

Newsletter of the

European Migration Network

A Virtual Information Exchange
System on Migration and Asylum
in Europe



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This Newsletter...

First and foremost informs all interested parties about the European Migration Network (EMN), its aims and objectives and its current stage of development. Furthermore, it reports on important developments and upcoming events in the field of migration and asylum throughout the European Union.

Though this newsletter will principally be drafted by the National Contact Points of the network, other interested participants are invited to contribute.

About the EMN

The European Migration Network (EMN) is a project that originated in 2002 in response to the need for a regular exchange of information concerning all aspects of migration in the European Union. EMN's intention is to provide the Community, its Member States and in the longer term, the general public, with objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum situations.

Under the general direction of the European Commission (DG Justice and Home Affairs), thirteen National Contact Points (NCPs) have begun to carry out the task of gathering, co-ordinating, exchanging and analysing information and data on migration and asylum. The aim of EMN is to include all Member States of the European Union in the network within the next two years.

In recent months, the EMN has made considerable progress: the successive development of a national network is advancing rapidly; the data to be collected in this 2nd phase of implementation has been specified and templates (contacts, publications, legislation/ case-law) for meta-data presentation have been provided to facilitate the development of an EMN information system; the methodology to be pursued for the collection of data has been developed; the implementation of a pilot research study project on the "Impact of immigrants on Europe's societies" is well underway and the national reports are already completed. An EU synthesis report is expected to be completed by the end of 2004.

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Profiles Section

In this section of the EMN newsletter, NCPs will successively present their work and EMN work progress.

Austrian NCP

Upon nomination by the Austrian Ministry of Interior the National Contact Point (NCP) has been set up within the office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Vienna.

The IOM Mission (www.iomvienna.at) in Austria was established in 1952 when Austria joined the International Organization for Migration. Since then IOM has been working together with the Austrian government on various migration issues. IOM Vienna is not only part of all Assisted Humanitarian Voluntary Return programs in Austria but is also involved in a large number of national and international migration projects implemented in co-operation with various project partners (e.g. municipal authorities, Ministries, NGOs and research institutes). As a National Contact Point, IOM Vienna can contribute to the work of the EMN with its established national and international network of project partners as well as with its expertise in migration issues, reaching from research to policy development.

IOM Vienna is also designated as a Mission with Regional Functions and supports and assists governments in South Eastern Europe in developing and implementing measures in migration management, including technical cooperation for policy and regulatory frameworks, institutional and human resource capacity building, migration information and counter-trafficking activities.

The Technical Cooperation Centre (TCC) was established in 1997 as part of IOM's Mission with Regional Functions to assist governments and other relevant actors in developing and implementing comprehensive, cooperative and ultimately self-sustainable systems for managing all aspects of

migration in the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia, with particular focus on policy and legislative development, administrative and institutional capacity, border management, irregular migration and smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, migrants rights and baseline research.

Since April 2003, the activities of the NCP Austria have been co-financed by the European Commission and the Austrian Ministry of Interior (MoI). Out of currently 33 employees at IOM Vienna, 4 are exclusively working for the NCP and 2 are dedicating a substantial part of their daily working time to the NCP. Most important tasks under the 2003 work program of the NCP are the pilot research study on the "Impact of Migration on Europe's Societies" and developing the NCP's website (www.emn.at). These activities together with the extension of the non-exclusive national network of researchers consume a significant part of the current work time and budget. The Austrian NCP is becoming more and more visible on the national

level, which is reflected by requests of specialized Austrian (governmental) agencies for small-scale reports. Together with intensive co-operation with the Austrian MoI, the NCP can also rely on strategic input from its Steering Committee that combines high-profile researchers and governmental representatives.

In the near future the NCP Austria intends to combine its activities with the IMISCOE Network of Excellence. For this purpose the Researcher-in-Residence Program, established in February 04 would like to open its door to young PhD Students of the IMISCOE Network. Furthermore, close co-operation with the NCP of the European Integration Network has been established, which allows the two NCPs to fruitfully combine and mutually strengthen their activities and outputs.

Contributed by Dr. David Reizenzein from the Austrian NCP

Profile of the UK NCP

The Immigration Research and Statistics Service (IRSS) is the UK's designated contact point for the European Migration network. IRSS is part of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, working within the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) of the UK Home Office. IRSS, albeit under a different name, has been producing official statistics on asylum, enforcement, the control of immigration and grants of settlement statistics for decades. Based in Croydon, IRSS is a multidisciplinary group of about 40 statisticians, researchers and administrators helping policy and operational colleagues in IND to meet their

objectives by producing a sound body of knowledge.

