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1. Preface by Chair

"Death at the Border" is the monthly recurring first item of our newsletter. The April issue reports e.g. on the tragedy that occurred on 25 October 2003 - when 37 migrants drowned when their duck boat capsized off the coast of Cadiz (Spain) - and on the bodies of three unidentified men which were found during the course of the last week of February in the desert near Tucson, Arizona (USA). They were believed to be undocumented migrants who tried to cross the border to enter into the U.S. and who died due to the heat. Europe and the US: a lot of people die in their effort to reach what they believe to be their eldorado. And a lot of others make it, even if they have no permit. Probably hundreds of thousands slip each year through Europe's borders and wash up its shores, unobserved and obviously uncounted. It is hard to estimate the numbers of irregular migrants: the phenomenon is not statistically quantifiable.

Some evolutions however can lift a corner of the veil, like the evolution in Italy. The Italian peninsula, on the southern border of Europe and neighbouring the Balkans and Continental Europe, experienced a rapid transformation from a largely traditional rural society to an industrial and predominantly urban society, attracting foreign labour, regular and irregular. Italy seems to be attractive to undocumented migrants. Since 1982 six successive regularisation schemes for irregular migrants have been adopted and implemented. In the last campaign, at the end of 2003, 700,000 immigrants were given legal recognition in Italy. Almost half of them were domestic workers. Such reality opens the eyes in the member countries of the EU.

This awareness is reflected in official documents such as the communications from the European Commission. In the communication on immigration, integration and employment (COM(336) final) from the third of June last year e.g., the commission refers to the presence of undocumented migrants on the European territory in a sense that is not merely accusatory and that opens the door for more creative solutions to the benefit of all.

PICUM agrees that undocumented migration is to be avoided, since it is negative for the effectiveness of policies in all fields as well as for the individuals concerned. Nonetheless, irregular migration is a structural given and is directly related to the existence of migration control. To deny the presence and the specific problems and needs of undocumented migrants by using a one-sided repressive approach has proven to be no solution.

The subject of irregular migration is more and more reflected in policy work. In political platforms (like in the European Commission) it is put on the agenda. Also in civil society we see that the topic of undocumented or irregular migration comes to the notion of more and more organisations. A growing number of non-governmental organisations shift their focus direct or indirect to undocumented migrants, there is a growing interest from the academic world, the debate is going on in many organizations like trade unions, etcetera....

There is more interest, but this doesn’t mean that there are more funds available to support organizations working around irregular migration. Some funding organizations however, were interested in the work of PICUM and decided to participate in the activities. The full list can be found further in the report.

In this fourth annual report we present the survey of last years work and activities. 2003 was a transition year for PICUM, where the core activities shifted from the elaboration of a network to the spread of knowledge and information. More and more, PICUM is recognized as a centre of excellence and a major expert in undocumented migration.

2003 is also the year when PICUM started to focus on the Labour issue. A Labour conference was organized in the European Parliament and the Labour project started. Another perspective gives another image: Looking at irregular migration out of the perspective of the labour market shows people who are actors and have a position on the labour market, albeit a precarious one. They are participating in the shadow side of our society and are not merely asking for charity.

Supporting undocumented migrants will not increase the volume of the shadow economy, but will reduce it. Unscrupulous employers will be deterred by the strengthening of legal certainty and by workers abilities to deal with conflicts. In this view the supportive approach is an effective instrument to reduce incentives for exploitation and unfair
competition and thus to protect the rights of all workers.

PICUM is recognized as a centre of excellence in the field of undocumented migration. Looking at what the organisation realised so far with a still limited budget, leads to the conclusion that PICUM is becoming a professional and mature organization. But we still can’t talk about a "take-off into self sustained growth" for funding stays a constant concern. The organisation has proven its necessity, but has not (yet) managed to fulfil its task as partner in a European migration policy. There is still a long road to go.

April 2004
On behalf of the PICUM Executive Committee
Johan Wets, Chairman

2. PICUM’s Mission

The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants aims at promoting respect for the human rights of undocumented migrants in Europe.

