

Efforts to close Central Med route intensify

The Central Mediterranean route has continued to be in the political spotlight since the beginning of the year, with EU leaders repeatedly [calling](#) for its closure. Diplomatic efforts to engage southern Mediterranean governments have intensified. Italy has been particularly active in hosting meetings with European and North African representatives to discuss cooperation on migration management. These initiatives come as the number of refugees and migrants arriving in Italy from Libya has increased substantially in the past weeks, with arrivals in March [matching](#) those of the same month last year.

Meanwhile, [arrivals to Greece](#) have been minimal, largely due to the EU-Turkey Statement. But its continued implementation is uncertain after recent diplomatic spats between Turkey and individual EU member states threatened to end the deal one year after its adoption. Moreover, [criticism](#) from human rights organisations is not abating. Refugees in Greek hotspots continue to face dire conditions and those who flee still lack alternatives to smugglers.

EC presents Action Plan on returns

In line with the current political priorities of most member states, the European Commission [put forward](#) an Action Plan and a set of recommendations for the EU's return policy. These sparked substantial criticism from NGOs, towards the Commission for turning its back on the full implementation of human rights safeguards. Meanwhile, negotiations on reforming the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) are progressing behind the scenes. The Asylum Working Party of the Council is [seeking](#) to find common ground among national delegations, but this remains challenging for the majority of the proposals. Agreements have been found more easily on border management issues and the Council [adopted](#) its negotiating mandate for an Entry-Exit System on 2 March.

ECJ issues judgement on humanitarian visas

With regard to judicial developments, the European Court of Justice issued a long-awaited and controversial [judgement](#) on humanitarian visas that could have significantly increased access to international protection for asylum seekers. However, the Court held that EU law does not require member states to grant visas to persons wishing to enter their territory to apply for asylum.

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SPECIAL FOCUS



EU-Turkey Statement - one year on

CEAS

The EU-Turkey Statement on so-called irregular migration flows through the Eastern Mediterranean was signed on 18 March 2016. The deal implemented a one-for-one return and resettlement scheme for Syrian refugees arriving on the Greek islands, pledged €3 billion in EU assistance to refugees in Turkey, and stepped up Turkey's border control

measures, among other things. One year later, despite much criticism, controversy and recurring political and legal threats to its continued existence, the deal is still in place.

According to a European Commission [factsheet](#), irregular arrivals to Greece have fallen by 97%, from a peak of 10,006 arrivals on a single day in October 2015 to a daily average of below 47 since the deal was signed. The number of deaths in the Aegean Sea has also decreased from 1,145 in the year preceding the statement to 80 in the year following it. With regard to the one-for-one scheme, 916 irregular migrants of various nationalities, including Syrians, Pakistanis, Afghans, Bangladeshis, Iraqis, Iranians, Algerians, Moroccans and Nigerians were returned to Turkey from Greece since the deal began, while over 4000 Syrians were resettled from Turkey to the EU.

According to the European Commission's fifth [report](#) on the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, which was published on 2 March 2017, there is little evidence to suggest that migratory flows from Turkey have shifted to other routes. Only a few boats leaving Turkey have traveled to Italy and Cyprus instead of Greece.

A key element of the EU-Turkey Statement is visa liberalisation for Turkish citizens. In this regard, seven benchmarks still remain to be fulfilled. Progress has been slower than expected and the current political climate between Turkey and the EU does not suggest any major breakthrough anytime soon. It remains to be seen how long Turkey is willing to wait before (or whether) it puts the deal into question over visa liberalisation.

Despite the EU-Turkey Statement's success in bringing down the number of "irregular arrivals" and significantly reducing deaths at sea while providing an alternative (though narrow) legal channel for Syrian refugees, it has faced repeated criticism from many humanitarian and human rights NGOs. Médecins Sans Frontières recently published a [report](#) on the human cost of the EU-Turkey deal, outlining the physical and mental violence that "irregular migrants" face all along the route. The report also documents the poor conditions in reception centres on the Greek islands and argues that the deal does not respect fundamental rights.