In 2003, Victoria Richardson was appointed to work part time on the EMN; she is assisted by a trainee researcher. Co-financing from the European Commission has not yet been established, however IRSS contributes as fully as possible to the work programme.

Activities have focussed on five main areas.

- **Building up the network**

IRSS already has a well developed

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knowledge of the key players in the field, however an internet search of all the Universities and Sector-based colleges uncovered about 200 smaller units or individuals active in the field of migration and asylum, whom we would like to invite to join the network. In the meantime, seven 'core' contacts, including non-Governmental organisations, other Governmental departments and academic institutions, have been visited and have agreed to be a part of the national network. More visits are planned.

- **Literature review of the 'Impact that Migrants have on the UK's economy and society'**

Recognising the need for research expertise to carry out this literature

review, we assigned a researcher within IRSS to work full time on the project. Contacts identified through the internet search (as above) provided valuable literature for inclusion. A library database and internet search were also carried out. The key findings and the research gaps were identified and were written up for inclusion in the synthesis report.

- **Updating information into the publication template**

The literature that was used in the above report was documented using the EMN metadata template. To date, 50 articles have been included.

- **Providing answers to ad hoc questions**

The network has proved invaluable for providing answers to queries quickly.

The UK in particular has used this function extensively. Topics of interest have included net migration rate, asylum support systems and citizenship acquisition.

- **Contributing to EMN meetings**

IRSS attends and actively participates in EMN meetings and the Thesaurus group.

The UK NCP keeps in touch with other networks, including the integration network and RAXEN, in order to inform each other of developments in the work programmes and to reduce duplication of work. We look forward to working closely with NCPs who have progressed further with developing their national network.

Contributed by the UK NCP

Reports Section

This section of the EMN newsletter includes contributions by the NCPs on the latest developments in immigration and integration issues within the EU.

Asylum and Migration in the Belgium State Order

Belgium is a federal state with a complex state structure. Competencies are shared out among the federal government, the Communities (Flemish, French and German-speaking) and the Regions (Flemish, Walloon and bilingual Brussels Capital Region). Affairs related to the individual person (such as education, welfare, media, in-

tegration of foreigners, etc.) are decisive for the definition of a Community; the borders of the Regions however are defined by territory. Four language regions have been recognised in the constitution: the Dutch-speaking language area, the French-speaking area, the bilingual Brussels Capital Region and the German-speaking area.

It is noteworthy that in Flanders, in contrast to Wallonia, the Community and Regional institutions have been merged. In addition, the Walloon Region encompasses the area of both French-speaking (not including bilingual Brussels) and German-speaking Belgium. The Flemish Community therefore exercises its compe-

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tencies in the Flemish provinces and Brussels; the French Community in the Walloon provinces (with the exception of the German-speaking cantons) and in Brussels; and the German-speaking Community in the „Eastern Cantons“ of Belgium that constitute the German language region.

The complexity of this structure (which includes six governments and six par-

liaments) is also reflected in regulations pertaining to foreigners and migration in general.

Immigration authorities

The Home Affairs Ministry is competent as concerns access to the territory, residence, establishment and expulsion of foreigners. The Home Affairs - Immigration Service (also Alien's Office) is part

of the Home Affairs Ministry and is the immigration service that is responsible for the implementation of immigration laws. Visa policy, however, is applied in cooperation with the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The other aspects of immigration policy are scattered over various ministries and bodies, including:

- Guardianship of non-accompanied minors falls within the ambit of the Justice Ministry;
- The fight against human trafficking is a collective effort of the Ministries of Home Affairs, Justice and Social Security, together with the Federal Police;
- The fight against racism and xenophobia is an area that is mainly associated with the Prime Minister's office;
- Regulations concerning employment of foreign workers are partially a federal matter, in particular as concerns the establishment and interpretation of regulations;
- As already indicated, the Communities have jurisdiction over education and "personal affairs", which include policy on reception and integration of foreigners, welfare and the media;
- The Regions are responsible for housing, implementation of federal standards for employment and the elimination of discriminating against migrants on the labour market.