PICUM considers the following international treaties and conventions as basic values:


The social rights of citizens as expressed in the constitutions of the national states involved will also be taken into account.

The General Assembly that was held in 2003 confirmed PICUM’s aims and objectives, and added the second point (see below) to make the working methods of PICUM more explicit.

1) To promote respect for the basic social rights (such as the right to health care, the right to shelter, the right to education and training, the right to a minimal subsistence, the right to family life, the right to moral and physical integrity, the right to legal aid, the right to organize and the right to fair labour conditions) of undocumented migrants.

2) To support NGOs working with undocumented migrants in the development of their working methods.

3) To promote regularisation of undocumented migrants.

4) To promote respect for human rights and humane treatment during the process of involuntary return of undocumented migrants.
3. People

**Staff**

Nele Verbruggen - Coordinator

Michele LeVoy - Researcher/Networker

Isabelle Mediavilla - Administrative Assistant (01.01.2003 - 01.03.2003)

Shaju Hendrix - Administrative Assistant (01.04.2003 - 01.06.2003)

Brita Pohl - Administrative Assistant (01.06.2003 - present)

**Executive Committee (Excom):**

Johan Wets (HIVA, Leuven, Belgium) - Chair (Johan Wets was elected as PICUM chair by the General Assembly on 11 April 2003)

Didier Vanderslycke (Steunpunt Mensen Zonder Papieren, Belgium) - Vice-Chair

Robin van Puyenbroek - treasurer

Myriam Defeyter (December 18)

Ralf Rothenbusch (Pax Christi Germany)

Dominique van Huijstee (Stichting LOS, the Netherlands)

Hildegard Grosse (BAG Asyl in der Kirche, Germany)

Pieter Muller (Council of Churches, the Netherlands) - Honorary Chair (Pieter Muller stepped down as PICUM chair on 11 April 2003)

The Excom met three times in 2003 (25 February, 24 October and 19 December). All meetings took place in Brussels.

A list of members is enclosed in the annex.

**Volunteers**

**Contributors**

Bridget Anderson (Kalayaan, Institute of Social Anthropology, University of Oxford, United Kingdom), Philip Anderson (researcher, Germany), Maria Helena Bedoya (CITE-CCOO, Spain), Nicholas Bell (Forum Civique Européen), Marijke Bijl (OKIA, Netherlands), François Brun (Centre d’études de l’emploi, France), Michael Collyer (Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex, United Kingdom), Norbert Cyrus (Polish Social Council, Germany), Mateo Danese (CESTIM, Italy), Claudia Cortes Diaz (GISTI, France), Emma Martin Diaz (Faculty of Geography and History, University of Sevilla, Spain), Rian Ederveen (Stichting LOS, Netherlands), Franck Düvell (Medinetz Bremen, Germany), Carmen González Enríquez (U.N.E.D. Department of Political Science and Administration, Spain), Elisa Favè (CESTIM, Italy), Amaya Fernandez (Movimento por la Paz, el Desarme y la Libertad, Belgium), Anna Gallagher (Instituto de Derechos Humanos Pedro Arrupe, Spain), Wilfried Gepts (Pax Christi International, Belgium), Bernd Honsberg (IG Bau trade union, Germany), Rafael Lara (Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de Andalucia, Spain), Antoine Math (Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales, France), Alain Morice (GISTI, France), Beshid Nayafi (Agisra, Germany), Katia Nielsen (Komiteen Flygtninge Under Jorden, Denmark), Cristina Olmedo (Red Acoge, Spain), Roger Plant (ILO, Switzerland), Manon Pluymen (University of Nijmegen, Netherlands), Christoph Riedl (Diakonie, Austria), Lucy Rix (Kalayaan, United Kingdom), Ghassan Saliba (CITE CCO, Spain), Patrick Taran (ILO, Switzerland), Anne Marie van Broeck (researcher, Belgium), Anton van Kalmthout (Faculty of Law Science, University of Tilburg, Netherlands), Didier Verbeke (Social Inspection, Belgium), Wahid, Michael Williams (FARR, Sweden), Allima Boumediene-Thiery (MEP), Godelieve van Heteren (Faculty of History and Ethical Philosophy, University of Nijmegen, Netherlands), Anne van Lancker (MEP).
PICUM 2003 Annual Report

4. General Assembly

2003 was the first year that PICUM held only one general assembly. It took place on 11-12 April in Cologne, Germany. As always we began with a workshop program that was open to PICUM members as well as anyone who was interested in participating. The theme of this year’s workshop was ”Undocumented Migrant Women.”