Gerald Knaus, Chairman of the European Stability Initiative who is considered to be the "architect" of the EU-Turkey Statement, took note of this report in a recent EPC [event](#). While he agreed that the poor conditions in Greek reception centres were unacceptable, he argued that the deal prevented far worse conditions for more people if flows continued unhindered. He also criticised NGOs for failing to offer realistic alternative solutions that take current political realities into account.

"The deal prevented far worse conditions for more people"



Tajani calls for official refugee camps in Libya

CEAS

European Parliament President Antonio Tajani [called](#) for the creation of refugee reception centres in Libya as well as a “Marshall Plan” for Africa in an interview with German media in February. Tajani did not go into specifics about how the reception centres would be set up, financed and operated but made it clear that the EU should ensure adequate living standards and access to medical care. Tajani’s reference to the Marshall Plan, the historic US-funded support programme which helped European countries rebuild their economies after World War II, came with a warning that in the absence of rapid economic development in Africa, 20 million Africans will come to Europe in the coming years. While Tajani’s

“Tajani’s comments resonate with German plans for such a large-scale development aid effort”

comments resonate with German [plans](#) for such a large-scale development aid effort, various studies have questioned whether increasing development actually reduces migration. An upcoming EPC publication will examine the migration-development nexus further.

Ministers agree on reducing Central Med arrivals

CEAS

The Ministers of Interior of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Libya, Malta, Slovenia, Switzerland and Tunisia, as well as the European Commissioner for Migration and Home Affairs, [met](#) in Rome on 19 and 20 March 2017 to discuss ways in which to reduce migratory flows in the Central Mediterranean. The outcome of the meeting was a [Declaration of Intent](#) calling for better coordination, cooperation and information exchange. A number of objectives were outlined in the declaration, including increasing development aid to countries of origin and transit in order to prevent new migratory flows; training and providing equipment to states in order to strengthen border security capacities; and intensifying information campaigns and developing joint communications strategies to increase risk awareness among “irregular migrants”. Many of the points echo the European Council’s Malta Declaration from February 2017, as well as the preceding bilateral Italy-Libya agreement signed shortly before. This Italian-led initiative therefore can be

understood as an attempt to reaffirm the conceptual framework and broaden the geographical scope of previous agreements.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS



Council ready for Entry-Exit System negotiations

CEAS

As the Permanent Representative Committee (Coreper) agreed on a [negotiating mandate](#) on 2 March, the Council is now ready to begin negotiations with the European Parliament on a proposal for an entry-exit system. This system will register information relating to the entry, exit and refusal of entry of third-country (non-EU) nationals crossing the external border of the EU, with the aim of reducing border check delays, ensuring systematic and reliable identification of over-stayers and strengthening internal security by allowing law enforcement authorities access to travel history records. The Council mandates includes several safeguards relating to the way in which information is stored and who can access the information.

Progress on CEAS and resettlement reforms

CEAS

A report [published](#) on 21 March and discussed by the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 27 March takes stock of the progress achieved so far in the negotiations of the individual proposals:

Dublin reform: the Maltese Presidency has been conducting informal consultations with member states. The examination of the proposal by the preparatory bodies of the Council is expected to resume once consensus on a possible way forward from the political level is evident;

Reception Conditions Directive: a first examination of the proposal was carried out by the Asylum Working Party in the second half of 2016, and a revised text was discussed on 16 March. Although member states agree on many aspects of the proposal, provisions related

to asylum applicants' access to the labour market, as well as measures related to secondary movement, still require further discussion;

Qualification Regulation: draft compromise proposals were discussed at five meetings of the Asylum Working Party. Various issues still require a more in-depth debate, such as the mandatory nature of the status review and of the repatriation clause and the use of information received from another member state to assess the potential threat of an applicant for the security of the member state concerned. Furthermore, the validity period of the residence period and the content and definition of social security and social assistance proved to be particularly sensitive provisions;

