

**Migrants Rights News ~ August 2009**

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Welcome to the August 2009 edition of Migrants Rights News

The **Migrants Rights Network** is working for a rights-based approach to migration, with migrants as full partners in developing the policies and procedures which affect life in the UK. **Migrants Rights News** aims to inform our members and other groups working on migration issues about regional and national policy developments, campaign news, recent research and upcoming events.

At the heart of Migrants Rights News are the campaigns and strategies being developed by migrants to consolidate their position in British society. We focus on activities that extend the scope of the human, economic and social rights which apply to migrants' circumstances.

We would be happy to circulate information and bulletins sent by members in the following month's newsletter, subject to editorial/space limitations! Please send any contributions to: [info@migrantsrights.org.uk](mailto:info@migrantsrights.org.uk).

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In this month's newsletter, find:

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**(1) Points-based systems – what's the score?**

It is one year since roll-out of the UK's 'Australian-style points-based system' for work and study began in late June 2008. The government announced this month that it intends to extend the points-based model to those applying to become British citizens. But what is the aim and impact of the points-based architecture, and what place, if any, should it have in the UK naturalisation process?

**Points-Based System for work and study in the UK**

The government began the roll-out of the Points-Based System (PBS) for work and study in the UK in June 2008. The PBS was presented as a 'tough, Australian-style' system,

which would enable the UK to attract necessary skills whilst increasing government control over economic immigration. It was to be more simple, more fair and transparent, and more flexible than the previous assortment of 80 immigration routes for work and study. The PBS was meant to be adaptable to changing labour market needs in the UK, by awarding applicants points for specific attributes and skills.

But there were fundamental differences between the relatively lenient Australian points system which facilitates a high level of labour immigration, and that of the UK PBS, which appeared to be a tool for restricting economic immigration from outside Europe to the UK. ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk\\_politics/7324485.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/7324485.stm)). The UK system was primarily designed to filter in those economic migrants considered 'skilled' and 'highly-skilled', using more rigid criteria than the points system for skilled migration in Australia. Although a category for 'low-skilled' migrants exists within the UK PBS, it was not implemented – this labour was to be sourced from within the European Economic Area.

Reports from community groups, lawyers and researchers over the past year have highlighted the various problems bedevilling the PBS since its implementation began in June 2008. Arising from both its underlying principles and its practical realisation, the PBS has served to make the business of working or studying in the UK considerably more difficult for many migrants, alongside employers and educational establishments.

Many of these issues have been exposed in a report released by the Home Affairs Select Committee at the beginning of August ([www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmhaff/217/217i.pdf](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmselect/cmhaff/217/217i.pdf)), reviewing the mechanics and the impact of the PBS. Although the general architecture of the PBS received a "*cautious welcome*" from the Committee, its report picked out many shortcomings, including the impacts on migrants trying to move through the system.

The report echoed concerns that the PBS relies on a restrictive notion of skills and qualifications, disadvantaging migrants working within the catering and healthcare sectors, among others. The Committee noted the generally limited ability of the system to recognise diverse training and experience among applicants, through a rigid preference for formal educational and professional qualifications. This has impacted on those people applying to work in the UK to work within sectors where academic qualifications are not essential. The Committee recommended that the government establish a list of high-level training and experience for applicants within these professions.

Further concerns were raised in the report about the new role for employers and educators as 'licensed sponsors' of economic migrants. MRN considers it likely that the increase in enforcement activity in workplaces which has accompanied the introduction of the sponsorship system has also had negative impacts on relations between migrants and employers/educators. The blighted Sponsor Management System is a critical element of the system, and the Committee speculates that continued failure to get this working properly will have "*potentially dramatic consequences*" for the UK's international reputation in business and education.

The right of appeal for applicants to work in the UK has been removed through the PBS, meaning that failed or delayed applications cannot be challenged. Moreover, the Committee observed that UKBA is "*spectacularly failing*" to meet its target of responding to 95% of correspondence from MPs on behalf of visa and asylum applicants within the planned 20 day timeframe.

Fears about new potential measures to tighten up the PBS were expressed in regional and migrant-led responses to a new Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) enquiry into Tiers 1 and 2, in June and July this year ([www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/)). The MAC, which advises the government on economic migration policy, was looking into the potential

impact of further restrictions on the PBS, including restricting Tier 2 to shortage occupations only and looking at the right to work of dependents of migrants under the PBS.

