

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

**MIGRATION, MOBILITY AND ITS**

**CONSEQUENCES FOR EUROPE**



**Descriptions, Analyses and  
Generalizations**

September 20-21, 2013

Budapest, Hungary



UNIVERSITY OF  
APPLIED SCIENCES,  
BUDAPEST

■ COMMUNICATION ■ BUSINESS ■ TOURISM ■ ARTS

# PROGRAM

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

- 09:00 - 09:15 Welcome Speech
- 09:15 - 10:15 Migration and Individual European Countries
- 10:15 - 10:30 Break
- 10:30 - 12:00 Groups on the Move (1st part)
- 12:00 - 13:00 Lunch on own
- 13:00 - 14:00 Groups on the Move (2nd part)
- 14:00 - 14:30 Turks and Turkey

## SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

- 09:00-10:00 Migration and the European Union
- 10:00-11:00 Migration and language
- 11:00-11:30 Closing remarks
- 11:30 Lunch on own

### CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS:

Dr. Jolán Róka, Professor and Vice Rector for International Relations,  
BKF University of Applied Sciences, Budapest, Hungary

Dr. László Marác, Assistant Professor European Studies,  
University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

### CONFERENCE SPONSOR:

BKF University of Applied Sciences, Budapest

For additional information contact Jolán Róka at [jroka@bkf.hu](mailto:jroka@bkf.hu) or +36 20 366 5023



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2013

**MIGRATION AND INDIVIDUAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

**AUSTRIAN LEGAL POLICY AND MIGRATION**

Marta Lidia Dubel,  
Institute for Cultural and Social Anthropology,  
University of Vienna, Austria

**CIVIC NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND  
MULTICULTURAL ACCEPTANCE AMONG THE NATIVE  
AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH IN THE NETHERLANDS**

Babak Rezvani,  
Department of Political Geography of the University  
of Amsterdam & The Association for the Study of  
Geopolitics, The Netherlands

**GROUPS ON THE MOVE**

**SOCIETY BEYOND NATION-STATE: EMIGRATION FROM  
ROMANIA AND ITS IMPACT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
WITH ITALY AND FRANCE, 2000-2011**

Ioana Raluca Balas,  
Geneva Graduate Institute of International Development  
Studies, University of Geneva, Swiss

**SCIENCE AND INNOVATION POLICY IN SOUTHEAST  
EUROPE: BRAIN DRAIN AS BRAIN GAIN**

Mirjana Stankovic,  
Ministry of Education and Science, Skopje, Republic of  
Macedonia

Biljana Angelova,  
Institute of Economics, Ss. Cyril and Methodius  
University, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Verica Janeska, Institute of Economics, Ss. Cyril and  
Methodius University, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Bratislav Stankovic, University for Information Science  
and Technology "St. Paul the Apostle", Ohrid, Republic of  
Macedonia

**MIGRATION AND THE IDEA(L) OF EUROPE: THE  
ALBANIAN CASE**

Andreas Hemming,  
Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

**PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY BY RUSSIAN  
SPEAKING MIGRANTS FROM POST-SOVIET SPACE IN  
AMSTERDAM**

Francoise Companjen and A. Mokina,  
Department of Social Sciences, Free University of  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**CITIZEN – NOT MIGRANTS. ROMANIANS IN ITALY,  
SPAIN AND THE UK.**

Lia Pop,  
Research Center for Identity and Migration Issues,  
University of Oradea, Romania

**TURKS AND TURKEY**

**MIGRATION OF MESKHETIAN TURKS AND ITS  
CONSEQUENCES FOR TURKEY**

Fahri Türk,  
Department of Political Sciences, Trakya University,  
Turkey

SEPTEMBER 21, SATURDAY

**MIGRATION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND THE  
DILEMMA OF REVERSE DISCRIMINATION IN EU LAW**

Manon Wormsbecher,  
Department of European Studies, University of  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**MIGRATION AND MOBILITY AND THE INFLUENCE OF  
THE EU ON THE INCLUSIVE EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP**

Lia Versteegh,  
Department of European Studies, University of  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**MIGRATION AND LANGUAGE**

**LINGUA FRANCA AS A STRATEGY FOR MEETING THE  
MULTILINGUAL CHALLENGE**

Sabine Fiedler,  
Department of English, University of Leipzig, Germany

**CAN MINORITY LANGUAGE RIGHTS BE A MODEL  
FOR THE INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT LANGUAGES IN  
EUROPE?**

László Marác,   
Department of European Studies, University of  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

