

EMN BULLETIN

The EMN Bulletin provides policymakers and other practitioners with updates on recent migration and international protection policy developments at EU and national level. The 7th Edition provides information from February 2014 to May 2014, including (latest) relevant published statistics.

The Bulletin is organised by policy area. You can directly access the area of your interest by clicking on one of the following themes:

[1. General policy developments](#); [2. Legal migration](#); [3. International protection and asylum; Unaccompanied minors](#); [4. Eradication of trafficking in human beings](#); [5. Schengen borders and visas](#); [6. External dimension](#); [7. Irregular migration and return](#); [8. Integration and citizenship](#); [Annex on EU & Complementary Statistics, Additional information, other EMN outputs and upcoming events.](#)

1. GENERAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ On 14th April 2014 the [Council of the European Union adopted](#) four regulations establishing the new 2014-2020 multi-annual financial instruments in the area of Home Affairs: [the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Internal Security Fund](#).
- ★ The Commission's [Communication "An Open and Secure Europe: Making it Happen"](#) was published on the 11th March 2014. It presents the Commission's [strategic vision](#) on the future political priorities in the area of Home Affairs.
- ★ On 21st February 2014, the Commission adopted its [Report on the implementation of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility \(GAMM\) 2012-2013](#). GAMM has provided since 2005 the framework of the EU external migration and asylum policy. The report overall provides the 2012 and 2013 developments and steps taken towards a more coherent external migration and asylum policy. In addition, Council [Conclusions were also published](#) on 21st March 2014.

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN MIGRATION NETWORK (EMN)?

A network co-ordinated by the European Commission, assisted by a Service Provider, in co-operation with National Contact Points (EMN NCPs) established in each Member State plus Norway. Its purpose is to provide up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum, with a view to supporting policymaking in the European Union in these areas, as well as to the wider public. More information, as well as all EMN outputs, is available at www.emn.europa.eu.

2. LEGAL MIGRATION

EU DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

- ★ The European Commission's [Fifth Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum](#) was published on the 22nd May 2014.
- ★ The Commission also [published a Communication regarding the implementation of the EU Blue Card Directive](#) on the 22nd May 2014. The Communication focuses on the Member States' application of EU rules in order to allow highly skilled non-EU nationals to come and work in the EU.
- ★ A Commission [Communication providing guidance for the application of Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification](#) was published on the 3rd April 2014, in order to provide support to Member States on the correct and meaningful application of the Directive.

- ★ The [Seasonal Workers Directive](#) (2014/36/EU) was [adopted by the Council of the European Union](#) on 17th February 2014 and entered into force on 29th March 2014. Member States shall transpose the Directive into their national legislation by the 30th September 2016.
- ★ The Intra-Corporate Transfer (ICT) Directive entered into force on 28th May 2014, after [its publication on the Official Journal of the European Union](#). Member States shall transpose the Directive by the 29th November 2016.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

General legal migration

- ★ **Austria:** On 3rd April 2014, a **newly “Migration Council for Austria”** was **established**. The Council aims to support the government in developing a comprehensive migration strategy for Austria.
- ★ **Finland:** Following a legislation amendment, as from 1st March 2014, [foreign nationals may apply for a Finnish personal identity number in connection with their resident permit application](#) by the end of 2014.
- ★ **Slovakia:** A **new Register of Natural Persons was established** on January 2014. The register provides e-services to the state public authorities and regional administrations, as well as to specific natural/legal persons. Overall, the register will record information on citizens with or without permanent residence in Slovakia, as well as information on foreigners granted asylum or with or without residence in Slovakia.

Economic migration

- ★ **Austria:** On 5th February 2014, the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs announced their **intention to create a new law on the recognition of qualifications obtained abroad**.
- ★ **Ireland:** On 23rd April 2014 the Irish Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Employment published an [Employment Permits \(Amendment\) Bill 2014](#) which will reform and update Ireland’s employment permits system. The Bill forms part of a plan to attract **ICT (information and communication technology)** workers to Ireland. Also as of 15th March 2014, the Irish Department of Justice and Equality announced [changes in the Start-up Entrepreneur Programme \(STEP\)](#) which targets **immigrant entrepreneurs**.
- ★ **Poland:** a **reciprocal work and holiday visa agreement was signed with Australia**. The agreement will enable young adults (aged 18 – 30 years) to enjoy an extended holiday in each other’s country and to undertake short term studies or work. A total of 200 places are foreseen for each country per programme year.
- ★ **Sweden:** In April 2014, a **bill aimed at further facilitating international mobility to and from Sweden and to promote positive impacts of migration on development** was presented. According to the bill, a permanent residence permit shall be revoked only when a migrant stays outside Sweden for two years or more. In addition, labour immigrants with temporary residence permits shall be allowed to spend certain time outside Sweden and still be able to qualify for a permanent residence permit. The **government also intends to facilitate the stay of rejected asylum seekers as labour immigrants**, once they have found employment.
- ★ **United Kingdom:** As from the 13th March 2014, [the exceptional talent route was extended](#). The latter will make the UK more attractive to top digital tech specialists. Also, changes related to the [grants of leave to skilled workers](#), in order **to improve the flexibility for employers and migrants** were introduced.

Student Migration

- ★ Poland: A new information portal (www.go-poland.pl) targeting TCNs planning to study in Poland was launched by the Ministry of Higher Education and Science.
- ★ **Slovakia:** The amendments to the Act No. 404/2011 increased the number of hours that university **students may work without the need of a work permit** and it applied a 30-day protection period for completed university studies also to the Slovak Government scholarship holders.
- ★ **Sweden:** According to the new bill (see above), **international students** shall have the possibility to stay in Sweden after their graduation to look for a job and, when successful, be granted a residence permit for work reasons. Persons with temporary residence permits for doctoral studies shall be able to apply for a permanent residence permit after seven years, even in cases where they have spent certain periods of time outside Sweden.

3. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND ASYLUM

EU & INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

- ★ Two working agreements between the European Commission and [Liechtenstein](#) and [with Norway](#) were signed in March 2014 regarding the countries participation in the work of European Asylum Support Office (EASO).
- ★ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) published its report [“Asylum Trends 2013”](#) on the 21st March 2014.
- ★ The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe published its report on [“Refugees and the right to work”](#) on 24th March 2014.

- ★ On the 12th March 2014 the EASOs report on "[Age assessment practice in Europe](#)" was published. The report aims to provide practical support to Member States in the field of age assessment.

LATEST RELEVANT STATISTICS

- ★ The latest statistics released by Eurostat show that the **number of asylum applications** in EU-28 during 2013 amounted at 436,610 and **was higher when compared to the same periods** in 2012 and exceeded the 2012 figures overall by 23%. **Germany, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Italy** registered 70% of all applications. **Germany accounted for half of the overall increase** of asylum applications in all EU Member States in 2013. (See Figure 1a in Annex)
- ★ Overall the **number of first asylum applicants significantly increased** by 109,595 in **Germany** during 2013 when compared to 2012, followed by **Hungary** with an increase of 16,745; **Italy** (10,580), **Sweden** (10,420) and **Bulgaria** (5,760). Asylum applications decreased in Belgium by 25% and Greece by 15%. **New asylum applications** accounted for 364,665 and **subsequent asylum applications** accounted for 71,945. (See Figure 1b in Annex)
- ★ **Syria** became in 2013 the **first main country** of citizenship **for these asylum applicants** (50,000 of the total number of applicants), followed by **Russia** (41,000), **Afghanistan** (26,000), **Serbia** (22,000), **Pakistan** (21,000) and **Kosovo** (20,000).¹ In **Q4 2013** the highest numbers of positive first instance decisions in 2013 was recorded in **Sweden** (8,690) and **Germany** (4,995) (Figure 2a in Annex). **Total positive decisions** in Q4 2013 in EU-28 amounted at 32,685, while negative decisions on asylum applications totalled 61,765.
- ★ **Poland** has reported that due to the **recent events in Ukraine**, the number of nationals of Ukraine submitting **asylum applications has considerably increased** (277 applications recorded between 1 January and 24 April 2014 compared to 46 applications filed in 2013).

Judgment of the European Court of Justice Case [C-79/13](#)

On 27th February 2014 the Court ruled that Article 13(5) of Directive 2003/9/EC laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers, must be interpreted as where Member State granting material reception conditions in the form of financial allowances or vouchers, those allowances must be provided from the time the application for asylum is made and must meet the minimum standards set out in Article 13(2) and pursuant to Article 17. The amount must enable minor children to be housed with their parents, so that the family unity of the asylum seekers may be maintained. Finally, the Court ruled that when the Member State's accommodation facilities are overloaded, the Directive does not preclude them from referring the asylum seekers to bodies within the general public assistance system, provided that these meet the minimum standards set by the Directive.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ **Austria:** On 19th April 2014 it was announced, as part of the Austria's ongoing Humanitarian Admission Programme, that a **further 1,000 Syrian refugees will be admitted**, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 1,500. Refugee groups will be comprised of vulnerable cases, especially women, children and persecuted minorities.
- ★ **Germany:** New **policy guidelines** were introduced due to a recent increase in **asylum applicants from Albania**. Following the ECJ judgment C-285/12 of 30 January 2014, **several internal guidelines of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees were modified**. Also, as part of the annual German resettlement program for 2014, **a total of 100 persons have been designated for resettlement**. On-going preparations are taking place to arrange the transfers from regions of Syria to Germany.
- ★ **France:** On 10th April 2014, the French Committee on Policy Evaluation and Control published a [report on the evaluation of the reception policy for asylum seekers](#). In addition, as from 26th March 2014, the Management Board of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) **removed Ukraine from the [list of safe countries of origin](#)**.
- ★ **Italy:** Following the Migrants' Reception Plan, as from 11th April 2014, **Prefectures across Italy** have been **ready to provide first reception and assistance to refugees** and migrants arriving to Italy. The System of Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (**SPRAR**) **has also extended its capacity to 19,000**.

Judgment of the European Court of Justice Case [C-285/12](#)

On 30th January 2014 the Court ruled that in accordance to Article 15(c) of Directive 2004/83/EC -laying down minimum standards for granting refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and particularly defining the conditions for the existence of an internal armed conflict- an internal armed conflict exists, for the purposes of applying that provision, if a State's armed forces confront one or more armed groups or if two or more armed groups confront each other.

¹ http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_PUBLIC/3-24032014-AP/EN/3-24032014-AP-EN.PDF

- ★ **Ireland:** On the 13th March 2014, the Minister for Justice and Equality announced a [Humanitarian Admission Programme to assist vulnerable persons suffering in Syria and surrounding countries](#).
- ★ **The Netherlands:** As of 29th March 2014, TCNs with asylum status may also receive the [EU-status of long-term resident](#), under certain criteria. The Dutch government has also set a [one-day test for regular humanitarian permits](#). The measure provides foreign nationals with greater clarity about their right of residence.

4. ERADICATION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

EU DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

- ★ The EMN Synthesis Report and Inform on the ["Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings"](#) was published in March 2014. The report provides a summary of national contributions from 23 Member States and Norway.
- ★ The European Police College (CEPOL) organised a [webinar on "EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator"](#) on 25th March 2014, to raise awareness and also to present the recent developments related to the implementation of the EU Anti-THB Strategy and the [Trafficking in Human Beings Directive](#) (2011/36/EU).