Two working groups were formed on two major themes concerning female migrants: trafficking and migrant domestic work. Maria Kapoustina of the European Women’s Lobby made a general introduction on ”Gender and Migration”. The workshop session on trafficking was led by Behshid Nayafi, from Agisra (Germany), and the session on migrant domestic work was led by Rita Vandeloo, from Wereldsolidariteit (Belgium). The aim of the workshop was to bring together the experiences of organisations working in different European countries, to define the shortcomings in the migration policy regarding women, and to define our role as NGOs.

The following themes were focused upon during the General Assembly meeting: the development of a Long Range Plan for 2003 - 2005, the adoption of a standpoint on detention and deportation, and the election of a new chair for PICUM.

5. Book of Solidarity

From 2001-2003, PICUM carried out the ”Book of Solidarity” project. This unique project aimed at highlighting the manifold ways that solidarity is extended to undocumented migrants in Europe. The project was carried out in three phases, focusing on geographical regions in Europe. Interviews were carried out with NGOs in the following ten countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. PICUM aimed to analyse the various initiatives taken by civil society to help organisations further deepen their work and to prevent humanitarian support for undocumented migrants from being discouraged, forbidden or penalized.

Throughout the development of the project, PICUM enjoyed fruitful collaboration with a host of experts working in grassroots organisations and research institutes/universities. These experts were members of the Editorial and Steering Committees, which met in Brussels several times during the course of the project.

While the first and second phases were mainly carried out in 2001 and 2002, the third phase was entirely carried out in 2003. Visits were made to NGOs in Sweden, Denmark and Austria. PICUM presented a draft version of Volume III to interviewees at national
workshops, which were held in Stockholm and Vienna in April 2003.

Volumes II and III of the *Book of Solidarity: Providing Assistance to Undocumented Migrants* were published in 2003 in English (as well as in French, Spanish and Italian - Volume II).

The Book of Solidarity project allowed PICUM to greatly increase its knowledge and expertise about the basic social rights of undocumented migrants, the assistance provided by NGOs and the penalization of NGOs in numerous EU Member States. A general set of Conclusions/Recommendations is expected to be forthcoming in 2004.

### 6. International Conference on Undocumented Workers

PICUM held a conference on “Undocumented Migrant Workers” on 26 May 2003, at the European Parliament in Brussels. Nearly 200 participants came together from 20 countries in Europe, including undocumented workers, researchers, European and local policymakers, activists, representatives of trade unions, employers organizations and migrant worker organizations, as well as social inspectors. The conference aimed to provide opportunities to exchange expertise and information; to stimulate networking; to address the situation of undocumented migrant workers in various sectors of the economy; and to look for solutions with all actors involved.

To tackle the issue of protection of undocumented migrant workers, the PICUM conference focused on three main themes: highlighting the structural causes of the creation and maintaining of a large irregular workforce in Europe; stressing standards of basic social rights in international treaties and conventions, with particular focus on standards for fair working conditions; and comparing the current situation of undocumented migrant workers in Europe to international standards. Speakers at the conference addressed these issues and proposed solutions for the problem of the general degrading of workers’ rights.

The conference report, *Undocumented Migrant Workers in Europe*, contains the articles presented by the conference speakers, and highlights the role played by social inspectors, trade unions and NGOs in ensuring protection of undocumented migrant workers. It was released in January 2004 and is jointly published by PICUM and HIVA (Hoger Instituut voor de Arbeid, KU Leuven).

