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Europe, Space of Freedom and Security. Migration and mobility: Assets and challenges for the enlargement of the European Union

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WEST UNIVERSITY OF TIMISOARA
'JEAN MONNET' EUROPEAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE



**The School of High Comparative
European Studies (SISEC)**

EUROPE: SPACE OF FREEDOM AND SECURITY

MIGRATION AND MOBILITY: ASSETS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Proceedings of the international colloquium to celebrate
Europe Day, held on 4 – 5 May 2006 in Timișoara, Romania

Editors

Prof. Grigore SILAȘI, PhD
Jean Monnet Professor

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LLB, MA, PhD Student

Timișoara, Romania – 2006

The School of High Comparative European Studies (SISEC) from the West University of Timișoara, Romania, with the financial support from the Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence and the School of High Comparative European Studies, traditionally celebrate each year the Europe Day – 9th of May. This year, we propose to launch the scientific debate on the migration and mobility within the Romanian universities and academic life. The International Colloquium proposed for May 4-5 2006 is the first event as part of the SISEC bi-annual project dedicated to migration and mobility study, in the framework of the [European Year of Workers' Mobility 2006](#), launched by the European Commission.

The celebration of the Europe Day in Timișoara is a tradition for the West University of Timișoara. On May 9th 1950, in a speech inspired by Mr. Jean Monnet, the founder of European construction process, the French minister of external affairs, Mr. Robert Schuman, launched his famous *Declaration* on proposing the establishing of the first European Community. The 9th May was called since then as 'the Europe Day'.

The School of High Comparative European Studies (SISEC) was established in 1995 within the West University of Timișoara, as the first ever academic post-graduate programme on High European Studies in Romania. In 2001, the West University of Timișoara (UVT) was granted the 'Jean Monnet' European Economy Chair, in recognition of the high standards of European studies in Timișoara. Starting with 2003, our university was granted the 'Jean Monnet' European Centre of Excellence, the first one ever in Romania. In the second semester of the academic year 2005-2006, the Timișoara academic life celebrates the 10th anniversary of the School of High Comparative European Studies (SISEC).

The 2005 SISEC International Colloquium entitled [ROMANIA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2007](#) was held in Timișoara between 5th and 7th of May 2005. This event hosted a first panel dedicated to *Migration, Asylum and Human Rights*, which was a real success among the participants coming from Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Romania, Russia and the United States of America. In 2006, SISEC invited participants from 14 countries to attend a special event dedicated to **migration and mobility**, in the framework of the European Year of Workers' Mobility 2006. We intend to establish a tradition of migration studies related events in Timișoara.

Another important project of the year 2006 was the publishing of a special issue on migration and mobility of **The Romanian Journal of European Studies**, the scientific journal edited since 2002 by The British Council Bucharest and SISEC. The special issue (no.4/2005) hosts some experienced and well-known experts on migration and mobility studies: Prof. Peter van KRIEKEN (UNPD Laos – Vientiane), Mr. Martin BALDWIN-EDWARDS (Mediterranean Migration Observatory, Panteion University, Athens, Greece), Prof. Daniela Luminița CONSTANTIN and Prof. Luminița NICOLESCU (both from the Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania), Dr. Paolo RUSPINI (Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, United Kingdom), Prof. Vasile GHEȚĂU (Population Research Center of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest) and Mr. Martin GEIGER (Visiting Researcher and Lecturer, SISEC, Timișoara; *Guest Editor* of The Romanian Journal of European Studies).

The detailed list of SISEC's projects on migration and mobility could be found at

www.migratie.ro

The 'Jean Monnet' European Centre of Excellence and the School of High Comparative European Studies (SISEC), propose to launch the scientific debate on the migration and mobility within the Romanian universities, the academic life and among the policies and decision makers. The International Colloquium **Migration and Mobility: Assets and Challenges for the Enlargement of the European Union** proposed for 4-5 of May 2006 is part of the SISEC bi-annual project **EUROPE: SPACE OF FREEDOM AND SECURITY**, dedicated to study of European Affairs, with focus on *migration and mobility*, in the framework of the European Year of Workers' Mobility 2006. We invited both renowned experts on migration and mobility, and PhD students interested in this respect. The countries represented in this event are: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania, The Netherlands and the United States of America.

In the second day of the event, we propose to organise a workshop, to analyse the idea of promotion the introducing the migration studies in the academic curricula of the Romanian universities.

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PROGRAMME

May 3rd 2006

Welcome! Arrivals of participants, accommodation
Social events, tour of the city, visit of the University

May 4th 2006

Venue of the colloquium: [West University of Timisoara, Faculty of Law, 9A Eroilor Bd., 300575 Timișoara, Timiș – Romania, Tel. / Fax: +40-256-592.402, +40-256-592.442, \[www.drept.uvt.ro\]\(http://www.drept.uvt.ro\)](#)

08 ⁰⁰ – 09 ⁰⁰	Registration of participants / Welcome coffee, refreshments
09 ⁰⁰ – 10 ⁰⁰	Opening Ceremony
10 ⁰⁰ – 10 ¹⁵	Coffee break
10 ¹⁵ – 11 ¹⁵	Plenary Session – Part I: Keynote speeches
11 ¹⁵ – 12 ⁵⁵	Plenary Session – Part II: Lectures delivered by experts Questions from the floor and discussion
12 ⁵⁵ – 13 ⁰⁰	Group picture
13 ⁰⁰ – 14 ⁰⁰	Lunch (<i>Law Faculty's premises</i>)
14 ⁰⁰ – 16 ⁰⁰	Panel Sessions
16 ⁰⁰ – 16 ¹⁰	Coffee break / Informal discussions
16 ¹⁰ – 18 ⁰⁰	Panel Sessions – continued
18 ⁰⁰ – 19 ⁰⁰	Reports from the Panel Sessions / Conclusions Closing Ceremony
19 ⁰⁰ – 21 ⁰⁰	Handing out participation certificates Farewell cocktail / Dinner
22 ⁰⁰ – Midnight	Social events, entertainment, Timișoara by night (informal)

May 5th 2006

09 ⁰⁰ – 12 ⁰⁰	Workshop (West University of Timișoara, <i>SISEC's premises</i>) Participants: students, other interested persons
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The interested participants meet students and staff of the School of High Comparative European Studies (SISEC) and from other faculties of the West University of Timisoara, to promote the idea of introducing the *migration studies* in the academic curricula of the Romanian universities.

13 ⁰⁰ – 14 ⁰⁰	Lunch (informal); Departure of the colloquium participants
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The participants who choose to stay in Timișoara on May 5th could attend the **3rd International Conference Economy and Transformation Management**, to be held between 5th and 6th of May at the West University of Timisoara, Faculty of Economics; 16, J.H. Pestalozzi St, 300115 Timișoara. The event is jointly organised by the West University of Timișoara, Romania and Université d'Avignon, France.

PLENARY SESSION

ABSTRACTS

Keynote speeches

1. **Mr. Martin BALDWIN-EDWARDS**, Mediterranean Migration Observatory, UEHR, Panteion University, Athens, Greece
 - European Mobility and Citizenship: The Paradox of Strong Migrants' Rights and European Immobility
2. **Prof. Vasile GHEȚĂU**, University of Bucharest / 'Vladimir Trebici' Population Research Centre, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania
 - External and Internal Migration in Romania and Its Impact on Population Number, Age and Sex Composition. Policy Implication

ABSTRACTS

Migration and mobility experts' lectures

1. **Prof. Daniela Luminița CONSTANTIN; Prof. Luminița NICOLESCU**, Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania
 - Mechanisms, Institutions and Social-Cultural Issues of Romania's External Migration
2. **Mrs. Simona WERSCHING**, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder, Germany
 - Actors, Networks and Solidarity in Migration
3. **Mrs. Ana BLEAHU**, The Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania
 - The Story of "Căpșunari" – Romanians Migrants on Labour Market in Spain
4. **Dr. Gabriel MARIN**, Carleton University, Centre for Public History, Ottawa, Canada
 - Eastern European Brain Drain into Canada: From Economic Immigration to Political Disaffiliation

European Mobility and Citizenship: The Paradox of Strong Migrants' Rights and European Immobility

Mr. Martin BALDWIN-EDWARDS

*Mediterranean Migration Observatory, UEHR, Panteion University, Athens, Greece
The Open University, United Kingdom*

One of the four fundamental “freedoms” of the European Community is the right to migrate for employment. Originally aimed at the excess labour supply of Italy alongside labour shortages in northern Europe in the late 1950s, it was transmuted by the Treaty of Maastricht (1992) into full-blown rights constituting a major component of “Citizenship of the Union”. However, the take-up of these rights by EU nationals has been quite limited, in contrast with the high levels of mobility shown by non-EU nationals within the European Union.

Starting with the accession of Greece (1991), the conservative mentality of European politicians – especially the Germans – has led to “transition periods” for all new member states and the delayed participation of their citizens in the labour market of the EU. The latest accessions showed that only the UK was prepared to accept immediately migrant workers from Poland and Eastern Europe, with high take-up by workers. Emigration potential from Bulgaria and Romania is similarly high, and restrictions seem likely to be imposed after the accessions of these two countries.

Review of the theories of migration suggests that granting migration rights to countries with similar income levels will have little impact, whereas it is precisely the lower income, newly-acceding countries which can supply new workers for the ageing EU. Thus, the empirical evidence completely supports existing theory on migration pressures, indicating that “Citizenship of the Union” is an empty gesture created for political rather than economic purposes. It is concluded that the current labour market policies of the EU are in direct contradiction to the stated goals of the 1957 Treaty of Rome, by deliberately impeding movement of workers from acceding member states. The policies are also in contradiction to basic principles of capitalist development, and indicate the underlying stagnation of the European economy and its lack-lustre future in global capitalism.

External and Internal Migration in Romania and Its Impact on Population Number, Age and Sex Composition. Policy Implications

Prof. Vasile GHETĂU

University of Bucharest, Romania

'Vladimir Trebici' Population Research Center of the Romanian Academy

The economic and social transition has overturned the demographic landscape of Romania. The fall in birth rate, the upsurge in mortality rate and the international migration have deeply deteriorated the demographic panorama of the country. The population decline and the increase of population ageing can be viewed as the most noticeable immediate objectification of this deterioration. Within this context of a veritable breaking, a strange restructuring of internal migration flows between urban and rural areas could be observed and quantified.

Under the pressure of economic and social factors and changes defining the transition-crisis, including the (mostly painful) economic reforms Romania experienced after 1989, the traditional rural-urban migration flows started a continuous downward trend and, by 1997, for the first time in Romania's social history, the two streams reversed as magnitude. During the following years the movement continued and reinforced. These changes can not be isolated from a new form of international migration born by mid of 1990s and rapidly increasing after 2000 – the labour migration. The bad economic environment and rising unemployment have pushed hundreds of thousands of Romanians to find their luck abroad. The annulment of entry visa for almost all western European countries has provoked enormous waves of labour migrants. By some observers, around two million of Romanians are now abroad, for labour. It is impossible to separate de internal migration from the external labour migration.

The paper presents these dramatic changes, their origin, their characteristics and their consequences on population number, population age and sex structure. The analysis at regional level is privileged.

Key-words: components of population change; internal migration; urban-rural and rural-urban migration; age and sex composition of migrants; migration by regions of development; return migration; international migration

Mechanisms, Institutions and Social-cultural Issues of Romania's External migration^{*}

Prof. Daniela-Luminița CONSTANTIN / Prof. Luminița NICOLESCU
Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest, Romania

At present, the measures which are adopted in Romania with regard to both legislation and institutional framework are rather reactive, aiming to ensure the adjustment to the EU requirements, than to design and follow a national migration policy with clear objectives. As it completes the creation of the legal-institutional framework according to the EU standards, Romania will concentrate on designing its own migration policy, convergent with those existing at European level.

This paper aims to explore the results of Romania's efforts to meet the *acquis communautaire* with regard to migration-related issues, mainly from an institutional and socio-cultural perspective, starting from the idea that, after 1990, changes have taken place in the most frequent migration mechanisms in Romania, such as: the share of different types of migration has changed, new forms of migration have emerged, the main reasons for migration have also changed.

As regards the legislation influencing migration, it is to be found in three main categories of laws: laws regarding migration, laws regarding the labour market and laws regarding mutual recognition of degrees and qualifications. Our paper highlights both the main aspects that have recorded important progress and the issues that still await solutions.

After 1990, various institutions have been set up in Romania in order to run activities in connection to external migration. These institutions take different forms such as: local offices of different international organizations with activity in the field of migration (IOM, UNCHR); governmental institutions such as agencies and offices, departments of different ministries (such as those within the Ministry of Administration and Interior, the Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research); non-governmental organizations (the National Romanian Council for Refugees, the Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants, etc.). In the future, is estimated an increase in the institutional capacity of the state, so as its institutions to cope to a larger extent with the migration problems. The fact that Romania will become the eastern border of the EU will shift a number of problems, currently European, to the Romanian institutions, requiring an even more powerful development of the institutional capacity, which will have to demonstrate the capacity to cope with challenges more complex than current ones.

At the same time, the international experience in migration administration and monitoring demonstrates the close relationship between the legislative-institutional dimension and the social-cultural one. The elaboration and adoption of laws, the creation of institutions, the

^{*} This paper represents a part of the authors' contribution to a study developed under the auspices of the European Institute in Romania included in the 'Pre-Accession Impact Studies – PAIS II' series, funded by a Phare project.

development of corresponding strategies and policies represent major components of this process, but their success cannot be separated from the manner in which the involved actors – governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations, mass-media, communities and individuals – respond to the so-called “behavioural challenges”, related to participation, communication, mentalities and attitudes. In this context our paper addresses the questions of migrant’s profile (immigrant, emigrant), migrants’ integration in the host country society, the public opinion’s perception of migration phenomenon, the complex role of mass media. A special emphasis is put on including in the academic curricula subjects specialised in the study of the migration, the creation of a national migration research center, of some faculties or departments of inter-disciplinary studies on migration, so as to build up the necessary expertise in public policies, social assistance, human resources and migration management.

Key words: external migration, legislation, institutions, mechanisms, behavioural challenges

ACTORS, NETWORKS AND SOLIDARITY IN MIGRATION

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1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is first to give a short outline of the 'Migrant network' concept and second to point out some useful critique of this concept which my fieldwork findings from a case study in a village near Timișoara confirm. At the end I would like to suggest an alternative procedure in dealing with international migration networks reconstructing the events in a village which led to massive migration at the end of the nineties as seen by the actors (Schiffauer (2004), 2559-260).

2. The 'Migrant network' concept

In social sciences networks have been seen as a system of social support which all social groups (kin, fictive kin, friends, organisations a.o.) use to meet many human needs. Furthermore, there are different kinds of networks which have diverse origins, membership criteria, composition and functions. In regard to migration special networks arise, called migrant networks.

The 'migrant network' concept elaborated by *Douglas Massey et al.* ((1987), p. 4-6) is derived from six principles. First, migration abroad began only if a number of complementary structural changes occurred in both the labour-sending and labour-receiving countries. Second, infra-structural support for those migrating from a hometown emerged out of the traditional relationships in which town's residents engaged in (kinship (real and fictive), friendship, common place of origin, voluntary organisations). Third, the adaptation of local relations to the requisites of migration prompted more emigration from the hometown. Fourth, migration could become self-sustaining if network resources were widely available. Fifth, when some migrants settled in a labour-receiving region, new migrants from their hometown stood to gain more stable network contacts in the Diaspora. Sixth, a network could expand still further whenever migrants returned home with new information to share about the migratory process.

3. Critique of the 'Migrant network' concept

3.1. Actors on a formal and on an informal level

The first thing, that struck me most during my fieldwork in a village near Timișoara, was that I could not depict a single international migrant network but a whole variety of different actors on several levels. To make it more clearly, I would like to differentiate several actors in a formal and an informal system of recruitment whose practices are actively shaping the migration network or who can be at times passive spectators.

On the formal level there are two main-groups of actors: the Romanian government and its migration policy (i.e. border policy) as a first actor and the receiving countries and their migration policy (i.e. legalisation programs) as a second actor. These actors recruit migrants through institutional arrangements of various types and work for a number of

federal, state or local public agencies or are contracted from the private sector to recruit immigrants under governmental auspices. Most prominent is the state agency called the "Oficiul pentru Migrația Forței de Muncă" as part of the "Ministerul Muncii, Solidarității Sociale și Familiei" which is widely operating through its homepage www.omfm.ro, its announcements in the media and in the public (posters) and launches each year different programs. These actors influence the migrants through the media, news, TV programmes and public discussions. As *Krissman* (2005, 11) wrote before the actors that initiated and maintained labour programs created myriad networks between labour-sending hometowns and labour-receiving countries where building and farm labour markets became dominated by immigrant workers and they strengthened many other networks that had been created during previous formal and informal recruitment campaigns. So nowadays it is difficult to find out where and how the migration process began.

On the informal level a group of network actors that consist of (former) hometown or not hometown migrants recruit new immigrants outside of the formal labour systems. These actors may be sent by their employers who then actively recruit on an informal basis. Romanian and German emigrants can also play the role of an intermediary (i.e. for seasonal worker) but can also be employers themselves (i.e. for domestic workers). Other actors in the international migration network are agents (i.e. smugglers, travel agencies, bus drivers) that provide specialized services (i.e. information) to would-be migrants and new migrants for fees or sinecures. In the end one should not omit the passive spectators who through their discussions, rumours and their presence contribute to the migration network. This can happen also through refusal of migration and conscious decision not to migrate.

3.2. Symmetrical and asymmetrical relationships

All the above mentioned actors try to carry out their aims and struggle for power in the international migration network. As for the symmetrical relationships which are rooted in relations prevailing in the hometowns there are regulated practices (i.e. labour exchange, mutual aid, self-help, fictive kinship, neighbourhood aid). But one has to keep in mind that close family members are expected to engage in symmetrical relations but as my findings show this needs not to be so (see also Mahler (1995), Menjivar (2000)). Symmetric networks (as kinship) may loosen because of changing solidarity relations during the life-cycle of a person or because a person has to do a favour to another close person (Family T.). Solidarity and trust relations exposed in social networks in the hometowns ((work) friendship) may change or not function in the migrant country because the rules of the game are understood in the receiving country in a capitalist way (Family C.). In regard to social networks the gender perspective must be kept in mind. Friendship regarded as a symmetrical relationship can change into an asymmetrical relationship for a migrating woman (I.C.).

In regard to the asymmetrical relationships (i.e. patron-client), they take place mostly between actors from the labour-sending hometown and actors of the larger society and almost guarantee unequal exchanges due to the stronger influence of capitalist relations. Asymmetrical relations are characterised by a power imbalance.

As already mentioned above, symmetrical and asymmetrical relations can change in time. So I suggest to have a historical view of migration networks which leads to a more complex insight into migration events.

