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Автор "ORAV Anita"

56 Резултат(и)

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## [Recast Eurodac Regulation](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-04-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Резюме** Eurodac is a biometric database in which Member States are required to enter the fingerprint data of asylum-seekers or irregular migrants in order to identify where they entered the EU, and whether they have previously submitted asylum applications elsewhere in the EU. In 2016, the Commission proposed to review the Eurodac Regulation to enhance the practical implementation of the Dublin system, facilitate returns and use the database to tackle irregular migration. During the April I plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote its first-reading position on the agreement resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Common procedure for asylum](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-04-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Резюме** The 2020 European Commission proposal for a common asylum procedure regulation seeks to establish a harmonised common EU procedure for asylum, to reduce differences in recognition rates between Member States, discourage secondary movements, and ensure the same procedural guarantees across the EU. Processing asylum claims should be faster, with shorter limits for manifestly unfounded or inadmissible asylum requests made at EU borders. During the April I plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote its first-reading position on the December 2023 agreement resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Crisis and force majeure regulation](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-04-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Резюме** In 2020, the European Commission proposed a new pact on asylum and migration, which includes a proposal for a regulation dealing with crisis and force majeure in the area of migration and asylum. The aim is to establish a mechanism for dealing with mass irregular arrivals of migrants in a Member State. The December 2023 agreement is scheduled to be voted by Parliament at first reading during the April I plenary session.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Establishing a return border procedure](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-04-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Резюме** In 2020, the European Commission presented a revised proposal for an asylum procedure regulation, which seeks to establish a harmonised common EU procedure. During interinstitutional negotiations, a separate act was agreed for the return border procedure. During the April I plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote its first-reading position on the December 2023 political agreement reached by the co-legislators.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Legal fiction of non-entry in EU asylum policy: Implications of the new Screening Regulation](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 05-03-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Резюме** The fiction of 'non-entry' is a claim that states use in border management to deny the legal arrival of third-country nationals on their territory, regardless of their physical presence, until granted entry by a border or immigration officer. It is usually applied in transit zones at international airports between arrival gates and passport control, signifying that the persons who have arrived have not yet entered the territory of the destination country. Although physically present, they are not considered to have legally entered the state's official territory until they have undergone the necessary clearance. In the EU, all Member States make use of the fiction of non-entry in transit zones at ports of entry, but usually in a non-asylum context. In 2018, Germany was one of the first countries to extend this concept to include land crossings. Since the mass arrival of asylum-seekers in 2015-2016, other EU Member States have also increasingly looked into ways of using this claim to inhibit asylum-seekers' entry to their territory and thereby avoid the obligation under international law to provide asylum-seekers with certain protection and aid. This, however, may lead to a risk of refoulement, as the fiction of non-entry limits asylum-seekers' mobility and access to rights and procedures, including the asylum procedure. The Screening Regulation is a legislative measure proposed as part of the EU's New Pact on Migration and Asylum, which aims to establish a pre-entry screening procedure applicable to third-country nationals before they are authorised to enter the territory. The use of the fiction of non-entry in EU legislation raises several concerns, such as the responsibility of the Member States, the asylum-seekers' restricted access to rights, the use of detention, and possible violations of human rights.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

## [EU-UK cooperation on migration and asylum](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 01-03-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Резюме** The free movement of people between the EU and the UK ended on 1 January 2021, with the end of the transitional period set out in the Withdrawal Agreement, signed in January 2020. The EU and UK both apply their own migration and asylum systems, with ad hoc cooperation on various aspects of migration.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

## [EU pact on migration and asylum: State of play](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 13-02-2024

Автор DUMBRAVA Costica | LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita | RADJENOVIC Anja

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

**Ключова дума** външна граница на ЕС | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | кандидат за убежище | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | международно споразумение | миграция | нелегална миграция | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на убежище | социална защита | социална помощ | социална промяна | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

**Резюме** In 2016, with unprecedented numbers of irregular migrants and asylum-seekers arriving in the EU, the European Commission proposed a package of reforms to the common European asylum system (CEAS). In June 2018, a broad provisional agreement was reached between the European Parliament and the presidency of the Council of the EU on several of the reform proposals. However, the agreement did not get the necessary support from the Member States. The reform stalled owing to persistent disagreements among the Member States on how to apply the principle of solidarity in practice and share their responsibilities in the area of asylum in a fair manner. In September 2020, the Commission sought to revive the reform by putting forward a new pact on migration and asylum, offering a comprehensive approach aimed at strengthening and integrating key EU policies on migration, asylum and border management. The pact builds on and amends the previous reform proposals. In line with the gradual approach proposed by the French Presidency of the Council in June 2022, the Member States reached agreement on several aspects of the reform relating to the screening and registration of migrants arriving at the EU's external borders. Following an agreement in the Council in June 2023 on two key proposals, the negotiations between the Parliament and the Council resumed, leading to a political agreement on the major reform files in December 2023. On 8 February 2024, the Permanent Representatives to the European Union of the governments of the Member States (Coreper) approved the provisional agreement. The files now have to be formally adopted by the Parliament and the Council. It is expected that the reform will be finalised before the 2024 European elections, as previously agreed by the co-legislators. This is a further update of a briefing originally published in December 2022.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#), [PL](#)

## Recast of Directive 2003/109/EC: Status of third-country nationals who are long term residents in the EU

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 29-01-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | интеграция на мигранти | международно право | миграция | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | предложение (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | чужденец

**Резюме** Directive 2003/109/EC sets out the rights of third-country nationals who are long-term residents in the EU, the areas in which they can be granted equal treatment with EU citizens, and the conditions for moving to another EU Member State. It aims to facilitate the attainment of the EU internal market and the integration of migrants in host societies. As assessed in implementation reports, the EU long-term resident status is currently under-used, and third-country nationals lack information about the status and the rights attached to it. There is also competition between the EU and national permits. To address these shortcomings, the European Commission on 27 April 2022 presented a proposal to recast the Directive 2003/109/EC, as part of its legal migration policy reform. The European Parliament and the Council have each adopted their negotiating mandates and have entered into interinstitutional negotiations. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Extraterritorial processing of asylum claims