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ **Poland:** A special procedure and a set of indicators to facilitate the identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings in the asylum procedure, has been officially adopted. Also, to prevent the abuse and exploitation of migrants, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with NGOs and international organisations introduced a more restrictive procedure for employing housekeepers from third countries. The procedures are to be followed by the representatives of diplomatic missions in Poland.

5. SCHENGEN BORDERS AND VISAS

EU DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

- ★ As from the 28th April 2014, [Moldova has been transferred to the list of third countries whose nationals are exempt from visa requirements](#).
- ★ Two Regulation proposals were launched by the European Commission on 1st April 2010. One concerns a [Regulation for the establishment of a touring visa](#) and the second concerns a [Regulation on the Union Code on Visas](#) (Visa Code). The aim of both proposals is to simplify the procedures for those willing to enter to the EU for short stays and to reduce costs of bureaucracy, whilst maintaining the same level of security. The proposals were also accompanied by a report: ["A smarter visa policy for economic growth"](#).
- ★ The Parliament's LIBE Committee published in March 2014 a study on ["The impacts of visa liberalisation in Eastern Partnership countries, Russia and Turkey, on trans-border mobility"](#).
- ★ On the 17th March 2014, the European Parliament [endorsed the Agreement](#) between the EU and the Republic of Azerbaijan on the facilitation of the issuance of visas.

LATEST RELEVANT STATISTICS

- ★ The European Commission released the latest statistics on the [number of Schengen visas](#) issued by Member States. The highest number of Schengen visas issued in 2013 was provided by **France** (2,308,248), followed by **Italy** (1,964,994), **Spain** (1,898,745), **Germany** (1,887,051), **Finland** (1,552,887) and **Greece** (1,513,462). **Slovenia** and **Luxembourg** issued the smallest number of Schengen visas: 37,080 and 11,138 respectively. (See Figure 3 in Annex.)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ **The Netherlands:** [The Biometrics \(Immigration\) Act entered into force](#) on 1st March 2014, in connection with the extension of the use of biometric characteristics by organisations cooperating in the immigration process. The aim of the amendments is to improve the process of determining a foreign national's identity.
- ★ **Poland:** On 31st March 2014, in light of political events in Ukraine, **an action plan was drafted to outline a comprehensive response to a mass influx of nationals of Ukraine to Poland** under different possible scenarios. The adoption of the plan was followed by a series of simulation trainings for security forces. The training was the most extensive undertaken since the 1970s. A planning document entitled ["The Operational Concept for the Purpose of Mass Influx of Foreigners to Poland"](#) was also adopted by the Minister of the Interior.

6. EXTERNAL DIMENSION

EU DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ On 3rd March 2014 a new [Mobility Partnership](#) was signed between the European Union and Tunisia in order to better manage mobility and migration. The participant Member States are: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ **The Netherlands:** On 7th January 2014, [an agreement on migration was concluded between the Netherlands and Rwanda](#). Collaboration activities, such as capacity building projects and exchange of best practices are also envisaged with the Rwandan Immigration Service.
- ★ **United Kingdom:** Some of the recent changes introduced to the immigration rules also included the creation of a [new category for overseas government sponsored language teachers](#) to enable teachers to share knowledge and awareness of foreign languages and cultures in the UK. The first of these schemes will support a Mandarin Chinese teaching scheme designed to foster good cultural relations between the UK and China.

7. IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN

EU DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

- ★ On 22nd May 2014, the Commission published a [Communication regarding the implementation of the Employer Sanctions Directive](#). The Communication focuses on the application of the Directive and provides an assessment on how the rules have been enforced throughout the EU.
- ★ In April 2014, the [European Parliament adopted a legislative resolution on the binding rules on search and rescue](#), which aim to clarify the identification of migrants and the compliance of the non-refoulement principle to be applied by border guards serving in Frontex sea operations.
- ★ The European Commission's [Communication on EU Return Policy](#) was published on 28th March 2014. The latter focuses on the return of irregular migrants and reports on the changes of the EU Return Policy over recent years, as well as its impact, and provides ideas for future developments.
- ★ On 27th March 2014 the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) published its report "[Criminalisation of migrants in an irregular situation and of persons engaging with them](#)". The report aims to contribute to the evaluation and possible amendment of EU legislation on assisting unauthorised entry. Several recommendations regarding the treatment of irregular migrants are provided by the report.
- ★ Frontex published on 17th March 2014 a [Trainers' Manual on fundamental rights training for border guards](#).
- ★ On 4th March 2014, the European Parliament endorsed the [Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Azerbaijan](#) on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation.
- ★ Following the signature of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement on December 2013, the [European Parliament has also endorsed the Agreement](#) on the 26th February 2014.