Procedure Regulation: during examinations of the proposal, provisions relating to applicants with special needs proved to be particularly challenging in terms of content, coordination and coherence with similar provisions in other proposals of the package. Some delegations also expressed concern relating to certain provisions aimed at curbing secondary movement, arguing that they failed to strike the right balance between fighting abuse and granting the necessary protection;

Eurodac Regulation: Following the agreement on the partial general approach in December 2016, the Council is now awaiting the adoption of the European Parliament's position in order to start negotiations on the recast Regulation;

EU Asylum Agency Regulation: following the agreement on the partial general approach in the Council of December 2016, three informal trilogues have taken place. These discussions revealed that the Parliament attaches great importance to the considerably strengthened and more independent role of the Agency while the Council emphasises the importance of a good cooperative relationship between the agency and member states and the support the Agency provides them in fulfilling their obligations;

Resettlement Regulation: The Asylum Working Party in the Council has carried out a detailed examination of the proposal. While delegations generally welcome the objectives of the proposal, they voiced some scrutiny reservations on the text. Member states are concerned about the need to clearly state the voluntary nature of resettlement in the Regulation, the definition of resettlement and the possibility to include other forms of humanitarian admission, the inclusion of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the scope of the proposal and the admissibility criteria and the procedure that will be used for resettlement.

Other developments

Children and Youth

Immigration Detention

CEAS

Commission presents new measures for EU return policy

On 2 March, in line with the call for a review of EU return policy at the Malta Summit of 3 February, the European Commission published a renewed EU [Action Plan on Return](#) and a set of [recommendations](#) to member states. These documents were discussed by the JHA Council during its [meeting](#) on 27 March.

The Action Plan proposes the following measures at EU level:

- increased financial support to member states, with €200 million in 2017 for national return efforts and specific joint European return and reintegration activities;
- improve information exchange to enforce return;
- exchange best practices to ensure reintegration packages are coherent among all member states;

- full support to member states by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in pre-return assistance, increased return support unit staff and the establishment of a commercial flight mechanism for financing returns by June;
- swiftly conclude readmission agreements with Nigeria, Tunisia and Jordan;
- use of collective leverage through tailor-made approaches with third countries within the Partnership Framework.

The set of recommendations calls for member states to:

- improve the coordination among all the services and authorities involved in the return process in each member state by June 2017;
- systematically issue return decisions that do not have an expiry date;
- tackle abuse of the system by assessing asylum claims in accelerated procedures;
- prevent absconding by detaining people who have received a return decision;
- increase the effectiveness of return procedures and decisions by only granting voluntary departure if necessary and if a request is made;
- set up operational assisted voluntary return programmes by 1 June 2017.

In a [joint statement](#), 90 civil society organisations heavily criticised the European Commission’s plans, arguing that it is bowing down to political pressure to be more assertive against “irregular migration”. They accuse the Commission of turning its back on the full implementation of human rights safeguards in its Returns’ Directive and actively pushing member states to lower standards.

Second progress report on the operationalisation of the EBCG

On 2 March, five months after its launch, the European Commission [published](#) a second progress report on the operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard. The Agency is currently supporting member states with around 1,350 border guards at different sections of the EU external border. However, gaps still persist in terms of human resources and technical equipment, in particular when it comes to material contributions to the Rapid Reaction Equipment pool, deployments to ongoing joint operations and to the three new pools of “forced-return monitors”, “forced-return escorts” and “return specialists”. The European Commission urges member states to fill these gaps as soon as possible.

