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INTERNACIONALS 84.**

**Migraciones y redes transnacionales:
Comunidades inmigradas de Europa
Central y del Este en España.**

Abstracts.

ABSTRACTS

Europe in Movement: Migration from and into Eastern and Central Europe

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Two historical events have had a fundamental importance in shaping the new migration trends in Eastern and Central Europe (ECE): the collapse of the Soviet block and the region's return to Europe, when the first eight countries became full members of the European Union on 1 May 2004 as a point of inflection. Before 1990, and for several decades, international migration was contained by the totalitarian regimes of the ECE. Based on this scenario, the study describes the different kinds of migration movements that have taken place in the region since 1989; it analyses migration processes from and into the ECE following its incorporation into the European Union, as well as examining the possible causes for the size, dynamics and geographic direction of the migration flows that took place between EU-8 and EU-15, since the EU carried out its eastward enlargement.

Key words: Europe, migrations, European Union, Eastern Europe, Central Europe

The Migration of Polish Labour to Western Europe: Trends and Prospects

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This article examines migration flows of labour from Poland to Western Europe. To this end, the author begins with a general historical perspective of migration movements prior to 2004, while identifying a series of "push" and "pull" factors (i.e. expulsion and attraction) that have encouraged the persistence of migrant flows leaving the country since its entry into the EU, as well as offering a few indications as to the impact of this emigration on the development of migration policy in Poland.

Key words: Europe, Poland, migration, European Union

The *Other Europe* which is coming: East Europeans in Spain

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One of the aspirations of the founders of the European Union was the unity of the European continent. Following the end of Soviet-type regimes in the late 1980s, the institutional machinery was put into action. However, this process has taken longer than expected, for different reasons: on one hand, because of the debate that commenced over the institutional consolidation and political construction of the existing Union, and on the other, because of the intensification of migration flows from the countries of the south and east. As a result of all of these factors, the incorporation of East European countries into the EU became dragged out over several years. As time passed, scepticism also grew in these countries as they saw that the inequalities between them and their western neighbours were becoming increasingly marked. Thus, a steady growth took place of economic migration flows from these countries into the EU, while the EU continued its negotiations with the countries of origin of these migrants. The process of EU enlargement to include Eastern Europe took place in two stages: the first, in May 2004, included Cyprus and Malta, as well as Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, while the second included only Romania and Bulgaria. This study deals with two issues that are of fundamental importance in any analysis of the different groups from Eastern and Central Europe that are present in Spain: the two moratoria on the free circulation of people imposed in 2004 and in 2007 (and their disastrous consequences) and the characteristics of these flows (when they arrived and why).

*Key words: European Union, Spain, migration, Eastern Europe,
Central Europe, enlargement*

Immigrant Communities from Eastern Europe: The Case of the Romanian Community in Spain

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In the year 2000, Romanians barely figured in statistics for immigration into Spain, but since then it is the immigrant community that has grown most rapidly. By January 2007, this community had become the second-largest in terms of numbers (after that of the Moroccan community). The intensity of this migration flow has resulted from what has taken place in Romania since the mid-1990s, as well as from the characteristics of the Spanish labour market. Though Romanian immigration has mainly taken place through irregular channels, this has not prevented them from achieving access to the labour market, given that Spain's "black economy" is large enough to easily absorb irregular immigration. Furthermore, the social network created between Romanian immigrants has encouraged the intensity of the migration flow, even though it is a network which – beyond the most direct family links – is extremely weak, at least for the largest sector of Romanian immigration (minorities such as gypsies and members of religious orders have very extensive, binding social networks). Thus, the job placement of the largest sector has been determined by their initial incorporation onto the "informal economy", a fact that has meant that they have mainly been doing low-skilled jobs; nevertheless, they have now achieved a significant presence in skilled employment, and this trend is expected to continue in the future.

Key words: Europe, Spain, migration, Romanians, Gypsies

East Europeans on the Spanish Job Market: A Geographical Approach

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This study presents some of the socio-employment characteristics of East European workers in Spain, particularly Romanians and Bulgarians. Firstly (and following a brief com-

mentary on statistical sources), the author analyses the evolution and geographical distribution of these workers, highlighting their high representation in provinces in inland areas of the peninsular, and in rural municipalities. Subsequently, an examination is carried out of their participation on the job market, according to payments made to the Social Security system and the workers' main sectors of activity, which shows the differences according to sex, nationality and place of residence. Finally, the statistical information is supplemented by the results from different empirical research studies.

Key words: Spain, immigration, Eastern Europe, job market, Romanians, Bulgarians

Migration Processes from Eastern and Central Europe in Spain: Legal Status, Social Identity and Job Placement

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In Eastern and Central Europe, the collapse of the socialist model and the incorporation of the neoliberal model plunged the region into a deep economic and social crisis. In this context, emigration came to be viewed as a way out, at least on a temporary basis. Transnational migration from this region has also been interpreted as a response to the crisis of values generated following the collapse of the Socialist States. This text analyses migration flows from Eastern and Central Europe from three perspectives: politics (which defines their legal status); sociocultural (from whence their social identities and imaginaries are derived) and the economic (which establishes specific forms of job placement). The aim of the study is to show that choosing migration destinations is not only determined by a rational economic logic, but also by political and socio-cultural factors; the study also stresses the point that social integration is a reciprocal, multidimensional process.

Key words: Spain, Eastern Europe, Central Europe, immigration, civil and political rights, integration, job market

Bulgarian Workers in Madrid: Legal Position and Performance on the Job Market

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This article examines the performance of illegal and legal Bulgarian immigrants on the Madrid job market, their propensity to integrate into the receiving society and their intention to return to Bulgaria. The performance of migrants is defined by their success in finding employment (and specifically by their first job and present job in the host country), by their competition with autochthonous workers for employment and by patterns of saving/remittance sending. The article is based on a survey carried out in 2003/2004 on 202 Bulgarian immigrants residing in the Community of Madrid.

Key words: Spain, Madrid, immigration, Bulgaria, migrants, integration, job market

Democracy and Islamism: An Impossible Marriage?

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In this article, the author carries out an analysis of the way in which political Islamism views democracy, as well as its political action in countries where Islamism has gained control of the government. The aim of the article is to assess the plausibility of the theory that if Islamist parties win elections, they will impose a dictatorship of a theocratic nature. From a discursive point of view, the author notes that during the last few decades, most Islamist parties have shown a very clear evolution towards the adoption of democratic principles. The study of the six cases in which Islamist parties or movements have come to power does not offer conclusive data on the sincerity of most Islamist movements' commitment to democracy. However, the fact that in at least one case – the AKP in Turkey – an Islamist party has not abolished elections after more than six years in power suggests that the ideological transition of political Islamism is possible.

Key words: Islamism, democracy, law, religion, modernity

Spain's New Foreign and Cooperation Policy with the Continent of Africa: *Plan Africa* and its Interested Associationism

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This study analyses the main characteristics, positive points and limitations of the Spanish government's *Plan Africa*: the logic of institutional structures and of documents related with external action and Spanish co-operation with respect to Africa, the evolution of the initiatives that have been introduced to date and their coherence, as well as the most important challenges they face. The study's aim is, therefore, to examine whether Spain's plan for the continent is contributing effectively to the human development of the population of these countries or, on the contrary, the discourse and practice of the plan's initiatives is framed within the new dominant orthodoxy, which in this case combines Spain's geostrategic and economic interests with humanitarian discourses that are more acceptable to society.

Key words: Spain, Subsaharian Africa, cooperation, development, foreign policy