Community groups and consortiums were active in responding to the MAC consultation, including Chinese Catering Solutions, the South West Forum for Migrant Workers and the South West Regional Employment and Skills Partnership and the Glasgow-based Overseas Nurses Network. These responses presented the varied needs of different communities and regional economies across the UK, and highlighted the potential impacts of the proposals. The MAC has now submitted its final report to the government, which will be published and available to download from the UKBA website on 19<sup>th</sup> August.

### **Points-Based System for British Citizenship**

Despite the problems faced by the UK's PBS for work and study, the government recently launched new proposals to extend the 'Australian-style points-based system' to those economic migrants from outside the EEA applying for British citizenship.

([www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/consultations/221878/earning-the-right-to-stay/](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/consultations/221878/earning-the-right-to-stay/))

Government intentions to make the path to citizenship longer and tougher for migrants in the UK are already now set to become law, following the Royal Assent of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Bill on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2009. Under the new skeleton framework for naturalisation, due to be implemented from January 2011, applicants will have to pass from temporary residence through a new 'probationary citizenship' period, before being able to apply for citizenship. This will mean that it will take a standard eight instead of five years for economic migrants and refugees to move to citizenship, and five instead of the current three for family members and spouses of British citizens and permanent residents. Only economic migrants who have entered the UK under the PBS Tiers 1 ('highly skilled migration') and 2 ('skilled migrants with a job offer') will be able to progress to citizenship.

(<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2008-09/borderscitizenshipandimmigration.html>)

On top of these changes, a new 'points-based citizenship' system for economic migrants would require applicants to pass through an additional 'points' assessment before they are allowed to progress from temporary residence into probationary citizenship. A government list of criteria indicates the likelihood that points would be awarded to applicants with higher levels of English, earning potential, and financial investments in the UK, among other qualities. Points would be deducted from applicants who have committed a crime or shown "*an active disregard for UK values*". In a now widely quoted interview on Radio 4's Today Programme, Immigration Minister Phil Woolas agreed that this could include migrants' participation in peaceful and legal public demonstrations. ([www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/politics/article6737429.ece](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/politics/article6737429.ece)).

The government has presented no evidence to support a new system for naturalisation, nor the rationale for applying a point-scoring exercise to an already selective process. Despite the much celebrated 'points-based' aspect of this system, it looks likely that this label would primarily act as window-dressing for a new raft of mandatory requirements for applicants.

The real change would be that migrants applying for citizenship would be required to navigate a more value-laden and prescriptive system, which rewards those who are willing and/or able to meet the government's definition of the 'good citizen'. Many migrants would fall short of meeting such requirements, despite having worked, paid taxes, remained within the law and brought up families in the UK. Comparisons with Australia are again flimsy - Australia itself does not have a points system for citizenship applicants and has a significantly less prescriptive naturalisation process than that proposed for the UK.

The 'earned citizenship' framework which would support a points-based naturalisation

process won't be coming into force until July 2011<sup>1</sup>, so there is plenty of time to voice objections. The Home Office consultation will be open until 26<sup>th</sup> October 2009 - [www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/consultations/221878/earninq-the-right-to-stay/](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/consultations/221878/earninq-the-right-to-stay/). If you'd like to contact us about the consultation, or to discuss these measures, please e-mail Ruth Grove-White, MRN's Policy Officer – [r.grove-white@migrantsrights.org.uk](mailto:r.grove-white@migrantsrights.org.uk).

## (2) Victory for advocates of migrants' access to UK healthcare

A small but significant victory has come for advocates of migrants' access to healthcare in the UK. A press release from the long-awaited joint Department of Health/Home Office review of foreign nationals' access to the National Health Service (NHS) in England announced the government's conclusion that "*there should not be any significant change for either primary or secondary care*".

Campaigners had feared that the long-awaited, joint Department of Health and Home Office review of foreign nationals' access to free treatment under the NHS would introduce restrictions on access to primary healthcare, as well as other possible measures to limit the services available to undocumented migrants. But the July press release, which preceded a full report expected in the autumn, largely dispelled these fears ([www.dh.gov.uk/en/News/Recentstories/DH\\_102993](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/News/Recentstories/DH_102993)).