Asylum authorities

The examination of asylum requests is shared among three authorities:

- The Aliens' Office (A.O.) registers the application, determines whether Belgium is responsible for examining it according to the Dublin Regulation and finally examines the admissibility of the request.
- The Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), an independent authority, examines the asylum applications that are

THE COMMUNITIES

THE FLEMISH COMMUNITY



THE FRENCH COMMUNITY



THE GERMAN-SPEAKING COMMUNITY



THE REGIONS

THE FLEMISH REGION



THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION



THE WALLOON REGION



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admissible. It does this either directly (if the asylum application was directly declared admissible by the A.O.), or after having taken a decision to proceed with further examination after the submission of an urgent appeal against a decision of inadmissibility taken by the A.O. In both cases, the CGRS will examine the eligibility of the asylum request and decide whether or not refugee status should be granted.

- The Permanent Commission of Appeal for Refugees is an administrative court where one can lodge a suspensive appeal against a CGRS decision rejecting an asylum claim. The decision of the CGRS will be confirmed or annulled. In the latter case, the asylum seeker will be recognised as a refugee.

Additionally, the CGRS is the only authority competent to withdraw refugee status once granted, but decisions to withdraw

refugee status may be appealed to the Permanent Commission.

More information about Belgium may be found at

www.dofi.gov.be, www.belgium.be,
www.flanders.be,
www.bruxelle.irisnet.be,
www.wallonie.be (in French only)

Contributed by the National Contact Point Belgium

An Immigration Act for Germany

The Act of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Control and Limitation of Immigration and Regulation of Residence and Integration of EU Citizens and Aliens (**Immigration Act**) shall come into force¹ on January 01, 2005. This Act shall fundamentally supersede the Aliens Act of 1990 applicable so far, and it shall implement the regulations as to freedom of movement and also other Directives of the European Union. It shall furthermore adjust various other legal regulations relating to the law on aliens according to the new legal position.

In the frame of this re-structuring of the German law on aliens, **improvements in the field of labour migration in particular** will be introduced.

In the future, highly qualified persons working in the scientific and economic sectors shall be granted a settlement permit from the beginning authorizing them a permanent status in Germany.

Self-employed persons may obtain a residence permit initially limited to a period of three years if their activities are of particular economic interest, i.e. if they invest at least one million Euros and create 10 jobs. After these three years, they may also be granted an unlimited settlement permit.

Graduates of universities and other institutes of higher learning shall now be offered the possibility to stay in Ger-

many for one year after graduation while looking for an adequate job.

The so-called stop in recruitment of foreign employees will basically be maintained, whereas exceptions may be permitted for persons having acquired special professional qualifications.

Transitional rules are planned to be applicable to the new Member States of the European Union (with the exception of Malta and Cyprus) concerning the freedom of movement of employees and regarding the freedom of services to be provided in specific areas. Employment of natural citizens, however, shall have priority over the employment of third country nationals.

As far as the **humanitarian sector** is concerned, status improvements shall be introduced. Moreover, the refugee status shall be granted in the future in accordance with the Geneva Refugee Convention and in consideration of the EU Asylum Qualification Directive, even in cases of non-state persecution. It is also made clear that gender-specific persecution shall be recognized as a subdivision of persecution due to a person's membership of a particular social group.

In consideration of the EU Directive on the right to family reunification, **subsequent immigration of children** joining their parents shall be allowed up to the date the child attains the age of 18, provided that the parents have been rec-

ognized as persons entitled to asylum or as refugees within the realm of the Geneva Refugee Convention, or when the child and parents concerned enter Germany together, or when the child has a command of the German language, or when there are other reasons implying the child's likely integration into society. Attaining the age of 16 shall basically be considered the age limit in all other cases, as has so far been practised.

It is the first time that a **lawful claim to** measures promoting **integration** has been laid down. This claim, in return, puts an individual under the obligation to take part in a given measure, especially if the preconditions of integrating newly arrived immigrants and foreigners who have been in the country for a longer time are lacking. Where capacities are not fully being utilized, EU citizens shall also be offered the possibility to attend integration courses which comprise language courses and orientation courses providing language knowledge and information about the German society.

