



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
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SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

UNESCO CHAIR in "Population, Migrations and Development"

UNESCO CHAIR INTERNATIONAL FORUM - Education and Research without Borders"

STATEMENT - "Respect at borders, respect of borders"

Editorial

By studying the history of the European treaties,

and particularly by taking a look at the archives of the Summits of Heads of State and Government, it can be observed that they have always had migration on their agendas. Therefore it cannot be said that Europe has ignored this issue, but at the same time we must admit that an appropriate solution was never found. And this is certainly not to be attributed to negligence or lack of preparation of the past and present European political class, but simply to the complexity of the phenomena. The Treaty of Rome had already introduced the free movement of goods, services, capital and people: well this principle remains in the basic texts, but is linked to their interpretation, to every day politics. The Schengen Agreement, to which a part of the EU member states adhere, has changed the status of migrants within Europe, transforming what was once international migration into internal mobility. This agreement was important for European countries that were previously providers of labor (such as Italy, Spain and Portugal). Later it was applied in a discretionary manner to the new EU countries such as Bulgaria and Romania. The same thing will happen in the future in case of new entries: the Schengen Agreement is applied irregularly.

Since 1999, the year the Amsterdam Treaty entered into force and the setting of a common Justice and Home Affairs pillar, the so-called "European immigration and asylum policy" has gone through many changes and made remarkable progress, so much that the national legal systems have become pervaded with related community regulatory actions. The increase of community action was not matched by a parallel development of the political debate on a European scale, leaving the immigration issue still bound within the national political arena. Although according to a recent report by the autumn 2009 Eurobarometer issue, this topic, according to the citizens, is one of those for which an EU community intervention is more urgently required, the reality shows it is an area still heavily subject to the intervention of individual States, an intervention often aimed to the pursuit of internal goals, even electoral. Equally restricted to national boundaries are the various areas of the immigration and asylum policy, especially with regard to aspects related to the admission of third country nationals in the territory of each member state and the rights to be granted to foreign residents or simply foreign presences, in whose case it is more difficult to arrange the transfer of sovereignty from the various governments; to which we can add the always difficult issue of asylum seekers. In the face of this large and growing phenomena, in which the interconnections between territories and management policies worldwide are more and more obvious, in the European areas that are now areas of free circulation – and are as such perceived by the millions of people who wish to access them – the predominant approach to the issue remains national, if not even local. At a time when all factors are moving in a globalized world, it is now impossible for the European Union, which is a strong pole of attraction for those who are outside it, to further delay overcoming this still partial and exploited vision. To do this it is necessary to develop a common management system, integrated and long-term for all aspects of migration, with the prospect of developing a proper European government of immigration; it is in fact the only possible response to a fragmentation that stems from a strengthening of opposite ideological positions, creating situations of exclusion in which, far from guaranteeing safety, its exact opposite is often produced.

The question of Europe in the world is a question of Europe as a whole: not directed at individual states nor to the regions or individual local communities; it is essentially a question of "*acquis communautaire*", i.e. a request to participate to that set of rights and duties that the Europeans have given themselves over the past sixty years and that more than anything distinguish the "European model" in the world. It is very clear that the solution to this problem must be a European response, through a European approach to migration as a whole, which – based upon the principle of subsidiarity – should handle the problems of integration and multiculturalism locally, the migratory fluxes and the settlements nationally, and should preserve on a supranational level (EU) the political direction of migration, including relations with the regions of origin as part of the too quickly neglected Neighbourhood Policy of the European Union. The core of the Neighborhood Policy was the need to maintain an "understanding" approach towards all neighbors, based on the prospect of sharing "everything but institutions". In this regard, it referred specifically to the model that joins the European Economic Area that unites the EFTA countries with the EU "under the same roof", with a single market and a single *acquis communautaire*. This model of the *acquis communautaire* does not necessarily imply a potential membership as a necessary part: so much so, that today the creation and development of a common Euro-Mediterranean area is being suggested. However, as history has shown, this does not exclude a future EU membership, once an adequate level is reached. The *acquis communautaire* therefore becomes a real frontier, as it represents a qualitative and quantitative parameter for the addition of new countries to the EU. A country that wants to become a member has to have already joined the Council of Europe and agreed to respect all that is expected from the Nice Charter for European citizens: democratic elections, respect for human rights, etc. Besides, whoever wants to join the EU must also accept the new frontier, the *acquis communautaire*, which is nothing more than the sedimentation in time of the treaties, agreements, laws, regulations, and procedures that the EU has adopted since the beginning in 1957, but in reality from 1951 until 2011, basically in 60 years. What are the European borders? What are the boundaries that define the limits of Europe? European borders in the past were associated, with a geographical and political demarcation, to the straits. Many people see the boundaries in religion, others in human rights. Today, based upon what we have just said, Europe's borders correspond to the boundaries placed by the *acquis communautaire*. If we consider the problems countries like Turkey, Morocco, Israel and Russia face in joining the EU community, the issue returns to the principle of *acquis communautaire*. The *acquis communautaire* is not limited to legal principles, but is embodied in the society of knowledge: knowledge which is first of all of the rules and rights, technology and technical-scientific, implemented through academic exchanges and research, but is more generally curiosity and openness towards others, and that through a more socially aware and solidarily Europe should lead to integration and therefore to the progress of our society.