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 19-01-2024

Автор LECLERC GABIJA | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума граничен контрол | кандидат за убежище | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | основни права | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | човешки права

**Резюме** In the past decade, continuous migration and asylum pressure on European Union Member States has made the external dimension of the EU's approach to migration management all the more important. The need to address challenges relating to external border management has reoriented EU migration policy towards extended and stricter border controls, combined with the externalisation of migration management through cooperation with third countries. In this context, the external processing of asylum claims has also been put forward as a possibility. External processing entails applications for international protection being processed beyond the EU's external borders, in third countries. An individual processed externally whose claim was successful would then, in theory, be resettled to an EU Member State. Asylum is governed by international, EU and national laws. Both EU and national asylum legislation must be aligned with the international legal framework. Although EU law does not provide for the processing of asylum applications outside the EU, the idea of 'transit' or 'processing' centres in third countries has been recurrent over the years. Examples of externalisation procedures can be found around the world. Some non-EU countries, such as Australia and the United States, have practical experience of the extra-territorial processing of asylum claims. Back in 1986, Denmark tabled a draft resolution in the United Nations (UN) General Assembly to create UN centres where asylum claims could be processed, in order to coordinate the resettlement of refugees among all states. Later, in 2001 and 2002, when the EU experienced the first peak of migrant arrivals in the EU, this was followed by a series of proposals involving the external processing of asylum requests. Extraterritorial processing was first put forward by the United Kingdom in 2003, while Germany proposed the establishment of asylum centres in North Africa in 2005. Another upsurge of arrivals was experienced from 2014 to 2016; this led – among other things – to the signature of the EU-Turkey Statement. The series of proposals made over the years with a view to externalising migration policies, have raised concerns, not least in relation to the human rights implications, asylum procedures and EU and international law.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Crisis and force majeure regulation

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 18-01-2024

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | емиграционен контрол | законодателна процедура | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграционно движение | миграция | миграция при завръщане | парламентарни процедури | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | предложение (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава | човек без гражданство | чужденец

**Резюме** In September 2020, the European Commission proposed a new pact on asylum and migration, which includes a proposal for a regulation dealing with crisis and force majeure in the area of migration and asylum. The proposal aims to establish a mechanism for dealing with mass influxes and irregular arrivals of third-country nationals in a Member State. The proposed regulation sets out a solidarity mechanism procedure, allowing derogations from the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR) as regards the procedural timeframes. Other derogations from the AMMR concern crisis situations, more specifically the asylum crisis management procedure, the return crisis management procedure, and the registration of international protection applications. On 20 December 2023, European Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on this proposal, which will be followed up in technical meetings before the agreement can be endorsed by the parliamentary committee and by the Member States. It will then need to be formally adopted by both Parliament and the Council. Second edition of a briefing originally drafted by Nikolai Atanassov. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

## International Migrants' Day – 18 December 2023

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 13-12-2023

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума географска мобилност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | култура и религия | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | миграция в Общността | мобилност на работната сила | нелегална миграция | пазар на труда | празнуване | пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | ТРАНСПОРТ | транспортна политика | устойчива мобилност

Резюме Each year, International Migrants' Day is observed on 18 December. Designated by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 2000, in response to increasing migration around the world, the day aims to draw attention to migrants' human rights and highlight their contribution to our societies.

Накратко [EN](#)

## Integration of migrant children

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 20-11-2023

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума демография и население | дете | дете на мигрант | интеграция на мигранти | мигрант | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | права и свободи | ПРАВО | право на образование | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме In the EU, one in four children are either foreign-born themselves or have foreign-born parents. On 1 January 2022, around 6.6 million children did not have the citizenship of their country of residence in the EU. Almost three out of four of these children lived in Germany, France, Italy or Spain, the countries hosting the largest number of non-national children in absolute terms. After the Russian invasion of Ukraine started on 24 February 2022, millions of people, most of them women and children, sought refuge in EU countries. In September 2022, Member States recorded around 2.25 million Ukrainian minors who needed to attend school. As children with a migrant background make up a large part of the population, their successful integration also has an impact on the social cohesion of the EU. The EU has a shared competence in the area of migration and integration, meaning that it can shape the policy area by setting common standards, but Member States retain their prerogative to set up and implement their national policies. The 2021-2027 EU action plan on integration and inclusion constitutes the central pillar of EU policy in this area, providing a common policy framework to help Member States develop their national migrant integration policies in line with the freedoms and values laid out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. All children, regardless of their family or cultural background or gender, have the right to education to further their development. Migrant, especially refugee, children, may have had a break in their education or not been able to go to school at all, and therefore require tailored support to address their particular needs. However, regardless of a series of hurdles that migrant children may face on their education path, a recent OECD report demonstrates that their outcomes have improved. Moreover, young people with migrant parents are catching up in the labour market, and their employment rates are now generally higher and unemployment rates lower than a decade ago.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Recreational use of cannabis: Laws and policies in selected EU Member States

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 20-06-2023

Автор BAKOWSKI Piotr | DE GROOT DAVID ARMAND JACQUES GERA | DEL MONTE Micaela | KERN Verena | KOTANIDIS Silvia | LECERF Marie | LECLERC GABIJA | LUYTEN KATRIEN | ODINK Ingeborg | ORAV Anita | PAPE Marketa | PRPIC Martina | SHREEVES Rosamund

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | здравеопазване | здравна политика | изграждане на Европа | коноп | Международна програма против наркотиците | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | наркомания | наркотик | ООН | Организация на Обединените нации | пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | растителен продукт | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | ХРАНИТЕЛНО-ВКУСОВА ПРОМИШЛЕННОСТ