Access to healthcare for foreign nationals in England, and the fees which can be levied for that care, is depends on whether primary or secondary treatment is sought. A charging regime was introduced for secondary healthcare (including hospital treatment and specialist care) in 2004 ([www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20040614.htm](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20040614.htm)), meaning that those people who are not '*ordinarily resident*' in the UK, including undocumented migrants and refused asylum seekers (including those who cannot be returned to their country of origin), may be charged for secondary treatment. Although a judicial review in April 2008 found that refused asylum seekers *can* be considered ordinarily resident in the UK, this finding was later overturned in the Court of Appeal in March this year. Treatment given in accident and emergency departments, for family planning matters and treatment for certain diseases (including TB but not including HIV) cannot be charged for by healthcare providers.

Access to free primary healthcare has remained at GPs' discretion, meaning that undocumented migrants and failed asylum seekers may be able to attain free primary healthcare in England. But this has been under threat for a number of years. In 2004, the Department of Health held a public consultation which outlined government intentions to apply a charging regime to those not '*ordinarily resident*' in the UK seeking primary healthcare, bringing primary healthcare more into line with secondary healthcare ([www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_4082726](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4082726)). The latest development shows that this proposal has been dropped, at least for the time being. These developments are encouraging for advocates of access to healthcare, including Medact, writers in The Lancet magazine, and student-led group Medsin ([www.medsin.org/ghap/wherestheconsultation](http://www.medsin.org/ghap/wherestheconsultation)).

A new government consultation will be launched in the autumn, to canvass perspectives on a new set of proposals – including the welcome proposition that refused asylum seekers who cannot be returned to their country of origin should be exempt from NHS charges, as should unaccompanied children.

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<sup>1</sup> Correction made 18/08/09

Although this is a significant victory, there is plenty more to be done. Restrictions on free secondary healthcare remain in place, with significant repercussions for vulnerable migrants. Moreover, the culture of suspicion which is developing among many public service providers around immigration status is likely to increase over the coming months, with the potential to corrode trust between migrants and providers. One of the new proposals up for consultation in the autumn would foster a closer relationship between the NHS and the UK Border Agency in order to recover unpaid charges, and link up PCT and UKBA records to identify those who have not paid their bills.

### (3) France and UK agree to toughen border controls

The plight of the estimated 1600 migrants living in and around Calais in northern France, most of whom are desperate to seek asylum in the UK, has significantly worsened in the light of a new pact between France and the UK to strengthen border controls and crack down on irregular migration.

Charity and media reports indicate that the migrants, many of whom are Afghanis, Eritreans and Kurds, are largely living in squalid conditions within makeshift camps in and around the French port. Over the past year, ongoing media exposure and advocacy groups have drawn attention to their continued presence and the ongoing desperation of their situation. In June this year the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) began working in Calais to provide information and advice to migrants – the first time since the closure of the Red Cross Sangatte centre in 2002 (See <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/8129812.stm>).

But the response of the French and UK governments has been unequivocal. Following an agreement between Gordon Brown and Nicolas Sarkozy in July, both countries look set to introduce more immigration controls and tougher enforcement action to the region – and fast. The UK will allegedly invest £15 million over the next two years to make the UK border 'impervious', through the increased use of scanning equipment, dog controls, lorry searches and processing facilities. France has voiced commitment to removing more irregular migrants (via both forced and voluntary means) to their countries of origin, as well as acting to eliminate all migrant camps on the north coast of France by the end of 2009. ([www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2009/july/france-border-controls?area=allNews](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2009/july/france-border-controls?area=allNews)).

Charities Salam and Calais Witnesses point out the acute need for a humane and longer-term strategy to be adopted in the region. The cause of the problem will not be solved simply by deporting the migrants currently living in and around Calais. Many have already been deported from European countries, but remain convinced that there is no other option for them but to try again (<http://calaiswitnesses.wordpress.com/signed-letter-against-destruction-of-camp-and-mass-deportations/>).

### (4) Internships for Zimbabweans

There are approximately 11,000 Zimbabweans who have sought sanctuary in the UK. Many have been refused refugee status, but the government has agreed that they cannot be sent back at the moment. However, they are prevented from working and have little or no access to benefits. Many thousands are destitute.