### 7. Action Plan on the Protection of Undocumented Workers

In November 2003, PICUM began the first phase of a 2-year action plan on the protection of undocumented workers. During the first phase of the action plan, which will run until November 2004, PICUM will gather more information on the theme of undocumented migrant workers and will highlight good practices undertaken by trade unions, social inspection, employers organizations, NGOs, migrants’ organisations and consumer organisations. The geographical focus will be selected countries in Europe and the United States. By opting for a transatlantic focus, PICUM aims to highlight the many different advances made in both regions in order to foster mutual learning on this particular issue. The concrete result of the first phase will be a final report on good practices, which will also include information about the role played by the judicial system in protecting undocumented workers’ rights.

The exchange and analysis of information that was carried out in the first phase of the action plan will be used to build strategies to work in depth on the issue in the second phase, which will run from November 2004-November 2005. The following activities are envisaged: development of methodologies to enhance the protection of undocumented workers; publication of informative brochures on these methodologies; and organisation of regional workshops to disseminate and use the information gathered in the informative brochures.
8. Newsletter, Website and Library

The PICUM secretariat continuously receives a large amount of information on issues concerning undocumented migrants in Europe. Recognizing the importance of this information for the various members of the network, Nele Verbruggen, Coordinator, published several monthly newsletters in 2001 and 2002. However, the newsletter was discontinued after April 2002 due to a heavy workload at the secretariat. In December 2003, PICUM re-launched the monthly newsletter, which is presently composed by Nele Verbruggen and Michele LeVoy, Researcher/Networker. The newsletter focuses on the basic social rights of undocumented migrants in Europe and contains news items from EU Member States and Accession Countries (also including Switzerland and the United States); European Policy Developments, Events, Publications and Developments at PICUM.

The newsletter is sent to approximately 700 subscribers and is available in English as well as seven other languages (French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German, Dutch and Polish). Translations to these languages are carried out by volunteer translators based throughout Europe. The newsletter is sent to our members, to international institutions (Council of Europe, European Economic and Social Council), to policy makers (European parliamentarians, administrators from the European Commission, national policy makers), to research institutions, journalists, national and international NGOs, and many local organisations.

PICUM’s website (www.picum.org) is also regularly updated. It contains information on our activities and policy developments. It is also used by the secretariat to launch calls for cooperation and to announce new publications. The fact that many people react to these announcements is clear proof that the website is visited regularly. More and more people find out about PICUM and its activities through our website.

The information at the secretariat was organised into a structured library by Brita Pohl, who began as PICUM’s Administrative Assistant in June 2003. The ultimate goal is to have a database of relevant books and articles that can be accessed on the PICUM website by members and the public. The physical library has already been transformed and entered into a provisional database. The next step is to transfer the database to the PICUM website. This project is expected to be completed in summer 2004.

9. Basic Social Rights

To make a user-friendly resource about the basic social rights of undocumented migrants in several countries in Europe, PICUM developed a link on its website (www.picum.org/Basic_Social_Rights) at the end of 2003. A simple questionnaire format was used to focus on particular aspects of each basic social right. For each country included in the link, information is provided about undocumented migrants’ fulfilment of the rights to: shelter, health care, fair labour conditions, organize, education and training, minimum subsistence, family life, physical and moral integrity, and legal aid. PICUM aims to have a link, which is as complete and up-to-date as possible and provides a general overview of the situation in theory and in practice of undocumented migrants’ fulfilment of basic social rights in the various countries listed. PICUM also aims wherever possible to include a translation of the information in the official language(s) spoken in these countries, to make it more accessible to those individuals and organisations who would have difficulty in using it in English.

10. Shelter

The right to shelter for undocumented migrants was one of the main themes of PICUM’s research in 2003. The first phase of the research was to identify partners amongst NGOs and organizations working with the homeless, in order to make a general overview of current housing solutions used by undocumented migrants. The research was limited to six countries: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain.
Interviews were carried out with experts at NGOs and homeless organisations. Contacts at homeless organizations were provided thanks to PICUM’s cooperation with FEANTSA, the European Federation of National Organisations working with the Homeless. The findings of this first phase were compiled in a report, which was finalized in the beginning of 2004 by our intern, Rebecca Van Parys.