Резюме Cannabis is by far the most commonly used illicit drug (referred to as drug in this briefing) in the European Union (EU), where its distribution, cultivation, possession and use (consumption) are largely prohibited. The prohibition of drug-related activities other than those performed for medical or scientific purposes is the defining feature of the international drug control system. Set up by the United Nations (UN), this system is composed of three complementary conventions, to which all EU Member States are parties. Various countries around the world have made use of the flexibility of the UN system, not applying criminal penalties in some cases (e.g. for possession of small amounts of drugs for personal use) or replacing them with administrative ones. The UN bodies monitoring compliance with the conventions seem to have come to accept these policy choices. However, they remain resistant to the still rare yet increasingly common practice of legalising the recreational use of cannabis, which may entail regulating drug distribution and sale in a manner akin to that for alcohol and tobacco. In the EU, drug policy has remained primarily the Member States' preserve. The EU has fostered the Member States' cooperation on law enforcement and health-related issues, while at the same time respecting their diverse philosophies on how to address recreational drug use. National approaches range from very restrictive policies that prioritise criminal law responses, to more liberal ones that focus primarily on reducing the health and social harms resulting from drug use. In 2021, Malta became the first Member State to legalise recreational cannabis, and since then several others have taken steps that could potentially lead to similar drug policy reforms. The following EPRS policy analysts contributed to the country analyses in this briefing: Antonio Albaladejo Roman (Spain), David De Groot (Germany), Micaela Del Monte (Luxembourg), Verena Kern (Austria), Silvia Kotanidis (Italy), Marie Lecerf (France), Gabija Leclerc (Lithuania), Katrien Luyten (Belgium), Ingeborg Odink (the Netherlands), Anita Orav (Estonia), Marketa Pape (Czechia), Martina Prpic (Croatia) and Rosamund Shreeves (Malta).

Briefing [EN](#)

## [World Refugee Day 2023](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 19-06-2023

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума бежанец | демография и население | кандидат за убежище | международна закрила | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | настройване на обществото | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на убежище | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | статистика за миграцията

Резюме In December 2000, in a resolution to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the United Nations General Assembly designated 20 June as World Refugee Day. According to UN estimates, 117.2 million people will be forcibly displaced or stateless in 2023 in the world, nearly 29.3 million of them refugees.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Refugee status for all female Afghan asylum seekers](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 30-05-2023

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Афганистан | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | дискриминация по пол | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | политически бежанец | помощ за бежанци | права и свободи | ПРАВО | право на убежище | равенство между половете

Резюме Since December 2022, some EU countries have been granting refugee status to all female Afghan asylum-seekers, solely on grounds of gender. This decision is based on the worsening situation in Afghanistan, in particular for women and girls, with the level of discrimination deemed sufficiently serious to amount to persecution of a social group, as defined in the 1951 Refugee Convention, and fulfilling the requirements for granting refugee status.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Migrant women and the EU labour market: Overcoming double discrimination](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 24-05-2023

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума дискриминация по пол | достъп до работа | женски труд | заетост | икономика на труда | миграционен работник | пазар на труда | права и свободи | ПРАВО | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | работничка | расова дискриминация | социална интеграция | социална структура | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | социално - икономически условия

Резюме Migrant women play an increasingly important socio-economic role in the European Union (EU). Once mostly seen as partners joining migrant men, foreign-born women increasingly migrate alone in search of work. Globally, although around half of migrants are nowadays women, their integration in host societies is often problematic. This is partly due to obstacles resulting from the institutional framework of host countries. A migrant woman's status – i.e. whether she is legally or irregularly resident – is likely to shape her migration experience. Those who migrate for work are expected to 'fill the gaps' in the labour market. Often this means working in low-paid and unregulated sectors of the economy, where they are likely to be over-qualified. Employment and legal status are inter-related: both have an impact on the migrant woman's access to public services. Yet many migrant women, especially those with young children, face barriers to accessing the labour market. The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) confirms that migrant women are more likely to be unemployed or economically inactive than any other group in the EU labour market. While EU legal instruments prohibit discrimination based on sex or race, both the European Parliament and civil society organisations point to the lack of a gender dimension in EU policies. Most EU Member States' national integration policies do not prioritise migrant women, although some address them as a way to promote gender equality. Many countries have acknowledged the need for more gender-sensitive policies and initiated good practices focused on helping migrant women access the labour market and integrate in society.

Briefing [EN](#)



## Solidarity in EU asylum policy

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 12-01-2023

Автор DEL MONTE Micaela | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | бежанец | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор за функционирането на ЕС | държави от Европейския съюз | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | кандидат за убежище | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | мигрант | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | нелегална миграция | политическа география | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | презаселване на лица | решение на Съда (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | споразумение (ЕС) | Турция

**Резюме** The arrival of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU in unprecedented numbers in 2015 exposed a number of deficiencies in the EU's external border, asylum and migration policy, and sparked EU action through various legal and policy instruments. Today, even though the EU has been relatively successful in securing its external borders, curbing irregular migrant arrivals and increasing cooperation with third countries, Member States are still reluctant to show solidarity and do more to share responsibility for asylum-seekers. Turmoil in Africa and the Middle East, and now the war in Ukraine, are forcing more and more people to flee violence and seek a safe haven in Europe. At times spontaneously, Member States have reacted to these crises and showed open solidarity, as with regard to the Ukrainian citizens fleeing the war. At other times their reaction has been more ambivalent: take for instance the ripples of discord caused by the disembarkation in November 2022 of migrants rescued from the Mediterranean by four private vessels, which once again clearly demonstrated the need for a more stable and predictable mechanism to manage irregular migration. International cooperation and solidarity are key in helping to manage migration to and between states. Under international law, states have certain legal obligations to assist and protect the refugees they accept on their territory, but the legal duties of other states as regards providing help and sharing that responsibility are less clearly codified. At EU level, the principle of solidarity is set out in several articles, including Article 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). However, EU law does not define the notions of 'solidarity' or 'fair sharing of responsibilities' for refugees or asylum-seekers. This has prompted EU institutions, academics and other stakeholders to propose different ways to render solidarity more operational; these include sharing out relevant tasks and pooling resources at EU level, and providing financial and other forms of compensation for frontline Member States. The continued failure to reform the EU asylum system, as well as the implementation of temporary solidarity measures based on ad hoc solutions, has exposed a crisis of solidarity that has yet to be resolved. This updates and expands on a March 2020 EPRS briefing written by Anja Radjenovic.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Revision of Directive 2011/98/EU on the single permit to reside and work