The Citizens for Sanctuary campaign ([www.citizensforsanctuary.org.uk](http://www.citizensforsanctuary.org.uk)) is calling for Zimbabweans to be allowed to work until it is safe enough for them to return. However,

work is currently forbidden by the government. Many of the Zimbabweans who fled to the UK brought skills with them, but the ban on working has left many of them deskilled and demoralised. Many of them want to return to Zimbabwe when it is safe to do so and help rebuild their country, but long periods of destitution and worklessness have made them less able to contribute to Zimbabwe's eventual reconstruction than when they first arrived here.

Citizens for Sanctuary are calling on civil society institutions, businesses and public sector organisations to play their part in supporting those who will one day rebuild Zimbabwe, by offering strategic internships that will give vital skills, work experience and a chance to recover self-confidence. By taking action, it is hoped the government will be shamed into doing much more to support Zimbabweans who have sought sanctuary here.

### **Is it legal?**

Yes. It is illegal for people who have been refused sanctuary to work, but it is legal for them to volunteer. There are guidelines Citizens for Sanctuary can provide to help you understand the rules in this area. Although you cannot pay interns, an organisation will need to provide lunch and travel expenses.

### **How will the internship scheme work?**

The details of the internship will vary from institution to institution. In order to be meaningful, an internship needs to last at least three months (but could range from one to five days a week in any period) and meaningfully develop the intern's skills and work experience in preparation for an eventual return to Zimbabwe. The exact details of the internship will be worked out between the organisation, the potential intern, and the Projects Organiser at Citizens for Sanctuary who can offer advice and support.

### **What support will the intern need?**

Citizens for Sanctuary will try to match interns with relevant institutions, but they may require support and development in the course of the internship. There is likely to be a particular need for IT support, as many Zimbabweans will not have used the latest computer programmes in a work environment. The Projects Organiser will help with assessing the intern's needs prior to the placement.

### **What do I do next?**

Contact Carina Crawford-Rolt ([carina.crawford-rolt@cof.org.uk](mailto:carina.crawford-rolt@cof.org.uk)) for more information or to register to offer an internship.

*Article supplied by Citizens for Sanctuary*

## **(5) Launch of the Testimony Project**

Over two hundred people attended the launch of The Testimony Project on 23rd July, held at the Amnesty International Human Rights Centre in Shoreditch, London. They heard presentations from novelists Monica Ali and Chris Cleave, human rights campaigner Helen Bamber, Jeremy Corbyn MP, and Channel 4 newsreader Jon Snow.

The Testimony Project is an initiative which has emerged from a number of women's organisations who wanted to come together to demonstrate stronger support for women refugees going through the UK asylum system. With the work of Women Asylum Seekers Together (WAST) and Women Supporting Refugee Women (WSRW) at its core, the Testimony Project will work by providing a space for women fleeing persecution to tell their stories to a wider audience across the UK.

The launch meeting heard gruelling accounts from refugees, Bella, Marjorie and Farhat about their experiences in their home countries and their reasons for coming to the UK.

Their accounts are available on Project's website, at [www.testimonyproject.org](http://www.testimonyproject.org). It is hoped that the website will be expanded in the months to come as more accounts are provided and as members of the public respond with ideas about how campaigns for refugee rights can be taken forward.

## (6) Reports and Research

### ❖ **Detained Lives Report, London Detainee Support Group, July 2009**

[www.detainedlives.org/wp-content/uploads/ldsgreport-0609.pdf](http://www.detainedlives.org/wp-content/uploads/ldsgreport-0609.pdf)

The charity London Detainee Support Group Lives has released a report on the long-term detention of migrants. The report looked at 'snapshot' statistics from one day, 1 June 2009, to shine a light on lengths of detention and found disturbing results. These 'snapshot' statistics showed that on this day the Asylum Rights Campaign Detention Subgroup was supporting 138 people who had been detained for more than a year, with 50 of the 138 detained for more than two years. Strikingly, the report shows that the UK Border Agency is most likely under-reporting on lengths of detention because they only calculate the length of detention from when the detainee arrives at an Immigration Removal Centre (IRC), not from when they were first detained. However many people are detained in prison as immigration detainees before being sent to an IRC, and the time spent in prison is not factored into the length of detention. Detainees who remain in prison, due to security concerns, do not appear in statistics at all. Further, the UKBA does not break down statistics after one year of detention, so that a distinction between a detention of 13 months and 36 months would not be made. The report stresses the inhumanity of the fact that a large number of detainees are from countries to which deportation is impossible, yet they are still left in detention with no end in sight.