4. Own Findings: Case Study

As my case study suggests the reconstruction of some events in the investigated village shows that international migration started long before the nineties when the climax of migration took place. At this point I would like to remind the emigration of the German minority and the illegal emigration of some Romanians which laid the foundation for international migration networks at the end of the nineties. Existing social networks (friendship, kin) were warmed up and used by pioneers who functioned further on as network anchors.

5. Conclusion

My findings have shown that Krissman's critique of the 'Migrant network' concept should be completed by a dynamic historical view of the migration events to get a deep insight into the migration events.

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Keywords: international migration networks, case study (village near Timisoara)

The Story of “Căpșunari” – Romanians Migrants on Labour Market in Spain

Mrs. Ana BLEAHU, PhD student
Researcher at The Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy of Science, Bucharest, Romania

Romania has stood out over recent years as one of the most important sources of immigration in Spain. Provisional figures for the Padron for 1 January 2005 show that there are 314,349 persons with Romanian nationality and Romanians are the largest growing community, with more than 100,000 extra registered in 2004. Another 34.142 worked in Spain based on Bilateral Labour Agreements signed by Romania and Spain. In Romanian they are called in a pejorative way: “căpșunarii” (the strawberry people – because some of the migrants worked on the strawberry fields in Spain).

This article will be focused on the study of Romanian emigrants’ integration on “official” and on “informal” labour markets.

1) Regarding official labour market will be assessed and evaluated the Bilateral Labour Agreements Signed by Romania and Spain, advantages and disadvantages of each type of legal work contracts on short and long term, and some irregularities of labour recruitment mechanism in Spain and in Romania.

2) A lot of attention will be paid to the informal labour and to the spontaneous strategies adopted by individuals or groups in order to find a job because is well known that in Spain public employment service is involved only in around 15 per cent of recruitment in the Spanish labour market and there are a lack of communication across the country between regions which have their own public employment offices but. In these situation migrants network play on important role.

The research will be based on qualitative data (interviews with Romanian migrants, residents in Catalonia, interviews with Romanians with temporary work contract in Spain and interviews with Romanian authorities). On the other hand will be analyzed the main laws, agreements or other official and information regarding the subject.

In presenting the main results and conclusions the starting point will be to compare fairly closely with the three aims of the European Employment Strategy: namely full employment; quality and productivity; and cohesion and social inclusion.

Eastern-European Brain Drain into Canada: From Economic Immigration to Political Disaffiliation

Dr. Gabriel MARIN, Postdoctoral Researcher
Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada

The exploratory research presented in this paper is concerned with the brain drain from Eastern Europe, which benefits Canada. The study is mostly concentrated around the problem of the contribution of highly educated university students and professionals to the Canadian work market, and their difficult social integration, which is inherent to the successful process of immigration. Although I do not have at this point quantitative results, this qualitative survey conducted among the highly trained immigrants to Canada, indicates that the brain drain should not be regarded only as the community and the state dilemma. It is an individual and professional strategy adapted to the globalize market.

It is a strategic chain of personal and professional decisions undertaken and tailored to the world of the globalize economy; the world where the specialized skills meet the particular demand, regardless of the nationality or ethnic origin of the worker, and the location of the work place. If there is one common thread in all the interviews – dozens of interviews – it is the fact that a decision to immigrate and seek a permanent residency of a particular country is always based on the access to the best market for undetermined or temporary work, access to research grants for academics, etc. The decision to relocate is usually taken on the individual bases, with regard to personal gain. This ‘liberalization’ of individual initiatives, linked to the lack of reconnaissance of their collective effects is quite visible in the modern societies, where the population of young Eastern European researchers and professionals leaves their countries of origin on the massif scale. The brain drain of the students and highly skilled workers from Eastern Europe to Canada is hardly unique, and the study of the phenomenon in this country can offer an insight applicable to other regions.

The problem of the brain drain in its international context has evolved considerably in the last decade. First of all, the ethical framework and with it the political context has changed. An individual from the Eastern Europe has gained a right to mobility. In the last ten years or so, the human rights have been comprehended on a personal level, and are related to an individual rather than to his/hers place of residence. One could say that the individual rights are carried into a country with a person (the issue of the ‘political correctness’ in the Canadian society is the best example of this trend). Canada seeks to place itself in a strong position in the milieu of the international immigration. It has created since the 1960s more flexible and liberal migration legislature than most of the industrialized countries. *The Immigration and Refugees Act* – which responds to the two problems faced by Canada, the low population in relation to the surface area, and the low fertility rates – serves the economic development of the country. Skilled workers are one of the most privileged immigrant categories identified in the Act; the privilege position upheld in the changes to the Act passed in June 2002. University graduates with some experience in the required scientific fields are almost automatically granted the permanent residence in Canada. The

selection criteria are based on a point system which awards the points for university studies, work experience and knowledge of the official languages.

Yet even in the Canadian system with its strong pre-eminence of regulations and policies there is a notable discrepancy between the immigration selection process and the actual integration into a profession. Our interviewees presented us with a whole spectrum of reactions to the observed/perceived by them unwillingness of the Canadian authorities to award jobs to the immigrant university educated professionals. It was evident to our Eastern European interlocutors that there is a visible protectionism of the Canadian market, reflected in the hiring practices in which the foreign credentials, and professional value of immigrants is not appreciated. This undervaluation of their professional capital leads to strong disappointment observed among immigrants to Canada. The difficulty in professional integration in Canada encountered by immigrants leads to a paradox. They are head-hunted by the government for their high qualification, but they cannot in fact find an appropriate job. In order to increase their chances of employment corresponding to their qualifications and their professional integration, many undertake again studies to obtain Canadian credentials, with no guarantee of employment. The necessity to operate within the Canadian educational frame, which forces immigrants to re-enter universities serve as a passage not only to professional but also to social integration. In my opinion, it is the difference between the immigration politics in North America and in Western Europe. Canadian policies and practices are designed not only to attract skilled immigrants but also to retain them in the country, while Western European Countries are interested in temporary immigrations.

The mobility of the highly qualified workers is one of the consequences of the globalization and the result of the political disaffiliation from the state-nation. The brain drain is often perceived as beneficial to the industrialized societies and weakening to the nations less strong economically. The countries in the Eastern-Europe do not possess at this moment the means (certainly financial and institutional means) to compete with the global market and to retain their skilled professionals. Professional migration, which allows an individual to develop his/hers competencies, and to contribute to research is a basic human right. The problem it is not in the migration but in the accessibility to the research results. The benefits of the migration should not be privatized. The benefits should be accessible to and contribute to the development of the country of origins, the country of relocation, and others, via an international cooperation.

PANEL SESSION 1

Legal debate on freedom of movement and the right of establishment within the European Union

Proposed topics for discussion:

- a. EU acquis on migration and mobility. How to migrate legally
- b. Illegal migration targeting the European Union. “Illegal” vs. “irregular” status
- c. The right to work within the EU. Legal analyse on labour mobility
- d. The regularisation of status for irregular immigrants. The EU experience

Chairperson: Prof. **Radu I. MOTICA**, LL.D. – Dean, Faculty of Law, West University of Timisoara, Romania

Rapporteur: Lecturer **Valentin CONSTANTIN**, LL.D. – Faculty of Law, West University of Timisoara, Romania



Visit the Odysseus Network webpage for more information about its research projects, educational offers (lectures, European Summer School on migration and asylum law, Certificate Course), publications: www.ulb.ac.be/assoc/odysseus; e-mail: odysseus@ulb.ac.be

Contact person: Prof. Philippe de BRUYCKER, Institut d'Études Européennes, Université Libre de Bruxelles

PANEL SESSION 2

Economic analysis of migration: costs and benefits of labour mobility. Who benefits more?

Proposed topics for discussion:

- a. The European labour market: implications of the 2004 enlargement
- b. Labour mobility at the European Union level
- c. Costs and benefits: destination country, sending country, the migrant
- d. Remittances vs. FDI and development. Development networks, regional / local implications

Chairperson: Mr. **Martin BALDWIN-EDWARDS** – Mediterranean Migration Observatory, Panteion University, Athens, Greece

Rapporteur: Prof. **Daniela Luminița CONSTANTIN**, PhD – Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania

ABSTRACTS

Economic analysis of migration: costs and benefits of labour mobility. Who benefits more?

1. **Mrs. Elena Mirela DIACONESCU**, Department for Labour Abroad, Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family, Romanian Government, Bucharest, Romania
 - Costs and Benefits of Migration
2. **Prof. Maria BÎRSAN**, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania; **Prof. Mihaela LUȚAȘ**, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
 - The Impact of Eastern Migration on Labour Market in the EU. Case Study: Romanian Workers on the Labour Market in Spain
3. **Ms. Radka BICANOVA**, University of Economics, Prague, Czech Republic
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Costs and Benefits of Migration

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„The free movement of workers represents one of the four fundamental liberties of UE. This report shows that this free movement of workers does not create any imbalance in the labour market of the 15 UE states. Quite the opposite, both the individual countries and Europe as a whole have benefited from it” said Vladimir Spidla, EU Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, recommending Member States to carefully consider whether the continuation of transitional arrangements is needed, in the light of their labour market development and the evidence of this report.

Workers' mobility from the EU Member States in Central and Eastern Europe to EU15 has had mostly positive effects and has been in most countries quantitatively less important than foreseen. Workers from EU10 helped to relieve labour market shortages and contributed to better economic performance in Europe. Countries that have not applied restrictions after May 2004 (UK, Ireland and Sweden) have experienced high economic growth, a drop of unemployment and a rise of employment. As to the 12 EU countries using transitional arrangements, where workers managed to obtain access legally, this has contributed to a smooth integration into the labour market. However, evidence suggests that some of these countries may also have faced undesirable side-effects, such as higher levels of undeclared work and bogus self-employed work. For the EU as a whole, flows of workers have been rather limited.

Most countries have seen lower than expected labour flows from Central and Eastern Europe. There was no evidence of a surge in either numbers of workers or welfare expenditure following enlargement, compared to the previous two years. New Member State (EU10) nationals represented less than 1% of the working age population in all countries except Austria (1.4% in 2005) and Ireland (3.8% in 2005). Ireland has seen relatively the largest inflow of workers. This contributed to its very good economic performance. EU10 workers alleviated skills bottlenecks, and had a much lower percentage of unskilled workers than the national equivalent according to the 'Report on the Functioning of Transitional Arrangements'.

In the Member Countries of the European Economic Area (EEA) the free movement of workers is a fundamental right which permits nationals of one EEA country to work in another EEA country on the same conditions as that member state's own citizens. During a transitional period of up to 7 years from 1 May 2004, certain conditions may be applied that restrict the free movement of workers from, to and between the new member states. These restrictions only concern the freedom of movement for the purpose of taking up a job and they may differ from one member state to another.

Labour mobility is good for the economy and both countries gain from trade in labour. The immigrants and the capital owners can be considered winners. Labour mobility is also

beneficial for the host economy, if the immigrant is relatively young and highly educated. It is true, not everyone benefits i.e. the native employees, especially those with same skills as the immigrants. Otherwise danger of high unemployment exists, especially if the welfare is generous.

The main reason of workers movement is economical and consists in obtaining better wages than in one's own country for the same amount of work yet lower than what the local work force is being paid.

Individual remittance transfers continue to be an important source of income for many families in developing countries. Most remittances purchase consumer items needed by families at home. Although sometimes derided by economists as "non-productive" consumer use of remittances contributes to economic development, particularly when households spend their remittances locally. The multiplier effects of remittances can be substantial, with each Euro producing additional euros in economic growth for the businesses that produce and supply the products bought with these resources. Expenditures on education and healthcare also stimulate human development. Moreover, a World Bank report found that remittance flows are a more stable source of revenue for many countries than foreign trade, foreign direct investment and foreign aid.

Remittance flows are particularly important in reducing poverty, particularly among the women-headed households and older persons receiving this form of support. Remittances may help alleviate poverty in families with migrants, though remittances do not reach everyone in need and may thus increase inequality. Moreover, remittances depend on contributions from people who may themselves be living in poverty; women migrants, in particular, are often the poorest residents of their host countries but they are responsible for a significant portion of remittances. They may not be investing in their own living conditions, healthcare, nutrition and education in order to continue to send money home.

Migration networks are a broad concept, and include factors that enable people to learn about opportunities abroad as well as the migration infrastructure that enables migrants to cross national borders and remain abroad. Migration networks have been shaped and strengthened by four major revolutions in the past half-century: global economic integration, communications, transportation, and rights.

The migration-development nexus incorporates two elements: ways in which development aid and processes can reduce pressures for migration, particularly irregular movements of people, and ways in which migrants can be a resource for the development of their home communities.

Mobile populations can contribute to economic development through their financial resources as well as their skills, entrepreneurial activities, and support for democratization and human rights.

The Impact of Eastern Migration on Labour Market in the EU. Case Study: Romanian Workers on the Labour Market in Spain

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The paper deals with one of the most debated issues in the context of Eastern enlargement *id est* the 'danger' of expected massive East-West migration, and its impact on the labour market in the EU.

During the 1990s a large number of immigrants arrived in Western European states from the Eastern part of the continent. Anyhow, there are a few facts and factors that induced a negative perception on East-West migration, like the relatively high rate of unemployment in the EU countries or the presence of immigrants generally seen as a kind of source for jobs thieving, and by this a source of social and economic conflicts., even in the case of legal immigrants. To address this fears from the public opinion, but not to the interest of the business environment (see the report provided by PriceWaterhouse Coopers, 2004), transitional arrangements concerning free movement of workers from the new 8 Central and Eastern members have been concluded. Moreover, the immigration from the non-EU Eastern area was and still is not considered as a type of mobility, as it is in fact, at least when it is fuelled by economic reasons, and being under legal arrangements. The meaning is not a semantic one, but the expression of treatment discrimination.

The freedom of movement for labour is one of the EU Internal Market four pillars. It was assumed that the right of free movement would be followed by appropriate geographical and occupational mobility. The real picture is very different from what was expected and, in spite of high rate of unemployment; the mobility continues to be very low¹.

A lot of barriers might explain the situation. Among them, are mentioned usually²: linguistic barriers, cultural gap, and negative impact on family life, lack of mobility culture etc.

The picture of attitude towards mobility differs among professional and age groups, but also from one country to another. The countries with higher mobility are the most prosperous (Ireland, Great Britain). But, for the EU as a whole, the low mobility is a real matter of concern, and several measures to improve the situation have already been implemented.

As concerning the East-West immigration and its impact on the labour market, it has to be examined in the context of the paradoxical situation in the EU countries: unemployment shortage in labour supply. Studies in this field in particular cases put into evidence the causes, which might be various mismatches between supply and demand (Boswell,

¹ See interview with Vladimir Špidla, http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/workersmobility2006/int_spidla_en.htm

² See, Euro-Barometer, Survey on geographical and labour market mobility, *Europeans and mobility: first results of wide survey*, in http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/workersmobility2006/int_spidla_en.htm

Christina and Thomas Straubhaar, *Germany Needs Labour Migration?*, in Policy Brief No.2, April 2005); came to the conclusion that the amount of Eastern immigration is not a real issue; on the contrary, the lack of labour force will be a real problem in the near future. There are studies that draw attention on the fact that EU lacks a pro-active immigration policy and a system to identify the future shortages on the labour market and on qualifications (Munz, 2004) To this, one might add the official opinions and evaluation made in many EU countries (Great Britain, Spain, Italy) concerning the immigrants' contribution to the activity in various economic and social sectors (agriculture, building, health care, IT), and to their contribution to the budget. The most recent report on impact of work mobility from the new EU members (EU Commission, Brussels; February 8th 2006) clearly showed that the enlargement had a positive impact on the EU labour market, and the flow of workers from the East did not crowd out the workers in the host countries³. Concerning the non EU workers (migrants), the results show that the immigration was as percentage more important than intra-EU mobility. Put it differently, the migrants fit more the labour market demand, probably on a complementary base.

Our paper is structured as follows: the first chapter makes a short literature overview concerning the immigration and the EU labour market; based on statistics, the second chapter analyses several aspects concerning the mobility matter in the EU labour market, while the core of the paper is a case study, based on questionnaires, on Romanian workers in Spain, illustrating the immigrants role in one of the most dynamic economies.

Key words: labour market, mobility, Eastern immigration

JEL Classification: E24, F15, F22

³ See COM(2006) 48 final Communication from the Commission to the Council, The European Parliament, The European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, *Report on the Functioning of the Transitional Arrangements set out in the 2003 Accession Treaty (period 1 May 2004–30 April 2006)*

International Migration and Mobility of the EU Citizens in the Visegrad Group Countries: Comparison and Bilateral Flows

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In May 2004 the four Visegrad Group countries, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary, entered (among others) the European Union and they have become a part of the single internal market with four freedoms such as free movement of goods, services, capital and people. The movement of people between the new and old EU Member States has been a very important topic of many research studies as well as it has become a hot political issue and remained with partial restrictions of a free movement of workers until today.

However, there are also other international migration topics which, according to our opinion, deserve our interest. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the international migration and mobility of the EU citizens - from the old Member States as well as from the new Member States in four selected countries. These flows have not been restricted since the enlargement and we can evaluate whether this moment has had any effect on the immigration flows. The paper is also focused on economic integration among these Central European countries. The aim is also to compare whether the Visegrad Group countries are stronger interconnected with migration flows or with trade and capital flows.

The paper has two parts. First one is dedicated to comparison of international migration from old EU Member States in these four countries. Most of the international migration in the Visegrad Group countries is related to their historical and geographical ties. Thus the role of migrants from the EU 15 in the total immigration flows is relatively small. Anyway, the number of EU 15 citizens has been gradually rising with the deeper economic relations of Visegrad Group countries with the European Union during the 90s. This migration shows predominantly economic motivation. The citizens of old EU Member States usually work in highly skilled positions as managers, professionals or entrepreneurs. We will try to prove that these migration flows are related to the trade and investment flows from the source countries. For example, the regional distribution of EU 15 citizens is highly correlated with the foreign direct investment location within the regions in the Czech Republic.

The second part is devoted to the migration and mobility from the new Member States to the Visegrad Group countries and is mainly focused on the bilateral migration flows of the selected four countries. We have found out that despite their geographical proximity and former economic integration within CEFTA, the four Visegrad countries are not significantly interconnected with international migration flows except the relation between the Czech and Slovak Republic. Although there are insufficient data and difference in migration definitions we have found out that the migration from the Slovak to the Czech Republic is the strongest bilateral migration flow (approximately 57 thousand of workers in 2003), followed by number of Poles in the Czech Republic (almost 7 thousand workers in 2003) and the Czechs in the Slovakia (2 thousand workers in 2003). The rest of the bilateral flows are rather small.