11. Policy Work

Policy Contacts

PICUM devoted a considerable amount of time to policy work in 2003. Extensive relations with the European Parliament were developed, particularly concerning the issue of undocumented workers. At the European Commission, PICUM is focusing its advocacy work in DG Justice and Home Affairs (JAI) and the DG Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL). In JAI, PICUM mainly has had contacts with the Immigration and Asylum Unit. In EMPL, PICUM’s main contacts are with the Employment Strategy Unit, the Employment Analysis Unit, and the Social Inclusion Unit. PICUM contributed to a Council of Europe study on the issue of basic social rights of undocumented migrants in Europe. In December 2003, PICUM was consulted as an expert during the ad-hoc Working Group Meeting on “Human Rights of Undocumented Migrants” (Strasbourg), which was held to prepare recommendations to be proposed to the Committee of Migration. PICUM has also maintained cooperation with the International Labour Organisation through its collaboration with Patrick Taran (Senior Migration Specialist) and Roger Plant of the Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour, who were both speakers at the May 2003 Conference on Undocumented Migrant Workers.

Policy Group Meeting

Due to financial constraints, the Policy Group met only once in 2003, on 24 February in Brussels. The main discussion points were the development of a policy strategy towards DG Employment and Social Affairs, a standpoint on detention and deportation, and the preparation of a Long Range Plan.

Policy Documents

- PICUM’s Comment on the Communication from the Commission on Immigration, Integration, and Employment COM (2003) 336 final

12. Consultancy

PICUM’s staff members dedicate a substantial share of their time to answering information requests. A wide variety of actors are increasingly addressing PICUM with very diverse requests.

First of all PICUM, is more and more consulted by local organisations. In 2003, we found that PICUM was consulted by these organisations for five different reasons. The first type of organisations that contact PICUM are those that want to begin working with undocumented migrants. Secondly, some organisations want to include a ‘European perspective’ in their work or want input on a certain issue from an international point of view. As a third reason local organisations contact PICUM for ‘methodological’ support: they want to inform about advocacy strategies at European level, or they are interested in obtaining more information on the Ethical Code drafted by PICUM in 2002. A fourth reason PICUM is contacted is to obtain information on laws and procedures in other countries. And lastly, many organisations react to news on European policy developments that PICUM sent out by asking for clarification or additional information.
Another public that often contacts PICUM for information is undergraduate and graduate students and researchers. There is considerable interest amongst students and researchers for issues related to undocumented migrants such as regularisation campaigns in Europe, East-West migration in an enlarged European Union, the contribution of undocumented workers to our economies, survival strategies of undocumented migrants, etcetera.

PICUM is also consulted to a considerable extent by international institutions such as the Council of Europe (e.g. the office of the Commissioner for Human Rights, and the department on Social Cohesion).

Finally, PICUM invests much time in responding to inquiries made by journalists. We find it indeed important to feed the media with information on the living and working conditions of undocumented migrants, and find it positive that so many journalists consult PICUM on this issue.

There are some questions we cannot adequately reply because they fall outside the scope of our work, such as inquiries concerning numbers of undocumented migrants, border control and smuggling and trafficking. Due to our networking with other NGOs, it is always possible to refer people to the right organisations.

13. Fundraising

Fundraising was a major activity in 2003, aiming both at providing structural income for the general budget as well as income for project work.

A Belgian foundation (Bond Zonder Naam - League without a Name) and two major Italian foundations (Compagnia di San Paolo and Fondazione Cariplo) provided support for the general budget, the latter by closing a gap in the Book of Solidarity project funding. The follow-up of the Book of Solidarity project was funded by the Rotterdam Foundation in the Netherlands.

In order to give an impetus to our policy work, the PIN fund in the Netherlands made a major contribution to PICUM.