LATEST RELEVANT STATISTICS

- ★ Statistics released by Eurostat showed that the highest number of TCNs found to be illegally present on the territory of the Member State in 2013 was recorded in **Germany** (86,305) followed by the **United Kingdom** (57,195), **France** (48,965), **Spain** (46,195) and **Austria** (25,960) (See Figure 4a in Annex). With regard to 2013 statistics on TCNs returned following an order to leave, the highest number was recorded in **United Kingdom** (55,100), followed by **France** (20,140), **Spain** (17,285), **Sweden** (14,315) and **Poland** (8,465). (See Figure 4b in Annex)
- ★ 2013 statistics released by Eurostat on the number of TCNs refused entry at the external borders, shows that this figure was significantly higher than in 2012 in **Spain** (192,775), followed by **Poland** (40,385), **United Kingdom** (13,435), **France** (11,745) and **Hungary** (10,055). (See Figure 4c in Annex)
- ★ In **Italy:** On 16th April 2014, the Minister of Interior reported that **the number of TCNs who arrived/landed on the Italian coasts has significantly increased**, amounting to **more than 20,500 people** since the beginning of 2014, compared with the 2,500 people who landed in the same period in 2013. Around 155 boats came from Tunisia, while the rest were from Eritrea, Mali, Gambia, Somalia, Nigeria, Senegal, and Pakistan. It was also reported that 121 out of 144 boats left from Libyan ports.
- ★ FRONTEX [Annual Risk Analysis 2014](#) was published on the 14th May 2014. The report presents the European summary of the trends and developments along the external borders of the Member States of the EU.
- ★ FRONTEX also published its [Fran Quarterly Report Q4 of 2013](#). The report highlighted that the fourth quarter of 2013 was characterised by the highest number of detections of illegal border-crossing of all fourth quarters since 2009.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ **Belgium:** On 3rd April 2014 a [new Royal Decree entered into force](#), requiring registrars to mention information related to suspected or attempted relationships of convenience. The Decree aims to increase information exchange to stop the phenomenon of "shopping" between different municipalities.
- ★ **Finland:** The Health care services of undocumented migrants [report was published along with guidelines](#) issued by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health on the health care of undocumented persons.

- ★ **Poland:** Following the amendments introduced to the **Act on promotion of employment and labour market institutions**, a **foreigner will no longer be penalised for not having signed the required employment contract** or civil law contracts. The responsibility for the absence of a contract will now lie solely with the employer. In January/February 2014, the Polish Deputy Minister of the Interior appointed a team to carry out a 2nd round of a series of [controls in detention centres for foreigners](#). This work has now been completed and the [inspection reports](#) have been published. A separate report will be shortly published by two NGOs that also participated during the inspections.
- ★ **Spain:** On March 15th 2014 a **new Royal Decree on common standards and functioning of the detention centres** was published. The Decree specifies the rules to be applied in detention facilities in order to detail the conditions of detention and to improve the safeguards of the third country nationals concerned.

8. INTEGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

EU DEVELOPMENTS AND UPDATES

- ★ On the 2nd April 2014, the Commission released its Communication on the [Report on the implementation of the EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies](#). The report provides an assessment on the progress made by the EU Member States under the EU Framework since 2011. The [first signs of improvement](#) on the lives of Roma are also stressed in the report.
- ★ The [Quarterly Review on EU Employment and Social Situation](#) was published by DG Employment on the 30th March 2014.
- ★ The synthesis report on the **EMN Study: "Migrant Access to Social Security and Health Care"** is expected in June 2014. The report will provide a summary of [the national contributions of 25 Member States](#).

LATEST RELEVANT STATISTICS

- ★ Unemployment rates **for TCNs and for EU citizens** in the course of 2012 and 2013 showed the same broad **trend**. During this period, **the difference in the unemployment rate between the two groups remains consistently at 8-9 percentage points**. The unemployment rate **increased** for both EU and TCNs during the first quarter of 2013, when compared with the first quarter of 2012. (See Figure 5a in Annex)
- ★ The **higher unemployment rate** of TCNs can be observed **in almost all Member States**. The EU-28 average unemployment rate of TCNs was 22%, twice the rate registered for Member States' nationals (11%). (See Figure 5b in Annex)
- ★ The highest **total levels of unemployment** of third-country nationals in 2013 were registered in **Spain** (40.5%), **Greece** (39.2%) and **Portugal** (30.6%). **Cyprus** was the only country with nationals having higher unemployment rate (16.1%) than TCNs (9.6%).

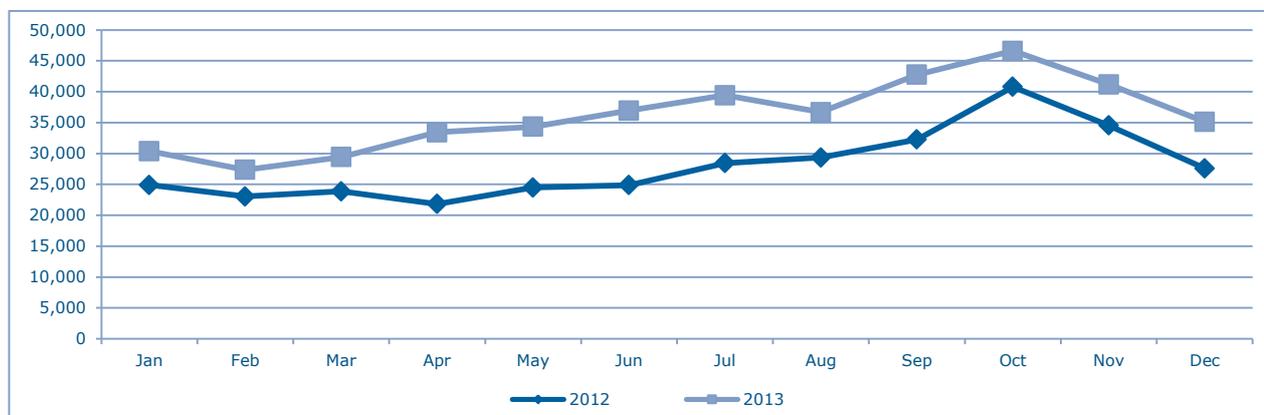
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ **Austria:** On 4th April 2014, the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, the State Governor of Carinthia and the Director of the Austrian Integration Fund jointly announced the construction of **a new integration centre** in Klagenfurt. The centre is the sixth in Austria and will offer different integration activities.
- ★ **Belgium:** A sole **"Interfederal" Centre for Equal Opportunities was created**. As a result, the current Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism is now composed of two institutions: the Interfederal Centre for Equal Opportunities and the Federal Migration Centre.
- ★ **France:** Following a broad consultation initiated by the French Ministry of women's rights, a [report presenting 53 recommendations to improve the integration of female migrants](#) in France was published on 20th February 2014.
- ★ **Luxembourg:** In view of the EU Parliamentary elections on 25th May 2014, some 4,088 new persons have been registered to vote since the 2009 elections. This represents an increase of 23%. These are the first European elections in which **Luxembourg does not require a minimum period of residence** in the country to vote.
- ★ **Portugal:** The [Decree- Law no. 31/2014](#), published on 27th February 2014, created a **new High Commission for Migration**, replacing the old High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue, becoming therefore the official Portuguese entity responsible for the immigrant integration policies in Portugal.
- ★ **Slovakia:** **The first Integration Policy was introduced** and approved on 29th January 2014. It is aimed at migrants with temporary and permanent residence, with a special focus on persons who have been granted international protection status or are from a 2nd generation of migrants. It includes integration measures in areas such as: citizenship; culture and society; education; housing; health care; employment and social protection; and specifically with regard to self-governing regions and unaccompanied minors. The policy also suggests systematic collection of quality data concerning education; employment; housing; active citizenship; and social inclusion.