For the comparison of the form and depth of regional integration we used the relative share of number of foreigners from the rest three Visegrad countries in the total number of foreigners (measured as foreign workers) for every single Visegrad country and we also counted the share of imports and exports with the three Visegrad countries in total imports and exports for every single Visegrad country. We have found out that the Czech and Slovak Republics are also significantly interconnected with labour migration. There is also relation between Slovakia and Hungary with regard to labour force. The migration relations between the Czech and Slovak republics are stronger than the trade flows although both countries are relatively more integrated in the regional trade than Hungary and Poland. For the latter countries it is typical that if they are integrated in regional economy they are more likely trade than migration flows. Poland is an important labour exporter but these workers are mainly active in the old EU member states. The strong Czech and Slovak regional participation can be explained mainly by their strong bilateral economic ties.

It can be expected that after the EU enlargement and the relaxation of migration rules the number of other Visegrad countries' citizens have grown especially in border regions with differences in economic level and unemployment. This effect has probably been stronger in the Czech and Slovak Republic which are more regionally integrated than in Hungary and Poland where most of the migration flows come from neighbouring countries which are not yet the EU members. This may change with the expected accession of Romania and Bulgaria in 2007.

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Opening up the Gates: Lessons from UK and Scottish Migration Liberalisation

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This paper reflects on how Britain's labour markets are shaped by East-West mobility in the context of EU enlargement. In a broader context, it furthermore investigates the regional distribution of migrants, with emphasis on the analysis of foreign labour in Scotland. The topic of migration liberalisation is thus addressed within the context of recent schemes of foreign labour recruitment in the UK, along with specific Scottish initiatives. Such initiatives are often designed to recruit and retain skilled labour within the national economy. Recently, a new points based migration system has been proposed for the UK, emphasising the recruitment of migrants able to prove a set of transferable skills. In Scotland, a broadly skill based migration liberalisation initiative is already in place, with a so-called Fresh Talent Initiative being in force since 2005. In sum, this scheme allows foreign graduates from Scottish institutions to seek freely employment in Scotland, for two years after completing their studies there.

Migration policy developments in the UK are closely linked with the objective to attract foreign workers who enhance the general development potential of the economy, as well as aiming to address recruitment difficulties for local businesses. There is also evidence that employers' primary concern is often not the availability of skilled workers, but rather the necessity to fill in vacancies in unskilled jobs rejected by the national labour force. Until now, foreign recruitment schemes addressed such shortages by allowing for sector-based initiatives of migration liberalisation. These facilitated the employment of non-EU foreigners in specific occupations, frequently demanding unskilled labour, as in the example of agriculture, fisheries or home care. However, sector based schemes have been reconsidered in the context of liberalisation of all UK migrant flows originating in new EU member states. The post-May 2004 opening of UK borders brought about an unexpected increase in the number of labour migrants from Central and Eastern Europe. Initial evidence further indicates that the vast majority of workers from the East have found employment in low paid, low skilled jobs. That induced policy makers to suppress the schemes that specifically recruited workers for occupations requiring less skilled labour from outside the European Union.

An important question remains however, whether the present migration liberalisation initiatives contribute towards the elimination of skill gaps in local UK markets and across sectors. With the purpose of giving us a better understanding of how demand and supply for foreign labour are matched, this paper thus proceeds to look at recent trends of immigration, as well as discussing the characteristics of new labour mobility to Scotland. For this purpose, it first uses published government statistics for the UK and Scotland. Secondly, the paper analyses the level of foreign workers' demand in different occupations in a local economy context, by surveying a representative sample of businesses in the North-East of Scotland.

Scotland appears to be an attracting destination for foreign workers, and numbers of immigrants have gone considerably up after EU enlargement. That is despite the fact that immigration proceeded at even higher rates towards other regions of the UK, and especially towards the Southeast of England. At the level of the Scottish economy, high concentrations of migrants are observed especially in four urban areas. Thereby, Aberdeenshire represents an industrial cluster with high demand for skilled workers, partly satisfied by foreign labour.

The reflection of 'skill gaps' in migrants' occupational and skill distribution is further detailed by using the survey results undertaken by the authors in Aberdeen. The paper thus establishes foreign working patterns at the level of local businesses, as well as detailing migrants' skill levels and broad areas of higher specialisation. Sample constrained statistics and potential barriers/incentives to foreign workers' recruitment are analysed, too. This points to the relatively frequent use of migrant labour within the oil industry of the region, where specific skills are desirable. Employers recruit their workforce seemingly unconstrained by national boundaries, despite occasionally citing some language and legal barriers. This research further indicates complementarities between local and foreign workers in Scotland, which can serve to increase expectations of positive effects from new and recent liberalisation initiatives.

The established local demand for foreign labour within this research can be also used as reference point for a future evaluation of recent migration policy outcomes. It also puts the present research within the wider debate of migration liberalisation in the UK, as well as at level of the EU, which presently proceeds with the extension of free mobility towards Central and Eastern. Already, the positive experience of Britain in terms of East-West liberalisation of mobility has helped countries such as Finland, or Spain to decide on opening their labour markets to the citizens of new EU member states. That ultimately increases momentum for the completion of a free migration space in Europe, towards which the EU ultimately aspires.

Do Ethnic Minorities Have Different “Emigration Behaviour”? Evidence from Latvia after the EU Enlargement

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The purpose of this paper is to establish whether ethnic minorities are more likely to emigrate when a starts to benefit from free labour mobility in a larger economic space. I use the example of Latvia, a new European state, where ethnic minorities represent 40 % of the population, and there is no economic discrimination by ethnic origin. The empirical analysis is based on the data from a 2005 Latvian survey on individual decisions to emigrate. I find that the probability of emigrating of a minority individual is higher than of a “titular” national. Moreover, a minority representative is more likely to leave when her income and education level are higher, while the opposites true for ethnic Latvians. These results may provide additional information on the nature of migration flows in the enlarged EU, and point to a potential conflict between EU migration and minority protection policies.

Over the last years, migration-related issues have entered the top of economic and political agenda throughout the world. The recent enlargement of the European Union has shown how delicate international labour flows are, even within a relatively homogeneous space such as the enlarged EU. While immigration continues to be an important issue for receiving states⁴, the governments of some new EU member state are becoming increasingly concerned by the massive outflows of domestic labour. For instance, it is estimated that up to 10 % of the total workforce of Latvia - the poorest EU state – have left in search for higher earnings, principally to the UK and Ireland, and the trend is not decreasing. Besides the new states which joined the EU in 2004, emigration pressure is particularly high in Romania and Bulgaria which are expected to join the Union in 2007. The instantaneous effect of emigration on the growth of new EU members is certainly negative, and emigrants’ return incentives are still not strong enough.

Historically, the populations of almost all Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC) have been quite heterogeneous, comprising people with different ethnic, linguistic or religious origins. One reason for this is an inaccurate drawing of nation-state borders after the two World Wars, which created considerable minorities inside newly established national states. Another reason is migration, as it is the case for the Baltic states which experienced high inflows of migrants from the rest of the Soviet Union after the Second World War. Currently, 6M out of 75M or 8 % of “new” Europeans speak minority language in their country, the number being as high as 35% and 42% in Estonia and Latvia. While these days much more attention is being paid to the rights and protection of minorities in the new EU states (not without the due pressure from the European institutes⁵), the relationship between the “titular” ethnicities and minorities in CEEC has rarely been harmonious until recently. Despite the quasi-absence of discrimination on the labour

⁴ E.g., immigration plays an important role in the negotiations over Turkey’s accession to the EU.

⁵ In fact, in order to join the EU the candidate states had to prove that they do not discriminate against minorities.

market and equal access to education⁶, “non-titular” people in some CEEC still feel quite uncomfortable, e.g., because of the insufficient recognition of their language at state level.

The collapse of communism and the integration of the CEEC into the EU have certainly facilitated the minorities’ return conditions to countries of their ethnic origin⁷, but mass return migration has never taken place. The reasons are of economic nature – migration to ethnic origin country is costly, and expected future income there is low. Another possible explanation is given by higher future income stream anticipated by minorities in countries they live, as many CEEC expressed their willingness to join the EU already in mid-90s. Probably, some minority representatives also expected to emigrate to wealthier EU states later, on the same grounds as “titulars”⁸.

The objective of this study is to compare the “emigration behaviour” of “titular” nationals and ethnic minorities in Eastern Europe. Minority populations in these countries are non-negligible, and often enjoy equal economic opportunities with regard to “titular” ethnicities. At the same time, accelerated European integration processes provide equal chances for all population groups to move to at least some richer EU regions. Therefore, I want to find out whether “non-titular” nationals are more (or less) likely to leave their country, other (economic) things being equal. Secondly, I want to establish whether individual socio-economic characteristics, such as personal income and education level, play a significantly different role in emigration decision for majority and minority ethnic groups.

For this purpose, I will focus on the case of a “new” European state, Latvia, which is interesting for at least two reasons. First, Latvia is the poorest EU state where emigration pressure is particularly high. Second, 42 % of country’s population are constituted by ethnic minorities, essentially Russians and Russophones, and no economic discrimination by ethnic origin exists. I intend to use the data from a survey on emigration of Latvian workforce carried out by the Marketing and Public Opinion Research Centre⁹ in December 2005. The database contains 1060 observations (face-to-face interviews), corresponding to 1% of country’s working population aged 15 to 74. The sample is representative, and replicates population distributions by age, sex, region, education and ethnic origin. Importantly, two comparable sub-samples for “titulars” (ethnic Latvians) and non-Latvian ethnic minority group can be formed and analyzed separately.

Preliminary results suggest that ethnic Latvians are less likely to emigrate for work than minority representatives. Moreover, the probability of leaving for a non-Latvian raises with his/her income and education level, while the opposite seems to be true for “titular” ethnicity nationals. I find also that ethnic minorities are less likely to consider that work

⁶ All ethnic minorities in CEEC live in their countries for generations (actually, some of them did not move and became minorities because of the moving borders). Contrary to many Western European countries, minorities in Eastern Europe are well integrated economically, preserve their language and culture, and prefer to be educated in their mother tongue, confirming the absence of economic discrimination.

⁷ Such country does not exist e.g. for the Roma minority.

⁸ One may think about the Russophone minorities in the Baltic states which did not move massively to Russia and other CIS countries where income level and prospects of finding a job are lower. Furthermore, holding a EU passport allows minority representatives to benefit (sooner or later) from free labour mobility within the EU.

⁹ The Centre is located in Riga, Latvia: www.skds.lv. The survey was realised at the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia.

emigration represents a problem for their country and are more pro-immigrant¹⁰. Important, the findings hold at the absence of discrimination on the labour market by language or ethnic origin.

I expect that these results will be of interest for EU migration policy and beyond. The study will provide more understanding of who exactly is emigrating from a multi-ethnic country when its nationals start benefiting from free labour mobility in an enlarged economic space. Currently, 8% of the population of the new EU members speak minority language, and there is important ethnic minority presence in the EU accession and associated countries – Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey and the states of former Yugoslavia. Then, the question of whether minority representatives are more active economic migrants is also relevant outside Europe. Many developing countries, especially in Africa, host people of different ethnic, linguistic or religious origin, and they may behave differently when international work emigration opportunities appear. The issue all the more important in the light of increasing regional integration, lower migration and information costs, more efficient minority protection policies and growing living standards in some developing countries.

Besides, the paper's findings point at a potential conflict between EU migration and minority policies. The new member and accession states are strongly required to ensure the respect and non-discrimination of minorities. At the same time, linguistic, cultural and ethnic diversity is also largely supported. This implies a convergence to the Latvian case, where minorities are not discriminated economically and are preserving their identity. If educated minority individuals leave and do not return, which seems to be the case for Latvia, countries' growth is undermined, which in turn contributes to further emigration incentives. This is, however, in odds with attempts of many old EU states to limit the explosive work immigration from Eastern Europe.

Keywords: emigration, ethnic minorities, EU enlargement.

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¹⁰ While labor immigration has not yet become an important in Latvia, it is expected that due to labor shortage that the country will have to import cheaper workforce from Russia and other CIS countries.

Migration from Moldova – Costs and Benefits

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The paper was prepared in the framework of the independent investigation “Migration and Macroeconomic Policies”, which conducted in the Center of Macroeconomic Policies of the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Department of General Economics and Law.

The tasks of the work are: to analyses of the reasons, costs and benefits of migration in Moldova and to propose recommendations to the government.

One of the most important characteristics in the Moldova’s labour market consists in the huge level of migration. The Labour Force Survey identifies that in 2004 year about 345,000 persons left abroad looking for work, which are 55,000 persons more than in 2003. Unofficial sources estimate the number of those who left Moldova looking for a work abroad at between 600 000 and one million persons. This shows a market tendency in increase of migration from Moldova’s labour market

The main reasons of migration Moldova’s labour market are: low level of economic development and low level of salaries, lack of possibilities at national level to use the available labour force, lack of investment and, as a result, a lack of the creation of new productive jobs.

Costs and benefits from migration

International labour migration as an objective phenomenon has had both positive and negative impacts on Moldova.

Benefits from migration

According to estimates, in 2005 as a result of international labour migration, the country received through both official and unofficial sources about one billion US dollars. In 2005 money incomes from abroad (remittances) represent more that 27% of GDP. It is the second place in the world after Tonga. To large extent remittances fuel consumption which have been an important element in the economic recovery and may continue to be so for few more years. In conditions of deep economic recession with minimum employment opportunities, low incomes and almost no possibilities to overcome this situation, migration is seen as an essential source to solve the problem of ensuring a decent way of life for a larger part of country’s population. The money coming into Moldova, as a result of the external migration, substantially increases the well-being of a great part of the population.

The short–run term migration causes to increase incomes and to reduce poverty.

Costs from migration

In the long–term the growth of migration rate general adverse social effects because incomes from migrants (and often does) cause imports to surge without a commensurate increase in exports. This can cause a widening of trade deficits in the balance of payments

and a worsening of external debt. The fact, the trade balance deficit reached more one US\$ billion in 2005. The question is show is this deficit going to be financed? It is expected that Moldovan working abroad will continue sending large amounts of money at home at least to the next 4-5 years. However this will be possible if in conditions continue to improve and these remittances will be invested in the real economy: in industry, construction, small businesses and service-related activity. In this case over the long term Moldova could reduce external debt, to improve the trade balance and to achieve the sustainable economic growth.

Recommendations

Moldova, like many other former communist-block countries, is lucky to have a well educated and capable workforce. But this competitive advantage can be used inside in the country, not only abroad. The availability to cheap and well trained labour in Moldova pre-determines the ability to compete internationally on the basis of labour-intensive manufactures.

Many scientists, academics and engineers have not (yet) left the country and are looking to use their knowledge and skills should the opportunity arise. Moreover, the remains of the former Soviet defence and electronics industries can be used as base for building new high-tech industries.

Thus, ideally, Moldova could have a comparative advantage in knowledge-intense products, like semiconductors. It could become a European base for cheap production of high-quality high-tech goods. It would then benefit from the transfer of knowledge and technology from the developed countries. Foreign investors in their turn would also benefit enjoying higher returns. It is necessary to create joint research and educational centres as well as small enterprises manufacturing high-tech goods and creating the base for the establishment of large scale enterprises, where population of the country will be involved into the production of high-value goods. Creation of the united national infrastructure which includes the education-research-technology transfer must be one of the national priorities and the strategic goal for Moldova's integration into European and world science and technology, as well as integration of research and higher education inside the country. This policy will also increase the competitiveness of the Moldova's exports, encourage local producers, transfer of know-how and foreign direct investments and reduce brain drain, immigration and outflow of labour resources.

Keywords: migration, costs, benefits, economic growth

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The Migration of the Romanian Highly Skilled. The Importance of the Brain Drain Phenomenon

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Nowadays, the migration phenomenon, as a research topic, is investigated by the use of different approaches, like labour economics, anthropology, or sociology, and moreover, from a multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary perspective. The migration of the highly skilled has become an important topic and it has been analyzed from various perspectives, some of the most important being: the social capital perspective (Schiff, 1999), the Diaspora formation perspective (Meyer and Brown, 1999), the brain drain perspective (Ferro, 2004; Stark, Helmenstein and Prskawetz, 1997; Straubhaar and Wolburg, 1999) or the welfare and remittances perspective (Faini, 2003, Singh, 2003; Lowell and Martin, 2005).

The present paper will focus on the brain drain perspective, without excluding the other ones, but relating to them. The migration of the highly skilled can be associated with the brain drain phenomenon, moreover, to a brain waste, meaning a clear loss for the sending country if the return strategies are missing or the Diaspora formation is inconsistent. The constant exchange of information and values and, also, the technology and skills transfer between the ones who left the country and the ones who are still active in the host country, can lead to the creation of a strong network, from which both sides can benefit. The highly skilled migrants who decided to leave the country for different reasons, do not cut all the connections with the country of origin, but contribute to the economic (mainly, through remittances) and knowledge transfer. In this way, the development of social networking leads to brain gain which can compensate for the potential loss due to migration.

The same brain waste is valid for the receiving country, if the qualifications and skills acquired in the home country are not recognised; due to visible barriers (we refer to the ones established through national legislations. One of the most sensitive issues on the EU's agenda refers to the need to speed up the process of mutual recognition of diplomas and qualifications instead of a long term process of harmonization) or invisible barriers (we refer to employers' attitude who may not respect the equal opportunities principles and may discriminate the foreign specialist or to linguistic barriers).

A possible solution lays in the development of brain circulation. This phenomenon contributes to the acquisition of new work attitudes and practices, skills and qualifications leading to an increase of the quality of the labour force in the country of origin (the Slovenian example can be considered a best practice in this respect – Horvat, 2003) and depends on the migrants strategies and governmental policies supporting it (we refer, mainly, to the active measures promoted by governments, such as stimulating measures for return migration or Diaspora option for international networking, knowledge and technological transfer). In the case of Romania, the brain drain phenomenon has been investigated (Ferro, 2004; Paunescu, 2004; Kello and Wachter, 2004; Edwards, 2005) but deeper analysis is still needed.

The present paper consists of three parts: the first part will present the specific push and pull factors for the migration of the highly skilled and the evolution of the migration of the Romanian highly skilled (after 1990), while the second part will present some of the most important costs and benefits of the phenomenon and, also, several alternatives to be adopted by the Romanian authorities in order to transform the brain drain phenomenon into brain circulation. The third part will present some examples of Romanian networks developed by the highly skilled living abroad (IT specialists, academia networks).

Keywords: Highly skilled migrations, brain drain, push and pull factors, networking

JEL Classification: F22, J61.

Emigration and Labour Market in Romania: What We Lost, What We Still Have, What Will Remain in the Future

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In the first half of the 90's, international migration in the East European countries was a direct consequence of the break-up of the communist system. From the mid-1990s, international migration became increasingly economically driven as individuals weight the expected costs and benefits of moving to another country to improve their quality of life. A main direction of flows has been observed: migration from Eastern Europe to Western Europe, but the movements from new EU members to old EU members are expected to be limited and temporary. After joining EU in 2007, it is very possible for Romania to experience the same evolution as the Southern European countries. These countries, with much lower income levels than the ten members, noticed an initial increase in migration when joining, and as economic and social development occurred, emigration started declining to be progressively replaced by temporary or circular (seasonal) migration. All new EU members are currently both significant sending and receiving countries, and a few (the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia – the most developed Eastern European countries) have already become net immigration countries.