Commission communication on protecting children in migration

On 12 April, the European Commission presented a [Communication](#) outlining a number of measures to improve and ensure the protection of children in migration. The document includes various proposals, such as the appointment of child protection officers in hotspots in order to ensure early identification, as well as better procedures to report and exchange information on missing children. The Commission calls for child-friendly reception conditions that ensure access to legal, health care, psychosocial and educational services and avoid the use of detention. It also stresses the need for rapid status determination and a strengthened role for guardians. In order to support efforts to this end, the Commission will establish a European guardianship network to exchange good practices and EASO will update its guidelines on age-assessment procedures. The Commission also pledges to promote the integration of children in migration through project funding and best practice exchanges. Furthermore, efforts to address root causes of migration, including child trafficking, as well as the protection of children in migration outside of the EU, are also described in the communication.



Children and Youth

Immigration Detention

CEAS

ECJ [Case T-192/16, T-193/16 and T-257/16](#) NF, NG and NM v European Council

28 February 2017

The case concerned two Pakistani nationals and one Afghan who were at risk of having to return to Turkey on the basis of the EU-Turkey Statement. The applicants took the case in order to challenge the legality of the statement which they claimed represented an international agreement which the European Council, acting in the name of the EU, concluded with the Republic of Turkey. The challenge was based on arguments that the EU-Turkey Statement had infringed on the rules in the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) pertaining to the conclusion of international agreements by the EU. The General Court declared that it lacked jurisdiction to hear and determine the actions pursuant to Article 263 TFEU and accordingly, dismissed them.

The Court of Justice's finding as to a lack of jurisdiction was based upon its acceptance that it was the member states, as actors under international law, that had made the agreement with Turkey on 18 March 2016 rather than any institution of the EU. As the Court has no jurisdiction to review international agreements made by the member states, the Court of Justice declared that it did not have the jurisdiction to consider the statement.

ECJ [Case C-638/16](#) PPU, X and X v État Belge

7 March 2017

This case concerned a Syrian couple and their three young children. The family applied for a visa from the Belgian embassy in Beirut. Their applications were for visas with limited territorial validity, pursuant to the EU Visa Code, so that they could leave the besieged city of Aleppo, with a view to making an asylum application in Belgium. The Office des Étrangers (Aliens' Office) (Belgium) refused those applications. It took the view that, by applying for a visa with limited territorial validity with a view to making an asylum application in Belgium, the Syrian family in question clearly intended to stay for more than the 90 days in Belgium.

The judgment went against Advocate General Mengozzi's opinion, which had found that member states should be compelled to issue a visa on humanitarian grounds where there are substantial grounds to assume that a refusal would place individuals seeking international protection at risk of torture or inhumane or degrading treatment.

Instead the Court of Justice found that member states are not required under EU law to grant a humanitarian visa to persons who wish to enter their territory with a view to

applying for asylum, but they remain free to do so on the basis of their national law. The Court of Justice found that the situation was not governed by EU law and so the provisions of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights did not apply. The family's situation was deemed to fall outside of EU law because the Visa Code only establishes the procedures and conditions for issuing visas for transit through or intended stays on the territory of the member states not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period. The Court of Justice reasoned that the family's application thus fell outside the scope of the Code.

ECJ Case C-528/15 *Policie ČR, Krajské ředitelství policie Ústeckého kraje, odbor cizinecké policie v Salah Al Chodor and Others*

15 March 2017

The case concerned a father and his two minor children from Iraq. The family were detained by the Czech police in May 2015 pending a transfer to Hungary pursuant to the Dublin Regulation. The Czech Supreme Administrative Court referred a question to the Court of Justice on the need for objective criteria in defining a 'risk of absconding' in national legislation giving effect to the Dublin III Regulation (Section V, detention for the purpose of transfer).

The Court of Justice found that Article 2(n) and Article 28(2) of the Dublin III Regulation, when read in conjunction, must be interpreted as requiring that the objective criteria underlying the reasons for believing that an applicant may abscond must be established in a binding provision of general application within national legislation. The Court further found that settled case-law showing a consistent administrative practice on the part of the Foreigners Police Section, as existed in the main proceedings, is not sufficient. The conclusion was that in the absence of those objective criteria being listed, Article 28(2) is inapplicable and detention on this ground must be declared unlawful.