Security aspects shall be taken into account by extended rules concerning legislation on removal and expulsion, e.g. by the introduction of regular expulsion due to facts and circumstances determined to justify regular expulsion in case of criminal offences

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committed in trafficking, or where the free democratic basic order is jeopardized, or in case of public extremist activities or of support of terrorism, or where top officials of prohibited associations are concerned. The newly introduced deportation order makes an individual's immediately enforceable removal possible, which - at court level - may only be verified by the German federal administrative court. This deportation order shall apply to cases in which a facts-based prognosis gives rise to anticipate a particular danger to the security of the Federal Republic of Germany or a danger from the terrorist side. It is also new to justify discretionary expulsion with facts and circumstances relating to instigation of the people and to approval of serious criminal offences.

The **freedom of movement within the European Union** is given expres-

sion in the abolition of residence permits for EU citizens. In the future, they shall merely be obliged to register with the registration authorities, just as Germans do. EU citizens will then obtain a certificate from the aliens authority confirming their right of residence.

The Immigration Act shall, after all, carry out the **implementation of the EU Directives** concerning the granting of temporary protection and regarding the recognition of decisions made by other Member States on persons to be returned, as well as concerning the amendment of rules according to Article 26 of the Schengen Implementation Agreement.

For the first time, a steering board in the field of migration policy and a centre of competence shall be created, which concentrates on the essential responsibilities of asylum matters and the protection of refugees, on measures of integration,

promotion of return, and for migration and integration research, as well as for the coordination of information exchanged between the competent authorities on labour migration. The Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees will thus change into the **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees** (which will also maintain its function as National Contact Point).

Contributed by Peter Derst from the German NCP

1 Statutory foundations enabling the adoption of legal regulations already came into force on 6 August 2004, including a number of procedural changes concerning the asylum procedure, and furthermore the assignment of some conceptual tasks to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees in the field of integration entered into force on 1 September 2004.

Irish Citizenship Referendum Update

The question of whether or not all children born in Ireland should acquire Irish citizenship necessitated a referendum on the question of a Constitutional amendment held on June 11th 2004. The referendum was passed by 79 per cent of voters. Until recently Ireland was the only country in the EU to grant citizenship on the principle of *jus soli* (place of birth) alone. An automatic right to Irish citizenship had been granted to all persons born on the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Republic). As a result of the Belfast Agreement, the Constitution was amended by way of a referendum to give a guarantee of citizenship to all persons born in the island of Ireland. The recent European Court of Justice (ECJ) 'Opinion' in the case of Chen v

UK was interpreted by the Irish Government as evidence of an urgent need for citizenship to be linked to *jus sanguinis* (the principle of citizenship based on blood descent). The ECJ ruled that Ms Chen, a Chinese national, has the right to reside anywhere in the EU with her Irish born (and therefore Irish citizen) child.

The Constitutional amendment referendum was held with the local and European elections. Turnout was high at 60 per cent. The Twenty-seventh Amendment of the Constitution Act now requires that in order to automatically qualify for Irish citizenship a child born in Ireland after 24 June 2004 must have an Irish parent unless otherwise provided for by legislation. The Act therefore had the effect of restoring the power of the legislature with

regard to the acquisition of citizenship.

The recently introduced Irish Nationality and Citizenship Bill 2004 proposes a new framework within which the entitlement to Irish citizenship of persons born in the island of Ireland to non-national parents could be determined. One of the parents must have been legally resident in Ireland (North or South) for three years during the four years immediately preceding the person's birth. Periods spent in the State pursuing education or awaiting determination of an asylum application do not qualify in this regard.

Contributed by the Irish NCP

EMN Activities

This section of the newsletter highlights the ongoing work progress of the network.

EMN Central Database and National Websites



The Idea of autonomous, distributed systems is coming alive...

At the start of their participation in the European Migration Network (EMN), the software engineering team of the Technical University Berlin (TUB/CIS) sketched a long-term picture of autonomous, distributed and heterogeneous EMN information sources, which could be monitored by a Central Integration Information Service (CIIS).

After several on-the-spot meetings with the national contact points (NCPs), TUB/CIS has identified the need for a hybrid solution with aims in the following issues:

- Harmonisation of Data Descriptions
- Central Data Storage & Maintenance
- Local Data Storage & Maintenance
- Supporting Import /Export-Procedures

Step-by-step, the coordination team (BIVS, TUB/CIS) has drafted metadata schemas that enable the harmonisation of individual, national structures to provide high-quality search and navigation functions for future users of the CIIS with a long-term perspective. The development of a central database was necessary to allow all NCPs to start their data and metadata collections and

to achieve commonly agreed versions of the templates.