Migration abroad had an important effect on population declining in Romania after 1989. Migration proved selective on sex, age, education level, occupational status distribution. Women percentage constantly exceeded men percentage, until 60% from total emigrants.

The age distribution of emigration says a lot about the reasons of leaving country. In 1990, a quarter of those who left were 26-40 years aged, but their number increased until 2003 so they represented at that time more than a half of the emigrants. This age group gathers already professionally-formed people; they are mature individuals, ready for work, and young enough to be flexible in finding a new job. This age group emigration is due to the search for a new better-paid job in another country, looking for a higher life standard than on their native land. The youngest emigrants, under 18 years, even they are still many (15% from total in 2003), their weight decreased from 26% in 1990 and 36% in 1998. Low weight presents the most aged emigrants (51-60 years and over 60 years – about 5%), and it is very difficult to believe that this persons could professionally become integrated in a new community, taking into account that they are supposed to learn the receiving country language and to remodel on a new job requests. It's easier to believe that they are leaving in order to follow a family member that emigrated before.

At the beginning of the 1990's, 62% from total emigrants' number were Germans, and 11% were Hungarians, this being a proof of their repatriating wishes. The Romanians emigration grew beginning with 1992, Romanian emigrants number surpassing other nationality emigrant's number, and in 2003 Romanians were weighting 92.6% in total emigrants.

Effects of international migration on labour market

The receiving country may be affected in two ways: flows of new migrants may have an impact on wages and employment of prior residents, and immigration (especially highly skilled migrants) may have fiscal implications.

For the sending country, migration may relieve tensions on the labour market, as these countries are experiencing high unemployment rates and the restructured sectors of the transitional economy are not prepared to absorb the labour force liberated from the other units; on the other hand, the emigration of selective young and better-educated and skilled persons may be an issue because growth will be further depressed by poor labour supply. More than that, the emigration will affect the age structure of the remaining population, knowing that the most of the emigrants are young.

A Division Population of United Nations' study (2000) estimated that the population of the 15 countries of EU will fall with 41 million between 1995 and 2050 (11%). But it's important to say that they calculated this variant keeping into account continuity in the emigrants flow counting 300 thousands persons every year, during 1995-2050, that means over 16 millions; without this migratory input, their decreasing population would be 61 millions!

Romania isn't the only European country that will suffer sever population declining; but it's situation could be worse than the others because in the future, the developed countries will be able to stop the fall in their population number by attracting immigrants from Eastern European countries, therefore aggravating the less developed countries situation. Romania will possibly become one of the providers for Western countries with skilled, well-trained, young and cheap labour force.

The paper includes a detailed evaluation on the migration effects abroad and scenarios on long term (until 2050) of the emigration dimensions.

Economic and Social Aspects of Romanians Immigration in the European Union

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Between 1992 and 2002, Romania's population has decreased by 1.1 million people. This descending evolution is not surprising, all the information concerning the natural and migratory evolution after 1989 indicating an important demographic decline. The unexpected element is the dimension of this decrease, and especially the contribution of a new and less known statistic component: the external migration, the Romanians abroad, which have not been registered at the census survey. The demographic decline of Romania has new dimensions, amplifying the country's demographic situation deterioration.

The population's migration is a form of its spatial mobility (from one geographic unity into another), which implies, generally, the domicile change from the origin place to the destination place.

But which are the migration causes, what determines people to change their residency country?

Among young people, we can talk about migration in the purpose of education and professional preparation. We talk here about students or other persons in professional preparation. Their migration should be temporary.

Among migrants, we can also find those that work in other country, being immigrant workers or international civilian employees.

Other migration reasons are family reunification or formation, as well as the right to free establishment, in order to work, based on family liaisons, ethnical origins of ancestors, entrepreneurs and investors, or pensioners.

As for the Romanians, one has noticed an unprecedented increase of the number of those leaving their country, temporary or definitively, choosing to live abroad. For many of them, the living conditions in the country, as well as the search for a better paid job push them to live their families and go abroad, searching for a better life. The example of "strawberry-pickers" from Spain is relevant. These Romanians send regularly money back home, only in 2005 the amount having been estimated at more than 5 billions euros. Another reason pushing the Romanians to leave their country is the possibility of an international career, in a multinational firm. This brain exodus benefits the host country, but has many negative effects for the origin country.

The authors will try to present in this article some theoretical approaches concerning the international labour force migration, its causes and its effects, with a special emphasize on Romanians working abroad, especially in the EU.

The Economic and Social Impact of Integration Policies. An Analysis of the European Approaches

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Immigration – background

Most national migration policies have been designed to deal with settlement migration. These have been operated via measures to control entry and to integrate those immigrants who have been allowed in. Many of what are perceived to be immigration problems today, notably the large settled minorities of different cultures, stem from either directive policies linked with needs for foreign labour manpower and recruitment of foreign workers, or from hangovers of colonial regimes.

Immigration – economic and social effects

Most of the root causes for migration are very much linked with the economic situation in the country of origin as well as social underdevelopment. These main causes often have as an effect two main approaches: first – a policy of reducing migration and second – accepting the idea that migration has also benefit effects on the economy of the host country – promotion of well set integration policies – reflected also on common policies (the case of European Union).

Migration is inextricably linked with the labour market. Labour migration policies must deal with a wide range of types of foreign workers, possessing variable levels of skill and degrees of permanency. Some foreigners are in a precarious situation. Others are highly skilled and consider themselves as transnational citizens. Their acceptability and attractiveness to host countries depends on the state of the labour market. Given the tendency for the labour market of individual states to be merged into a single market, it is essential that management planning is appropriate for a range of temporal and geographical scales.

One of the very first effects on the labour market consists in the complexity of manpower and in the increase of the offer on the labour market. That is why, at the EU level, when it is about employment, it is always about social inclusion, combating discrimination and promoting equal chances.

In terms of social effects, we must stress that it is an ongoing attention drawn to the integration indicators as they can offer a clear image on the “health” of the social category named “migrants”.

Keywords: immigration, foreign labour manpower, labour market, integration policies

Romanian Migration of the Mobile Workers: Asset and Challenge for the Enlargement of the EU

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The study is part of the authors' common research on the interactions between borders, European migration, growth and demography, in the framework of creation of the European identity and a *European Labour Market*. During the past years, Mr. Simina prepared his PhD on economic migration and labour mobility, under the supervision of Prof. Silași, PhD, Jean Monnet Professor. Mr. Simina's PhD thesis researches the development of labour mobility policies within the enlargement of the EU process. The authors of this preliminary report propose for scientific debate the following subject: "Does the European Union need immigrants from the CEE countries in order to sustain the Lisbon development agenda"?

The European Union – overview of the mobility development

The European Union aims to create a united Europe, where the European people share the European citizenship, civilization, values and welfare. After the 2004 EU enlargement, the borders of the new EU Member States were transformed in internal border, as the countries joined the Schengen Area. The EU has moved its (external) borders to the East and has launched the European Neighbourhood Policy, in order to stop the migration in the borderland countries, outside the EU. In the same time, limitations of free access of the CEE workers on the labour market of the so called EU-15 have entered in force. Following the May 1st 2004, transitional arrangements agreed between the EU-15 and the new Member States were put into force. Part of the Accession Treaty, the arrangements are complex but comparable to those agreed at the time of the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Community. 12 member states from the EU-15 have introduced 'transitional restrictions' on the movement of the labour force from the new member states, under which access to EU-15 welfare systems and labour markets can be regulated by national policies and bilateral agreements until at least 2006. The restrictions apply to eight new members only (EU-8), as Cyprus and Malta have been exempted. From the outset, Ireland and Sweden decided to refrain from applying 'transitional restrictions' on EU-8 citizens, while Britain chose to introduce a compulsory workers' registration scheme.

Mobility of workers – major challenge for the enlargement

Free movement of workers is one of the freedoms of the EU. The European Commission has named 2006 the European Year of Workers' Mobility, in its intention to raise awareness and increase understanding of both working abroad and in a new occupation. On May 1st, 2006 is the date when the EU-15 Member States could decide to lift the transitional arrangements in order to assure the free labour mobility, according to the national interest. Repealing or easing these temporary restrictions on worker movements from the new Member States would significantly help labour mobility.

Migration – the main demographic factor for economic development

On 1 January 2003 migrants represented around 3.5% of the total population in the EU-25. In 2003 the total population increased by 1.9 million, mainly due to the net migration of 1.7 million (Eurostat). As European Commission pointed out, despite the opposition to immigrants in many EU states, the number of working-age people in the EU will fall by 20m between 2010 and 2030. The estimations said that “over the next two decades the total population of the EU-25 is expected to increase by more than 13 million inhabitants [...] mainly due to net migration, since total death in the EU-25 will outnumber total births from 2010” (STAT/05/48). Legal migration, illegal migration and integration of immigrants on the national labour markets are some issues in need for a public debate. Commissioner Vladimir Špidla stressed: “Immigration has always been both: an asset and a challenge. In order for Europe to truly benefit from immigration we have to manage legal migration in a coherent, predictable and efficient way. Immigration must benefit the European economy, the countries of origin and the immigrants themselves. In this respect, sustained efforts to integrate the immigrants into the labour market and into broader society are equally important as clear but flexible rules for entry, stay or re-entry”. According to Justice and Home Affairs Commissioner Franco Frattini, the European Union is considering introducing a US-style green card system to attract skilled immigrants. But the green card-type scheme to encourage longer-term labour immigration should not be an open door to unrestricted economic migration to the EU. Volumes of admission of third-country nationals seeking work in the EU remain under the responsibility of the Member States, as stated in the ‘Hague Programme’.

Romania – Beyond the 2007 Enlargement of the EU

Circulatory migration, mobility of Romanian workers, brain drain and students’ temporary migration is the core of academic debates in Romania. The academia tries to find the real quota of Romanian emigration to the EU; the official data count the registered emigrants or compare the “out” and “in” at the borders. The Government has some institution to manage the labour migration phenomena, such the Department for Labour Abroad, within the Ministry of the Labour, Social Solidarity and Family. The paper analyses the benefits of migration (both emigration and immigration) and the effect of migration remittances on families’ standard of living, Romania being case study. Looking beyond Romania’s accession in 2007, the authors open the debate: “What will be the impact of Romanians emigration on the national labour and on the EU labour market, after 2007?”

Assets: Who benefits more?

The European Union needs immigrants. In fact, the EU needs immigrant workers. Based on the analysis of the labour mobility experience from the accession of the CEE countries to the EU in 2004, the paper presents a forecast of migration between Romania and the EU-25 after 2007. Analysing the costs and benefits for both parts, the authors try to find an answer to the following question: “Who benefits more from Romanian workers migration to the EU?”

Challenges, both for the European Union and for Romania

The challenges and the opportunities arising from the Eastern enlargement of the European Union have no historical precedent. Labour migration is the greatest challenge for social and economic policies in this time, both for the EU and for Romania. Likewise the previous 2004 accession of the eight states from the CEE, the Romania’s accession to the European Union emphasise the efforts taken by the both parts: Romania tries to manage

the legal flows of labour migration to the European Union, according to the transitional restriction that apply, and to secure the borders against the illegal migration, while the European Union looks to benefit as much as possible from the quality of Romanian skilled labour force by attracting it through both legal and irregular ways (even if the official agenda stress the importance of blocking out the irregulars). Mass migration from Romania to the EU, creating problems in terms of social integration and social cohesion, is also thought to be likely by-product of the 2007 enlargement. Such issue raises the debate on the possibility of migration of more Romanians than until now: certainly all the would-be Romanian emigrants are already in the EU!

Migration (and labour mobility) has costs and benefits. The major challenge both for the European Union and for Romania is to maximize the benefits from worker's mobility while minimize the social and economic costs of migration.

Keywords: EU Enlargement, Romanian emigration, labour mobility, migration, development

JEL Classification: F02, F22, J11, J61, J70

PANEL SESSION 3

Networks in labour mobility: **social impact** for mobility actors

Proposed topics for discussion:

- a. Networking in circular migration
- b. Diasporas and development. Does the local community benefit on migration?
- c. Quota of Romanian emigration. How many Romanians abroad?
- d. Social impact of Romanian labour emigration

Chairperson: Prof. **Vasile GHEȚĂU**, PhD – University of Bucharest /
Population Research Centre of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest

Rapporteur: Ms. **Simona-Carina WERSCHING**, Europa-Universität Viadrina,
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ABSTRACTS

Networks in labour mobility: **social impact** for mobility actors

1. **Mr. Bayram UNAL**, Binghamton State University, SUA
 - The Mechanisms of Migration and Bonded Labour Relations
2. **Mr. Martin GEIGER**, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University of Bonn, Germany / Associate researcher and guest lecturer, SISEC, West University of Timisoara
 - Grapes of Wrath: Almería (Spain) – A Mirror and Migratory Laboratory of Europe
3. **Prof. Lia POP**, University of Oradea, Faculty of Political Sciences and Communication Sciences, Oradea, Romania
 - Perverse and Adverse Effects of Migration in a Sending Country
4. **Ms. Iustina STOENESCU**, Department for Labour Abroad, Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family, Romanian Government, Bucharest, Romania
 - Labour Mobility Networks: The Social Impact of the Labour Force Mobility
5. **Mrs. Margarita PÉREZ-GARCÍA**, SCIENTER, Bologna, Italy; **Mrs. Florentina Alina BORGOS**, TEHNE – Centre for Innovation and Development in Education, Bucharest, Romania
 - Mobile Children: At the Prime Focus of the European Policy and Strategy for Workers' Mobility
6. **Ms. Françoise PHILIP**, Université Rennes 2 Haute Bretagne, LADEC-LAS, Rennes, France
 - The «Free Movement of Persons» Like a Structuring Variable for the Creation of a Supranational Membership: The Case of the Young French in the European Union
7. **Mr. Radu BOSTAN**, Academy of Economics Studies of Moldova (ASEM), Chisinau, Moldova
 - Traditional Mobility or New Dimensions for International Education
8. **Mr. Aurel BĂLOI**, IGPR, Bucharest, Romania; **Dr. Iulia PLATONA**, University of Oradea, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Oradea, Romania
 - Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings Mitigation within the European Integration Framework
9. **Mr. Ioan LAZA**, University of Oradea, Faculty of Political Sciences and Communication Sciences, Oradea, Romania
 - Romanians' Migration for Work and Remittances
10. **Dr. Clementina TIMUS**, National Institute for Laser, Plasma and Radiation Physics, Bucharest, Romania; **Mrs. Eugenia KOVACS**, Medicine University, Bucharest
 - Specific Aspects of Brain Drain after Communism Collapse in Romania

Participant (without paper):

1. **Mr. Michael SCHULTE SCHREPPING**, OSCE Mission in Kosovo, KPSS, DPED, Specialized Training Unit, Kosovo

The Mechanisms of Migration and Bonded Labour Relations

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The construction of the state-centred controlling mechanisms for the migration phenomena, especially in European enlargement process requires comprehensively understanding the migratory flows in a holistic framework. For this, first of all it should be pointed out that the migratory process is a set of many processes all embedded in social patterns. This statement elucidates the fact that migratory flows have long been taken place and it is an increasingly process of illegalisation albeit highly stricture state policies.

After 1990s, Turkey increasingly becomes one of the emigration countries especially for the immigrants from ex-soviet countries. Although the primary aim of these flows was to benefit gain from the suitcase trade and sex works, it is null to assume that all migrants' ultimate aim was limited to these sectors. This stream of migration has been gradually and progressively more established patterns within other sectors, whether related with suit-case trade or not. In this presentation, I attempt to explore the patterns and dynamics of the Moldovan women migrations to Istanbul's domestic services from the organizational point of view. This will be major efforts towards rearguing the primary functions of the networks.

My approach will depart from the statement that the migratory process is an outcome of the different organizations of social relations in different spatial and temporal framework. Therefore, the process is not all about the dichotomy consisting off only state and migrants. The third unit, the networked social relations intervene the process more than the state and migrants themselves. However, we should not distinguish each of these social relations due to their different temporal and spatial existence. These networked social relations at all manipulate any migratory flows regardless of its judicial framework. These networks will be exemplified in Moldovan women migration in Istanbul case.

It has been widely accepted that one of the major functions of networks in any migratory flows is to connect the migrants at destination to migrant candidates at origin. Here we have long argued that networks are in deed a set of embedded social relations based on the ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. While this globe of social relations organizes the migratory flows of which it is developed through the process from the points of social and monetary benefits, the ethnic division of labour in domestic services has also been established in favour of one ethnic group that is Gagauz-Moldovan women in Turkish case. In addition to these functions, I have also found a repressive function in terms of the labour utilization. Due to well organized networks of social relations, migrants have faced with strictly predefined course throughout their migration process. At the certain level of migration, transportation, finding jobs, housing, and all other services, those assumed to be eased by networks, have only been provided as a package by set of networks in exchange of money. In other words, migrants, if they do want to migrate and work so, have to buy such services from the intermediaries as parts of the set of network. Therefore, bestowing these services as a package to migrants requires them to pay back their depths caused by the pre-migration services given by networks. This is more or less

identical with trafficking women for sex. Here, women migrants have to sell their labour in order to repay their debt paid them as credit.

I will interrogate these networks under three major titles as I analyze the functions of networks in Moldovan case. The first group is titled as supply-side Networks, very much initiated with the social relations at origin. These consist of friendship networks and family networks. The second is demand-side networks consisting of those are formed in order to manipulate the demand in mostly favour of Gagauz women in Turkey. In addition to these, I found many other leading single intermediaries embedded in social relations as part of the set of networks. They employ flexible strategies and act both supply and demand sides as they needed. In many examples they moderate the monetary relationships between the supply-side and demand-side networks. These intermediaries consist of single “middle-woman”, doorkeepers in Istanbul, and individuals (sometimes includes ex-security officers) in Laleli Moldovan Labour Market located in Istanbul.

This trio, network of networks, might be seen as set of many independent and isolated units at first glance. Each might accomplish some function to some extent. Therefore, we come up with the positive functions of networks from point of migrant labour. However, as we approach the process in a holistic framework, we see the platform in which each of these networks undertakes certain responsibilities of the process to the ultimate end, the monetary benefits. This widely constructed networked platform is better to be identified as the network of Networks. It is true that this network system functions until it creates the ethnic division of labour in domestic services.

However, it is also true that this network system pose certain course for the migrants in order to migrate and find a job. Therefore, I argue that the network system is not only increase the likelihood of migratory flows since they lower all costs or risks or increase the expected net returns to migrants. At certain level of institutionalization, the network system fixes all costs and risks in favour of self profit. The process turns out to be “as is” for migrants. This institutionalization imposes on migrants to be part of it. Outside the network system turns out to be more dangerous and expensive environment for single migrants. Inside the network system becomes more expensive due to institutionalization as well. Therefore, network system turns out to be oppressive and cost-increasing factor for migrants.

