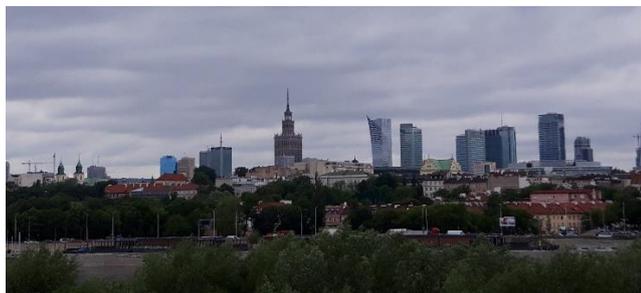


INTEGRATION IN A TRANSNATIONAL WORLD: POLAND, SCOTLAND AND POLISH COMMUNITIES ABROAD

House for an Art Lover (Glasgow), 14 November 2019



Since 2004 an estimated 1 million citizens of Poland have moved to live and work in the UK, around 90,000 of them in Scotland. This development has served to draw the migrant population in question, Scotland/UK and Poland into a complex transnational nexus of relationships embedded in processes of EU enlargement and integration and, more broadly, globalisation. Further ramifications of this can be seen in the fact that Poland – having lost a significant part of its economically active population – is now itself becoming a country of immigration, with large numbers of new workers arriving from outside the EU, most notably from neighbouring Ukraine.

This state of affairs raises a number of issues and challenges that have still to be fully addressed in terms of academic scholarship and policy practice, with the current deliberations around Brexit adding further actuality and acuity to discussions in this area. Our workshop will offer a broad platform for discussing the inter-relationships concerned, but will focus especially on the question of how to better integrate complex diverse societies within the fluid and often uncertain context arising from globalisation, migration and transnationalism.

To this end, the workshop will bring forth and combine insights arising from recent and ongoing research projects within the Central and East European Studies subject group of the University of Glasgow, most notably: *Poland's Kin-State Policies: Opportunities and Challenges* (David Smith & Andreea Udrea, funded by the Noble Foundation Programme on Modern Poland), *Attracting and retaining migrants in post-Brexit Scotland: is an inclusive integration strategy the answer?* (Paulina Trevena, with the Scottish Parliament), and *Brexit and EU Citizens in Scotland: Impacts, challenges and support needs* (Paulina Trevena, with the EU Citizens' Rights Project-Scotland).

This workshop is organised by the School of Social and Political Sciences (University of Glasgow) under the project '[Poland's Kin-state Policies: Opportunities and Challenges](#)', and is funded by [the Noble Foundation Programme on Modern Poland](#) with additional support from the College of Social Sciences of the University of Glasgow (project code 200278-01).

Workshop coordinators:

Paulina Trevena (University of Glasgow)

David Smith (University of Glasgow)

Andreea Udrea (University of Glasgow)



University
of Glasgow

PROGRAMME

PARTICIPATION IN THIS WORKSHOP IS STRICTLY BY INVITATION ONLY!

9.00: Minibus from University to the workshop venue (House for an Art Lover, Glasgow)

9.30: Registration and Coffee

10.00: Welcome and Introduction

SESSION 1: *Integration. Lessons for post-Brexit Scotland*

PANEL DISCUSSANTS

Rebecca KAY (University of Glasgow)

Rebecca Kay is Professor of Russian Gender Studies at the School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow. She has written extensively on issues of migration, social security and care in Russia and Scotland. She is a member of the Scottish Government's expert advisory group on migration and population. Recent publications include: '(In)security, family and settlement: migration decisions amongst Central and East European families in Scotland', Central and Eastern European Migration Review, 7(1), 2018; 'Migrants' experiences of material and emotional security in rural Scotland: implications for longer-term settlement', Journal of Rural Studies, 52, 2017.

Sarah KYAMBI (Migration Policy Scotland Project)

Dr Sarah Kyambi is an independent expert on immigration policy based in Edinburgh. Currently, among other projects, she is leading the Migration Policy Scotland project scoping out the need for greater policy capacity on migration in Scotland. The project is funded by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust.

