CALL FOR PAPERS

TRAINING SCHOOL

The Reframing of the EU External Border

Risk, Ethnicity and Nationality

Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)
Place du Congrès 1, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
16-17 February 2011

SCOPE OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School falls within the project “Migration and Asylum in Europe and EU-Canada Relations”, funded by the European Commission, Directorate-General for External Relations, Relations with the US and Canada. The project studies EU-Canada cooperation on migration and asylum policies. It aims at providing a better understanding of the conceptual, political, sociological and legal elements and dilemmas characterizing the development of common European public responses around these issues, and their implications for the relationship between liberty and security in EU-Canada relations. The project brings together a network of universities and academics from Canada and Europe in order to jointly examine the ongoing transformations affecting these policies, and to reflect on the development of a more comprehensive framework of cooperation from the perspective of human rights and policy coherency.
RATIONALE OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL

On 14 July 2009, Canada reintroduced the temporary resident visa (TRV) requirement for the nationals of the Czech Republic due to an increase in asylum applications by Czech nationals of Roma origin. A significant part of those claims were accepted by the Canadian authorities, meaning that citizens of the European Union (EU), which is founded on the respect for fundamental rights and non-discrimination, are fleeing Europe in search of international protection and have obtained it in a third country. The case raises several questions as to the way in which Roma minorities are being treated in certain EU member states, and the extent to which those member states are complying with their human rights obligations. Similar dilemmas have been demonstrated by France’s expulsions of Romanian and Bulgarian nationals of Roma origin in the summer of 2010 and the restrictive security package adopted in Italy in May 2008. Overall, these situations constitute a test for the foundations and current configurations of the EU’s common asylum system as well as the respect for fundamental rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups and minorities in the Union.

As the Canadian case shows, these developments are also having a wider impact on the international relations of the EU and its common visa policy. Strengthening coordination in refugee protection constitutes for instance a priority in EU-Canada cooperation in justice and home affairs (JHA). Besides, visa reciprocity, which means applying to the nationals of a third country the same visa requirements that their home country applies to EU nationals, is a key principle of the common policy that the EU has been developing in this field since 1999. It has also been an important dimension of the EU-Canada political dialogue since the 2004 EU enlargement, which has resulted so far in the visa obligation being waived for the nationals of all the new member states who were subject to it, including the Czech Republic, except those from Bulgaria and Romania.

The Stockholm Programme, the third multi-annual programme on Freedom, Security and Justice endorsed by the European Council in December 2009, provides an ambitious agenda in relation to EU policies on asylum, visas and fundamental rights, as well as their internal and external dimensions. It also incorporates a strong focus on the EU’s cooperation with third countries on JHA questions. In particular the Stockholm Programme has pointed out the importance of:

- First, the new opportunities offered after the entry into force of the Common Visa Code and the gradual establishment of the Visa Information System (VIS) to further develop the common visa policy towards a new phase, a policy that will need to take into account both its internal and external policy implications. Of special significance in this context are issues such as the visa facilitation agreements, the list of countries whose nationals are subject to visa and further strengthening the principle of reciprocity.
- Second, the establishment of a common area of protection and solidarity based on a common asylum procedure and a uniform status for those granted international protection (the common European asylum system – CEAS). The goal is to ensure an equivalent level of treatment as regards reception conditions, and the same level as regards procedural arrangements and status determination. Of particular relevance here is the second phase of CEAS.
- Third, a Europe built on fundamental rights founded on a uniform European fundamental and human rights system where the inclusion, non-discrimination, freedom of movement and fundamental rights of individuals and vulnerable groups (such as Roma) are actively promoted and protected.

MIGRATION AND ASYLUM IN EUROPE AND EU-CANADA RELATIONS
This Training School aims at exploring from an interdisciplinary perspective the reframing of the EU external border as a consequence of the various ways in which the internal and external dimensions of EU policies on asylum, visa and immigration intersect and engage with each other. Case studies addressing this ‘reframing’ in the context of cooperation between the EU and third states inside and outside the EU (such as Canada, the US and Australia, but also for example visa liberalisation with Western Balkans) will be particularly welcome. The role of actors and/or networks of actors in processes of policy convergence and framing of these fields and policy priorities could be addressed. The implications of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon over these areas and the effects of the implementation of the Stockholm Programme could be also covered. CEPS invites researchers to submit proposals for papers covering any of these issues and questions. The Training School seeks to provide them with the opportunity to present their ideas and debate their position on these sensitive issues with experts and policy-makers.

STRUCTURE
The two-day Training School will be structured around a number of panel discussions in which papers will be presented and debated by discussants who are experts on the subjects being examined. A selection of the best papers will be included as chapters in a collective volume currently under preparation.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Holding a university degree in economics, law, political science, international relations, sociology, geography; and
- Being currently enrolled in a PhD programme.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: 14th January 2011
To apply, please send a short abstract of no more than 200 words, including your CV and full contact details to the following e-mail address: sergio.carrera@ceps.eu

Applicants who do not fulfil the eligibility criteria or do not meet the application deadline will not be taken into consideration.

All candidates will be informed of the outcome of the selection process during the week of the 17th January 2011. Successful candidates will be invited to prepare and submit their final papers and present them in the Training School, after which they will be awarded a fixed grant of 200 euros. Other expenses linked with the participation in the Training School will not be covered.

For further information, please contact:
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