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-01-2023

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от Европейския съюз | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | заетост | икономическа география | интеграция на мигранти | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционен работник | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | пазар на труда | позволение за пребиваване | политика на сътрудничество | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | предложение (ЕС) | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | разрешение за работа | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава | трудово право | трудово право и трудови отношения | чужденец

**Резюме** Most migrants arrive in Europe legally, to work, study or join family members. Over a million of the first residence permits granted to non-EU third-country nationals in 2019 were for work purposes. The EU shares competence on legal migration with Member States but can set conditions for third-country nationals' entry into and legal residence in Member States. However, Member States retain the right to determine admission numbers for third-country nationals seeking work. The Single Permit Directive lays down a single application procedure for a combined work and residence permit, and a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in an EU country. In its communication 'Attracting skills and talent to the EU', adopted on 27 April 2022, the European Commission announced an overhaul of the EU's acquis on legal migration. It also proposed a recast of the Single Permit Directive, with the objective of simplifying the application process for living and working in the EU and improving rights for residents and their family members. In the European Parliament, the proposal has been assigned to the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, which debated a draft report prepared by the rapporteur on 1 December 2022. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## International Migrants' Day – 18 December 2022

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 14-12-2022

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | мигрант | миграция | нелегална миграция | ООН | Организация на Обединените нации | политическа география | права и свободи | ПРАВО | пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | руско-украински въпрос | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Украйна | човешки права

**Резюме** Each year, 18 December is observed as International Migrants' Day. So designated by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 2000, in response to increasing migration around the world, the day aims to draw attention to the human rights of migrants and highlight their contribution to our societies.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Search and rescue efforts for Mediterranean migrants](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 24-10-2022

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Международно публично право | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Frontex | гранична миграция | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | ИКОНОМИКА | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | международно право | миграция | нелегална миграция | политика на сътрудничество | политическо убежище | помощ за бежанци | права и свободи | ПРАВО | региони и регионална политика | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Средиземноморски регион (ЕС) | човешки права

**Резюме** International law imposes an obligation to render assistance to people and ships in distress at sea, which must be provided regardless of the persons' nationality or status or the circumstances in which they are found. These rules have to be applied without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including in particular the prohibition of refoulement. Search and rescue (SAR) and disembarkation activities of EU Member States are currently not covered by a common EU legal framework, except for those activities carried out in the context of joint operations at sea led by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). In recent years, a significant proportion of migrants and asylum-seekers in distress at sea have been rescued by EU naval operations, EU agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, over the past couple of years, the Mediterranean Sea has also been the backdrop for the largest number of casualties and missing people. As of October 2022, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the total number of dead or missing in the Mediterranean in 2022 amounts to more than 1 200. Lack of coordination in SAR activities, solitary action by individual countries and criminalisation of NGOs active in SAR in the Mediterranean led to migrants being forced to stay for several days and sometimes weeks on boats. EU Member States and EU agencies (Frontex) have also been accused of pushbacks of asylum-seekers and other migrants to the high seas and towards Libya and Turkey. Individual actors dealing with boats full of migrants have been the subject of strong criticism and legal action. Their accountability is, however, not always clear, the reason being varied application and interpretation of different bodies of international law. One solution, proposed by academics, could be the harmonisation of the fragmented legal regime for maritime interceptions. This updates and expands a January 2021 EPRS briefing written by Anja Radjenovic.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [Labour market integration of asylum-seekers and refugees](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 22-06-2022

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума автоматизация | бежанец | достъп до работа | заетост | изкуствен интелект | ИКОНОМИКА | икономически анализи | интеграция в работата | интеграция на мигранти | информация и обработка на информацията | кандидат за убежище | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | мигрант | миграция | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | пазар на труда | ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И НАУЧНИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | социална интеграция | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | статистика на ЕС | статистика на заетостта | съкращения | технологични и технически норми

**Резюме** Migration to the European Union from third countries has been substantial over the past few decades, as Europe has historically been considered a continent of relative economic prosperity and political stability. While many foreign-born individuals arrive in the European Union (EU) to work, pursue studies or join family members, the EU also receives a large number of asylum-seekers and refugees, not least in the context of the war in Ukraine since February 2022. As host societies, EU Member States are required to facilitate the integration of migrants, i.e. their acceptance in society and ability to access different services and the labour market. EU law envisages access to employment for refugees as soon as they are granted refugee status, or for asylum-seekers at the latest within nine months of lodging an asylum application. Ukrainians can rely on immediate protection upon registering for temporary protection in one of the EU Member States. However, employment rates for migrants in general, and refugees and asylum-seekers in particular, are persistently lower than those of native-born population. Moreover, they are more likely to be employed in low-skilled occupations that have high automation potential in the future. If this potential is exploited through the use of artificial intelligence and digitalisation, the European economy is expected to see a decline in low-skilled employment. To ensure that migrants' skills will match the future EU labour market and fill its gaps, focus should be turned to facilitating the proper recognition of their qualifications, as well as to upgrading their education and skills as needed. The EU supports Member States' integration efforts through its EU action plan on integration and inclusion. In addition, the European Commission is launching a new EU 'talent pool' platform in summer 2022. This Briefing updates and expands a previous edition, from June 2021.

