

hold a CSCE Seminar on Migration at some unspecified time in the future, as mentioned in Section XIV above.

7. The Council of Europe has a steering committee on migration, the European Committee on Migration (CMDG), which prepares periodic conferences of European ministers responsible for migration (most recently in Luxembourg in September). Prominent among its various subgroups is CAHAR, its "Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on the Legal Aspects of Territorial Asylum, Refugees and Stateless Persons", which conducts information exchange but has not succeeded in becoming a centre of policy coordination efforts and is now in decline.

8. The Trevi Group, whose annual ministerial meetings are attended by Canada's Minister of Justice, exchanges information on criminal activities and irregular migratory movements. It is not involved in general policy coordination.

9. The Vienna Ministerial Conference on East-West Movements of People held in January 1991 under Council of Europe auspices and including Canada and most other CSCE members, is organising various follow-up meetings on legal and asylum matters; it has become known as the "Vienna process". A Ministerial Conference of most of the European participants was held in October in Berlin to recommend specific measures to curb illegal migration; now known as "the Berlin process", it has spawned a Working Party, to be chaired by the Austrian Interior Minister, to focus mainly on the criminal activities of clandestine immigration nationals.

10. The members of the European Community have been intensely active on migration matters since the 1986 Single Act; Ministers of Justice and Immigration meet twice a year, and there are frequent sessions of their Ad Hoc Working Group on Immigration and of subsidiary bodies. Out of this system has come the 1990 Dublin Convention, so far ratified only by Denmark, to prevent "asylum shopping" among individual member countries, in which non-EC European countries and also Canada have expressed interest. Work is also being done on joint visa policies and related issues, and a Convention on External Borders is ready for signature as soon as a Spanish-UK dispute related to Gibraltar is settled.

11. France, Germany and the Benelux countries, later joined by Italy, with Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece probably soon to follow, form the Schengen Group within the Community, with a more far-reaching agreement, so far ratified only by France, on first asylum, and related work on the abolition of internal borders. German ratification is being delayed, perhaps indefinitely, by the insistence of a member party of the governing coalition, the CDU/CSU, that this should be accompanied by constitutional amendments which would limit the right of asylum in Germany. The UK is likely to remain as a hold-out, and some of the North European members are reportedly concerned at letting the Mediterranean EC members determine access to the territory of the group as a whole through the agreement. The group has concluded with Poland a