A CLOSER LOOK FROM...



The efficiency paradox of Germany's asylum system

Immigration Detention | CEAS

By Minos Mouzourakis, [European Council on Refugees and Exiles](#)

Germany's leading role in the reception of refugees in Europe has made the headlines for the past two years. The country registered 745,545 [asylum applications](#) in 2016, more than

all other European Union member states combined, and [another](#) 60,157 so far in 2017. The German response has been remarkable against the absence of fair responsibility-sharing between European countries, yet behind it lies a complex and ever-changing protection system, marked by the profound impact of successive reforms and often conflicting policy objectives. The effects of those measures, taken in the name of efficiency, have been all but efficient in reality.

To respond to the increasing backlog of asylum claims, the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) intensified its efforts to [fast-track asylum procedures](#) through the establishment of more than 25 new "[arrival centres](#)". Asylum seekers are categorised in "clusters" with a view to completing the entire asylum procedure in very short timeframes in those centres. More particularly, nationals of countries with a recognition rate over 50% ("Cluster A") or below 20% ("Cluster B") are to complete the procedure within 48 hours.

While reorganisation and acceleration of decision-making have succeeded in clearing the backlog of pending cases, their repercussions on the quality of Germany's asylum procedure are palpable. Civil society organisations have raised [strong concerns](#) about the truncated procedures and the lack of in-depth individual assessment of protection needs. The division of labour between different sections of the BAMF meant that more than two thirds of decisions on asylum applications in 2016 were not taken by the BAMF official who conducted the interview with the asylum seeker, but by a decision-maker in a remote "decision-making centre".

The significant drop in the quality of asylum decisions is linked not only to efficiency concerns but also to a policy agenda aimed at restricting the rights conferred upon those granted protection. A legislative amendment to the German Residence Act in March 2016 suspended family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection until March 2018. This change came into effect only eight months after beneficiaries of subsidiary protection had been given the same privileged position as 'refugees' in terms of family reunification conditions.

The reform coincided with a [shift](#) in the BAMF's recognition patterns which resulted in a record number of subsidiary protection grants. This policy change affected Syrians in particular, but also asylum seekers from Iraq or Eritrea. Whereas 96% of Syrians had been granted refugee status in 2015, this rate dropped to 56% in 2016 and 34% in the first quarter of 2017. Conversely, the rate of Syrians being granted subsidiary protection rose from 0.1% in 2015 to 41.2% in 2016 and 66% in the first quarter of 2017. Tens of thousands of appeals have been lodged before the administrative courts by beneficiaries of subsidiary protection seeking to gain refugee status, with a success rate of more than 75%.

The "efficiency paradox" of Germany's approach to refugee protection is also illustrated in its insistence on the dysfunctional (or '[obsolete](#)') Dublin system in Europe. Germany initiated 55,690 [Dublin procedures](#) to transfer asylum seekers to other countries but less than 4,000 asylum seekers were in fact transferred. Nearly 12,000 of those requests were addressed to Hungary, despite evidence of an asylum system '[damaged beyond repair](#)'.

The number of first time EU asylum applications in 2015 and 2016 were almost identical: 1,257,000 in 2015 vs. 1,204,300 in 2016.