## **AUSTRIAN LEGAL POLICY AND MIGRATION**

by Marta Lidia Dubel

Institute for Cultural and Social Anthropology, University of Vienna, Austria

Migration is not a new phenomenon; in fact, it is one of the most important features of the humanity. Nowadays, are so many people on the way like never before. This subject has become a major issue not only in the science but also in the politics. People flee or migrate not only to neighboring countries, the transnational migration manifest their very new developments. The urge and the desire to make a new future in Western countries are very major for many people. The response of the developed countries is to tighten immigration and asylum laws and to create new regulations that impede the free movement or visa assistance. As mentioned before the European countries change their politics to intensify

the immigration and alien law. On example of Austria I would like to present the new developments in the Austrian politics, which as we will see, is a result of uncertainty and fear of the newcomers. The integration law and policy is permanently changing to be adapted to what is perceived by the politician and law maker of all political parties as a threat to the Austrian culture, history and cultural heritage: more diverse population, rise of new Religions, new languages and new cultures. In my research I would like to show, what impact has the global migration on the migration and refugee law policy in Austria as well as the changes in Austrian society.

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

## **CIVIC NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND MULTICULTURAL ACCEPTANCE AMONG THE NATIVE AND IMMIGRANT YOUTH IN THE NETHERLAND**

by Babak Rezvani

Department of Political Geography of the University of Amsterdam & The Association for the Study of Geopolitics, The Netherlands

This paper deals with the multicultural acceptance and the acceptance of, and identification with, a Civic Dutch nation, among the native Dutch and immigrant students. It is investigated whether the students regard the Dutch society as a multi-ethnic one in which citizenship is attributed to all its members regardless of their ethnic origins, or is the Dutch nation is regarded as a prerogative

of native Dutch. It is also investigated whether students hailing from the immigrant groups have a higher level of multicultural acceptance; and whether the school subject "social studies" has any positive effect on the students level of multicultural acceptance. This paper is based on quantitative analysis as well as participant observation.



A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

## **SOCIETY BEYOND NATION-STATE: EMIGRATION FROM ROMANIA AND ITS IMPACT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH ITALY AND FRANCE, 2000-2011**

by Ioana Raluca Balas

Geneva Graduate Institute of International Development Studies, University of Geneva, Swiss

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the challenges posed by immigration in a society and the response of the national states in this regard. The main assumption is that migration has an impact on both the host and source states' policies. On long term, migration can determine changes in the inter-states relations. Due to the economic and political conditions and the favorable context, Romania qualifies as an emigration state, which may lead to tensions with the Romanian emigrants' host states. Two such cases worth mentioning are France and Italy. The paper is a reflection on societal security in an economic context, all combined with political driven actions. Because the benefits for the migrant receiving states are well known by the states, academia and economic sector, the so-called negative, criminality generating migration will be considered in this paper, especially as it is assumed that this is the reason for which the host societies oppose migration.

The methods I use in assessing my claims are the qualitative analysis of the scholarly articles, European and national government documents, media articles and statistical data. This paper is divided into two parts. The first part represents a theoretical review of the specialized literature on the migration topic, such as migration theories, push and pull factors and a comparative analysis of Romania as an emigration source state comparatively with Italy and France. The second part contains two case studies, about the situation of Romanian migrants in Italy and France respectively. Among the issues analyzed within the paper are Romania's migratory potential before

joining the EU, the consequences of Romania joining the European Community and the provisions of Romania's Accession Treaty regarding Justice, Internal Affairs and Immigration. Second, the indicators that qualify Romania as an emigration state from 2000 onwards are considered. Third, the first case study that refers to the Romanian immigrants in Italy, such as their numbers, the job market opened to them, the attitude of the Italian citizens towards this social category will be considered, along with an assessment of the Romanian- Italian external relations and Romania's accession to Schengen. Forth, the same indicators will be considered in the case of France. In the last part, attention is given to the concept of national interest versus multiculturalism. Have Italy and France been entitled to deport the Romanian Roma from their territory? Is the multiculturalism and European solidarity strong enough to resist to the immigration challenges, especially in the context of the economic crisis and Arab Spring? What does the rise in polls of the extreme right parties signifies? My final conclusions will also modestly assess if whether the unity in diversity is overcome by the primacy of the national interest, especially such sensitive areas as migration.