These additional fixed costs are ranged from the bribes for state officers at customs and police station to expenditures for all accommodations. In a process migrants are caught up a trap of debt. The debt causes the bonded nature of relationships between migrants and network’ agents, in turn, that gives the agents a right of possession on migrants’ labour. These bonded relationships point out the presence of trafficking of migrant women for domestic services as well as for sex-related works. In that, they have to work where they are placed by their intermediaries until they pay their debt back to them. This process without any contract acquires the nature of bonded labour relations until the migrants get their passport back. By means of network system, so called free and rational migrant women labour turns out to be bonded migrant labour to be sold out in return to pre-invested expenditures along with its interests. The Moldovan case evidently highlights this conclusion.

Grapes of Wrath: Almería (Spain) – A Mirror and Migratory Laboratory of Europe

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The first part of the presentation focuses on the province of Almería and the social inclusion of Moroccan immigrants working in greenhouse agriculture; it reveals the significance of social actors (e.g. trade unions, immigrant organisations, local administration, NGOs, political parties and employers' associations) in providing immigrants with access to social benefits. In contrast to a great variety of other studies concentrating on this issue, research has been conducted on social inclusion as an outcome of a local bargaining process, constituted by collective actors and their strategies to include or exclude migrants from different spheres and benefits of the receiving society.

Against the background of the local socio-political and economic context, the implications of failing national immigration policies as well as the deadlocks of an insufficiently funded multi-level framework for the social integration of immigrants become evident.

The second and concluding part puts the local empirical record of evidences into the European context: Almería is for many African (but increasingly also Eastern European, Latin American and Asian immigrants) the space of first physical contact with "Schengen-Europe," the place of first labour market insertion and clandestine existence on European soil. Almería hereby can be portrayed as "Europe or Spain in small", a socio-political laboratory on a small spatial scale, bringing together as one (but not the only) mirror the contemporarily existing Spanish and European realities in the fields of immigrants' acceptance and integration.

In the bigger European picture alike the chosen small-scale context, the project of an "inclusive society," so far, remains an unfulfilled dream. In addition to (mostly excessive and inefficient) control measures, much more financial, political and public support for migrants and organisations working in the field of inclusion is needed, especially in border regions as spaces of first social contacts among native and immigrant populations.

Adverse and Perverse Effects of Emigration on a Sending Country

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We, as all of scholars interested in migration, welcome the free movement of persons and worker in the contemporary world as the most significant liberty of person. Even more, we celebrate migration as the Easterners tools of de- imprisonment for the Communist camp. However, our paper is intended for drawing the attention of the other side of migration: the black one. We are trying to explore the adverse and perverse effects of one of more specific phenomenon of nowadays: migration. We are doing it, on the less frequent perspective: a sending country perspective.

We mean by *Adverse Effects*, those effects of emigration that became causes for a set of dangerous phenomena in the economic, social and personal area. We descry the Adverse Effects from the Perverse Effects, on the basis of their obviousness and time of generating effects. The Adverse effects of emigration are transforming into causes immediately, directly and obviously. The *Perverse Effects* are transforming into causes for dangerous phenomena in long and medium term, indirectly and covered.

The set of dangerous phenomena caused by the Adverse Effects that we try to explore are three fold type: Economical; Micro and Macro – social; Personal. On the Economical level we are concern with some damages on the level of Families, local community, and state. Using the Romanian experience as sending country we underline as major economic damages at personal level: the investments in the emigration – financial, material, and moral – made by losers, returnees, exploited people, trafficked persons, at local community level, the dramatic reducing of the level of creative resources and inducing a high level of consumerist attitude; at national level taking off the chances of economy to start in the dynamic sectors. The set of Perverse Effects that we try to disclose are in the similar areas. Hereby we illustrate with the personal risk as risk of isolation, social and mental alienation, risks of personal and familial security and crashing the pensions systems (with the consequence of a desperate aging).

We consider that a clear knowledge of adverse and perverse effects of emigration is the single firm fundament for a wise and efficient policy in the field.

Labour Mobility Networks: The Social Impact of the Labour Force Mobility

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Globalising and internationalizing markets generates new migration attitudes, an increased fluidity of the regional movements, in which temporary migration phenomena have got a special importance. The population shifts between countries play an increasingly important part, defined mainly from two perspectives: that of intercultural transfers between states of origin and that of the political impact of the migration flows both over the states of origin and especially over the recipient countries.

It has been established that migration cannot be stopped thorough barriers, but it has to be monitored and strictly controlled so that there has been created institutions which have responsibilities in this sense.

In Romania before 1989 there used to be to migration mechanisms: permanent migration, whose motivations were mainly political and ethnic and temporary migration, for studying or working abroad, based only on Romania's inter-governmental agreements with other countries. After 1989, the main reasons behind migration shifted from the ethnic and political reason to economic ones.

Circulatory migration refers to the alternative movement between the country of origin and one or more of the countries of destination. Migrants leaving and working abroad for a period of time, return in the country, and stay for a period of time then leave again for work abroad. In this context are formed the migratory networks, networks through which those who want to temporarily migrate abroad receive help and support from previous migrants.

The intent to migrate abroad seeking a job is more likely among people living within communities with a high circulatory migration rate. In areas where others have left before, more will leave, in places where other migrants have success and where signs of success are apparent. This way, are formed migratory networks when previous migrants resort to members of their families or their friends and acquaintances in order to work abroad.

With 25 Member States, the EU is an important actor on the global stage. In order to further develop its policies and to ensure a concrete contribution of migration policy to the objective of policy coherence for development, it must build on the best practices that have been or are being developed by individual Member States or by non-State actors and should also learn from practices in other parts of the world, including in developing countries.

The issue of migration and development remains high on the global policy agenda. Countries and international organisations increasingly perceive migration as a phenomenon whose positive impacts in development terms can be substantial, provided that appropriate policies are in place. The migration and development nexus is one of the

central issues being examined by the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM).

The links between migration and development offer a significant potential for furthering development goals, without constituting a substitute to enhanced official development assistance and improved policies that remain as necessary as ever to meet the millennium development goals within the agreed timeframe.

Diasporas are increasingly recognised as an important potential actor in the development of countries of origin. The European Commission supports the efforts initiated by source countries at national or regional level to set up databases where members of diasporas interested in contributing to home countries' development can register on a voluntary basis, and more generally to maintain links between these countries' and their diasporas, in coordination with other donors.

Member States try to identify and engage Diaspora organisations which could be suitable and representative interlocutors in development policy and/or possible initiators of development projects in countries of origin.

Regarding Romania, it should be mentioned that Romanians working abroad leave the country through the following ways: a) through the Office for Labour Force Migration, which is a public institution coordinated by the Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family. Its main responsibility is to implement the international treaties concluded on behalf of the Romanian Government, and also the agreements, conventions signed by the Romanian Government and other states governments in the field of labour force migration; b) through the private firms for labour force recruiting which enclose contracts on the basis of a firm offer of the foreign employers, in the respect of Law no. 156/2000 regarding the protection of the citizens' rights working abroad, with further modifications and completions; c) through direct contact with a foreign employer who has to obtain all the approvals from the relevant foreign authorities. On this basis, the Romanian citizen encloses an individual labour contract and then applies for long term residence visa for employment to the Diplomatic mission from Romania of the respective State. Therefore, the data available are the data of the office for the Labour Force Migration, Labour Inspection and destination countries diplomatic missions from Romania. Because not all the embassies sent the requested information, we will provide you data from the Office for the Labour Force Migration and Labour Inspection.

The main reason for labour migration is the economic one, the obtaining of incomparably higher earnings than those received in the country for a work with the same value and, obviously, a little less than the one earned by the native labour force for the same kind of work.

The earnings from working abroad have multiple destinations:

- the consumption on the internal market: food, clothes, different articles for personal hygiene;
- for family allowance, inclusively the education and training of children, health care, for savings and investments in goods for long term use: car, household equipment, and/or for initiating micro business.

High skilled migrant workers who obtain increased incomes transfer just a little part of their earnings save and invest their earnings in the host country.

Mobile Children: At the Prime Focus of the European Policy and Strategy for Workers' Mobility

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Introduction

Dans le cadre d'un projet subventionné par L'Union Européenne au titre de l'action 6.1.2 – 6.2 du programme Socrates «Activités générales d'analyse, observation et innovation»: MobiKid www.mobikid.info, les auteurs étudient l'impact de la mobilité géographique sur la performance scolaire en Europe. L'objectif général de MobiKid est de contribuer à approfondir les connaissances sur la relation entre la mobilité géographique et la sous-performance scolaire en vue d'apporter aux décideurs politiques et institutionnels ainsi qu'aux acteurs du monde éducatif des éléments leur permettant d'agir pour l'éducation réussie des enfants et des jeunes mobiles en Europe.

Dans cet article les auteurs, analysent le traitement politique et institutionnel dont sont objet les enfants mobiles en Europe, c'est-à-dire les enfants en âge de scolarisation obligatoire qui, indépendamment de leur statut migratoire, ont changé d'école suite à un mouvement transnational à l'intérieur ou vers l'Union Européenne. Dans cette vaste catégorie, on retrouve les enfants migrants, les chercheurs d'asile, les réfugiés, les enfants illégalement présents sur le territoire européen mais aussi les enfants des travailleurs européens qui reviennent à leur pays d'origine. En effet dans les Etats Membres, cette population est objet d'un traitement inégal en relation aux droits d'accès à la scolarisation et des mesures mises en place pour faciliter la transition d'école à école et garantir une intégration réussie dans le pays d'accueil.

Après une revue des effets pour la plupart négatifs de la mobilité scolaire, les auteurs dressent également un panorama des effets de la mobilité scolaire sur les acteurs en interaction avec l'enfant: le maître et les pairs à l'école, la communauté scolaire et la famille, notamment les mères pour qui la mobilité scolaire est une des premières barrières à la mobilité professionnelle.

Contrairement à l'approche américaine ou australienne où l'on cherche à limiter la mobilité scolaire pour en mitiger ses effets, L'Union Européenne se doit d'apporter une réponse politique et institutionnel propre à la question. Or le sujet est bien souvent laissé de côté lorsqu'il est question de promouvoir la mobilité académique et professionnelle en Europe. Conséquemment en deuxième partie de l'article, les auteurs présentent une liste de domaines d'action et de mesures qui pourraient contribuer à fournir un premier pas rationnel vers la définition des stratégies et d'actions cohérentes garantissant l'accès équitable et la scolarisation réussie des enfants et des jeunes mobiles quelque soit le pays de l'Europe.

“What Member States have failed to do, the EU will maybe achieve: incorporate migration as a central contribution to the construction of a more united Europe¹¹”

11 Martiniello, Marco (2005): Migration trends and policies in post-war Europe, available on the 26th of March 2006 at: www.lisproject.org/immigration/papers/martiniello.pdf

La mobilité scolaire: une barrière à la mobilité des travailleurs européens aujourd'hui?

La mobilité constitue, malgré les nuances nécessaires selon les situations, une réalité au sein de l'Union. Mais le sens de cette expérience souvent synonyme d'opportunités professionnelles peut être bien différent pour les enfants accompagnant leurs parents dans un changement de lieu de vie, ne serait-ce tout d'abord que parce que la mobilité des enfants, elle, est nécessairement subie. Les observations menées jusqu'à présent attestent du fait que la mobilité est un facteur de risque pour la scolarité réussie des enfants et des jeunes: rendement inférieur à la moyenne, résultats faibles en lecture et en calcul mathématique, redoublement, abandon scolaire, troubles comportementaux, émotionnels et sociaux (violence, agressivité), problème de santé, dépression.

Si bien la mobilité scolaire est un facteur de risque, c'est de la rencontre entre les besoins spécifiques de l'enfant et les défaillances intrafamiliales et institutionnelles que surgit le « handicap renforcé » des enfants et des jeunes mobiles. D'une part, il y a le problème de l'impact de la mobilité et la difficulté à en mesurer ses effets car *“The relationship between mobility and student outcome is not a linear one, where the effects of mobility on children can be easily identified. Instead, this relationship is a reciprocal person-environment transactional relationship where there are several factors involved in the resulting impact of the transition. Transition is unique for each child, and there are several variables that can positively and negatively impact the transition process”*¹².

D'autre part, il y a les inégalités quant à la réponse au phénomène de la mobilité scolaire qui varient considérablement d'un pays à l'autre de l'Union Européenne. Au point que la mobilité scolaire des enfants et des jeunes en Europe est perçue et vécue d'avantage comme un obstacle que comme une opportunité contribuant au dynamisme et à la compétitivité de l'Union.

La mobilité scolaire: au centre de la politique et de la stratégie européenne pour la mobilité des travailleurs demain

Afin d'apporter une réponse européenne au problème de la mobilité scolaire, cinq domaines d'action devraient être considérés:

- l'approfondissement de la compréhension du phénomène de la mobilité scolaire et de défis qu'elle comporte en Europe;
- la préparation au changement d'école entre pays de l'Union;
- la mise en place des mesures pour faciliter la transition d'école à école entre les pays de l'Union;
- l'atténuation des effets négatifs de la mobilité scolaire et le support à l'intégration dans le nouvel environnement scolaire et social;
- la promotion harmonisée de la diversité culturelle et de l'approche interculturelle à l'école.

Keywords: mobile children, mobility barriers, mobility impact, school performance.

¹² Rhodes, Virginia (2005): Kids on the move: the effects of students mobility on NCLB School accountability ratings, available on the 26th of March 2006 at: www.urbanedjournal.org/articles/article0020.html

The «Free Movement of Persons» Like a Structuring Variable for the Creation of a Supranational Membership: The Case of the Young French in the European Union

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The free flow of people operates like a political right symbolically and practically re-enforcing Europe's building process. Yet, the resulting migrations within Europe remain largely unexplored and hardly regarded as a driving force shaping the new European space. Therefore, this essay aims to identify the structuring logic of these migration flows by analysing how French young people move abroad, to determine how they rebuild territorial identities, and to find out the distinctive patterns of the links generated by these movements across a 'space – system' continually re-organising itself politically and spatially. The point of this study is to offer an approach that will put into sociological perspective this new social object by emphasizing the links, new definitions, and exchanges between the various levels of territorial membership engendered by cross-border movements.

This survey aims at giving an insight into a social fact which tends to gain more importance every day: the expatriation of young French people within the European Union (EU). This expatriation takes place in a wider context of re-thinking the meaning of space and time for the individuals, and of the classical definitions of migrations at the same time.

The development of “differentiated rapidity”, which makes it easy nowadays to reach places that are as different from one another as they are far away, is already largely ignoring state borders, thus creating new forms of migrations, more complex and heterogeneous than previously. The rises of migratory movements, an increasing “international mobility”, daily and seasonal migrations are now part of usual international migrations. These mutations of the world space added to the rise of differentiated rapidity produce multidimensional migrations. Therefore our first intention here will be to re-examine the theoretical approaches of migrations by replacing these evolutions inside their context.

Indeed, the opening of frontiers through the Treaty of Maastricht and the institution of the same rights for all the citizens of the countries that signed it, appear as high-profile social and political changes. They imply a reformulation of the role of intra-European frontiers along with a blurring of territorial delimitations, new forms of allegiance to political power along with the emergence of a new citizenship, a redefinition of the function of the State-nation along with that of our subjection to it. Thus, by analysing this politically and legally controlled intra-continental migration, we will tackle the problems of the limits of any territorial reference. For with the multiplication of representative bases and the deterioration of state power, which is today quite deprived of its former sovereignty for the benefit of supra-national institutions, the State-nation is now only a part of a scale in which it used to play the role of a standard.

Thus we will try, as far as possible, to give some insight into the process of interaction between macro-structural European social patterns and individual behaviours in order to highlight how mobility can be a structuring vector in the creation of a supra-national membership. Our approach will tend to draw attention on how the generalised authorisation

of circulation within the EU, as leading process in the Union, influences, or not, characteristic behaviours and choices, which, in return, will influence, or not, the strengthening and perpetuation of this super-structure through the consolidation of a feeling of membership and allegiance amongst its expatriate citizens. In other words, what are for these expatriates the actual patterns of perception and representation of these new territories included inside a European space which, by opening its inner frontiers, has modified the markers that traditionally reveal a coherent territoriality?

Therefore, the problem here is to shed light on the meaning that these expatriates give to their experience, through a comprehensive approach, and by collecting through interviews some information about the logic of spatial location in the course of their lives, as well as about their families, in order to understand at best the meaning of their expatriation. We will do so by following a diachronic perspective, in order to reveal the “biography” of their mobility, so as to identify the logic that structures the expressions of their territorial belonging. It actually seems essential to us to understand the way these expressions become part of the individual trajectory and interact with it, in order to get a better insight into the articulations and reformulations between the different scales of geographical references, into the transformations and re-compositions linked to any expatriation.

We will draw special attention here on the individual reasons which underlie this expatriation by giving some insight into the process of *deterritorialization* and *reterritorialization* of this population, on the various links which produce these new and complex territorialities, by underlining the spatial expressions of these expatriates, in other words by putting emphasis on the characteristic markers, signs and features of a territoriality which tends more and more nowadays to “*polyspatialisation*”. We will try to present the process of delimitation of a singular territorial area, as well as to underline the practices, references and symbols enabling the migrants to appropriate themselves a new space, to draw attention on the movements and trajectories indicating any appropriation of a new territorial frame of life, as well as the modes of sociability and the spotting of peer groups. The question here is to take a closer look at the “real being of the migrant”, as Mr Alain Tarrus puts it, at the way each individual choose their own references, “their own formula to reduce the tension between the near and the far”. Our study in the field will thus try to explain the personal ways of appropriation of new territories by these expatriates according to their personal trajectories but also to the meaning of their acts, in order to set up representative ideal-types. By integrating their identities and their characteristics into a socio-biographic approach, we are attempting to define the process of creation of new territorialities, the expression of their new socio-spatial belonging by the expatriates.

Therefore we will deal here with the socio-spatial links and their mutations within the perspective of dialectic between the choice of trans-continental mobility, which is the concern of individuals, and its integration as leading principle into the building of a collective structure. Indeed, by taking the authorisation of intra-European mobility into account in their choices of life, the mobility trajectories of the migrants we are studying combine into a system that expresses the spatial aspect of social singular identities supported by European institutions. We postulate therefore that it is inside the interacting triptyque “individualism, territoriality, institutions”, that we will be able to understand the expression of the migrant’s spatialized social experience.

Keywords: mobility, territory, free movement of persons, European process

Traditional Mobility or New Dimensions for International Education

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Since the introduction of EU support for student mobility (Socrates/Erasmus programmes), several new mobility schemes are being introduced. After reminding the characteristics of the traditional Erasmus/Socrates mobility, this paper tries to introduce a classification of the alternative schemes of student mobility. Four dimensions are proposed for this classification: organisation of the distribution of education between institutions, awarding of degrees to the students, financial implications for the institutions, cultural dimension. In all schemes scholarships can be offered to the students, but this is not detailed in this paper.