Source: Eurostat, 16 March 2017

UNHCR statistics on arrivals

CEAS

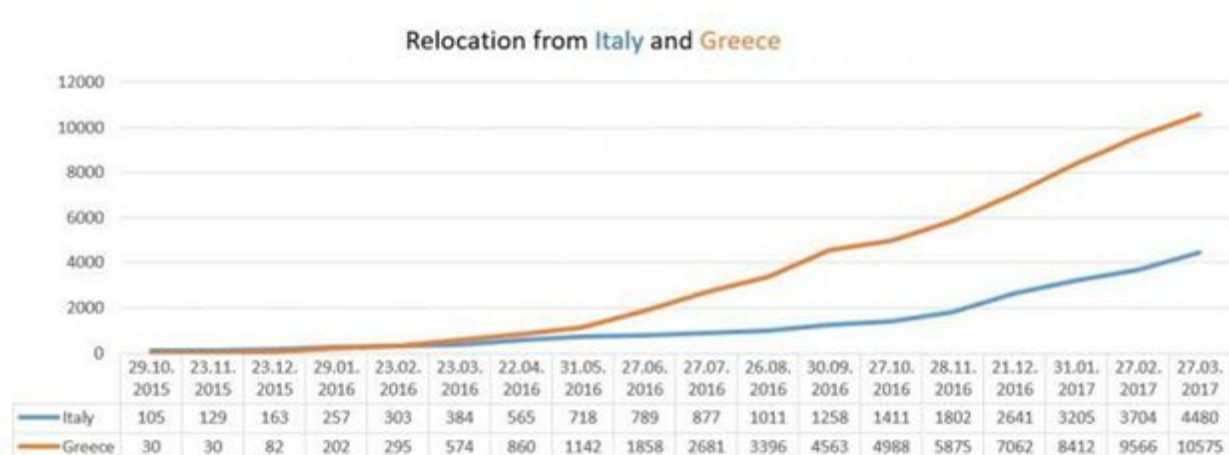
Recent data by the UNHCR [reveals](#) the following trends:

- 32,657 arrivals have been reported since the beginning of the year. 26,915 have arrived in Italy, while 4,308 arrived in Greece;
- 826 have been found dead or missing so far in 2017;
- In Italy, the majority of refugees come from Guinea, Nigeria and Bangladesh, while more than a third of refugees arriving in Greece originate from Syria (44%).

Latest numbers for relocation and resettlement

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Despite a progressive increase in the pace of relocation, only 17% of the agreed number of relocations have been [carried out](#) as of 10 April (11,339 from Greece and 5,001 from Italy). While Germany (3,511), France (3,157) and the Netherlands (1,636) have relocated the largest number of applicants, only Malta and Finland are on track to meet their obligations by September 2017. Austria, Hungary and Poland have refused to participate in the scheme, but Austria has announced that it will start relocating soon.



Source: EuropeanMigrationLaw.eu

A recent European Parliament study on the implementation of the EU relocation decisions [recommends](#) the failure of member states to pledge relocation places to be taken as a serious threat to the rule of law at EU level. Hence, a better package of penalties and incentives should be developed, along with a greater involvement of EASO.

In contrast to this, the European Commission's 11th progress report [reveals](#) that in terms of resettlement, over two thirds of the 22,504 places agreed have already been provided, with 15,492 people having been resettled to 21 countries as of 10 April. The majority of these resettlement efforts were targeted at Syrians staying in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. In total, 4,618 Syrians have been resettled from Turkey under the EU-Turkey Statement. Cyprus, Denmark, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Slovakia have so far not resettled under the ongoing EU level schemes.

Asylum applications in 2016

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On 16 March 2017, Eurostat [published](#) its annual report regarding EU asylum applications in 2016:

- 1,204,300 first time asylum seekers applied for international protection in the EU in 2016. This is a slight decrease to the previous year, when 1,257,000 first time applicants were registered;
- Syrians (334,800), Afghans (183,000) and Iraqis (127,000) remained the main citizenship of first time asylum seekers;
- Germany recorded 60% of all first time applicants (722,300), followed by Italy (10%), France (6%), Greece (4%), Austria (3%) and the UK (3%);
- by the end of 2016, 1,094,100 asylum applications were still pending (the largest share in Germany).

Relevant reports

Children and Youth

CEAS

The Dublin system in 2016 – Key figures from selected European countries

In a statistical update [published](#) on 16 March, AIDA provides figures on the application of the Dublin system for 12 European countries. It discloses persisting fundamental dysfunctions and inefficiencies, which are illustrated by disproportionately low transfers compared to procedures and its inadequacy in safeguarding rights by member states' resumption of transfers to Greece. It also highlights the paradoxical situation countries assisted by the EU emergency relocation scheme, find themselves in, since the two mechanisms run parallel to each other. From January to November, Italy transferred 1,864 people to other EU countries under the Dublin system and relocation, but received 2,086 from other countries under Dublin.