10.15: Presentations followed by Q&A

Pablo ROJAS COPPARI (OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights): A minority rights-based approach to migrant integration: Is it feasible, is it desirable?

Abstract: In Europe, the term 'minorities' is often associated with groups that have a historical and permanent stay in the state. States regularly object to the inclusion of migrants within the scope of minority rights instruments, often arguing in favour of differential treatment based on the alleged temporary nature of migration flows and policies which are conducive to return. However, in practice, scholarship shows that migrants, including 'temporary migrants' tend to settle in. Distinctions made between migrants, settled migrant communities and minorities are often made based on arbitrary criteria and do not take an individual and rights based approach. But recent migration trends have blurred the lines between the concepts of 'migrants' and 'minorities'. Minority populations may be those first affected by forced displacement, and labour migrants may be encouraged by the presence of national minorities in the destination country and use this to their advantage making it harder to differentiate older and new minorities. Yet, migrant categorisation tends to erase these specificities for the purpose of homogenisation.

Many of the issues affecting migrants, particularly discrimination, hate crime and violence have a spill over effect on national minorities as they aim to construct both as 'the other', a threat to national unity. Having considered the commonalities between both groups, we interrogate whether a minority rights-based approach to the inclusion of migrants building upon existing integration frameworks can be an answer to counterbalance the return of assimilationist policies and practices. The OSCE through its independent institutions, the HCNM and ODIHR have built extensive expertise on the protection of rights and inclusion of both national minorities and migrants. Examples of this include the Ljubljana Guidelines

and the Training Course on Good Practices for Migrant Integration. Given the OSCE's focus on promoting comprehensive security with human rights at its core, we seek to learn the extent to which States can learn from their experiences with national minority to address vulnerabilities in migrant communities and foster a sense of belonging to the host society.

Discussion questions: When do 'migrant communities' become 'ethnic minorities' and what are the implications for right-holders?; How do the roles of kin states and sending countries vary in the process of migrant integration and advocating for minority rights?; In the process of migrant integration, what is expected and what is discouraged from diasporas and sending countries?

Pablo Rojas Coppari is Migration and Freedom of Movement Adviser at the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), Warsaw. Before joining his post, he worked as a Third Secretary at the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs and as Senior Policy & Research Officer of the Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) focusing on irregular migration and trafficking for forced labour. He is completing doctoral research in the areas of labour market precarity and economic integration of migrants in the Department of Sociology at Maynooth University funded by the Irish Research Council. He also previously held representative positions on the Advisory Panel to the Director of the European Union's Fundamental Rights Agency and chaired the Expert Group on Labour Rights for the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Brussels.

Paulina TREVENA (University of Glasgow): An integration strategy for post-Brexit Scotland? Local views and opinions

Abstract: Although Scotland is generally seen as a welcoming country, it is not free from xenophobia and anti-immigrant sentiment. Moreover, its goal of growing its population through migration may be seriously affected by Brexit and a shift in immigration policy. Considering this, could introducing a comprehensive social integration strategy support Scotland's goal of attracting and retaining migrants? If so, what kind of strategy would be accepted locally and seen as beneficial? These are the issues I will address in my presentation.

Discussion questions: Are there any particular things we have heard about we should be mindful of when working on integration in Scotland?; Where do you think we currently stand with integration in Scotland? What is working well?; What are the challenges to policy and practice around integration? What recommendations for policy and practice could be made on the basis of what we have discussed?

Paulina Trevena is a researcher specialising in migration from Poland/Central and East Europe to the UK. Her research collaborations span academia, policy and the third sector. She has a particular interest in the social aspects of migration and integration and has published extensively on these themes. Her most recent work has focused on Scotland and includes the projects: 'Social Support and Migration in Scotland' (with the University of Glasgow, 2013-2018), 'Attracting and retaining migrants in Scotland: is a social integration strategy the answer?' (with the Scottish Parliament, 2018), and 'EU citizens and Brexit: experiences, concerns and support needs' (with the EU Citizens Rights Project, 2018).