ANNEX: EU & COMPLEMENTARY STATISTICS, ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, OTHER EMN OUTPUTS AND UPCOMING EVENTS

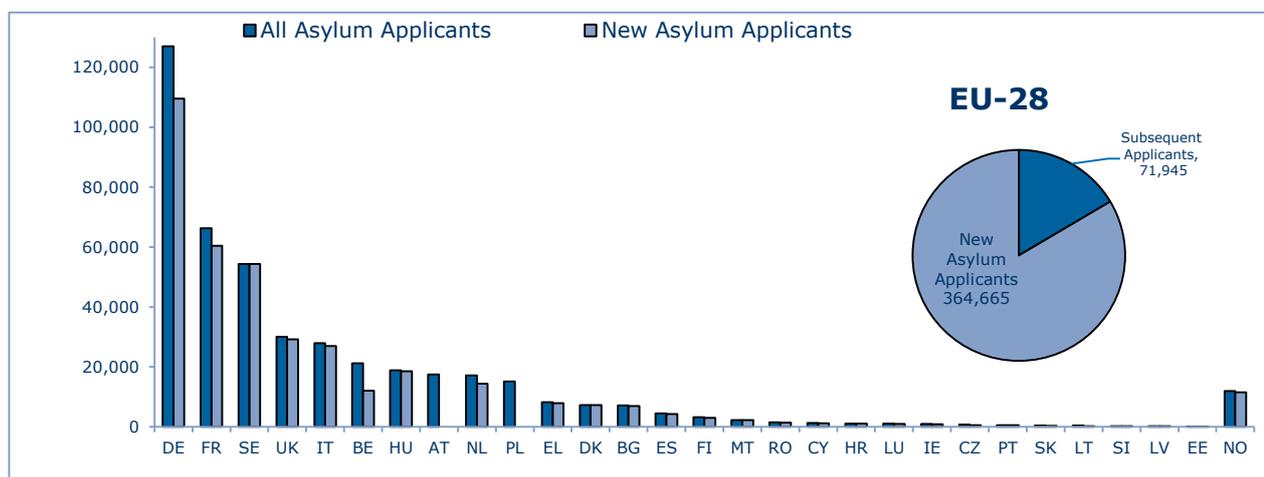
EU Figures

Figure 1a: Asylum applications in EU-28, January 2012-December 2013



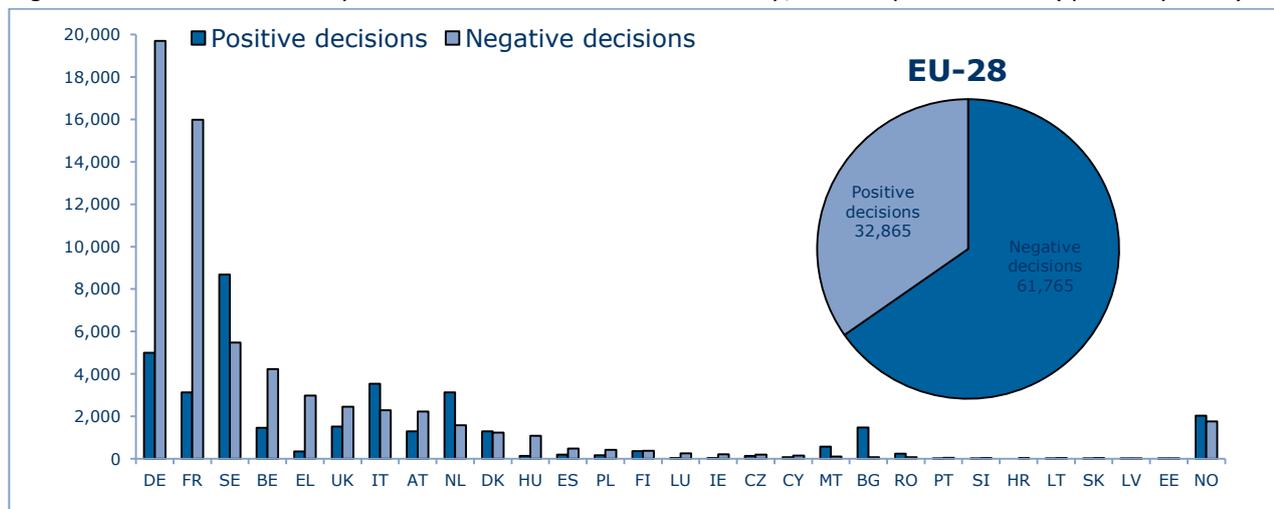
Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014.