[Briefing EN](#)

Мултимедии [Empowering migrants into the EU labour market](#)



## World Refugee Day: EU solidarity with Ukraine

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 13-06-2022

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума бежанец | военна интервенция | война | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционно движение | миграция | настройване на обществото | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ за бежанци | помощ на ЕС | ПРАВО | право на убежище | принудителна миграция | Русия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Украйна

Резюме In December 2000, in a resolution to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the UN General Assembly designated 20 June as World Refugee Day. According to the UN, at the end of 2020 there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world; nearly 26.4 million of them were refugees and around half of those were under 18 years old. In 2022, following Russia's war on Ukraine, Europe is facing a large new wave of refugees in search of peace and security.

Накратко [EN](#)

## Asylum, borders and migration: How the European Parliament is responding to citizens' expectations

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 26-04-2022

Автор ATANASSOV Nikolai | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Frontex | външна граница на ЕС | гражданин на ЕС | граничен контрол | дете без придружител | Европа на гражданите | Европейска конференция | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | емиграционен контрол | изграждане на Европа | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | интеграция на мигранти | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | право на убежище | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме The Conference on the Future of Europe was designed to give citizens a say about their vision for the EU, by means of a multilingual digital platform and citizens' panels. The panels are transnational forums, gathering citizens from the EU Member States to discuss their ideas for the future of the Union and make recommendations on how the EU could be improved. The resulting proposals are diverse and constructive. The suggestions for the future range from adjustments of legislation in force to complete overhaul of current systems in an effort to build a more efficient, integrated Union that is closer to its citizens. This briefing focuses on some of the recommendations made by Panel 4 (EU in the world/migration), suggestions and comments uploaded onto the multilingual digital platform, and proposals brought forward by the European Youth Event. The topics cover EU policy on asylum, irregular migration and border protection, and the role of EU agencies in this area. Participants also considered the future of legal migration and integration of migrants in the EU. The second part of the briefing gives an overview of the European Parliament's position on these topics, and its call for change in the fields where citizens have asked for more EU action. This is the briefing in a series looking at citizens' expectations in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe. The first briefing looked at expectations having mainly a constitutional and institutional impact, i.e. suggestions to reform the EU institutional set-up, improve the EU decision-making process, achieve closer cooperation among Member States, and strengthen Parliament's prerogatives. The second one looked at proposals to enhance citizens' participation to the European project, through consultations, petitions, European Citizens Initiatives and referendums.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Refugee and asylum systems: EU-US Explainer

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 07-04-2022

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Външни работи | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Америка | бежанец | ВКБООН | военна интервенция | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | икономическа география | кандидат за убежище | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика | миграция | Организация на Обединените нации | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на убежище | Русия | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Съединени щати | Украйна

Резюме The refugee and asylum policies of the European Union (EU) and the United States (US) are aligned with the human rights principles of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. However, structural weaknesses in application processes and resettlement programmes have disrupted humanitarian processing, and left both EU and US systems battling massive backlogs in applications. The coronavirus pandemic has exacerbated this situation, hampering the basic provision of international protection globally. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, both the EU and US have been looking for ways of helping people fleeing the war.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Introducing the European Union agency for asylum](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 25-10-2021

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Агенцията на Европейския съюз в областта на убежището | външна граница на ЕС | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | компетентност на ЕС | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | предложение (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

**Резюме** The European Asylum Support Office (EASO) is a European Union agency that provides tools to help the EU Member States prepare for an influx of asylum applicants and implement EU legislation on the ground. The Malta-based agency was established in 2010 as an impartial centre of expertise, with the objective of developing practical cooperation between the Member States, offering support in the event of particular asylum-related pressures and providing evidence for EU policy-making. In 2016, EASO played a major role in implementing the immediate actions outlined in the European agenda on migration, which focused on strengthening the EU's emergency response to the migration crisis. The European Commission has also called for a strengthened role for EASO in other related areas. To enable the agency to fulfil its new tasks, build up staff, and deliver operational and technical support to Member States, EASO's budget has seen a nearly tenfold increase over the past seven years, from €14.6 million in 2014 to close to €140 million in 2021. However, concerns have been voiced regarding the way EASO's mandate has expanded in practice, without the necessary legal basis, and regarding the lack of transparency or appropriate monitoring mechanisms vis à vis its activities. In 2016, as a response to the shortcomings revealed in the EU's migration management, the Commission presented a proposal to amend and expand EASO's mandate, also changing its name to the European Union agency for asylum to reflect its stronger powers. As part of the asylum reform package, the proposal was put on hold, but was then relaunched as part of the new pact on asylum and migration in September 2020. On 29 June 2021, the European Parliament and the Council reached a political agreement on the agency. To enter into force, the agreement now needs to be endorsed formally by the co-legislators. The text agreed was debated in plenary session on 7 October 2021, and the Parliament is expected to vote on it during November 2021.

[Briefing EN](#)

Мултимедии [Introducing the European Union agency for asylum](#)

## [European Union Agency for Asylum](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 30-09-2021

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Агенцията на Европейския съюз в областта на убежището | бежанец | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | политика на сътрудничество | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | правомощия на институциите (ЕС) | предложение (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава

**Резюме** After years of stalemate, a provisional agreement was reached in June 2021 between negotiators of Parliament and Council on a 2016 proposal for an amending regulation on the European Asylum Support Office (EASO). This EU agency provides tools and operational assistance to help Member States prepare for an influx of asylum applicants and to implement EU asylum legislation on the ground. EASO also supports Member States that face particular asylum-related pressures. Following a vote in the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) in July 2021, the provisional agreement is due to be discussed during the October I plenary session.