**Keywords:** *European Integration, Economic and Social Development, Inequality, Push and Pull factors, Societal Security, Political Driven Action, Challenges, Bilateral Relations, Multiculturalism, European Solidarity, Migration, Roma, Romania, Italy, France.*



## SCIENCE AND INNOVATION POLICY IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE: BRAIN DRAIN AND BRAIN GAIN

by Mirjana Stankovic

Ministry of Education and Science, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia and

Biljana Angelova, Verica Janeska

Institute of Economics, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia and

Bratislav Stankovic and

University for Information Science and Technology "St. Paul the Apostle", Ohrid,  
Republic of Macedonia

**Abstract:** Over the past twenty years, the number of researchers and scientists in the countries of Southeast Europe (SEE) has seriously decreased. Many highly educated Southeast Europeans leave their countries in search of a better life. They are attracted to career opportunities, higher salaries, and better overall conditions abroad. This paper gives an overview of the main theories underpinning brain drain and brain circulation in developing countries. It also provides an analytical snapshot of the brain drain trends in the SEE, focusing on Macedonia, the brain drain leader in the region. In the end, it proposes public policy mechanisms for intellectual mobilization of the SEE highly educated Diaspora by envisioning the creation of a brain circulation network that will foster a regular

set of interactions, collaborations, joint grant proposals, joint research projects, co-authorships, visitor exchange, joint ventures and alike, between the highly educated Diaspora and their counterparts in the countries of origin. This will provide expatriates with the opportunity to transfer their expertise and skills to the country of origin, without necessarily returning home permanently. In this way, the SEE countries will have access to the knowledge and expertise of the expatriates, and to the knowledge networks that they form in the host countries.

**Keywords:** *human capital, brain circulation, brain drain, brain gain, Diaspora, innovation policy, economic growth, science policy, technology transfer.*

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for handwritten notes or answers.

## **MIGRATION AND THE IDEA(L) OF EUROPE. THE ALBANIAN CASE**

by Andreas Hemming

Martin Luther University Halle Wittenberg, Germany

Many young, often well-educated people from across the world, hypnotized by an idea(l) of Europe, make their way, at great expense and often at great risk, to Europe to live and work. But the land of milk and honey is all too often reveals itself as a trail of tears. These young people, admired and respected in their home countries as having „made it“ in Europe, have little other choice, once they have arrived, than to earn some form of living doing the most menial of tasks, all too often incommensurate with their education or social background. In Europe they suddenly find themselves at the bottom of the social ladder; in their home countries they are at the top.

Boris Nieswand (2011) has called this phenomenon the „status paradox of migration.“ In the proposed paper

this phenomenon will be discussed based on a series of biographical case studies collected among labor migrants and return migrants from Albania.

The Albanian case is particularly informative in an attempt at generalized analysis and model-building for a number of reasons: 1. The case of migration from Albania to EU-countries has in the past been identified as prototypical of the migration phenomenon in general (Russell King et al. 2005). 2. It is well-documented statistically, i.e. the case studies can be well-footed in the total phenomenon of Albanian labor migration. 3. Extending over a period of more than two decades, several phases of migration and return migration can be identified.

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for handwritten notes.

## **PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY BY RUSSIAN SPEAKING MIGRANTS FROM POST-SOVIET SPACE IN AMSTERDAM.**

by F.J. Companjen and A. Mokina

Department of Social Sciences, Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Human security is generally known to be a right to freedom from fear and freedom from want. These fears and wants refer to direct needs for food and safety and to protection from direct threat. In *Risk Society* (1992) Beck explains how the distribution of wealth (needs) has made way for the distribution of risk (anxiety) (1992:76). Getting a livelihood elsewhere or running away from fear form important pull and push factors for migrants. Problem nowadays is that although jobs and economic protection can more or less be charted, risks are very generalized and hardly to be charted let alone be controlled by laymen (financial crises, chemical wastes, toxins in foods etc). But how to cope with such

fear, if we can not control or overcome the causes of the fear? For everyone, but for migrants in particular, the ability to anticipate and endure dangers, to decide when to go and when to stay is paramount. Since the real dangers we are facing are so complicated and technical, what we deal with on an everyday basis is the way we make sense (Weick 1995) of the security situation. The case deals with Russian speaking migrants from post-Soviet space in Amsterdam. How do these migrants make sense of their security situation? Their expectations and interpretations are analysed through a sense making (Weick 1995) and reflexive (Beck 1992) frame.



A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for handwritten notes or answers.

## **CITIZENS, NOT MIGRANTS**

By Lia Pop

Research Center for Identity and Migration Issues, University of Oradea, Romania

The present paper is exploring the EU wealthy member states' preparedness to receive East-European citizens, namely Romanians, and to treat them, politically and culturally, separately by the migrants. (Normatively, the Romanians are the EU citizens – 2007 - and they differ from people having the citizenship of the third country, the migrants.)