Figure 1b: Asylum and new asylum applicants in EU-28 and Norway, 2013



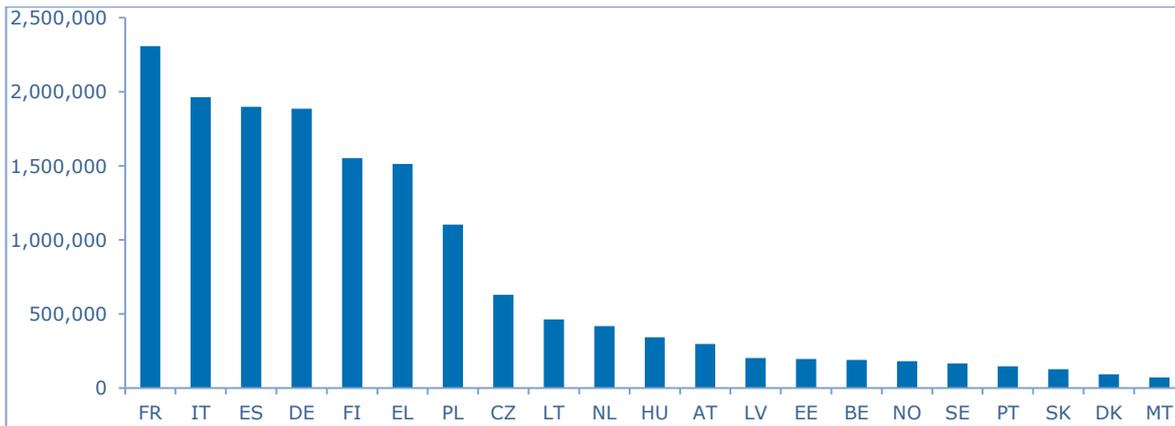
Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014. Data on new asylum applications is not available for Austria and Poland.

Figure 2a: First instance asylum decisions in EU-28 and Norway, fourth quarter 2013 (quarterly data)



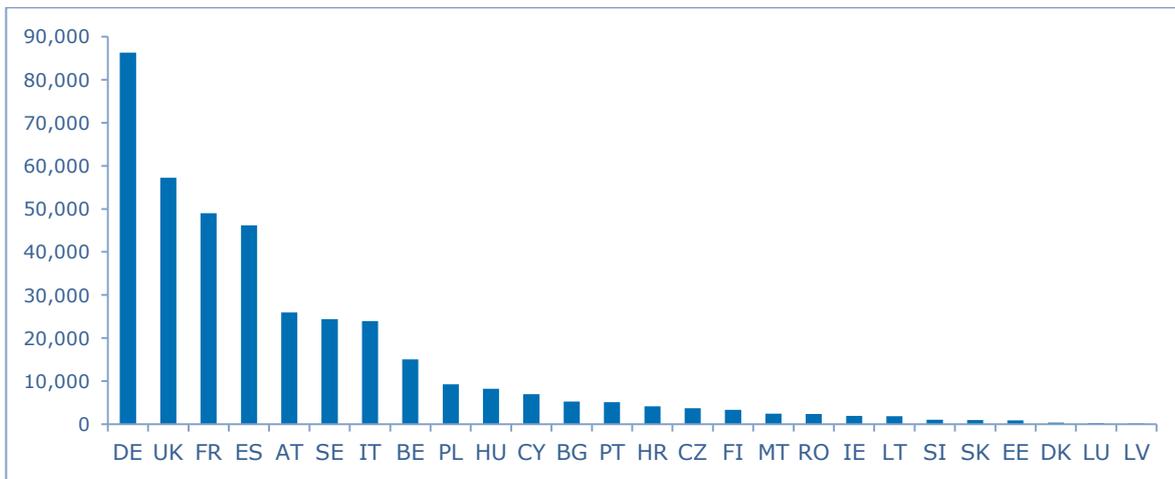
Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014 - Negative decisions include also "Dublin decisions" (according to Art. 4, EC Regulation n. 862/2007)

Figure 3: Number of Schengen Visas issued per Member State and Norway in 2013



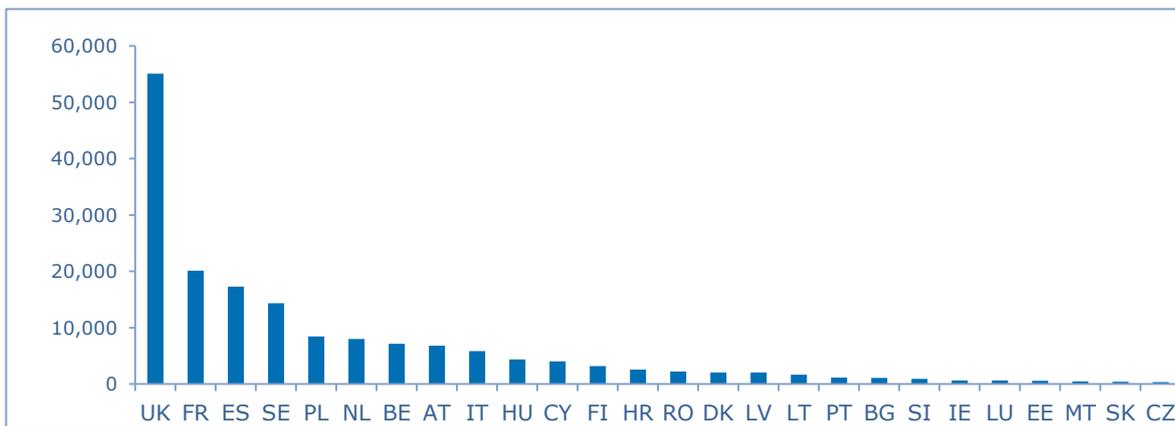
Source: European Commission, DG Home Affairs, Visa policy: Schengen Visas.