The 4 Dimensions of Classification of Student Mobility Schemes

Several other schemes than the traditional student mobility have been introduced. Some focus on short term stays: usually intensive short courses (Athens, Best). Other schemes focus on longer stays than the Erasmus type stays.

When discussing student mobility, it is logical to use distribution of education as the main classification criterion, then to subdivide each class according to the way degrees are awarded and to finally refine the classification according to financial elements.

Each of the sections will discuss one of the ways to organise distributed studies. The names given to the classes are proposals of this paper.

Keywords: Mobility, education, partnership, participation, future

Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings Mitigation within the European Integration Framework

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Trafficking in human beings as an issue of human rights and of organized crime has moved higher on the agenda of governments in many countries of Europe – reflected among other things in the ratification of the “trafficking protocol” to the Palermo Convention by 29 European countries as at 1 August 2005. This article presents some aspects of **illegal migration mitigation** within the European Integration framework and reveals also the main **tendencies** and volumes of labour **migration**. Trafficking in human beings – and the same applies to illegal migration – generates that not necessarily new techniques are used when laundering the proceeds of trafficking; there are certain typologies which are used more frequently than others.

The concept of trafficking in human beings implies a strong role of criminal organizations. It includes the threat or use of force, coercion, fraud, deception or other means; it includes several distinct but interrelated acts. Organized crime groups and networks exploit market opportunities for sexual services and cheap labour on the one hand and vulnerable situation of woman and children in many countries and the other. We present a comparative example of organized crime activities, organised crime groups and networks in some member states.

The workload of police officers has been the focus of a number of studies during the past years (Cordner, 1979; Cumming et al. 1965; Greene and Klockars 1991; Mastrofski, 1983; Reiss, 1971; Webster, 1970). Using a variety of research methodologies, from examining calls for service and dispatch records to observational studies, these studies have focused on providing an understanding of the activities police officers perform on a daily basis. Findings from these studies suggest that a substantial proportion of time is involved in the performance of service related and administrative tasks (Websters, 1970; Wilson 1968)¹³.

This paper presents also some forms of police co-operation in the following areas:

- the forms of regional, bilateral and multinational police co-operation projects that currently existed in their countries or regions;
- the advantages, challenges, and problems of these co-operative activities, including information on what has worked well;
- the advantages, challenges, and problems of these co-operative activities, including information on what has worked well;
- the lessons that can be drawn for strengthening international police cooperation in the future.

¹³ Frank, James; Brandl, Steven, Watkins, Cory (1997): The content of community policing: a comparison of the daily activities of community and “beat” officers, in Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategy and Management, Vol. 20 No. 4, 1997, pp. 716-728

Some aspects of Immigration Law are also presented¹⁴:

- Germany – Tempering the denial of immigration through the constitutional guarantees of fundamental rights
- France – Mitigating the restriction on immigration through the *controle de legalite*
- Spain – Acknowledging the phenomenon of immigration through the new constitutional framework

¹⁴ Marzal, Elia (2006): Constitutionalising Immigration Law, *Managerial Law* Vol.48 No.½, www.emeraldinsight.com/0309-0558.htm

Romanians' Migration for Work and Remittances

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Radiography of the problems brought by this acute reality of the nowadays Romanian society implies from the start complete answers to a series of legitimate problems.

Which is the essential mobile of Romanians' migration for work? What does the dynamic of remittances reveal? What is the destination of these sums of money? Which is their effect on the internal demand? What is the contribution brought by these waves of capital over the healing of Romanian economy? Which are the possibilities offered to the Romanian migrants for sending home the money gained abroad? What is the proportion in which the currency gained in this way is transferred in the country via institutionalized channels? How much do the commissions practiced by specialized firms influence the volume of money transfers? How will the market of banking transfers develop in the future years? When can we expect a strategy for the management of remittances? Which would be the relevant directions for action?

Having more than two million workers abroad Romania climbed among the first ten countries in the world at this chapter, surpassing the achievements in the domain of the Euro area: Greece and Portugal.

According to the statistics of the Romanian National Bank, in 2005 the private banking transfers totaled 4.3 billion Euros, comparing with 1.9 billion Euros in 2003 and 2.93 billion Euros in 2004. It is more than double, thus in just two years. One estimates that in 2006 more than 5 billion Euros will be transferred in the country from the Romanian workers abroad. Approximately 40% of these sums of money are brought home in "bags", with the aid of lorry or bus transporters, of friends, colleagues and relatives or other ways, not so safe, but cheaper. How can this phenomenon be explained?

The banking transfers are overtaxed. Each billion of Euros transferred into the country cost between 80 – 100 million Euros, money taken for the banking transfer services by the specialized firms. The comparative analyses show for example that a Romanian worker abroad pays four times more than a Czech worker for sending money in the country via institutionalized channels.

The remittances in 2005 are equivalent with 5.6% of the GDP or almost the entire volume of the foreign investments in our country in the previous year. In the last three years, these waves of capital gained consistency and contributed as a medium with more than 30% at diminishing the Romanian current count. The deficit of current count in 2005 would have been of 14% from the GDP without this money and would have been very hard to finance, sustain the experts from the Applied Economic Group.

Almost 65% of this money is directed to consumption. More than 8,200 million Euros, transfers entered in the country between 2003 and 2005, decisively contributed to the increasing of imports. After this first phase, in which the currency was absorbed by the imported goods (electronic utilities, cars, etc), one estimates that this preponderant destination will change, the Romanians left for work abroad having the task of directing more money towards investments. It is hard to say whether this money will be invested in titles of value or actions, but on real estate market.

Now is time that Romania should develop a strategy in order to attract remittances, improve the management through adopting a series of coordinated measures of legislative, banker, fiscal nature.

There are at least two directions for action: a) stimulating the wave of remittances through direct transfers, through Romanian banks, private or state dependent; b) stimulating investments with funds coming from remittances, especially by improving and supplementing the opportunities for local investments.

The export of the working force and the investment of the remittances in Romania should be a part of this strategy. The optimal fructification of the money transfers would imply – equally – focalized actions on the direction of advising the people left abroad in the direction of placing more efficiently their money, in impact domains.

Keywords: money transfers (remittances, remissions), waves of capital, current count, deficit of current count, transfer channels, transfer commission, the market of banking transfers, remittances management, placements

Specific Aspects of Brain Drain after the Communism Collapse in Romania

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It is worthy to note that in the perspective of Romania adhesion to the European Union the investment in science and technology in order to build a knowledge based economy represent a need.

The complex context of changes produced at political, economical and social level is presented with the consequences on the labour market in this segment of activity: the re-orientation of scientists toward different activities of the economy especially computer science, international companies, experts, or migration.

The reasons for migration: better living conditions, professional prospects, future of their children in a stable democratic system

Features of the situation of science and technology in Romania in a comparative way are discussed.

Keywords: labour market, professional re-orientation, migration, scientific research

ABSTRACTS

After being accepted by the Scientific Committee, some applicants announced that they are **not able to join** the event, due to different personal reasons:

1. **Mrs. Mila MAEVA**, Ethnographic Institute and Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria
 - Emigration of Bulgarian Turks to the European Union
2. **Dr. Falendra Kumar SUDAN**, Department of Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India
 - International Migration and Labour Mobility in an Enlarged European Union: Challenges and Opportunities
3. **Mr. Philipp Heinrich Martin GEILER**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
 - The EU Enlargement and Its Impact on the German Labour Market: How Do Migration Flows Affect Unemployment in Germany?
4. **Mr. Benjamin DIDSZUWEIT**, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, The Netherlands
 - Territorial Development in Turkey in the Light of EU Enlargement

Emigration of Bulgarian Turks to the European Union

Mrs. Mila MAEVA

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After the fall of the communist regime in 1989 Bulgaria was in poor condition. The economic and social crisis had influenced on the Bulgarian minorities – especially Turks. Their economic status has dropped sharply after 1989. The reasons for this lie in the fact that the transition to the market economy has led to high inflation and unemployment rates, restrictive credit and taxing policies, as well as low production levels. The regions with a mixed population are characterized by less investments and lower income levels, as well as higher dependence on state subsidies, as compared to the average values for the country as a whole. The less developed infrastructure, the privatisation of the land, and the differences in the educational and professional profiles of the Turkish minority communities affect adversely the constantly worsening economic status of these communities. After 1989, the state withdrew its support for the small textile and sewing companies, established in the regions with a mixed population, while the constant problems in the field of tobacco production and grain production additionally weigh down the economic status of the Turkish minority.

The critical economic situation and the limited employment market in Bulgaria have forced the Turkish population to seek other ways to provide for its food. New migration practices appeared after 1989 among the ethnic Turks. These are directed along two lines – the EU and Turkey. In this paper I would like to discuss in more detail their seasonal migration to Western Europe. It has to be noted that the job migration is not something new for the Bulgarian Turks, who have had long-term traditions in practicing the same within the framework of the Bulgarian State.

The groups of Bulgarian Turks is very interesting because they are quite mobile and they are moving constantly between Bulgaria/Turkey and the West. This migration is reflected on their new “modern” identities. The main countries of destination for the search for jobs of the Turks in Western Europe are France, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Holland, and Sweden. This migration grew even more after the discontinuation of the requirements to hold a visa for Bulgarian citizens since April 2001.

The objectives of the present paper are to:

1. Present the attitude of the emigrants.
2. Define and explain the general image of European Union and the “West” through the eyes of Bulgarian Turks.
3. The influence of the migration on the culture and life style of Bulgarian Turks.
4. Register changes in Bulgarian Turks` identification strategies, which occur during their adaptation in the new country and after their return in Bulgaria.

Main methods and research techniques

In the proceeding of the paper realization will be used the classic ethnological methods: face-to-face interview, autobiographical stories of respondents, observation of everyday life

and behaviour and estimate of the relationships in the community's boundaries. An inquiry will be made to give a general picture of this ethnical group.

The interpretation of the fieldwork results will be present only through respondents' point of view. The author's opinion and explanation will be maximally reduced. The final science results of the research will be interpreted in accordance with the modern ethnic boundaries, identity and nation concept.

The paper foresees a round of fieldwork researches among Bulgarian Turks, emigrants. I'll try to present Turks from different social groups, age and sex who live in capital, small town and village. I'll compare the data with information in Bulgarian media and Internet.

Aims

In my paper I look for answers to several questions:

1. What are the reasons and ways for migration?
2. What is the type of migration – seasonal work or permanent residence/legal or illegal/male, female or family;
3. How emigrants do choose their new settlement city – job possibilities, relatives and so on? If Bulgarian Turks establish their own “colonies” in the larger Western European cities=
4. How do they change their life style?
5. How do Bulgarian Turks look “West” - the Western cities image, the emigrant's shock from the big cities and new, different culture?
6. How do emigrants adapt in new society?
7. If the emigration has influence on their community culture?
8. If there are changes in their identity? I'm trying to register changes in Bulgarian Turks' identification strategies, which occur during their adaptation in the new country and after their return in Bulgaria.

Working Hypothesis

I want to present several working suppositions:

1. I think that Bulgarian Turks emigrate especially for economic reasons. We can talk about male seasonal, illegal migration, not for official, legal migration.
2. Bulgarian Turks chose Western cities according their relative connections.
3. Most Turkish villages have already established their own “colonies” in the larger Western European cities and the reason for this lies in the belief that the joint employment migration with the common villagers provides a certain feeling of support and security in the foreign country.
4. The emigration influence on the local culture of Bulgarian Turks and their life style.
5. During emigration Bulgarian Turks feel themselves more “Bulgarians” and “Europeans”.

Paper actuality

I think the paper “Emigration of Bulgarian Turks to European Union” is topical because there aren't researches about emigration of Bulgarian Turks to the “West”. The paper is continuing my Ph.D. thesis about Bulgarian Turks, emigrants in Turkey and it will help to form a clear view of the emigration waves of the Turkish community. The paper is connected with the process of European Integration of Bulgaria and for this reasons it is necessary.

International Migration and Labour Mobility in an Enlarged European Union: Challenges and Opportunities

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Migration and labour mobility is one of the most controversial issues in the current debate on economic and social policies in Europe. On the one hand, migration and labour mobility is blamed for unemployment and increasing inequality in the host countries. On the other hand, it is hoped that international migration can at least alleviate the burden of Europe's rapidly ageing population. Europe is likely to face an exceptional demographic evolution in the next decades. Some EU countries are already experiencing an absolute loss of population and the population of the EU will start to decline in absolute numbers by 2010. In the absence of new migration flows, in 2050, the population will go back to its level of 1965 while the proportion of people aged 65 and above will increase from 16% in 2000 to 29% in 2050. In order to keep the population at its present age structure, from 2000 to 2050, the EU member states would need to accept an estimated 12.7 million people a year. Maintaining the size of the population of working age (15-64) would be somewhat less unrealistic and more desirable but would still require the EU to increase its net migratory flow from the base projection of 300,000 persons per year to more than 1.4 million persons. Simply maintaining the current size of the total population, on the other hand, would require increasing the net migratory flow from 300,000 to 860,000 persons per year (which is closer to the current level of immigration, if we include the estimates of illegal immigrants).

The challenges and opportunities imposed by the Eastern Enlargement of the European Union are unprecedented. There are marked differences between the EU and the Central and Eastern European countries (CEECs) in GDP per capita at purchasing power parities. Income levels of the CEECs range between one-third and 40 % of those in the EU. Differences in GDP per capita at current exchange rates – capturing labour productivity gaps – are even larger. Given the magnitude of income and wage differentials, Eastern Enlargement may have a number of undesirable effects on labour markets and income distribution. In particular, a deterioration of living standards of the unskilled workers, associated with job displacement and wage losses triggered by the inflow of low-cost labour. The CEECs are abundant of labour while the EU is rich of physical capital, which account for the large income gaps between the two groups of countries. Should we expect wage and income differentials to narrow down over time? If so, how long will it take before the gap is closed?

Ten years after the start of economic transition in Eastern Europe, immigration from the CEECs is still heavily restricted by the EU Members. The stock of foreign residents immigrated from the CEECs to the EU is estimated at some 850,000 individuals, while the stock of foreign employees amounts to about 300,000 workers. Such figures account for barely 0.2 per cent of the EU population and 0.3 per cent of the EU workforce, respectively. Migration flows will not be evenly distributed across the EU. Germany and Austria currently attract about 80% of the migrants originating from the CEECs. If this geographical

concentration of migration flows will not change, Germany and Austria should be expected to receive 220,000 and 40,000 people per year, respectively, after free labour mobility is introduced.

With this backdrop, in the present paper an attempt will be made to probe the following questions. What does this tell us for the post-enlargement period? Will the removal of the current restrictions open a floodgate that will lead large masses of migrants not only towards Germany and Austria but also beyond? Is it realistic to allow workers from the new members to immediately benefit from the freedom of movement? Or is it necessary to limit this freedom or mitigate its effects, at least for a while?

Faced with such diverging perspectives, the present paper identifies and analyzes the potential for labour mobility and the economic risks and opportunities for the EU countries in the case of a full” enlargement option. What are the likely impact of Eastern Enlargement on employment and wages in the EU? What are the labour market consequences of international migration and labour mobility of enlarged EU from an economic perspective?

The EU-Enlargement and Its Impacts on the German Labour Market: How Do Migration Flows Affect Unemployment in Germany?

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“On one side stand economists armed with formulae and tables of data, arguing that migration from the poor countries of central Europe to the rich countries of Western Europe will be modest and manageable after ten new members join the European Union in May. On the other stand Eurosceptics, trade unions and some governments, worried that enlargement will bring a rush of migrants chasing jobs and social-security benefits.” (Economist, Jan 15th 2004)

Introduction

The EU-enlargement brought with it the possibility to migrate from the new Eastern-European countries to the already existing member states. The forecasts of migration flows differ widely. Hans-Werner Sinn, president of the IFO institute for Economic Research, expects Germany to become the primary destination for east Europeans entering the EU. The possible impacts of those migrants are not clear. Some people fear that they could price the locals out of job. Therefore to some extent anxiety is prevalent in Germany.

This paper wants to address questions such as: *“Does migration lead to the displacement of native employees in Germany?”* and: *“What are the costs and benefits of labour mobility? Who benefits (more)?”*

What is migration?

It is very important for the paper to develop a clear definition of the economic term ‘migration’. Moreover the term will not be presented in isolation, but commonly stated pro and contra arguments will be discussed. Therefore a short review of the historic migration flows, beginning at the end of WW II will be given here. Furthermore the settings in which migration happens will be highlighted, thus we have to look at the aging German population, the advanced globalisation and the increasing equalisation of the European law system concerning migration.

Migration models

In this subsection, we will look into economic models which can explain the benefits of migration. Commonly economists make use of the Harris-Todaro model, the Heckscher-Ohlin-Samuelson model and the network theory. On this basis, reasons for migration to Germany, or so called ‘push & pull factors” will be developed.

Which migration flows are expected?

To tackle the question to which extent we can expect migration flows heading Germany, we will investigate already performed studies, for instance the studies of Layard (1997), Baldwin (1994), Siebert (2001) and Sinn (2000). We will find out if the already measured migration flows have been estimated correctly. To address this problem even more an own estimation of migration flows will be developed.

Impacts of migration

In this section of the paper, the measured impacts of the migration flows will be presented. Therefore we will first discuss the problem of economic integration of migrants entering the German labour market, such as the transfer problem of working experience and education levels. We will moreover look into the impacts of the inelastic wages in Germany and the interestingness of the German Welfare state for migration. Now we can address the question if migration drives the locals out of job. Again we will make an estimation of unemployment on migration, based on the already existing estimations and the newly developed one.

Conclusion

Finally we will talk about the benefits and possible drawbacks of migration. We will try to draw a conclusion if unemployment in Germany is indeed increasing due to migration flows? If we find unemployment increasing, we will discuss what we could do about it? Therefore restriction or facilitation of migration will be examined.

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Rural Development in Turkey in the Light of EU Development

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1. Introduction

With the European Council's decision to open accession negotiations with Turkey on the 17th of December 2004, and the consequent start of the negotiating process on the 3rd of October 2005, Turkey's membership will be the EU's most important enlargement in the foreseeable future. The following years will be crucial. Turkey will have to negotiate with the EU the *acquis* chapter by chapter and reach consensus on each and every one of them. Due to Turkey's economic and demographic structure, some chapters will be easier to close than others. One of the most important chapters will be the ones touching rural development in Turkey. Rural development is a multi-topic touching several chapters.

2. Overview

2.1 *The EU's CAP*

The EU's Common Agricultural Policy is part of the EU's past great political compromises. CAP accounts for roughly 40 percent of the EU's spending; however, it is also undergoing a transformation in the recent past. The targets of the CAP range from (1) increasing agricultural productivity, (2) guaranteeing a decent standard of living among the rural population, (3) market stabilizing, (4) guaranteeing supplies, to (5) affordable prices for consumers. Clearly, some of the targets are contradictory in nature, and hence, leave much room for interpretation and flexibility in the policy implementation process. While during the past CAP has mainly supported farmers by guaranteeing prices and buying excessive supplies, the EU started shifting in the framework of the Agenda 2000 towards de-coupled payments and direct income support for farmers. The CAP's second pillar has long been neglected, but is of increasing importance today. The second pillar refers to structural rural development schemes, going beyond agriculture. Hence, the CAP's rural development program complements the EU's structural and cohesion fund.