### ❖ **'Room to Manoeuvre – Options for Migration Policy', Sarah Kyambi and Equality and Human Rights Commission Scotland, July 2009**

<http://edit.cehrtest.org.uk/Documents/Scotland/EHRC%20Migration%20Report%20Room%20for%20manoeuvre.pdf>

The UK's migration policies are designed to fill labour shortages and encourage circular migration. Scotland, on the other hand, needs to encourage population growth as part of its economic development. As measured in 2004, Scotland's population may decline faster than any other EU country for the next 25 years. After the accession of the new EU countries, there was an increase in migration to rural areas of Scotland, but most of these migrants don't settle there. Excepting some asylum, integration and student migration policies, Scotland's immigration and nationality policies are determined by Westminster. This report argues that Scotland has different needs due to its population decline, and looks at whether it should have more control over immigration controls, a different point-based system or different support and integration programmes in order to attract more migrants to Scotland.

### ❖ **'Still Destitute – A worsening problem for refused asylum seekers', The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, July 2009**

[www.jrct.org.uk/text.asp?section=0001000200030006](http://www.jrct.org.uk/text.asp?section=0001000200030006)

In response to continuing concern over destitution of refused asylum seekers, the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust conducted a survey of destitute clients to participating supporting agencies in Leeds over a four week period in April-May 2009. This is the third such report, previous assessments having been carried out in 2006 and 2008. The surveys found that destitution in Leeds remains at high levels and that people are destitute for prolonged periods. 273 people were recorded visiting the services and surveyed. 80% of these were refused asylum seekers and 100 individuals, including families with dependents, had been destitute

for a year or more. A significant amount of destitution was worsened by administrative delays, as shown by the 33% who were destitute while waiting as long as several months for Section 4 (a benefit of payment vouchers and housing) to begin. The report shows that country of origin and destitution levels are linked, as it is refused asylum seekers who are not able to go back due to danger, fear or practical difficulties who are most likely to become destitute for extended periods. The report recommends granting temporary leave to remain to refused asylum seekers who are unable to return home; abolishing Section 4 support and instead continuing support automatically after refusal of a claim; more liaison between refugee agencies and councils and between detention facilities and housing providers.

*Report reviews written by Louise Tero.*

## (7) Upcoming Events and Initiatives

- ❖ **Forum on Citizenship, 12-3 pm, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2009, Praxis Hall, Pott Street, Bethnal Green Road, London E2 0EF**  
How will the new Citizenship Act affect our lives? What can we do? If you want to know more and are worried about how to become a Citizen and a Permanent Resident in this country, this seminar is for you. It is free. Guest Speaker: Steve Symonds, Legal Officer, ILPA (Immigration Law Practitioners Association). For further information, contact Jamima (Kanlungan), Tel 020 7263 8992, Mob 07538797963, Email: [kanlungan96\\_uk@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:kanlungan96_uk@yahoo.co.uk)
- ❖ **COMPAS Conference 2009: *New Times? Economic crisis, geo-political transformation and the emergent migration order*, 21<sup>st</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> September 2009, St Hugh's College, St Margaret's Road, Oxford**  
[www.compas.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/files/pdfs/Annual\\_Conferences/COMPAS%20Annual%20Conference%202009%20Programme\\_01.pdf](http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/fileadmin/files/pdfs/Annual_Conferences/COMPAS%20Annual%20Conference%202009%20Programme_01.pdf)  
The conference will bring together a range of leading academics, analysts, policy makers, practitioners and research students to test theory and concepts against the latest evidence in the migration field. How has the current crisis affected the movement of people worldwide? Will it accentuate trends already emerging or will it precipitate the formation of a new world order? The conference will begin by situating these questions in context, drawing on examples from history, near and far, and the influence these shocks and crises have had on migration patterns. The final day will focus on new and emerging geographies of migration and the corresponding changes in migration governance. Registration for the 2 day conference costs £110 and includes a buffet lunch on both Monday 21st and Tuesday 22nd of September.
- ❖ **Colloquium for Agencies Supporting Migrants from EU Accession Countries, Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> September 2009, Westminster Cathedral Hall, Ambrosden Avenue, SW1P 1QH**  
[www.rcdow.org.uk/fileupload/event\\_programmes/A10colloquiumInvitationRSVP226200941356.pdf](http://www.rcdow.org.uk/fileupload/event_programmes/A10colloquiumInvitationRSVP226200941356.pdf)  
Agencies and initiatives involved in supporting A10 Migrants are invited to this Colloquium, together with Parish and Deanery representatives. Names of those attending must be officially registered either by sending back the tear-off slip on the flyer or by email or phone. [cathmacgillivray@rcdow.org.uk](mailto:cathmacgillivray@rcdow.org.uk), 020 7931 6064
- ❖ **ITC Training Course Migration - Challenges and Opportunities for Europe Second Edition, 28<sup>th</sup> September – 9<sup>th</sup> October 2009, Torino, Italy**  
<http://summerschool.iuse.it/>