Unesco Forum: Education and Research without Borders

The UNESCO Chair in Population Migrations and Development jointly with EuroSapienza (Centro di ricerca de la Sapienza in Studi Europei ed Internazionali) on the 12th and 13th May 2011 organized at Sapienza University of Rome, an International forum on "Education and Research without Borders". The forum was the result of the first three years of the Unesco chair's activities and researches carried out through the participation of researchers and scholars from different disciplines and competence working on migrations, demography and development.

The forum was structured according to three main topics: *The EU Policy for Education and Research and the Internationalisation of Higher Education Institutions*, *The Value of Europe and its Fundamental Freedoms* and *Population, Migrations and Development*, and a special session was dedicated to the contributions of young researchers. Every session was participated by scholars and experts in the specific research field.

The Forum was inaugurated by Luigi Frati, rector of Sapienza University of Rome and by Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, director of the UNESCO Chair. The opening session introduced the Unesco Chair activities and its will to promote an integrated system of research, training, information and documentation in the field of population, migrations and development and it then welcomed the beginning of the forum with an open dialogue and interaction during all day's sessions.

The second day of the Unesco Forum was opened by Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Antonella Cammisà and Guillaume Wunsch. Peter Schatzer, from IDM, gave a speech on *Respect at Borders, Respect of Borders* while Catherine Withol de Wenden gave a speech on *Migration flows facing with immigration and emigration policies*. Catherine De Wenden stressed the global dimension of today's migration flows considering every part of the world involved by mobility either as a departure point or as an arrival point or, again, as a transit point where former emigration countries become immigration countries. The round table then focused on the main research topics promoted by the UNESCO Chair with numerous interventions on Population, migrations and development issues. Guillaume Wunsch chaired the session and led the speakers in their contributions.



Finally, the Unesco International forum dedicated a special session to young researchers from Sapienza University and from the Rome and Paris Chapters of the Unesco Chair. In line with the will and purposes of the Unesco Chair, the forum dedicated this session to the research activities of young students and researchers working in Italian and partner universities on migration and demographic issues.

Cagiano de Azevedo, Graziella Caselli, Serge Feld, Janez Malacic, Catherine Withol de Wenden, Guillaume Wunsch.

The scientific committee, while closing the meeting, discussed and defined the final statement for the forum "Respect at Borders, Respect of Borders" and then decided for the publication of the Forum proceedings.



Research Activities

Rome 12 May, 2011 During the International Unesco Forum, Catherine De Wenden during the International Unesco Forum "Education and Research Without Borders" held a seminar to the students of the course "Population and Development" entitled: **"Migration policies from the Countries of Origin point of view"**.

Bologna 8-10 June, 2011 Rita Sebastiani participated to the **Intermediate 2011 SIS Conference** entitled **"La statistica nei 150 anni dell'unità d'Italia"**. In that occasion he presented a personal statement on **"Normalized multiple variability indices for statistical rates: studying the global demographic convergence"**.

Trento 8-10 June, 2011 Elena Ambrosetti participated to the International Conference: **"The Migration-Development Nexus Revisited: State of the Art and Ways Ahead"**. The conference was organized by **CFSI - Training Centre for International Cooperation** and by **SMMS - Social change and migration scenarios**. In that occasion, Elena Ambrosetti presented a contribution on: **"The remittances behaviour of the second generation in Europe: Altruism or self-interest?"**.

Paris June, 2011- Cristina Giudici presented, together with Maria Felice Arezzo, a communication entitled **"Transition probabilities to chronic illness, dependency and death in Italy : evidence from IT SILC survey"** at the **23° REVES Meeting**.

Paris, 20 June 2011, Elena Ambrosetti participated to a seminar on **"Repenser la mobilité internationale des étudiants à travers l'analyse des intentions"**. The talk was held by OCDE member: Jean-Christophe Dumont.