The international conference that was held in Brussels in May on the issue of undocumented migrant workers, was made possible by The King Baudouin Foundation, the ACV trade union, NOVIB (the Netherlands) and the Belgian Ministry of Social Affairs. Cordaid (Dutch Oxfam) provided funding for an informative brochure on this theme, and HIVA in Louvain funded the conference report. The greatest step forward has been NEF’s (Network of European Foundations for Innovative Cooperation) acceptance to provide funding for the 2-year Action Plan on the Protection of Undocumented Migrant Workers. Three major foundations in the NEF (the Compagnia di San Paolo in Torino, the Fundação Luso-Americana in Lisbon and the King Baudouin Foundation in Brussels) have pledged to fund the first year of the 2-year Action Plan. In December 2003, the German Marshall Fund of the United States expressed its interest in an extension of the project involving the situation of undocumented migrant workers in the USA. Several other foundations, in particular in Germany and the UK, have also been invited to support this project.

The Shelter Project received a major contribution from the Belgian OEVER fund for its first year. The Migration Department of the German Protestant Church (EKD) later provided additional funding. Support for this project is also sought with other churches and church institutions as well as with foundations. Contributions from the EKD, Pro Asyl and the Freudenberg Stiftung enabled us to have a German translation of Volume I of the Book of Solidarity, which was published by von Loeper, a specialized German publishing house.

Apart from these visible results many more fundraising activities were undertaken, notably in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and the UK. A special trip was made to the Frankfurt region to hold meetings with organizations to discuss possible collaboration with PICUM, such as Pro Asyl and the IG-Metall trade union.

In order to keep PICUM running, several Belgian institutions provided temporary support to alleviate the PICUM budget.
14. Attendance at Main Meetings and Conferences in 2003

January
13-15
European Seminar on organising in the informal economy, FNV / ETUC, Soesterberg (The Netherlands)
17
Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies in Four Member States: Does Implementation Matter? Workshop on Policy Recommendations, Brussels (Belgium). (Contribution: Evaluation of the research from an NGO standpoint)
20
* Book of Solidarity - Steering Committee meeting, Brussels (Belgium)
24
* Book of Solidarity - Editorial Committee meeting, Brussels
31
* Labour Conference - Working Group meeting, Brussels

February
5
Conference on Detention of Undocumented Migrants in Europe, organized by Migreurop Network, European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium)
16
Meeting on undocumented agricultural workers, Forum Civic Européen (FCE) and University of Geneva, Geneva (Switzerland) (PICUM representative: Myriam Defeyter, December 18)
24
* Policy Group meeting
25
* Executive Committee meeting

March
4
Meeting on Undocumented Workers in the Netherlands, Covershof, Amsterdam (The Netherlands)
15
"Rechte statt Schranken - Des droits, pas des barrières", Manifestation for migrants’ rights, Switzerland (PICUM representative: Rian Ederveen, Netwerk Religieuzen voor Vluchtelingen - The Netherlands)

April
11-12
* General Assembly
23
* Book of Solidarity - Workshop in Stockholm (Sweden)
26
* Book of Solidarity - Workshop in Vienna (Austria)

May
26
* Conference on Undocumented Migrant Workers in Europe, European Parliament, Brussels (Belgium)

June
12
* Executive Committee meeting

(July - September: no meetings during this period due to the absence of Nele Verbruggen who is responsible for representing PICUM at external events)

October
24
* Executive Committee meeting

November
12
EEuropean Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, Participation in the workshop on Mobility and Migration into the EU: Social and Employment impacts, Dublin (Ireland)
13-15
European Social Forum, Paris (France)
20-21
21
Conference held by the Flemish Christian workers movement (ACW), Blankenberge (Belgium). (Contribution: European Migration Policy and the role of the civil society in decision making at the European level).
29
LOS National Support Point for Undocumented Migrants Inaugural Conference, Utrecht (The Netherlands). (Contribution: What role can NGOs play in defending the social rights of undocumented migrants?)

December
17-18
Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France), Ad hoc Working Group on Irregular Migrants

* PICUM meetings or events
15. Publications

The following publications were finalized, published or released in 2003:


16. Finances

Accounts and balance of 2003

See annex.

At the end of the year 2003, considerable sums of several foundations and of the European Commission were due. To safeguard the continuity of PICUM’s work, some interest-free loans have been taken. Writing April 2004, most of these loans have been paid off or will be paid off soon. One of the loans has a term of two to three years.