Myroslava KERYK ('Our Choice' Foundation, Poland): Does the Polish origin matter? The integration challenges of migrants in Poland

Abstract: In my presentation, I will address the situation of owners of the Card of Pole (Karta Polaka) in Poland. The Card was introduced in 2007, and before 2019, it was granted to people of Polish descent, citizens of 15 post-Soviet states. Nowadays, it is open to people of Polish origin from all over the world. The Polish state justifies this policy as a form of support encouraging the return of the Poles abroad to Poland. Since 2007, over 200,000 people have received this card, however their integration remains a challenge for the Polish state. For many of Ukrainians and Belarusians the main reasons for applying to obtain the Card of Pole are: the unimpeded access to the labour market and facilitated access to yearly residence visas. However, their proficiency in Polish is generally very low and have problems with integration in the labour market and society. Their long-term settlement and career advancement depend on language proficiency, as well as the recognition of their qualifications. Regardless of their Polish origin, they are still perceived as foreigners and *non-Poles*.

Myroslava Keryk is a historian, sociologist, specialist in the field of migration of Ukrainians to Poland. She heads the civic organisation Foundation „Our Choice” and is the chief editor of the newspaper “Nash Vybir.” In her daily work she designs and implements integration activities directed at the Ukrainian migrants in Poland and conducts various research projects in the field of migration studies. She is a member of the Commission for Migration organised under the auspices of the Spokesman for Citizens' Rights in Poland. The Foundation ‘Our Choice’ established the Ukrainian House in Warsaw which has become the cultural and integration centre for the Ukrainian diaspora in Warsaw, but also a meeting point for Ukrainians and Poles to engage in common projects.

11.30: Coffee break

11.45: Continued discussion in break-out groups

12.15: Wrap-up panel & break-out group discussion

13.00: Lunch

Session 2: Poland and Polish Communities Abroad

PANEL DISCUSSANTS

David SMITH (University of Glasgow)

David Smith is Alec Nove Chair in Russian and East European Studies at the University of Glasgow, where he has worked since 2002. His main areas of research interest are nationalism, ethnic politics and national minorities (both historic and contemporary) in Central and Eastern Europe and the former USSR, with a central focus on the Baltic States and their surrounding region. He has published extensively on all of these topics and since 2003 has led two UK Research Council-funded projects looking at practices of minority non-territorial autonomy in the region.

Maria KOINOVA (University of Warwick)

Dr. Maria Koinova is Reader in International Relations at the University of Warwick and Senior Research Fellow at the Centre for Global Cooperation at the University of Duisburg. She is the chair of the British International Studies Association's working group on the "International Politics of Migration, Refugees and Diasporas" and leads a work package from a EU Jean Monnet Network "Between the EU and Russia." Dr. Koinova is the author of "Diaspora Entrepreneurs and Contested States," under contract for publication with Oxford University Press, and of "Ethnonationalist Conflict in Postcommunist States," University of Pennsylvania Press (2013). Dr. Koinova was the Principal Investigator of an ERC Starting Grant "Diasporas and Contested Sovereignty" (2012-2017). Her articles on diasporas, conflicts and post-conflict reconstruction have been published in high-ranked journals: *European Journal of International Relations*, *International Political Sociology*, *International Studies Review*, *International Political Science Review*, *Review of International Studies*, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, and others. She is the editor or leading co-editor of three special issues on diasporas in world politics, in *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (2018), *International Political Science Review* (2018), and *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (2019). She has held research fellowships at Harvard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, NIAS, Uppsala University and Kroc Centre for International Peace Studies.

14.00: Presentations followed by Q&A

Sławomir ŁODZIŃSKI (University of Warsaw): Poland as 'the kin-state': international regulations and national experiences

Abstract: In my presentation I would like to briefly present Poland's experience in the protection of national minorities' rights after 1989 in two areas: firstly, in carrying out these rights by entering them into bilateral treaties with other countries; and, secondly, in ways of cooperating with national minority organizations. Both of these areas refer to specific articles of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe) which Poland signed in 1995 and ratified in 2000 (articles 18 and 15 respectively).

Discussion questions: Is there a need for and how effective are bilateral agreements in the field of protection of national minorities (including agreements of a sectoral nature regarding, such as supplying textbooks and exchange of teachers)?; What is the nature of the cooperation with minority organizations and what are the problems of forming their representation for engaging with state authorities?