Paris, 21 June 2011, Elena Ambrosetti participated to a seminar on **"Familles, migrations internationales et politiques publiques."** The seminar was organized by Cris Beauchemin and the Unité MIM (Migrations internationales et minorités) and was hosted by INED.

Bari, 28 June 2011 Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo took part with a contribution to the Conference **"Il mediterraneo: uno studio e una passion, in onore di Luigi Di Comite"** - Università degli studi di Bari Aldo Moro .

Rome 24 June 2011, Benedetta Cassani participated to the conference: **"Il parco e la città: Il territorio storico dell'Appia nel future di Roma"** - Workshop in project designing. The conference was organised by the department of architecture and project of Sapienza University in collaboration with **Chaire Unesco en paysage et environnement—Université de Montréal**.

UPCOMING EVENTS 2011

Moscow 29 November-2 Decembre 2011 - Benedetta Cassani, Secretary General of the Unesco Chair in Population, Migrations and Development is invited to attend with a contribution the International Seminar **"On the Way to Quality Education for All: International Approaches and Specifics of Contemporary Practice"** organised by the Unesco Chair in International Education and Integration of Migrants' Children in School.

Rome, 10 October, 2011 - In the framework of the scientific cooperation agreements between Science Po—Paris and Sapienza—Rome, for the Unesco Chair activities, **Catherine Whitol de Wenden** will hold a seminar at the Faculty of Economics. The lecture will focus on issues concerning the interrelation between governance and international migrations and will especially refer to students of the course "Population and Migration" of Sapienza University.

Paris 8 November, 2011 Prof. Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo will hold a seminar at Science Po during which the results of the Unesco Forum "Education and Research without Borders" will be presented. The final conference Statement "Respect of Borders, Respect at Borders" will be discussed with the young researchers of the Unesco Chair Paris Chapter.

2012

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Informations

Student exchange

Giuliana Mancino, a student of European Economics at Sapienza University is now hosted at CERI Science-Po for a stage period. During her months in Paris, followed by Catherine de Wenden, she is collecting information and researching for her graduation thesis on Immigration and work market: a comparison between the French and Italian context. She is tutored on her research activity by Elena Ambros etti.

Clara Crimella, a master student in International relations at Science Po University – Paris with Catherine De Wenden, is hosted at Sapienza University for a stage period. She is working for the Memotef department in the Economics Faculty. Her researches concern the gender question in the Mediterranean area and migration and fertility in Italy.

Flash

Chaire Quetelet 2011 - Urbanisation, internal migrations and demographic behaviour

Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgique

16-18 November 2011

The 2011 Chaire Quetelet will be devoted to the urban phenomenon and trends, to internal migrations and the different patterns they have, but also on the role of urbanisation and migration in changes of demographic behaviours, and generally in modifying social and demographic composition of urban, periurban and rural areas.

Communications may address methodological issues (data quality and sources on urbanisation and internal migrations, trend measurement techniques and hypotheses), as well as theoretical or explanatory issues (urbanisation and internal migrations roles in demographic behaviour and demographic transition).

Organisation: **Centre de recherche en démographie et sociétés - Université catholique de Louvain**

Website: <http://www.uclouvain.be/en-359391.html>

Experts' Meeting for the Final Evaluation of the Tool Kit "Inclusive cities for all: urban policies and creative practices for migrants"

The toolkit, prepared by UNESCO and UN-HABITAT, provided decision-makers at local and regional levels, guidelines and examples of good practices to improve the inclusion of migrants. It was based on a greater respect for human rights, access to all basic services in urban areas and the promotion of cultural diversity as an asset for cities of the future.

The meeting brought together UNESCO Chairs concerned, international experts and representatives of city networks, such as Cities of Migration, Intercultural Cities, OPEN Cities and the Coalition of Cities against Racism, having followed the first meetings in Barcelona (Spain) in February 2010 and in Mexico City (Mexico) in November 2010.

The **final report** of the **Second Experts Evaluation Meeting** held on 28/29 April 2011 in UNESCOCAT, has been realized in English and Spanish



European Population Conference 2012 - Gender, Policies and Population

The **European Association for Population Studies** invites contributions to the European Population Conference. The EPC 2012 will be hosted at Stockholm University in **Stockholm, 13-16 June 2012**.

Simultaneous sessions are the core of the conference program. The deadline for the submission of an Abstract is October 15, 2011. Abstracts can only be submitted at the Conference website <http://epc2012.princeton.edu>.

Submissions should be made to one of the conference topics which will be developed into a series of sessions by the Convener.