The challenge in writing about the EU's CAP is the CAP's nature as a moving target and evolving process. The CAP is due for a fundamental review in 2008. While it is not known how the CAP will look like at the time Turkey joins, it is crucial for Turkish policy makers that the CAP in the future will look very differently from how it looks like today. Furthermore, it remains uncertain when the CAP will be fully applied to Turkey, even after Turkey joining the EU.

2.2 *Snapshot of Turkey's rural structure*

Turkey's economy is characterized by a high share (35 percent) of the workforce still employed in the agricultural sector, while the agricultural sector roughly accounts for 10 percent of GDP. This number may sound threatening, but it is comparable to the numbers of Poland when it began membership talks in 1995, and Rumania and Bulgaria today. The percentage of people employed in the agricultural sector will shrink significantly over the period of pre-accession for several reasons. Firstly, an economic upturn expected to go along with pre-accession and already existing trends of structural change in Turkey, will

lead to a decreasing employment in the agricultural sector, simply because the opportunity cost for people currently employed in agriculture rises, as other employment opportunities arise. The percentage of 35 percent contains an unknown number of underemployed.

The underemployed within the agricultural sector will abandon agriculture quickly, if new income possibilities arise. Secondly, increasing efficiency in the agricultural sector will lead to decreasing numbers of workers needed in agriculture.

2.3 Poverty and income distribution

Poverty is a complex phenomenon with many dimensions. The literature differentiates between relative and absolute poverty. Relative poverty may be defined in relative terms as the poorest 30 percent of a society, while absolute poverty may be defined as living on less than a dollar per day in purchasing power parity. The World Bank's World Development Report defines poverty as "pronounced deprivation in well-being". While poverty is both a rural and an urban phenomenon, I will restrict my paper to rural poverty and rural development, if not explicitly stated otherwise.

A subject closely related to poverty is income distribution. Poverty often goes along with a high degree of inequality. In this paper, I will use simple descriptive poverty statistics, such as HDI (on provincial basis), Lorenz-curve, Gini-coefficient, and the average income shortfall of the poor.

2.4 Migration

The Single European Act establishing the common market also led to an agreement of the free movement of people. In theory, an integrated, common European market obviously goes along with an integrated, open labour market. In real life, the European labour market integration has modestly speaking been difficult and only slowly emerging. As the recent enlargement in 2004 highlighted, the old EU-15 feared the free movement of people so much that all EU-15 states with the exception of Britain, Ireland, and Sweden imposed transition periods barring migrants from the newcomers for up to 7 years.

Hence, migration within the EU remains a highly politicised and controversial issue. Moreover, cultural and language barriers add to the transaction costs of moving and further discourages labour from resettling. Since Turkey has as many citizens as the combined 10 newcomers, the free movement of people is perceived as a matter of high political priority by many EU-25 states. Migration, not very much unlike poverty, is a complex phenomenon and commonly ill understood. Generally, people do not tend to migrate, since it is connected with high transaction (resettling) cost. However, people migrate for various reasons. In my paper I will not focus on the obvious, namely the south-north migration (from Turkey to Western Europe), but on internal migration within Turkey. Due to legal constraints and high transaction cost, the burden of migration is actually on Turkey. As I will argue, most of the migration will occur within Turkey. This rural-urban migration is due to structural change, which is an endogenous process, but will accelerate in the pre-accession phase. It is believed that already today, city agglomerations like Istanbul grow by a six-digit number per year, a number which dwarfs the immigration statistics of most western European countries.

3. The research question

How do the EU and Turkey develop a joint strategy for rural development, decreasing (rural) poverty, and coping with (rural–urban) migration? Therefore, the crucial question is how to design structural rural policies in Turkey to combat poverty, foster a more equal income distribution, creating employment opportunities outside the agricultural sector in rural areas, how to educate or re–educate the rural labour, and how to cope best with internal migration in Turkey (arguably by creating sustainable opportunities for the future in rural areas).

4. Research methods

In order to write my thesis, I will employ three research methods. Firstly, I will rely on secondary sources, mainly articles and books. Secondly, I will rely on primary sources and I will conduct interviews with experts in the field ranging from the EU–Parliament, the EU–delegation in Turkey, possibly the former Polish delegation leader from Poland for agriculture, members of academia in Turkey as well as Europe, Turkish government representatives, to civil society representatives in Turkey and Europe, like NGOs, agricultural cooperatives and agro–business. Thirdly, I will use quantitative data to analyse poverty, inequality, and migration.

4.1 Primary sources

My primary sources consist mainly of people I have met during my one–year study period at Boğaziçi University in Istanbul, and at conferences related to the subject I was able to attend as a student (Heinrich Böll Foundation, Forum Maastricht etc.).

4.2 Secondary sources

Using secondary sources, I will analyse structural change in Turkey. Zürchers work will be used for a general overview of Turkey’s most recent history; Pamuk’s work will provide the historic economic framework, while adding more recent literature on the current political developments in Turkey. Hopefully, my internship at a think tank (www.tesev.org.tr) will open further opportunities to access more studies of Turkish origin on the matter.

4.3 Quantitative sources

The Turkish Central Bank has some general statistics. Data for the disaggregated HDI on provincial bases has been cited in other studies, so it does exist. Of course the World Development Indicators will be used. The challenge remains to collect data on a disaggregated provincial level.

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Published works (selection):

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(2004): "Social Work of the Refugees", Chisinau, Moldova, December 3

(2004): International Seminar: "New Patterns of Labour Migration in Central and Eastern Europe", Cluj-Napoca, Romania, July 15 – 19

(2004): "Gender and the (Post) East-West Divide", Cluj-Napoca, Romania, May 6 – 9

(2004): 8th Edition of the International Conference, Culture and Civilization in South-East Europe: "History and Politics in East and South-East Europe", Chisinau, Moldova, April 28 – 30

(2003): „The Cultures of Post-1989 Central and East Europe”, Târgu-Mureş, Romania, August 21 – 24

(2003): 7th Edition of the International Conference, Culture and Civilization in South-East Europe: "History, Culture and Education in Post - Totalitarian Societies", Chisinau, Moldova, April 10 – 13

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During his doctoral programme, Ms. Cramarenco participated in several scientific events, such the following: the EUROFOR Conference Series "From Immigration Politics to Migration Management – Changes in Migration Governance", Mellieha, Malta (Phare Scholarship) with the paper "The management of migration under the EU regime. The case of Romania" (December 2005); the International Conference "The Impact of European Integration on the National Economy", Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Cluj-Napoca, with the poster entitled "The migration of the Romanian Labour Force – Does the "Brain Drain" Threaten the Romania's Integration into the European Union?" (October 2005) and the International conference for young researchers "The Role of the European Institutional Model in the Development of Romania", Iasi, Romania, with the paper entitled "Romanian Migration in the European Policies Context" (May 2005). Her publications are: (2005) Migrația românească în contextul politicilor europene (Romanian Migration in the European Policies Context – in Romanian), in "Modelul european in dezvoltarea Romaniei" (European Model into the Romanian Development), Sedcom Libris; and (2004) The Labour Market (co-author), in Journal of University Development and Academic Management (I, no. 1-2).

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Mr. Martin Geiger holds a Diploma in Geography, Political Sciences and Sociology from the University of Bonn, Germany. From 2003-2004, he was a visiting researcher at the University of Granada, Spain, where he did intensive fieldwork on Moroccan labour migration and wrote his Diploma thesis on local governance and the social inclusion of Moroccan migrants in the province of Almería (Spain). Martin Geiger now is doing research for his doctoral dissertation on migration management. Supported by the German National Academic Foundation (Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes), his PhD project focuses on international organizations and institution building in the sphere of migration management; hereby analysing the cases of Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina and Ukraine in the broader framework of EU policies (Enlargement, Stabilisation and Association as well as EU-Neighbourhood). During the first months of this year, Martin has been a guest lecturer and associated researcher at the SISEC, West University of Timisoara, Romania (Spring 2006). Martin's most recent publications were on Moroccan labour migration to

Spain, migration and integration policy in Spain, the development of Ethnic Business in Europe and on migration management in Northern America and Europe.

During his fellowship within SISEC, Mr. Geiger was *Guest Editor* of the special issue on migration and mobility of *The Romanian Journal of European Studies*, the scientific journal edited since 2002 by SISEC, West University of Timisoara and The British Council, Bucharest.

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Mr. Philipp Heinrich Martin Geiler is MSc student in International Economics and Business Studies at the Erasmus School of Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands. His Master project is entitled: "The EU Enlargement and its Impact on the German Labour Market (the Master supervisor is Professor Joseph F. Francois. Mr. Geiler holds a BA degree with Honours in Business Studies, the Open University London, United Kingdom (2005). His Bachelor Thesis was "Asset Management of Industrial Firms: Pension Funds", Thesis supervisor being Mr. Rolf Daxhammer, European School of Business, Reutlingen, Germany.

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Prof. Vasile Ghețău is professor at University of Bucharest, Romania, since 1994. He teaches courses in: General Demography; Social Demography; Population Policy; Population Projections (head of the first Master programme on Demography organised by Romanian university). Director of the Population Research Center of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania (since 1999), Prof. Vasile Ghețău was director of the Population Division (1991-1993: Director General of Population Census Division) within National Institute of Statistics, Bucharest, Romania, co-ordinating the Romanian population census of January 1992 (first implementation in Romania of Eurostat and UN/ECE International census recommendations). His fields of interest and competence are: data collection (census and vital statistics), population statistics and general demographic analysis (fertility and mortality – special interest), population and development, regional population analysis, population projections and teaching (training) in population area (demography, various levels).

With a strong background in working in multi-ethnic environment (Romania, Moldova, Rwanda, former Yugoslavian countries and within international observers' teams), Prof. Vasile Ghețău has an important census experience: UN/DTCD Consultant – Evaluation of Census Results and Population Projections, Republic of Benin, Cotonou, 11/1982-02/1983 and 05/1984-06/1984; Romanian Censuses of January 1992 and March 2002 (General Director and Member of the National Census Commission); Population Census, FYROM, 06-07/1994 (International Observer, Regional Team Leader: Kumanovo Region, International Observation and Monitoring Mission of European Commission and Council of Europe); UNFPA Consultant: Evaluation of Population Census methodology, forms and organization, Republic of Rwanda, Kigali, 12/2001-

02/2002; Population Census, FYROM, 10-11/2002 (International Observer, Regional Team Leader: Kumanovo Region, International Observation and Monitoring Mission of European Commission and Council of Europe); Population Census, Republic of Moldova, 10/2004 (International Observer, Regional Team Leader: Soroca Region, International Observation and Monitoring Mission of Council of Europe). His professional experience abroad includes: Second European Population Conference (EAPS), Paris, 21-25 October 1991 (Session organiser: "Politiques démographiques et retournements conjoncturels"); member of Population Committee (CDPO), Council of Europe, 1992-1994; member of Organizing Committee, European Population Conference, Geneva, March 1993; Third European Population Conference, Milan, 5-8 September, 1994 (Session organiser: "Population projections"); UN Consultant: Human Development, ECE Statistical Division, Geneva, 11-12/1994; and UN Consultant: Mortality in Central and Eastern European Countries. Population Division, New York, 06-07/1995.

Editor-in-chief of "Population & Society", the two-monthly publication of Population Research Center of the Romanian Academy, and member of the Editorial Board of "Balkan Demographic Papers" (University of Thessaly, Greece), Prof. Vasile Ghețău authored more than 100 studies and articles in population area published in Romania (mostly) or abroad, and presented more than 40 papers in international scientific meetings. Prof. Vasile Ghețău is member of several international scientific organizations: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); European Association for Population Studies (EAPS); British Society of Population Studies (BSPS); Association Internationale des Démographes de Langue Française (AIDELF); Scientific network DEMOBALK.

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Dr. Liliana Hiriș is lecturing at the Robert Gordon University in Aberdeen, where she focuses on the subjects of European, and international economics. She is also managing a postgraduate course in European Policy, Law and Management, delivered online, via the university's virtual campus. Liliana Hiriș has held further positions at the University of the West of England, as well as within the partnership of regional co-operation Banat, Romania – Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany. She worked as an in-service trainee of the European Commission's Directorate of Employment and Social Affairs, in Brussels.

Liliana Hiriș obtained her PhD from the University of the West of England, where she completed a thesis on 'The Determinants of East-West Migration in the Context of EU Enlargement'. She graduated with an MSc from the London School of Economics. She has also undertaken studies and research towards a postgraduate certificate in economics at the University of Oxford, under the Soros/FCO/Chevening scheme. She obtained her honours degree in International Economic Relations from the (West) University of Timisoara.

Liliana Hiriș has written a series of conference papers, reviews, and book chapters on the topics of labour migration, EU enlargement, and the effects of economic transition. She makes regular contributions to Radio Timisoara, on issues regarding the international economy and society. She is fluent in English, Spanish, German and Romanian.

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Mr. Artjoms Ivlevs is PhD student (graduation expected in June 2006) at CEDERS, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Aix-Marseilles II, France. His thesis title is "Essays on political economy of migration", supervised by Prof. Jaime de Melo (University of Geneva). He holds a Master's Degree in Macroeconomics and Development, from CEDERS, Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Aix-Marseilles II, France (2002) and a Bachelor's Degree in Analytical Economics (Honours programme) from University of Latvia, Faculty of Economics and Management, Economics Bachelor study programme, Latvia (2001). His research interests include: International trade, immigration, labour economics, economics of transition, general equilibrium, political economy and behavioural economics.

Working papers:

(2006) "Attitudes towards Immigration in a Small Open Economy", January, job market paper, CEDERS working paper, submitted to European Economic Review
(2006) "Migration and Foreign Direct Investment in the Globalization Context: the Case of a Small Open Economy", January, Centro Studi d'Agliano Development Working Paper 210
"Do ethnic minorities have different «emigration behaviour»: evidence from Latvia after EU enlargement" (in progress)

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Mrs. Mila Maeva, PhD, is Research Fellow in sections "Balkan Ethnology" and "Scientific Information and Documentation", within the Ethnographic Institute and Museum, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, Bulgaria. Her research experience: Balkan Studies in the field of traditional and contemporary culture; ethnic borders and boundaries, migrations, identity, ethnicity and minorities (Turks, Pomaks, Arabs, Chinese).

Publications (selection):

- (2006): Bulgarian Turks Emigrants in Turkey (Culture and Identity), Sofia: IMIR (in press)
- (2005): Bulgarian Turks and European Union, in Rusu, H and B. Voicu (eds.): EU Integration Process from EAST to EAST: Civil Society and Ethnic Minorities in a Changing World. Proceedings from a round table for young social scientists, Sibiu: Psihomedica, pp.119-126
www.iccv.ro/romana/conf/conf.sibiu.2004/papers/09.%20Mila.pdf
- (2005): Tolerance and Cultural Interactions between Christians and Muslims, in: Christianity and Islam in Bulgaria, Sofia (in press)
- (2004): Maeva, M., M. Mancheva, Emigration of Bulgarian Turks (1878-2004), in Soultanova, R. (ed.): Bulgarian Migrations and Migration Movements from 80th to Nowadays, Sofia (in press)
- (2002): Bulgarian Turks – On the Border between Two States, in Spiridonov, T. (ed.): The Border, Sofia: DIOS, vol. I, 49-58

Participation in conferences (selection):

- (2005) "The Arab World and Islam – Identities and Intercultural Interactions", Sofia University
- (2004) "EU Integration Process from EAST to EAST: Civil Society and Ethnic Minorities in a Changing World", the Sibiu University, Romania
- (2003) "The Emigrant", New Bulgarian University, Varna
- (2001) "The Border", DIOS, Stakevtzi
- (2000) "Communities and Culture", the Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski", Plovdiv
- (1999) "The Way of Europe – Upsurges and Falls", the Historical Institute, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

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Dr. Gabriel Marin is Postdoctoral Researcher (FQRSC) at Carleton Centre for Public History, University of Carleton (co-ordinator Prof. Dr. Delphin A. Muise). He holds a PhD. in History, University of Laval, Quebec (2004), with the thesis: "Memory, History and Identity after the Fall of Communism. A Comparative Analysis of Romanian Scholar History Textbooks (1989-2004)". Dr. Gabriel Marin's areas of specialization are: Modern and Contemporary History of Europe; Cold War; Cultural, Social and Economic History of Eastern Europe; Romanian History. Areas of competence: Eastern European History; Communism and Post-communism; Nationalism; Identities; Ethnicity; Historical Education in School; Eastern European Migration. Areas of interest: Cultural History; Narrative Representations, Collective Memory, Writing History and History of Historiography; "History of the Present", Oral History, Immigration in Canada, Eastern Europe, Québec, Canada. As Guest Lecturer, he delivered the following lectures: "Strategii de integrare a unui student român într-o universitate nord-americană" (Integration strategies of Romanian Students in a North-American University), seminar as part of the Workshop of Recent History at the University of Bucharest, April 2004, Bucharest, Romania, and "The Québécois and the Eastern European Immigrants; Windows, Passages et Mirrors in the Mixed Marriage of Quebec City", CELAT, April 6, 2005, University of Laval, Quebec City.