Figure 4a: Third-country nationals found to be illegally present – 2013 annual data (rounded)



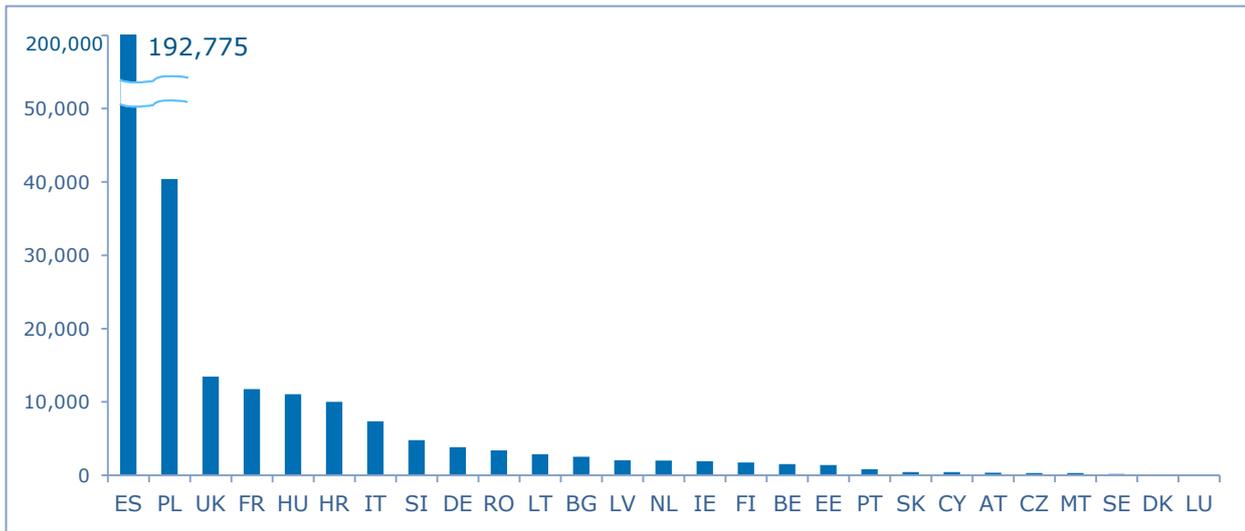
Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014. Data not available for Greece, Netherlands and Norway

Figure 4b: Third country nationals returned following an order to leave – 2013 annual data (rounded)



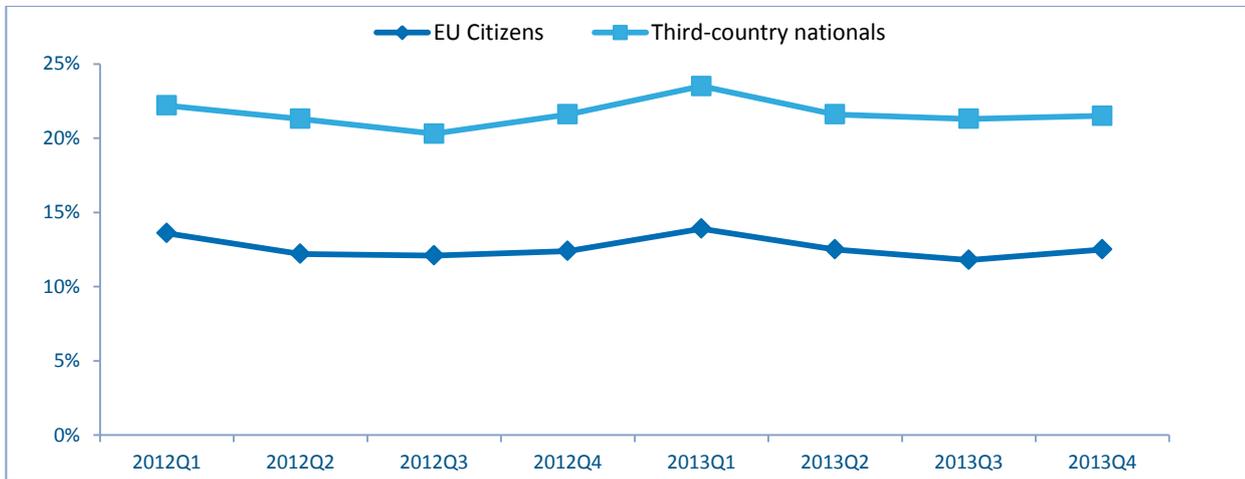
Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014. Data not available for Germany, Greece and Norway

Figure 4c: Third-country nationals refused entry at the external borders – 2013 annual data (rounded)