[Накратко DE, EN, ES, FR, IT, PL](#)

## [Recast Eurodac Regulation](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 26-03-2021

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума биометрия | външна граница на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от Европейския съюз | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европол | естествени и приложни науки | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | информационна технология и обработка на данните | информация и обработка на информацията | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | НАУКА | нелегална миграция | обмен на информация | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | права и свободи | права на детето | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | регламент (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | събиране на данни | човек без гражданство | човешки права | чужденец

**Резюме** Eurodac is a biometric database in which Member States are required to enter the fingerprint data of asylum-seekers in order to identify where they entered the European Union (EU). Established in 2000 and reviewed in 2013, its main purpose is to facilitate the application of the Dublin Regulation. The 2013 revision broadened the scope to provide law enforcement authorities with access to the Eurodac database. As part of the reform of the common European asylum system in 2016, the European Commission proposed a recast Eurodac Regulation. The co-legislators reached a partial agreement on the proposal in 2018. As part of the broader migration and asylum pact, the new Commission presented an amended proposal on 23 September 2020. The Commission expects the co-legislators to promptly adopt the proposal on the basis of the agreement already reached. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Common procedure for asylum

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 08-03-2021

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума бежанец | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на убежище | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава | човек без гражданство | чужденец

**Резюме** As part of the common European asylum system (CEAS), the Asylum Procedures Directive sets out procedures for Member States for granting and withdrawing international protection in accordance with the Qualification Directive. Following the large influx of asylum-seekers to the European Union after 2014, the directive came under criticism for being too complex and for leaving Member States too broad discretion, leading to differences in treatment and outcomes. On 13 July 2016, as part of the reform of the CEAS, the Commission published a proposal to replace the current directive with a regulation establishing a common procedure for international protection applicable in all participating Member States. The choice of a directly applicable regulation is expected to bring about harmonisation of the procedures, ensuring same steps, timeframes and safeguards across the EU. The 2016 proposal having reached deadlock, the Commission proposed an amended regulation on 23 September 2020 under its new pact on asylum and migration, suggesting targeted amendments to help overcome certain contentious issues relating in particular to the border procedure and return. The amended proposal is currently being examined by the co-legislators with a view to fixing their positions in order to resume trilogue negotiations shortly. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Hotspots at EU external borders: State of play

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 25-09-2020

Автор LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | бежанец | външна граница на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Гърция | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | емиграционен контрол | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Италия | кандидат за убежище | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | мигрант | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | политическа география | ПРАВО | право на убежище | презаселване на лица | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | споразумение (ЕС) | Турция

**Резюме** The 'hotspot approach' was presented by the European Commission as part of the European Agenda on Migration in April 2015, when record numbers of refugees, asylum-seekers and other migrants flocked to the EU. The 'hotspots' – first reception facilities – aim to improve coordination of the EU agencies' and national authorities' efforts at the external borders of the EU, in the initial reception, identification, registration and fingerprinting of asylum-seekers and migrants. Even though other Member States also have the possibility to benefit from the hotspot approach, only Greece and Italy host hotspots. In Greece, the hotspot approach remains the key strategy in addressing migratory pressures. The EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016, closely linked to the implementation of the hotspot approach in Greece, led to a considerable drop in irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. However, returns of irregular migrants to Turkey – a cornerstone of the agreement – are low. The deteriorating relationship between Turkey and the EU is putting the agreement under increasing pressure. The hotspot approach was also set up to contribute to the temporary emergency relocation mechanisms that – between September 2015 and September 2017 – helped to transfer asylum-seekers from Greece and Italy to other EU Member States. Even though 96 % of the people eligible had been relocated by the end of March 2018, relocation numbers were far from the targets originally set and the system led to tensions with Czechia, Hungary and Poland, which refused to comply with the mechanism. Since their inception, the majority of the hotspots have suffered from overcrowding, and concerns have been raised by stakeholders with regard to camp facilities and living conditions – in particular for vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers – and to gaps in access to asylum procedures. These shortcomings cause tensions among the migrants and with local populations and have already led to violent protests. On 8 September 2020, a devastating fire in the Moria camp, on Lesbos, only aggravated the existing problems. The European Parliament has called repeatedly for action to ensure that the hotspot approach does not endanger the fundamental rights of asylum-seekers and migrants. This briefing updates two earlier ones published in March 2016 and in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Margaritis Schinas – Vice-President: Promoting the European way of life

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 26-09-2019

Автор ORAV Anita | VORONOVA Sofija

Област на политиките Култура | Образование | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Европейски комисар | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | заместник-председател на институцията | изграждане на Европа | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | назначаване на членове | парламентарни процедури | ПОЛИТИКА | публично разглеждане | разпространение на европейското мислене

**Резюме** This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Ylva Johansson - Home Affairs

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 26-09-2019

Автор ORAV Anita

Външен автор Thérion, Francois

Област на политиките Демокрация на ЕС, институционално и парламентарно право | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Европейски комисар | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | назначаване на членове | парламентарни процедури | ПОЛИТИКА | пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | публично разглеждане

Резюме This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Smart Borders: EU Entry/Exit System

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 12-01-2018

Автор D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Бюджет | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума база данни | външна граница на ЕС | граничен контрол | европейска сигурност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на информация | изготвяне на правото на ЕС | информационна система | информационна технология и обработка на данните | информация и обработка на информацията | лични данни | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграция | нелегална миграция | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | събиране на данни | тероризъм | Шенгенска информационна система

Резюме In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to security concerns regarding the control of EU external borders, on 6 April 2016, the Commission presented revised proposals for establishing an Entry/Exit System for recording the border-crossings of all non-EU nationals. These build on the Smart Borders package presented in 2013, which did not secure consensus among the co-legislators and was the subject of additional technical and operational studies completed in 2015. The current system of manual stamping of passports would be replaced by automation of certain preparatory border control procedures. The system would be interconnected with the Visa Information System (VIS) database and used by the same authorities: border control and consular posts. Moreover, it would allow law enforcement authorities to perform restricted queries in the database for criminal identification and intelligence to prevent serious crime and terrorism. The two regulations were signed on 30 November 2017, and the Entry/Exit System is due to become fully functional by 2020 at the latest.