Grants, fellowships, and awards (selection):

Postdoctoral Grant of excellence of "Fonds Québécois de Recherche sur la Société et la Culture" (FQRSC) (2005-2007)

PhD. Grant of excellence – Fonds Québécois de Recherche sur la Société et la Culture (FQRSC), summer-fall 2003

Grant of excellence, Foundation of University of Laval (FUL), summer 2003

Scholarship support of Department of History, Laval University, fall-winter 2003, winter 2002, fall 2001, winter-summer 2001, fall 2000

Grant Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie, École Doctorale en Sciences Sociales, Europe Centrale et Orientale, 1999-2003

Grant of excellence of Hungarian Ministry of Education for research in Hungary, Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) – Budapest (October 1997-Avril 1998)

Publications (selection):

(2006) "La leçon d'histoire. Les nostalgies du communisme et les manuels scolaires d'histoire", Laval University Publishing House and Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie, Bucharest, Romania (upcoming September)

(2006) Marin, Gabriel and Lawrence, Christine, "Eastern-European Immigrants Nostalgia in Quebec and Canada", University of Dalhousie, Nova Scotia, Canada (upcoming)

(2005) "Memory without History, History without Memory, The New Romanian History Textbooks and Ceausescu's nostalgia", published in Poland (Wydawnictwo Poznanskie) (upcoming)

(2005) "Eastern-European Immigrants' Memory in Canada and the Heritage of Eastern European Communism", Linea Tempo, Milano, Italy (upcoming)

(2005) "Alchimie de l'histoire, étiologie de l'oubli. Travail de mémoire à travers les manuels scolaires d'histoire à l'issue du communisme roumain" (Alchemy of history, etiology of forgetting. "Travail de memoire" Through the History Textbooks in Post-Communist Romanian Society), on the CD-ROM: "Se soucier d'un juste passé: Juste mémoire, juste histoire, juste oubli...", International Conference, University of Laval, organised by Michèle Baussant, available at:

www.celat.ulaval.ca/histoire.memoire/actes_colloques/Gabriel%20Marin.doc

(2004) "Monarhia imigrantilor si posteritatea utopiei comuniste" (The monarchical attitudes of Romanians: immigrants and the legacy of the communist utopia), in weekly review Dilema (Dilemma), Romania, no.17

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Mrs. Margarita Pérez-García is technical coordinator of MobiKid – a project looking at the impact of geographical mobility in Europe on children's performance at school. MobiKid is funded through the action 6 of the EU's Socrates programme. The project is promoted by Lifelong Learning Institute Dipoli Finland and coordinated by SCIENTER in Italy. With the MobiKid project, the researchers want first to understand the real impact of mobility on academic achievement, but also come up with practical recommendations and solutions on how to support mobile children – adapted to the EU approach of academic and professional mobility. The six partners will carry out research in 11 EU Member States and Romania, starting by looking at the mobility patterns in each country since they vary a lot (within this project, Mrs. Margarita Pérez-García is responsible for carrying out the research in Spain). More information on web: www.mobikid.info, www.dipoli.tkk.fi, www.scienter.org

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Ms. Françoise Philip is PhD student in Sociology (2nd year of the doctoral programme) at the Université Rennes 2 Haute Bretagne, LADEC-LAS, Rennes, France, with the thesis: "L'expatriation des jeunes Français au sein de l'Union européenne: les nouveaux territoires de la mobilité", scientific co-ordinator Prof. Ali Ait Abdelmalek. She holds a Master degree D.E.A. de sociologie (2004) and BSc (Maîtrise) in Sociology, Université de Bretagne Occidentale, France. Her current position is *Attachée temporaire vacataire*, "Introduction à la sociologie", Département AES, within the Université Rennes 2 Haute Bretagne, Rennes, France. Ms. Françoise Philip participated in several scientific events, among them being: LADEC-LAS colloquium "Le territoire: instrument de l'Europe et de l'Etat-nation", with the paper: "La libre circulation des personnes: enjeux et perspectives pour l'Europe"; the seminar iddi-labour: "Ouvertures des frontières européennes et mobilité intra-continentale", and the colloquium "Jeunes et sociétés en Europe et autour de la Méditerranée", with the paper: "L'expatriation des jeunes français au sein de l'Union européenne: les nouveaux territoires de la mobilité" (October 2006).

Publications:

(2003) "Les logiques de l'engagement des jeunes militants R.P.R.", *Agora*, n° 30, 4e trim., pp. 60-71
(2005) Citée en référence: Eric Le Breton, *Bouger pour s'en sortir: mobilité quotidienne et intégration sociale*, Armand Colin, coll. U, 2005, 256 p.
(September 2006) Actes du colloque RJS 2, on web: <http://jeunes-et-societes.cereq.fr/PDF-RJS2/PHILIP.pdf>

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Dr. Iulia Platona is lecturer at the Business Administration Faculty of University of Oradea, Romania (since 2002). In the same time she work as strategic analyst specialized in finance and banking, within the Central Intelligence Analysis Unit, General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Bucharest (since 2006). Between May 2004 and July 2005, she was research assistant with the Economic Policies Department of Katholische Universitaet Eichstaett Ingolstadt, Germany. Mrs. Iulia Platona holds a PhD degree from the Agricultural and Veterinary University of the Banat in Timișoara, Romania (thesis: The Management and the Marketing of the Development of Rural Tourism in Romania, coordinator: Professor Ioan Fruja). She is PhD student at Katholische Universität Eichstätt Ingolstadt, Germany (thesis: "The Monetary Policy of Romania in the EU Integration Process", co-ordinator: Professor Joachim Genosko, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät Ingolstadt, Lehrstuhl für Volkswirtschaftslehre Insbesondere Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik) and PhD student at the Faculty of Economic Sciences, West University of Timisoara, Romania (thesis: Corporate Governance and Banking Surveillance in the Romanian Banking System During the EU Integration Process, co-ordinator: Professor Grigore Silași, Professor Jean Monnet).

During her multiple doctoral programmes, she did intensive research and training (selection): Socrates Teaching Staff Scholarship at Katholische Universität Eichstätt Ingolstadt, Germany; presentation of the necessity of corporate governance in the banking system and the differences between EU regulations and Basel II regarding banking surveillance (2004); attendance of courses of the Finance-Banks Dept. of Katholische Universität Eichstätt Ingolstadt: risk management, debt management, banks and financial systems, Basel II, corporate finance, under the supervision of professor Marco Wilkens from Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät Ingolstadt, Lehrstuhl für ABWL, Finanzierung und Bankbetriebslehre der Katholische Universität Eichstätt Ingolstadt (May 2004 – July 2005). Dr. Iulia Platona was the co-ordinator of „Wohnstandort Ingolstadt” project, in collaboration with Ingolstadt City Hall, Germany; main goal: research regarding the reasons for relocating of the population, and their expectancies regarding the infrastructure.

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Professor in Politics and Philosophy at the University of Oradea, Mrs. Lia Pop is the dean of the Faculty of Political Sciences and Communication Sciences within the University of Oradea. Prof. Lia Pop initiated the MA Program 'Free Movement of Persons in Europe' within the University of Oradea, in cooperation with International Organization for Migration, Mission in Romania, and the Department for Labour Abroad of the Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family, the Romanian Government (2004). She delivers following courses: Political Institutions; Procedures and Political Culture in Romania; Political Personalities in Promoting Democracy; Minorities in Democracy; Electoral Systems in Protecting Minorities; Philosophy; Liberties.

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Dr. Tatiana Pyshkina is Associate Professor at the Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova (ASEM), lecturer in Macroeconomics, Microeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies. Author of text-books in Macroeconomics, Fulbright Scholarship Program (1998), she is co-ordinator of scientific research at the Department of General Economics of the ASEM. A former expert on economic policy for the Political Security Council of the President of Republic of Moldova, Dr. Tatiana Pyshkina was head of the Department of Economics of the Academy of Transport and Communication (part-time) and deputy Dean of the Faculty of Management, Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova. Author of the numerous scientific works, papers, text-books and curricular materials, her areas of research are: macroeconomics, transitional process, forecasting of economics growth, regional development.

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Publication (selection):

(2005) *Teoria Integrării: note, studii, comentarii, aspecte* (Theory of Integration: Notes, Studies, Comments, Aspects), Timisoara: Editura Orizonturi Universitare

(2005) *Macroeconomia în fișe* (Macroeconomics in Sheets) (with Nicoleta Sirghi), Timisoara: Editura Mirton

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(2004) *Microeconomia în fișe* (Microeconomics in Sheets) (with Nicoleta Sirghi), Timisoara: Editura Mirton

(2001) *Dinamica europeană. Glosar* (European Dynamics. Glossary) (co-author), Timisoara: Editura Orizonturi Universitare

(2000) *Diplomatia comunitară* (European Community Diplomacy), Cluj-Napoca: Editura Fundatiei pentru Studii Europene (EFES),

(2000) *Inteligenta economica, arma a razboiului global* (Economic Intelligence, Weapon of the Global War) (co-author), Timisoara: Editura Mirton
(1999) *Macroeconomia* (Macroeconomics) (co-author), Timisoara: Editura Orizonturi Universitare
(1999) Ioan Suta, *Integrarea Economica Europeana* (*European Economic Integration*) (contribution), Bucharest: Editura Economica
(1999) *Romania si UE* (Romania and the EU), Timisoara: Editura Mirton
(1998) *Integrarea monetara europeana între teorie si politica* (European Monetary Integration between Theory and Politics) (co-author), Timisoara: Editura Orizonturi Universitare

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Publication (selection):

(2006) *Migration, Asylum and Human Rights at the Eastern Border of the European Union* (conference proceedings) – co-editor, with Grigore Silași, Timișoara: ‘Jean Monnet’ European Centre of Excellence, Editura Universității de Vest [in press]

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(2002) *Romania – Source Country and Transit Country for International Migration*, conference poster at UNU/WIDER Conference on Poverty, International Migration and Asylum, September 27-28, Helsinki: UNU/WIDER, available at: <http://www.wider.unu.edu/conference/conference-2002-3/conference2002-3.htm>

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Publications (selection):

- (2005) Globalization and Liberalization: Nature and Consequences (Edited), Delhi: Serial Publications
- (2005) Wage Employment and Infrastructure Development: Evidence from Doda District of Jammu and Kashmir, in Journal of Social and Economic Policy, Vol. 2, No. 2, Delhi: Serials Publications
- (2005) Empowering Rural Women through Micro Enterprise Development, Social Change and Development, July Issue, Assam: O.K. Das Institute of Social Change and Development
- (2004) Biophysical Gains from Participatory Integrated Watershed Development: Evidence from Jammu and Kashmir, in International Journal of Environment and Development, Vol. 1, No. 2, Delhi: Serials Publications

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Publications:

- (2004): The Importance of the Regional for the Romanian Ethnography. Leipzig University Press (to be published)
(1999): Die interethnischen Beziehungen in einem rumänischen Dorf. (Inter-ethnic relations in a Romanian village) In: BRV, 3/1999, 34-35
(1999): Inter-ethnic Relations in a Village in Banat/Romania. Preliminary results. In: Paper read at the Section Proceedings at the 2nd International Conference of PhD Students at the University of Miskolc, Hungary, August 8-14, 205-210

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PAPERS

TITLE OF THE PAPER: 16PT., BOLD, CAPITAL LETTERS, 1.5 LINE SPACING

Name of first author, Institution, Location¹⁾
Name of second author, Institution, Location²⁾

The abstract should have 200 words, being written in English, alike the paper itself. French could be used for the final paper as an exception. Use Times New Roman style, 9 pt., line spacing 1.0, Justified.

Keywords: five keywords, Times New Roman, 12pt.

1) For each author (not more than two lines): Contact address, e-mail, personal web page, phone/fax number. Some words describing the experience and the scientific/professional affiliation. Times New Roman, 10 pt., line spacing 1.0.

1 Heading of first level

This is an example of formatted paper, in order to fulfil the requirements for publication in the study volume. Margins: 3 cm left, 2 cm top, bottom and right. Please use Times New Roman style, 12 pt., line spacing 1.5, Justified. Please visit www.migratie.ro regularly for updated information!

The following paragraphs start with an indent of 1.25 cm. This only applies to the first line. The paragraph after heading, tables, figures, lists, equations, direct quotations starts at the beginning of the first line. The papers should have up to 15 pages, appendices and bibliography included. Please do not insert page numbers. All the authors are requested to submit the final form of the paper for publication **before July 15th 2006**, following this guideline.

1.1 Heading of second level

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Tab. 1 (or Fig. 1): Table (or figure) heading

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Equations:

$$(1) \quad A = B + C$$

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Please use the American style (*Name / Name* (year), page) or, if you mention the name in the argumentation like in *Name / Name* ((year), page).¹⁵

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References

Newspapers

Name, First Name (year): title of the corresponding article, in: name of the newspaper, day/month/year, page

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Name, First Name / Name, First Name (year): title of the book, publishing house, location.

Working paper

Name, First Name (year): title of the working paper, institution, title of the series Number.

Regular publication (banks, research institutes etc.)

Institution (year): title, Volume, Number, month or quarter, location.

Paper in conference volume etc.:

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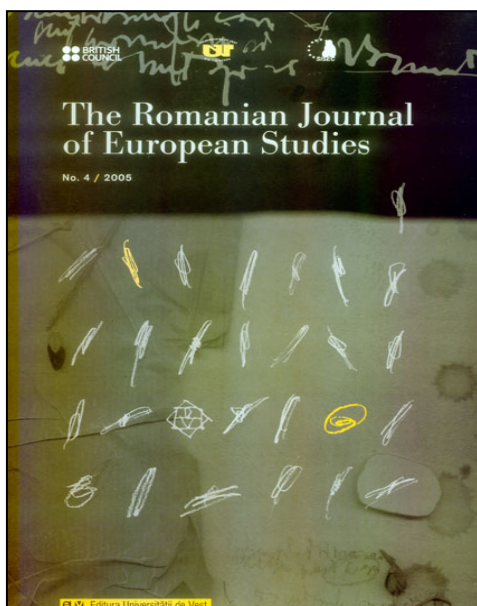
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http://www.geocities.com/sisec_uvt/conference2005.html

¹⁵ For an analytical overview see *Name* (year), page. Use Footnote Text style, Times New Roman, 9pt.

¹⁶ *Name* (year), p.



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Managing Migration for an Enlarging Europe - Inter-governmental Organizations and the Governance of the Migration Flows; Martin Geiger ... pages 19 - 30

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Romania's External Migration in the Context of Accession to the EU: Mechanisms, Institutions and Social-Cultural Issues; Luminița Nicolescu, Daniela-Luminița Constantin ... pages 55 - 63

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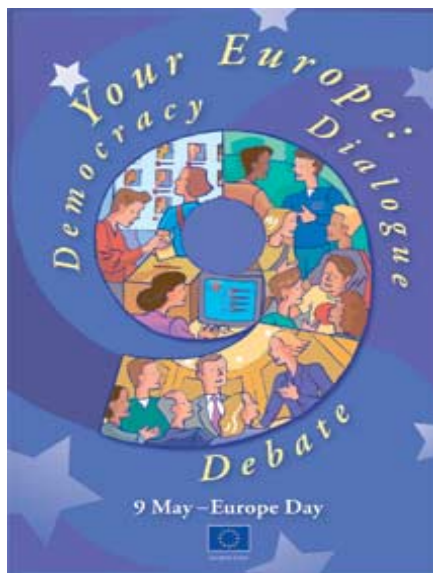
The Romanian Journal of European Studies No.4/2005 is a special issue on migration and mobility of the journal edited in Timișoara (Romania) by the British Council in Bucharest and SISEC since 2002. The issue was published in the framework of *The European Year of Workers' Mobility 2006*, being part of the "Europe: Space of Freedom and Security" project of SISEC for 2006-2007. Dipl. Geographer Mr. Martin GEIGER, Bonn University, Germany, guest lecturer and visiting researcher at SISEC (January - April 2006), was appointed as Guest Editor of the special issue on migration and mobility. The journal is available in printed and electronic (pdf) format (contact person, Mr. Ovidiu Simina at office@migratie.ro)

The editorial team of the special issue: Prof. Grigore SILASI, PhD, Jean Monnet Professor - head; Mr. Dan MOGA, PhD - Editor of The Romanian Journal of European Studies; Dipl. Geographer Mr. Martin GEIGER, Guest Editor; Mr. Ovidiu SIMINA, LLB, MA, PhD Student; and Mrs. Alexandra DOGARU, MA, researcher at SISEC.

The electronic version of this special issue could be found on-line from www.migratie.ro/RJES.html

The journal was accepted by the Munich Personal RePEc Archive of the Universitätsbibliothek München, Germany, as **MPRA paper no.1590**, being hosted on-line at http://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/1590/01/MPRA_paper_1590.pdf

'Europe Day' Study trip to Brussels, May 7th – 14th 2006



The 2006 'Europe Day' Study trip is organised with the occasion of the Europe's Day celebration in Brussels. The study trip is organised since 2005 for the SISEC students from the second year of study. Its aim is to improve our students' understanding of the European culture, civilisation and diversity. The event is financed by the [Jean Monnet Action](#) of the European Commission throughout the funds granted to the [Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence](#) (C03/0110) within [the West University of Timisoara](#), Romania.

Prof. Grigore SILASI, PhD, is the [chair of the Jean Monnet Centre](#), West University of Timisoara.

PROGRAMME (excerpt)

May 8th to May 10th (to be confirmed)

- Receiving of the group by a [deputy of the Romanian Parliament](#), member of the [Romanian delegation](#) of Euro-Observers to the European Parliament; [European Parliament](#) premises, Brussels

May 8th to May 12th (to be confirmed)

- Guided visit of the [European Parliament](#); organiser: Prof. [Paolo MAGAGNOTTI](#)

May 9th

09:00 Participation at the ceremonies of celebration of [the Europe Day – 9th May](#), Brussels

May 10th

17:00 Visit of the [Institute d'Etudes Européennes](#), Pole Jean Monnet de Bruxelles, [Université Libre de Bruxelles](#); visit of [the Odysseus Network](#) premises, ULB, [Prof. Philippe De BRUYCKER](#)

18:00 Participation in the *Asile Européenne* course (in French) at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Prof. Philippe de BRUYCKER and [Prof. Jean-Louis De BROUWER](#)

May 11th

17:00 *Soirée Police*. Special event: meeting with Belgian policemen, members of the International Police Association (IPA), Belgium Section, [Brabant – Bruxelles](#) Region, at IPA Brabant premises, Rue de Cultes 15, Brussels. Entertainment, Belgian beer, new friends, the [Servo Per Amikeko](#) spirit. Host: Mr. Michel de MULDER, president of IPA Brabant

May 12th

10:00 Visit at the [Embassy of Romania in the Kingdom of Belgium](#), Brussels and at the [Permanent Mission of Romania to the European Union](#) (to be confirmed)

Event organised in the framework of the EUROPE: SPACE OF FREEDOM AND SECURITY project.
More information about SISEC's projects for 2006: www.migratie.ro



**ACADEMIC YEAR 2006 / 2007
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS**

**CERTIFICATE IN
EUROPEAN LAW ON IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM**

organized by

**The Academic Network for Legal Studies on
Immigration and Asylum in Europe**

A Network founded with the support of the Odysseus Programme of the European Commission and comprising academics of the following institutions:

Université Libre de Bruxelles, (B), Université catholique de Louvain (B), Universidade Autonoma de Lisboa (P), Universidade Nova de Lisboa (P), Universität Salzburg (A), Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen (NL), University of Bristol (UK), Universitaet Konstanz (D), Universitaet Göttingen (D), Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid (E), Università degli Studi di Milano (I), Université de Paris-Sud (F), Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour (F), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL), Aarhus Universitet (DK), Umeå Universitet (S), Lunds Universitet (S), Åbo Akademi (FIN), Turku University (FIN), Eötvös Loránd University (HU), University of Silesia (PL), Mykolas Romeris University (LT), University of Ljubljana (SLO), University of Latvia (LV)

The programme is organised under the supervision of Professor Philippe De BRUYCKER from ULB (Brussels University). The training staff will be composed of mainly members of the Network coming from the 21 Member States represented in it, as well as of high-ranking officials from the European Commission, Council or Parliament. Participants who follow the programme assiduously throughout the academic year and successfully pass all the examinations and present their final essay receive a University Certificate specifying each of the courses followed. The Certificate will be issued by the ULB and signed by the academic authorities.

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