU status. These factors can be affected through treaties and policies.

History:
- The Treaty of Paris and the European Coal and Steel Commission
- The Treaty of Rome
- The Maastricht Treaty

Benefits:
- Multiculturalism
- Improve economies
- Enhance diversity
- Societal contributions
- Fill job roles
- Form new jobs

Negatives:
- Migrants utilize the welfare of the state; therefore, use up citizens’ resources
- Taking jobs
- Social dumping

Consequences:
- Social dumping

Conclusion:
If migrants do not pose negative implications when residing in a country they should be given the same labour rights as citizens.

Labour Force in the Netherlands: Dutch Citizens, EU-14, EU-10, EU-2 Taken Together and Third Party Nationals:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
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<td>7674</td>
<td>7854</td>
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<td>114.5</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
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<td>172</td>
<td>184</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7884</td>
<td>7976</td>
<td>8171</td>
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Source: CBS, Statistics Netherland (EBB, 2010)