[Briefing EN](#)

## International Migrants Day – 18 December

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 15-12-2017

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Права на човека | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума бюджет на ЕС | Генерална асамблея на ООН | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | интеграция на мигранти | култура и религия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | мигрант | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграционно движение | миграция | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | Организация на Обединените нации | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на убежище | празнуване | природна среда | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Средиземно море | финанси на Европейския съюз | хуманитарна помощ

Резюме Each year, 18 December is observed as International Migrants Day. Nominated by the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 2000 in response to increasing migration in the world, the day aims to draw attention to the human rights of migrants, and highlight their contribution to our societies.

[Накратко EN](#)

## [Smart borders: EU Entry/Exit System](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 23-10-2017

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума биометрия | външна граница на ЕС | естествени и приложни науки | информационна система | информационна технология | обработка на данните | информация и обработка на информацията | международно право | миграция | НАУКА | нелегална миграция | обмен на информация | обработка на данни | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | опростяване на митнически формалности | позволение за пребиваване | ПРАВО | свързване на системи | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тарифна политика | ТЪРГОВИЯ | Шенгенска информационна система

Резюме The Commission has envisaged integrated border management for several years, in response to increased traveller flows and the new security context. The Entry/Exit System proposed aims to set up a database where entry and exit information of third-country travellers is recorded. Following a political agreement with the Council, the Parliament is expected to vote on the texts in October.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Мултимедии [Smart borders: EU Entry/Exit System](#)

## [World Refugee Day: Focus on migrant children](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 19-06-2017

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Права на човека | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума защита на децата | мигрант | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | настройване на обществото | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | права на детето | ПРАВО | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме In December 2000, in a resolution to mark the 50th anniversary of the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the UN General Assembly designated 20 June as World Refugee Day. UN estimates place the global number of forcibly displaced persons at 65.3 million. Nearly 21.3 million of these persons are refugees, over half of them under the age of 18.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [How the asylum procedure works in the EU](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 05-04-2017

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума бежанец | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от Европейския съюз | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | икономическа география | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | политическо убежище | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | сближаване на законодателството | човек без гражданство | чужденец

Резюме The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) sets common minimum standards across the EU, while Member States are responsible for implementing asylum legislation and examining individual asylum applications. The graphic gives an overview of the main steps in the current asylum procedure, after the Member State responsible has been determined on the basis of the criteria laid out in the Dublin Regulation. The other key acts which make up the CEAS regulate different stages of the procedure. The system is currently under review and the European Commission has proposed to recast all five main instruments.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Visa liberalisation for Ukraine](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 29-03-2017

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума визова политика на ЕС | външна граница на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | двустранно споразумение | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | парламентарни процедури | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | приемане на закон чрез гласуване | процедура за съвместно решение | Украйна | чужденец | Шенгенско споразумение

Резюме Building on its Visa Liberalisation Dialogues, the European Commission is proposing to waive visa requirements for 45 million Ukrainian citizens. In parallel, the European Union (EU) has revised its visa suspension mechanism, reinforcing safeguards to apply to all visa liberalisation agreements.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Мултимедии [Visa liberalisation for Ukraine](#)



## International Roma Day

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 28-03-2017

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Втора световна война | етническа дискриминация | маргинализация | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | настройване на обществото | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | престъпление против човечеството | равно третиране | расова дискриминация | социална интеграция | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме Since 1990, 8 April has been marked every year as International Roma Day, providing an opportunity both to discuss the situation of Roma, and to celebrate Romani culture.

Накратко [EN](#)

## Public expectations and EU policies - The issue of migration

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 30-06-2016

Автор D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DOBREVA Alina | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума бюджет на ЕС | външна граница на ЕС | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | емиграционен контрол | изграждане на Европа | компетентност на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграционно движение | миграция | политика на сътрудничество | политическо убежище | положение на Европейския съюз | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | проучване на общественото мнение | социална структура | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС

Резюме Migration and asylum are policy areas with one of the highest levels of public support for more EU involvement, but at the same time citizens do not see it as a priority for the EU budget. Post-Lisbon Treaty, the area is governed by fair sharing of responsibilities and financial implications between Member States. Faced with unprecedented migratory flows, the current migration management system has revealed serious shortcomings that arguably cannot be addressed without more EU support.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EYE 2016 – Migration: Across the universe

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 28-04-2016

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Австралия | Азия и Океания | Америка | бюджет | ВКБООН | външна граница на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданско общество | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическо и социално взаимодействие | интеграция на мигранти | Канада | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | обществен разход | Организация на Обединените нации | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическо убежище | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Съединени щати | ФИНАНСИ | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС

Резюме In 2015, a record number of migrants reached the European Union, prompting urgent discussion of the Common European Asylum System, the responsibility and solidarity of Member States, and the impact of migration on our societies. But this discussion is neither new nor unknown elsewhere, leading to the possibility to share experiences and learn from each other. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Накратко [EN](#)

## EYE 2016 – We are not afraid!

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 28-04-2016

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума външна граница на ЕС | граничен контрол | европейска сигурност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | етническа дискриминация | изграждане на Европа | комуникации | комуникационен контрол | лично оръжие | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | неприкосновеност на частен живот | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | отбрана | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа пропаганда | права и свободи | ПРАВО | свобода на словото | тероризъм | Шенгенска информационна система | шпионаж

Резюме The year 2015 confirmed once again that terrorism is a serious threat to international security. The EU plays an active role in supporting Member States' measures to ensure security, be it through strengthening the control of firearms, securing borders or using new technologies. Security, however, needs to be balanced with the respect for fundamental rights. Communities also have an important part to play in preventing terrorism. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Накратко [EN](#)