Council of Europe: Thematic report on migrant and refugee children

In a thematic report [released](#) on 10 March, the Council of Europe presents the results of four fact-finding missions with regard to issues concerning refugee and migrant children. It generally finds that unaccompanied children arriving in Europe often live in “abysmal conditions”, are being denied free legal aid and lack access to schooling, healthcare and information. It draws attention to the particularly difficult situation of minors in Italy, which struggles to strengthen its guardianship systems for unaccompanied children.

Report on the integration of refugees and migrants

A recent report from the EU Fundamental Rights Agency [examines](#) member states’ integration policies and action plans for promoting the participation of migrants, refugees and their descendants in society. It highlights both promising practices and shortcomings as regards inclusive education, labour market participation and language learning, as well as democratic and political participation. It finds that greater efforts are still needed to coordinate integration approaches among member states, to tackle discrimination and gender inequality and to fight segregation in the education system. As regards the political participation, it finds that 12 EU member states currently allow non-EU nationals to take part in regional or local elections.

Report on Impact of CJEU Judgments at National Level

On March 17, ECRE [released](#) a report that looks at the impact of three asylum-related cases from the CJEU (X.Y.Z., A.B.C. and Cimade and Gisti) on the national asylum policies of eight member states (Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, the UK and Italy). The report details the shifts in national practices, internal guidance and the formal legislative changes that have occurred directly as a result of these judgments. The report also looks at the use of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights at the national level.

EU Funding opportunities

Children and Youth

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Calls for proposals

The European Commission has published the following calls for proposals:

- [REC-RDIS-NETW-2017](#): 4-Year Framework Partnership Agreements to support European networks active in the area of non-discrimination
 - call out on 07.03.2017 - Deadline: 16.05.2017
- [REC-RCHI-PROF-AG-2017](#): Capacity-building in the area of rights of the child
 - call out on 30.03.2017 – Deadline: 29.06.2017
- [REC-RDAP-GBV-AG-2017](#): Prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children
 - call out on 27.06.2017 – Deadline: 14.11.2017

EU CALENDAR: UPCOMING EVENTS



European Council and Council of the European Union

	18 May	JHA Council
	8-9 June	JHA Council
	22-23 June	European Council

European Parliament

	24-25 April	LIBE Committee Meeting
	26-27 April	Plenary session
	3-4 & 11 May	LIBE Committee Meeting
	15-18 May	Plenary Session

Other events

	4-5 May	<u>Combating Human Trafficking along Migration Routes: Live-Simulation Training Course</u> , OSCE, Vicenza
	2-14 July	<u>International Summer School in Forced Migration</u> , University of Oxford, Oxford

This document provides a focused analysis of recent EU-level policy-making, legislation and jurisprudence relevant to EPIM's sub-funds on (1) Immigration detention; (2) Reforms of the Common European Asylum System; (3) Children on the move; (4) Mobile EU citizens' access to social benefits and covers the period from 17 February 2017 to 12 April 2017. We kindly ask the readers to keep in mind that the present Policy Update is composed of a selection of documents and does not claim to be exhaustive.

Should you, as representatives from EPIM's Partner Foundations or EPIM-supported organisations, have questions related to the analysis provided in this document or on EU developments in the field of migration and integration in general, you are invited to contact the authors (m.funk@epc.eu, f.mcnamara@epc.eu, n.rose@epc.eu and y.pascouau@epc.eu). The sole responsibility for the content lies with the author(s) and the content may not necessarily reflect the positions of EPIM, NEF or EPIM's Partner Foundations.

Photo credit page 8: "BAMF arrival Centers"

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