The Turin International Summer School is a project organised by the University Institute of European Studies, ETF, UNICRI, ITC-ILO and the Faculty of Law of the University of Turin. The 2009 edition will focus on Migration – Challenges and Opportunities for Europe, in order to provide participants with specific knowledge on economic, legal and social aspects related to immigration flows within the EU system. Deadline for applying: 21<sup>st</sup> July 2009.

❖ **Invisible Wounds – Dignity and Vulnerability. European Seminar. 18th – 20th November 2009, Athens, Greece. SMES Europa - [www.smes-europa.org](http://www.smes-europa.org)**

The SMES seminar will be an opportunity to share information with professionals and volunteers involved in this field around the theme of the right to dignity and health for all. Lecture themes will include: fundamental rights and opportunistic legislation; access to health for all as a right; access to employment; access to a home. Migrants are particularly invited in order to share their experiences and proposals. Abstracts for contributions are invited from potential participants, and an outline must be submitted by 15<sup>th</sup> September. For more information please visit: [http://www.smes-europa.org/info\\_schedule.htm](http://www.smes-europa.org/info_schedule.htm).

❖ **CALL FOR PAPERS: Deportation and the Development of Citizenship: An International Conference, 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> December 2009 Organised by Centre on Policy, Migration and Society (COMPAS) and the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC), University of Oxford**

Over the last decade many states across the world have boosted their legal and institutional capacity to deport noncitizens residing on their territory, including failed asylum seekers, illegal migrants, and convicted criminals. Scholars have analysed this development primarily through the lens of immigration control. Deportation has been viewed as one amongst a range of measures designed to control entrance, distinguished primarily by the fact that it is exercised inside the territory of the state. But deportation also has broader social and political effects. The practice provides a powerful way through which the state reminds noncitizens that their presence in the polity is contingent upon acceptable behaviour. Furthermore, immunity from deportation is increasingly one of the few privileges that citizens enjoy that distinguishes them from permanent residents. The aim of this conference is to encourage interdisciplinary and comparative scholarship on deportation, broadly conceived as the lawful expulsion power of states, both as an immigration control and as a social control mechanism. The conference will serve as a vehicle for bringing together scholars from a range of disciplines, including politics, sociology, history, international relations, law, criminology and anthropology, interested in the study of deportation.

Papers are particularly welcomed on the following themes around deportation: pre-history of powers to deport; the subjects of deportation; contestation of deportation; its consequences. Those interested in presenting a paper at this conference should send a title, abstract of 300 words, and a short biographical outline or CV to the conference organizer, Dr Emanuela Paoletti, at [emanuela.paoletti@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:emanuela.paoletti@qeh.ox.ac.uk) by 20 September 2009. Prospective paper givers will be informed if their paper has been accepted by 30 September 2009. Full written papers must be submitted by 1 December. The conference conveners are: Dr Bridget Anderson (COMPAS, University of Oxford); Dr Matthew Gibney (RSC, University of Oxford); Dr Emanuela Paoletti (RSC, University of Oxford). This conference is made possible by a grant from the John Fell-OUP Fund.