Based on these metadata recommendations and the prospect of distributed, autonomous databases, during the first meeting in Vienna, TUB/CIS and the Austrian focal point, IOM Vienna, have conducted discussions on how to establish a national website based on an EMN compatible database structure. IOM stressed the importance of visibility for their national network and the EMN in general, while TUB/CIS focused on a sustainable development that paves the long-term way to the future CIIS. Thus, both parties have agreed on a development strategy that allows the website engineering to be pushed as fast as possible and to extend the web-based environment step-by-step.

Therefore, the Austrian NCP and TUB/CIS have had intensive contacts during the phase of identifying requirements specification for the national webpage. The TUB assured that the necessary database-interfaces would be implemented from the very beginning of the programming. After the webpage programmer was later chosen (www.e-creating.at), the TUB/CIS team was informed regularly about progress.

For the NCP Austria, the feedback from the TUB was crucial during the first phase of the project. It soon became clear that if the NCP was to implement a webpage by itself, on-going changes would be inevitable. Since the Austrian NCP wanted to have a sustainable solution, it has decided for close co-operation with TUB/CIS.

A contract with Mr. Robert Pichler (*e-creating*) was signed on May 13th, 2004.

Development and implementation were a step-by-step approach, which took some time and had to be explained to our national research network. In the end, the co-operation proved to be successful.

As the Austrian contact point has nearly completely adapted its local database development to the central EMN schemes, the Austrian database entries could be transferred from the central system to

the national one by the end of July. The webpage went online on August 9th.

To gain more flexibility and to make future exports to the central system easier to manage, *e-creating* has structured the local database congruent to the global EMN schemes.

This way of working procedure allows for a kind of information highway between the national and European system for the near future.

Currently, the Austrian NCP is in discussion with TUB/CIS regarding the next tasks that are necessary for establishing a regular information exchange. Whether the central system will extract the database records automatically or if the Austrian NCP will upload its data export are only the initial questions to be dealt with.

Now the daily work of the NCP is to constantly update sections, that have already been available for some time i.e. contact information, publications, etc., but to also maintain newer sections, i.e. news and events at the latest levels. Moreover, new features such as integrated mailing lists, differentiated up-/download possibilities and a kind of online bookshop for publications by the national network will be developed and integrated.

By supporting and assisting the necessary individual decision-making procedures, TUB/CIS is currently working on bringing further NCPs in similar development stages.

Contributed by David Reizenzein (NCP AUT) and Markus Stübing (TUB/CIS)

EMN Activities

National Contact Point Austria presents its first study: “The Impact of Immigration on Austria’s Society”

On the occasion of the publication of the pilot study “The Impact of Immigration on Austria’s Society”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Vienna invited the interested public to an official presentation. This event took place in co-operation with the Austrian newspaper “Wiener Zeitung” in the Lounge of the Museum of Modern Art Stiftung Ludwig Wien, MUMOK, on the 24th of September 2004. It brought together representatives of the diplomatic community, ministries, research institutes, NGOs as well as representatives of the media.

At the beginning of the event Dr. Erika Laubacher-Kubat (IOM Vienna) gave

a short overview on the role of the Austrian National Contact Point within the European Migration Network and presented some findings of the Austrian Pilot Study. Dr. Bernhard Perchinig from the Austrian Academy of Science (Commission for Migration Research) elaborated on the status quo of migration research in Austria and underlined some findings of the pilot study from his perspective. Dr. Walther Lichem from the Austrian Foreign Ministry (Department for International Organisations) put the topic in a broader philosophical context about “Der Wert der Anderheit” (The value of being different) and - much to the delight of the audience - elaborated vividly on the values and benefits of an open society.

Last but not least, Mr. Georg Friesenbichler, assistant editor-in-chief of the “Wiener Zeitung” spoke about the role of the media and its responsibilities towards fair and objective reporting about migration and asylum issues.

The speeches (only in German) can be read in full on the website of the National Contact Point (<http://www.emn.at/>). The team of the National Contact Point in Austria was pleased that the event and the launch of the Austrian pilot study attracted a good response in the Austrian media and that several newspapers put the study on the website for download.