The paper is recording the legal and the institutional frameworks - recommended by the EU Directive 38/2004 - and the national arrangements in the integrative process as parts of the follow up process. It looks after them in the three EU countries: Italy, Spain and UK. It also makes, sporadically, some others references, in order to determine how the EU integrative process works.

It looks, comparatively, to the governmental policies in the field (of the political Right and Left) in the mentioned countries; to the Political Programs of the main parties; to the electoral Manifestos; and to the personal positions of some politicians during the electoral process.

It takes some examples of reporting on Romanians in the quality media – having in mind their supporting

positions from one of the other side of political spectrum – and in the main tabloids. It uses also interviews with Romanians in mobility as documents of subjective perceptions and objective reports of this new European citizens on integrative process.

The paper is trying to derive, from the media, the standards portraits of the Romanians – man and woman - in mobility in the EU.

Conclusively it is to see that the new European citizens are considered nationally as migrants and sometimes as the undesired migrants.

The interpretation, proposed by the paper, is that the forged portrait of Romanians – especially of the Romanian Gypsies – is an indicator of the state of art of the in the integrative process and of the concerns for designing the European identity. It is considering, that the real cultural project of constructing the sense of unity in Europe is in a dramatic need for a carefully designed policy of the European multilingualism and identity.

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for handwritten notes or answers.

## **MIGRATION OF MESKHETIAN TURKS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR TURKEY**

by Fahri Türk

Department of Political Sciences, Trakya University, Turkey

Towards the end of Second World War in 1944 Meskhetian Turks (130.000) were deported from southern Georgia to Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan) and Siberia by the Stalin regime, during which approximately 17.000 people died because of hunger and various epidemics. Meskethians were attacked by the Uzbeks in Fergana Valley/Uzbekistan in June 1989. In the wake of this ethnic clash nearly 300 people have died. The majority of them were Meskhetian Turks. So after this disaster they were deported from Uzbekistan and settled down in countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. For instance 15.000 Meskhetian Turks had been deployed to Krasnodar, where they had to face severe circumstances after the breakup of the Soviet Union. As Meskhetian Turks could not gain the Russian citizenship early 1990's, so they had to apply for emigration to the USA. As a result of this 15.000 Meskhetians immigrated to the USA. On the other hand European Union conditioned that Georgian government should allow Meskhetian Turks to resettle in their historical homeland for joining to the European Council (EC). Although Georgia became a member of EC in 1999, it showed no willingness to support the issues of the Meskhetian Turks as it promised.

Turkish parliament passed a law on the settlement of Meskhetian Turks as emigrants in 1992, according to which Ankara accepted 150 family by Meskhetian Turks as permanent migrants and let them settle in province Iğdır a border city to Armenia in north eastern part of Turkey. According to this law approximately 50.000 Meskhetian Turks came to Turkey as non-permanent migrants between 1992 and 2012. However these migrants have serious problems such as getting work permit, gaining citizenship and being retired that should be tackled immediately. Turkish government modified the settlement law of 1992 in 1999 to redefine the requirements of Turkish citizenship for the Meskhetian applicants.

On the other hand Meskhetian Turks founded their own associations in cities such as Ankara, İstanbul, İzmir, Denizli, Bursa, Antalya and Iğdır in order to get rid of above mentioned problems. This paper deals with the problems of Meskhetian Turks in Turkey that migrated to this country in the post-Soviet era. Face to face interviews with the officials of the associations founded by Meskhetian Turks used as a method for this study.



## THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND THE DILEMMA OF REVERSE DISCRIMINATION IN EU LAW

by Manon Wormsbecher

Department of European Studies, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Migration within the EU sets challenges for national and supranational governments, as they have to try to formulate consistent policies and laws that regulate the free movement of persons between the Member States, but also facilitate the development of the internal market and respect the constitutional traditions and competence of the Member States. This paper focuses on one of these challenges: the dilemma of reverse discrimination.

Reverse discrimination arises as a result of EU law forbidding Member States to treat nationals from other Member States within their territory less favourably than their own nationals, while not prohibiting Member States to treat nationals from other Member States more favourably than their own nationals. This phenomenon finds its basis in the legal principle that Member States of the EU can regulate so-called 'wholly internal situations' individually and autonomously, without interference of the EU institutions and/or courts. The term 'wholly

internal situations', used in this context, refers to a situation without a transnational effect. Such wholly internal situations are deemed irrelevant for EU law, as they are believed not to (negatively) affect citizens, services, capital or goods from other Member States.