List of funders

ACV trade union (Belgium), Bond Zonder Naam (Belgium), Compagnia di San Paolo (Italy), Cordaid (Netherlands), EKD (Germany), European Commission, Fondazione Cariplo (Italy), Freudenberg Stiftung (Germany), Fundação Luso-Americana (Portugal), King Baudouin Foundation (Belgium), KNR PIN (Netherlands), Ministry of Social Affairs (Belgium), Network of European Foundations for Innovative Cooperation (NEFIC), Novib (Netherlands), OEVER - koepel van religieuze congregaties in Vlaanderen (Belgium), Pro Asyl (Germany), Projectenfonds Westmalle (Belgium), Stichting Rotterdam (Netherlands)

PICUM would also like to thank all the individuals and organisations who have donated funds to support our work.
ANNEX

Ordinary Members (Individuals) (as of 15.03.2004)

Thanasis Apostolou (Netherlands), Hans Arwert (Netherlands), Gill Baden (United Kingdom), Yves Bocklandt (Belgium), Daniel Calero Davyt (Sweden), Guillermo Alex Campusano Avica (Sweden), Myriam De Feyter (Belgium), Ellen Druyts (Belgium), Rian Ederven (Netherlands), Marita Etzel-Heidbüchel (Belgium), Frits Florin (Netherlands), Hildegard Grosse (Germany), Elizabeth Halasz (Sweden), Ute Hausmann (Germany), Paul Lansu (Belgium), Imma Mata Burgarolasa (Spain), Goos Minderman (Netherlands), Jennifer Monahan (United Kingdom), Margret Müller (Germany), Wolfgang Müller (Germany), Paulien Muller (Netherlands), Pieter Muller (Netherlands), Dimitry Neuckens (Belgium), Egheosa Osagumwengie Jesuorobo (United Kingdom), Andi Pacurar (Romania), Gisela Penteker (Germany), Roelien Postma (Netherlands), Jorge Rodriguez Gonzalez (Belgium), Ralf Rothenbusch (Germany), Holk Stobbe (Germany), Patrick A. Taran (Switzerland), Connie van den Broeck (Netherlands), Didier Vanderslycke (Belgium), Martien van Egmond (Switzerland), Dominique van Huijstee (Netherlands), Robin Van Puyenbroeck (Belgium), Hans van Zon (Netherlands), Eberhard Vorbrodt (Germany), Johan Wets (Belgium).

Affiliated Members (Organizations) (as of 15.03.2004)

Agisra-Köln (Germany), ASKV/SV (Netherlands), BAG "Asyl in der Kirche" (Germany), Casa dei diritti sociali (Italy), Commissie Justitia et Pax (Netherlands), December 18 (Belgium), De Meeting (Belgium), Diakonie - Evangelischer Flüchtlingsrat (Austria), Ecumenical Ministry for Filipinos Abroad (Netherlands), Europäisches Bürgerforum in der BRD (Germany), FCEI-SRM (Italy), Felicitas (Yugoslavia), Flüchtlingsrat im Kreis Coesfeld (Germany), Flüchtlingsrat Nordrhein-Westfalen (Germany), Förderverein Niedersächsischer Flüchtlingsrat (Germany), God’s Time Ministries Trust (United Kingdom), Human Too (United Kingdom), Jesuit Refugee Service Europe (Belgium), Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants (United Kingdom), Kerkwerk Multicultureel Samenleven (Belgium), Medisch Steunpunt Mensen Zonder Papieren (Belgium), Network Religionen voor Vluchtelingen (Netherlands), OKIA (Netherlands), Pax Christi Deutschland (Germany), Pax Christi International (Belgium), PHAROS (Netherlands), Philippine Women’s Network in Denmark (Denmark), Point d’appui (Belgium), PRO ASYL (Germany), Protestants Sociaal Centrum (Belgium), Quaker Council for European Affairs (Belgium), SAMAHAN (Belgium), Stichting INLIA-Zeeland (Netherlands), Stichting LOS (Netherlands), Solidaritätsnetz Region Bern (Switzerland), Steunpunt Mensen Zonder Papieren (Belgium), Verenigde Protestantse Kerk in België (Belgium), Vlaams Minderheden Centrum (Belgium)