National Contact Point Austria organizes seminar on “Migration and Health” in Austria

With the support of the Ministry of Health and Women’s Affairs and the Fonds Gesundes Österreich (Healthy Austria Fund) IOM Vienna organized a one-day seminar on “Migration and Health” that dealt with the access of migrants to the health care system in Austria. IOM Vienna organized this seminar in its function as the National Contact Point (NCP) for Austria. The objective was to develop recommendations for promoting the health of migrants and to develop preventive measures in Austria. The seminar was geared towards representatives of public authorities, NGOs, health institutions and researchers who deal with the migrants’ health in their field of work. The Minister of

Health and Women’s Affairs, Mrs. Maria Rauch-Kallat, Mr. Dennis Beck, Foundation Healthy Austria and Ms Erika Laubacher, Project Manager for Austria, IOM Vienna, inaugurated the event.

After a plenary session in the morning, the afternoon was open to four different workshops, which aimed at working out strengths and weaknesses as well as recommendations for the future. The topics of the workshops were “Psychosocial Care of Migrants”, “Age and Migration”, “Migration and Women” and “Migration and HIV”. Findings of the workshops and general information about the conference can be found on the website of the Austrian National Contact Point, which is <http://www.emn.at>. The recommendations will

be sent to the responsible policy makers in Austria.

This was the first seminar organized by the NCP Austria to assemble key actors on a particular migration related topic in Austria and to facilitate exchange, a compilation of existing data and to develop a set of recommendations in this area.

Contributed by the NCP Austria

Information on Other European Networks

This section of the EMN newsletter will profile various networks, organisations and projects in the field of migration.

The CARIM Network:

CARIM - Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration

The Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM) was launched in February 2004 as part of the MEDA programme adopted in Valencia in April 2002, concerning "cooperation on issues linked to the social integration of immigrants, migration and the traffic of people". It is financed by the European Commission – AidCo, for an initial period of three years.

Migration has become a top issue on the Euro-Mediterranean agenda. Mediterranean countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are confronted with increasing migratory pressures from their own population, gaining a better understanding of how migration can work for development a priority for the next decade. At the same time, most of these countries have recently become countries of protracted transit for migrants who were originally trying to reach Europe, and whose settlement defies their economies and their legal and administrative frameworks.

A better understanding of migration processes at play in Mediterranean countries of the MENA is urgently needed. In contrast, current knowledge is scanty. It is in response to a serious deficit in the observation and analysis of migration that the CARIM

has been created, as an instrument dedicated to applied research in order to help governments to define and monitor migration policies.

The CARIM is composed of a coordinating unit established at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute (Florence), and a network of 30 correspondents based in Mediterranean partner countries, that is: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Palestinian Territories, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey. External experts from the north and the south also contribute to its activities.

The following deliverables are expected:

Mediterranean Migration Database: It will contain a large set of data at the national level on three dimensions of migration: demographic and economic; legal; political and social. Data are either already existing or obtainable through the reprocessing of existing sources, and the CARIM undertakes no primary data-collecting operation. The database, to be continuously enriched and updated, will be posted on the website from its opening, which is scheduled for October 2004.

Studies and Research: A first round of studies has been launched in three MENA countries - Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt -

on the topic of 'migration, transfers and development'. Results are expected by December 2004. The second round of studies will be on 'transit and irregular migration' in the Maghreb and in Turkey. Further studies will deal with mid-term migration perspectives, integration policies, admission and visas policies, return policies, migration and labour markets.

Annual Mediterranean Migration Report: Volume 1 is scheduled for early 2005.

Annual Training Session: The first session will be on 'International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Area and the enlarged European Union' (December 2004). Its objectives consist of: 1) understanding how the EU enlargement may impact on the structural forces at play in international migration as well as on policy responses in the Euro-Mediterranean area, and 2) offering participants from the South and the North of the Euro-Mediterranean area an opportunity to discuss together.

Contributed by Philippe Fargues/
CARIM network

Upcoming Events

This section features conferences and meetings proposed by the NCPs which are of inherent interest to EMN.