*Sławomir Łodziński is a sociologist, university professor and lecturer at the Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw. His research interests include ethnic studies, especially the protection of national and ethnic minorities and migration policy in Poland, a field in which he published extensively. His most recent publications (in English) are: 'Voting rights for foreigners – for or against? The analysis of the process of granting voting rights to third country nationals – selected examples from across the EU', (editor and co-author), 2014, International Organization for Migration, available online at: www.iom.pl; 'Government and ethnic identity: Silesians and Kashubs in Poland's National Census of 2002 and the Act of Ethnic Minorities of 2005', in: E. Nowicka (ed.), *The politics of Culture. Perspectives of Stateless nationalities/ethnic groups*, Warsaw 2012, p. 137-155; 'Between History and Europe. Europeanization of Post-1989 National Minority in Poland', *Polish Sociological Review* 2009 (4), p. 555-574; co-editor with A. Jasińska-Kania (eds.), 'Ethnic Exclusion in Poland', *International Journal of Sociology* 2009, 3 (39).*

Karl CORDELL (University of Plymouth): Poland and the Polonia: Two Contrasting Case Studies

Abstract: This paper commences with some general observations on Poland's kin-state policy followed by comparative assessment analysis of the Polish minority in Germany with that of its counterpart in the United Kingdom. The paper argues that the recent invigoration of kin-state policy cannot be viewed in isolation from wider global political trends. Rather it contends that this increased concern with the fate of claimed ethnic kin is part of a wider trend toward the privileging of identity politics. It is further argued that in turn this impulse is located within the growth of populism, the celebration of parochialism, anti-globalisation sentiment and Euro-scepticism, all of which have been fuelled by the financial crash of 2008. The paper concludes with an assessment of the extent to which the (divergent) fates of the minority populations under consideration is contingent upon Brexit.

Discussion questions: What do we mean by integration?; Does it make sense to speak of there being specifically Polish needs?; If so, do the needs of Poles differ according to location?

Karl Cordell is Professor Emeritus at Plymouth University. In addition to having authored, co-authored and edited around 40 books and academic articles, he continues to edit the journal Ethnopolitics.

Andreea UDREA (University of Glasgow): Poland's Kin-state Engagement in a European perspective

Abstract: My presentation addresses the impact of a kin-state's engagement upon the accommodation of its co-ethnics abroad as minority ethnocultural groups. With a focus on Poland's kin-state policies, it questions the nature and limits of such engagement as responsibility for justice. This presentation draws upon our article (with David Smith) 'Minority Protection and Kin-state Engagement: The Act on the Polish Card in a Comparative Perspective', and my previous research on identity recognition as a kin-state's duty.

Discussion questions: What are the benefits and drawbacks of Poland's engagement with the Poles in Scotland?; Would a stronger involvement of Poland in the accommodation of the Polish minorities in Scotland be welcome?

Andreea Udrea is an Associate Researcher in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Glasgow where together with Professor David Smith coordinates KINPOL Observatory on Kin-state Policies. Within the framework of KINPOL, since October 2018 she has been a co-investigator of the research project Poland's Kin-state Policies: Opportunities and Challenges. Her research and teaching reflect a joint interest in international politics and applied political theory focusing on kin-state – kin minorities relations, state responsibility, international responsibility, and multiculturalism. Recent publications include: 'The Kin-state Policies of Hungary, Romania and Serbia in 2015: An Increasingly Centered Approach on Extraterritorial Citizenship', 2017, European Yearbook of Minority Issues 13; 'Kin-state Responsibility, Reparations, and Extraterritorial Citizenship: A Comparative Analysis of Romania's and Hungary's Legislation on Kin-minorities', 2015, in: T. Agarin & P. Karolewski (eds) Extraterritorial Citizenship in Postcommunist Europe, pp 23-42, Rowman & Littlefield.

15.15: Coffee

15.30: Continued discussion in break-out groups

16.00: Wrap-up panel & break-out group discussion

17.00: Close

PARTICIPANTS

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