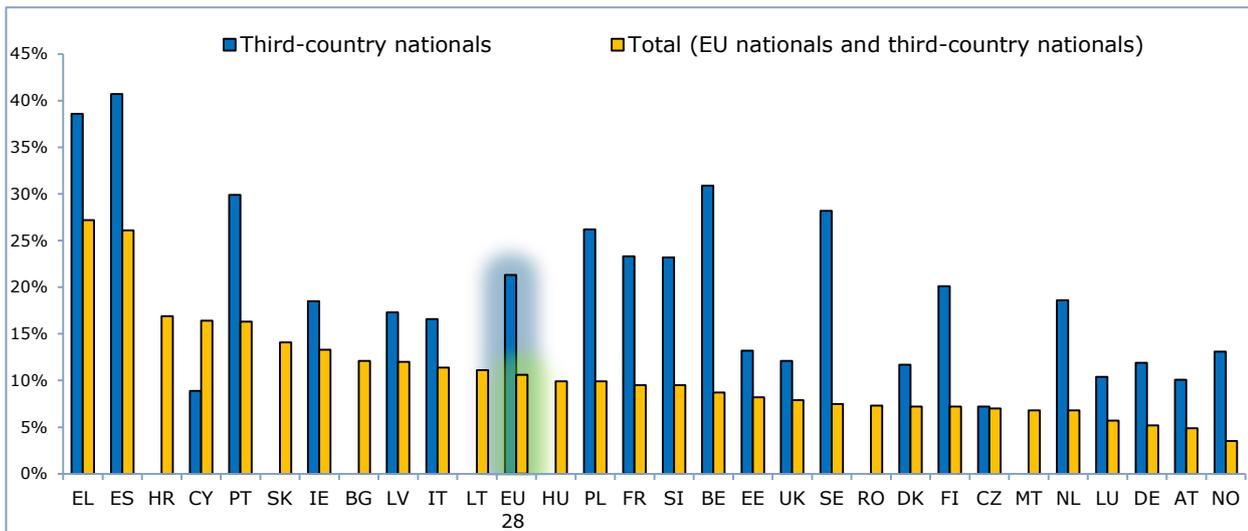
Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014 – Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders (migr_eirfs) - annual data (rounded). Data is not available from Greece and Norway

Figure 5a: 2012 and 2013 trend of unemployment rate for EU citizens and Third country nationals (age 15-64)



Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014.

Figure 5b: 2013 Third-country nationals' unemployment rate and Total unemployment rate for EU Member States and Norway (citizens and TCNs)



Source: Eurostat, accessed on 1 May 2014. Data not available for unemployment rate of third-country nationals for BG, HR, HU, LT, PL, RO and SK.

Latest available national statistics

LEGAL MIGRATION

- ★ In **Finland**: the Finnish Immigration Service granted residence permits to 17,503 applicants during 2013. [Most of the permits were granted on the basis of family ties, studies or work.](#)
- ★ The following statistical reports were published: **France's** 2013 [provisional data](#) related to migration trends; **Slovak Republic's** [statistic report](#) on legal and illegal migration; the **United Kingdom's** Office for National Statistics' [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#), in addition to the [Home Office's Immigration Statistics Report \(October to December 2013\)](#).
- ★ In **Poland** the number of international students in 2013/2014 increased by over 30% when compared to the previous year. The rise is predominantly attributed to higher **volumes of young migrants from Ukraine** wishing to take up studies in Poland.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND ASYLUM; UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

- ★ In **Finland**: The [number of asylum seekers during 2013 remained similar to those registered in 2012](#). In **Slovakia**, [statistics on international protection in 2013](#) were also published.
- ★ In **Poland**: A significant fall (approx. 70%) in the number of asylum applications lodged was recorded during the period January-May 2014, when compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

INTEGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP

- ★ In **Finland**, the Finnish Immigration Service realised data on [granted Finnish citizenship](#).
- ★ **The Netherlands** recently published its [Annual Integration Report 2013](#).

National legislative updates

LEGAL MIGRATION

- ★ **The Netherlands**: Following the transposition of the Single Permit Directive (2011/98/EU) [a single permit for work and residency has been introduced](#) on 1st April 2014. The permit allows TCNs to work longer than three months, under a combined residence and work permit. Separate applications, to both the Netherlands Immigration and Naturalisation Service for a resident permit and for a work permit to the Netherlands Employees Insurance Agency, will no longer apply.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND ASYLUM; UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

- ★ **Cyprus**: On April 15th 2014, **two legislative amendments to the Refugee Law were published**. The first amendment act (N.58(I)/2014) intended to: improve the harmonization with some articles of the Minimum Standards Procedures Directives (2005/85/EC and 2001/55/EC); to transpose some articles of the Family Reunification Directive (2003/86/EC) regarding family reunification of refugees; and to transpose some articles of the Qualification Directive (2011/95/EC). The second amendment act (N.59(I)/2014) fully transposed the Qualification Directive (2011/95/EC).
- ★ **Poland**: A [bill amending](#) the Act on granting protection to foreigners was submitted **to transpose the Qualification Directive** (2011/95/EU).
- ★ **Slovakia**: The **EU Single Permit Directive** (2011/98/EU) **has been transposed** on the 1st January 2014.

ERADICATION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

- ★ **Cyprus**: The Bill "Law reviewing the Legal Framework to Prevent and Combat Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons and the Protection of Victims" was approved by the House of Representatives on 10th April 2014.
- ★ **Luxembourg**: The Law of 9 April 2014, published on the Mémorial A-63 of 14 April 2014, has transposed the EU Directive on the fight and prevention of trafficking in human beings (2011/36/EU).

IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN

- ★ **Luxembourg**: On 31st March 2014, the Bill n° 6673 amending the law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration was introduced in the Parliament, in order to adapt the Luxembourgish immigration legislation on returns in accordance with the Return Directive (2008/115/EC).

Other EMN outputs and upcoming events

- ★ The first 2014 EMN Conference 2014 will be held in Athens on 12th and 13th June 2014.
- ★ The **EMN, national and international events**, that will take place in different Member States are provided in the [EMN website](#).