- November: Anti-Racism in the Workplace Week 2004, Ireland
On November 1 2004, various trade unions, employers' organisations and others will organise initiatives to celebrate cultural diversity and to encourage a commitment to anti racism in the workplace
National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI)
Tel: +353 (0)1 4785777, Fax: +353 (0)1 4785778, e-mail:nccri@eircom.net
- 8 - 26 November: 33rd Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, Geneva, Switzerland
States examined will be : Italy, Malta, Denmark, Azerbaijan, Chile.
Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
The United Nations: www.un.org
- 18 - 20 November: 13th Nordic Migration Conference, Aalborg, Denmark
Contact: Academy for Migration Studies in Denmark (AMID), Helle Weiergang, Fibigerstraede 2, DH-9220 Aalborg East, Denmark, Tel: +45 96 35 91 33, Fax: +45 98 15 11 26, e-mail: weier@humsamf.auc.dk
- 25- 27 November: International Migration in Europe: New Trends, New Methods of Analysis, Rome/ Italy
2nd Conference of the EAPS (European Association of Population Studies)
Working Group on International Migration in Europe and IRPPS (Ist. di ricerche sulla Popolazione e le Politiche Sociali)
Contact: www.irpps.cnr.it/web_conf/confere.htm, e-mail: c.bonifazi@irpps.cnr.it
- 7 - 8 December: European LanMob Conference, Florence/ Italy
LanMob - The Role of Language in Mobilization Processes of Ethnic and Immigrant Minorities by EUROFOR (European Research Forum on Migration and Ethnic Relations) and EMZ/BIVS (Europäisches Migrationszentrum/Berliner Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung)
Contact: BIVS Berlin, Tel +49-30-44 65 10 65, e-mail: conferences@emz-berlin.de, www.emz-berlin.de
- 9 - 11 December: European and National Management of Immigration Flows, Florence/ Italy
By EUROFOR (European Research Forum on Migration and Ethnic Relations) in cooperation with the European Commission.
Contact: BIVS Berlin, Tel +49-30-44 65 10 65, e-mail: conferences@emz-berlin.de, www.emz-berlin.de
- 18 December: Legal Position and Integration of Migrants from 3rd World, Round Table, Saint-Petersburg (RUS) in Russian and English language
By Social Organization of Saint-Petersburg "African Unity", St. Petersburg, Russia
Contact: Social organization of Saint-Petersburg "African Unity", Lanskoe Chaussée 35, RUS-197343 Saint-Petersburg, Tel: +7-812-9746371, Fax: +7-812-2422380, e-mail: unionafricainespb@hotmail.com

New Publications

The following research publications were published recently.

- September 2004: *Voices of Immigrants: The Challenges of Inclusion*
By Kelleher Associates for the Immigrant Council of Ireland.
More details from <http://www.immigrantcouncil.ie>.
- September 2004: *Anti-Racism Information Pack*
By the Equality and Anti-Racism Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee to the Community Development Programme, available at <http://www.nccri.com/pdf/info-pack.pdf>.
- September 2004: *Reported Incidents Relating to Racism November 2003-April 2004*
By the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI), available from the NCCRI or <http://www.nccri.com/pdf/RacistIncidentsNov-Apr04.pdf>.
- September 2004: *Population and Migration Estimates*
Released by the Central Statistics Office, available for download at <http://www.cso.ie>.
- 2003 Year Book on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe.
More details from <http://www.icmpd.org/default.asp?nav=home&folderid=-1&id=423>.

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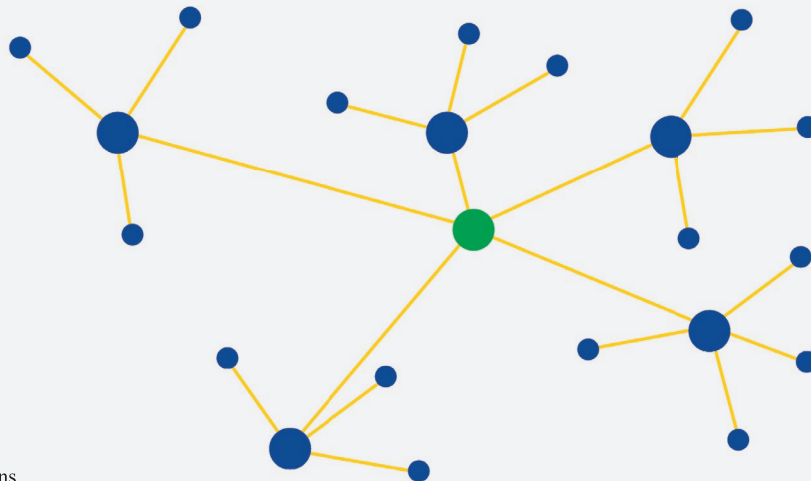
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