While in the past, the EU courts have indeed held that instances of reverse discrimination do not fall within the scope of EU law, in recent years this outlook on the law seems to have shifted slightly. This paper tries to shed light on this development and intends to explain the possible consequences of this development for the right to equal treatment throughout the EU. The main question that will be answered is whether attempts to ban reverse discrimination infringe on the traditional federal balance within the EU, and undermine the historical constitutional traditions of the Member States through fostering – contrary to the Treaties – a situation of full and complete harmonisation of the right to equal treatment.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## **MIGRATION AND MOBILITY AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE EU ON AN INCLUSIVE EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP**

by Lia Versteegh

Department of European Studies, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

In the EU freedom of movement, established because of the labor market mobility became one of the fundamentals for migration in the European Union. In 1992, citizens of European Union countries, holding national citizenship, became automatically European Union citizens. So, free movement and mobility rights and additional European citizenship rights, political and social have been developed ever since. The European equality principle, based on national removal of barriers should guarantee that across Europe, mobility of citizens and equality of opportunities should be realized. The EU recognizes societies within which ethnic, racial and religious diversity can be accommodated. Since the EU treaty incorporates human rights provisions, European citizenship and equality rights can be considered from the perspective of human rights.

The question is whether these basic rights for migration and mobility will be real for all inhabitants of EU member states: European citizens and third-country nationals. EU secondary law extends rights of migration and mobility to third-country nationals. European citizens being part of a national minority grouping can migrate in the EU. But are they accepted as European citizens of a minority grouping? The Charter of Human Rights explicitly mentions national minorities and its Article 22 relates to respect of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

This paper aims at seeking to what extent the EU anti-discrimination and migration policies can challenge national practices and facilitates the development of a meaningful inclusive post-national European citizenship based on differences.



A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for writing or drawing.

## LINGUA FRANCA AS A STRATEGY FOR MEETING THE MULTILINGUAL CHALLENGE

by Sabine Fiedler

Department of English, University of Leipzig, Germany

Studies on the use of lingua francas have mainly focused on English. The specific subfield of “English as a lingua franca” (ELF) has become a vibrant area of research with a focus on the empirical description of English in international encounters among non-native speakers. The linguistic features that are found as characteristics of Lingua Franca English (mainly in oral interactions) are considered the basis of the idea that the English spoken by non-native speakers is a special type of English that is no longer dependent upon native speaker conventions and practices. This concept of ELF, however, has recently elicited unease to the extent that the literature seems to ignore a number of important sociolinguistic questions related to its use. Firstly, the manifestations of English in the expanding circle are extraordinarily diverse and

heterogeneous; secondly, language and culture are inextricably linked and speakers do not restrict the use of language to its communicative function without conveying identity; thirdly, research has shown that lingua franca interactions are not automatically cooperative, and a number of issues of the multifaceted subject have hardly been addressed, including sociological implications, psychological aspects (feelings of inferiority/superiority in decisive communicative situations; linguistic insecurity). Above all, when seen as a strategy, the range of languages used in this capacity need not be restricted, and according to context, other languages can be of service as lingua francas (international languages like German, Spanish and French, as well as planned languages and regional and minority languages).

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for writing or drawing.

## **CAN MINORITY LANGUAGE RIGHTS BE A MODEL FOR THE INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT LANGUAGES IN EUROPE?**

by László Marác

Department of European Studies, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Due to all sorts of international migration, intra-EU mobility and other globalization and transnational phenomena there is a proliferation of migrant languages, especially in the urban settings of Western Europe. With the 'old' languages of the European Union, i.e. established national and minority languages this leads to a complicated state of multilingualism. Some commentators characterize this state of affairs as one of 'superdiversity'. Although the normative political regime of the EU based on linguistic justice and the equal treatment of languages should justify a uniform approach to the different types of languages, minority languages have a weaker legal position than national languages. Minority language rights developed in the framework of the Council of Europe are the maximum non-national languages have been assigned within the European Union. Taking into account the Union's normative linguistic

policy it is a logical move to claim a uniform treatment of 'old' minority and 'new' migrant languages. Note however that migrant languages do not have the same characteristics as minority languages. The most salient difference is that minority languages are 'territorial', i.e. they are related to a specific territory, whereas migrant languages are 'mobile', i.e. they are the result of the mobility flows referred to above. In the paper, a number of asymmetries resulting from this dichotomy between territorial and mobile languages will be discussed. This rules out a uniform treatment of minority and migrant languages within the EU. Instead it will be argued that what is needed is a flexible language regime for Europe that integrates both types of languages respecting normative EU policy but without pressing for a uniform treatment and status of all language types.

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines spanning the width of the page, intended for writing or drawing.