## (8) Other Announcements

❖ **Vacancy – Leeds Refugee Forum Development Coordinator Based at Leeds**

### **Asylum Seekers Support Network (LASSN)**

Leeds Asylum Seekers Support Network is seeking a dedicated individual to develop the role of the Leeds Refugee Forum and support regional developments. Part time 18.5 hours per week £27,573-£29,714 pro rata (pay review pending) NJC scale PO1 pt 33-36 Funding secure to June 2011 through Capacitybuilders To apply for this post or get further information, please visit LASSN's website [www.lassn.org.uk](http://www.lassn.org.uk) or send a self addressed A4 envelope to Mas Lal, LASSN, 233-237, Roundhay Road, Leeds LS8 4HS 12pm, 17 August 2009

### ❖ **Vacancy – Bradford Refugee Forum Development Coordinator Northern Refugee Centre Based at Bradford Action For Refugees**

Northern Refugee Centre is seeking a dedicated individual to develop the role of the Bradford Refugee Forum. Part time 18.5 hours per week £24,000 pro rata Funding secure to June 2011 through Capacitybuilders Visit NRC's website [www.nrcentre.org.uk/jobs](http://www.nrcentre.org.uk/jobs), telephone 0114 2412780 or email [info@nrcentre.org.uk](mailto:info@nrcentre.org.uk) 12pm, 17 August 2009

### ❖ **Vacancy – Kirklees Refugee Forum Development Coordinator Northern Refugee Centre Based at Cultures United, Huddersfield**

Northern Refugee Centre is seeking a dedicated individual to develop the role of the Kirklees Refugee Forum. Part time 18.5 hours per week Funding secure to June 2011 through Capacitybuilders Visit NRC's website [www.nrcentre.org.uk/jobs](http://www.nrcentre.org.uk/jobs), or telephone 0114 2412780 or email [info@nrcentre.org.uk](mailto:info@nrcentre.org.uk) 12pm 17 August 2009

### ❖ **Vacancy – Calderdale Refugee Forum Development Worker St Augustine's Centre Hanson Lane, Halifax**

St Augustine's Centre, is seeking a dedicated individual to set up and facilitate development of a Refugee Forum that addresses the views & issues of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Calderdale. 14 hours per week with some flexibility required £10,192 - £10,812 per annum (actual for 14 hours) 3 years' Fixed Term Contract (funded by Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust) For an application pack please contact Denise on 01422 352492 or 01422 342719 Friday 21<sup>st</sup> August Interviews scheduled w/c 7<sup>th</sup> September.

### ❖ **Job Vacancy CEO, Irish Refugee Council**

<http://www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie/>

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Executive of the Irish Refugee Council. The successful candidate will possess strengths in human rights, advocacy and campaigning, policy/legislative analysis, strategic management and fundraising. S/he will have the ability to influence key policy makers, and the media, and to lead the IRC's programme of advocacy, law and policy development and research. The successful candidate will play a key role in the strategic development of the IRC. The Irish Refugee Council is a dynamic and effective advocate for the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. With this exciting opportunity comes a competitive salary and benefits package. The deadline for applications is September 3<sup>rd</sup> 2009. Please submit letters of application and curriculum vitae by email to [recruitment@irishrefugeecouncil.ie](mailto:recruitment@irishrefugeecouncil.ie)

### ❖ **Goldsmiths College young migrants in London study seeks interviewees**

*What is Life in London like? Do you like where you live? Do people accept you here? Can you make friends here? Is it easy to get good work? How is life different to where you come from? Are you happy to be here? Does London feel like home?*

Goldsmiths College is carrying out research into these and other questions with young adults aged between 18-25 who have come from outside Britain to live in London. This project is funded by the European Union. It is part of a bigger

research project that is also taking place in other countries in Europe: Estonia, France, Italy, Norway, Spain and Sweden. For more info contact Dr Shamser Sinha, Researcher, Goldsmiths College, 0207 7078 5125, Professor Les Back, Goldsmiths College, 0207 919 7380 email: [s.sinha@gold.ac.uk](mailto:s.sinha@gold.ac.uk).