## [Radicalisation and counter-radicalisation: A gender perspective](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 21-04-2016

Автор ORAV Anita | RADJENOVIC Anja | SHREEVES Rosamund

Област на политиките Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума екстремизъм | женско движение | култура и религия | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | религиозен фундаментализъм | социална интеграция | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | условия за жени | участие на жени

**Резюме** Terrorism resulting from radicalisation and violent extremism is a serious threat to European security. Part of the complexity of these phenomena lies in the fact that there is neither a single pathway to radicalisation nor a single terrorist profile. From a gender perspective, women's radicalisation and involvement in violent extremist groups remains relatively under-estimated as there is still a general view that terrorism almost exclusively concerns men. However, recent studies indicate that around 550 Western women have travelled to ISIL/Da'esh-occupied territory, whilst a new report on European foreign fighters suggests that 17% of them are women. The role of women in counter-radicalisation is more widely acknowledged, although the focus tends to be confined to women as concerned family members. While the influence of mothers is highlighted by many practitioners, women's role in prevention goes beyond close family circles, extending to other capacities such as policy shapers, educators, community members and activists. Women's empowerment, be it through legal, financial or cultural means, thus becomes essential for tackling the root causes of extremism and defeating radicalisation. Although a gender aspect has not been systematically applied in security strategies, several experts advise the adoption of a gendered approach to counter-radicalisation policies.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [EU policy for Roma inclusion](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 14-03-2016

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума настройване на обществото | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | роми | социална интеграция | социална структура | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

**Резюме** Around 6 million Roma, or about half of the estimated Roma population in Europe, live in the European Union. Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary are the Member States with the highest percentages of Roma within their populations. International Roma Day, which falls on 8 April, provides an opportunity to discuss the situation of Roma, the largest ethnic minority in Europe. This is an updated version of a note published for the April 2015 plenary session.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Hotspots and emergency relocation: State of play](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 03-03-2016

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Frontex | Агенцията на Европейския съюз в областта на убежището | визова политика на ЕС | връзки в ЕС | външна граница на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | граничен контрол | Гърция | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европол | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | интеграция на мигранти | Италия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | мигрант | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | морско наблюдение | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ за бежанци | ПРАВО | право на убежище | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС | Шенгенско споразумение

**Резюме** The year 2015 saw a record number of migrants arriving in the European Union: Frontex reports that 1.83 million irregular border crossings were detected at the EU's external borders, 1.04 million of them in Greece and Italy. According to Eurostat, 1.29 million asylum applications were lodged in the EU in 2015. Based on the current Dublin system, applicants' first country of entry is responsible for processing their asylum claims. This puts enormous pressure on frontline states. The Commission's communication on a European Agenda on Migration includes a proposal for a temporary emergency relocation mechanism to relieve the pressure on overburdened states. In parallel, the Commission has launched a 'hotspot' approach to provide assistance along specific sections of the border, characterised by 'disproportionate mixed migratory flows'. The approach entails temporary intervention by EU agencies such as Frontex, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and Europol to help national authorities guide asylum-seekers towards asylum procedures and irregular migrants towards return procedures. Eleven such hotspots had been identified as of February 2016: six in Italy and five in Greece. Currently only three are fully operational. Although work on the hotspot approach is not yet complete and the relocation process only began in October 2015, stakeholders have already pointed to several shortcomings in how they currently operate. Parliament has insisted that the hotspot approach should not undermine the fundamental rights of any persons, refugees or otherwise, arriving at Europe's shores.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Fingerprinting migrants: Eurodac Regulation](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 19-11-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Frontex | Агенцията на Европейския съюз в областта на убежището | база данни | биометрия | външна граница на ЕС | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европол | естествени и приложни науки | защита на информация | изграждане на Европа | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | информационна технология и обработка на данните | информация и обработка на информацията | международно право | мигрант | миграция | НАУКА | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политически бежанец | права и свободи | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | регламент (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | човек без гражданство | човешки права

Резюме Eurodac is a biometric database in which Member States are required to enter the fingerprint data of irregular migrants or asylum-seekers in order to identify where they entered the EU, and whether they have previously made asylum applications. Its main purpose is to facilitate the application of the Dublin Regulation, which determines the Member State responsible for processing an asylum claim. The recast Eurodac Regulation has been applicable since 20 July 2015.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Preventing radicalisation in the EU](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 18-11-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума европейска конвенция | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европол | екстремизъм | изграждане на Европа | Интернет | комуникации | култура и религия | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | охрана на комуникациите | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа пропаганда | права и свободи | ПРАВО | религиозен фундаментализъм | свободно движение на капитала | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | трансфер на капитал | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | финансов метод

Резюме The tragic attacks of 13 November in Paris have again painfully demonstrated the immediate security threat deriving from radicalisation, recruitment of EU citizens by terrorist organisations and 'foreign fighters'. The competence for national security lies with the Member States, but the cross border nature of these complex threats requires a coordinated response at EU level.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Мултимедии [Combating radicalisation](#)

## [Safe countries of origin: Proposed common EU list](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 08-10-2015

Автор APAP Joanna | ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Външни работи | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | емиграционен контрол | Западни Балкани | икономическа география | Косово | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | политическа география | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | право на убежище | предложение (ЕС) | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Турция

Резюме As part of the European Agenda on Migration, the Commission proposed a regulation on 9 September 2015 to establish a common EU list of safe countries of origin, initially comprising Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. The aim is to fast-track asylum applications from citizens of these countries, which are considered 'safe' in full compliance with the criteria set out in the Asylum Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU and the principle of non-refoulement. Currently, lists are defined at national level and not coordinated, which can lead to different recognition rates of similar asylum applications, and thus create incentives for secondary movements and asylum-shopping.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [First measures of the European Agenda on Migration](#)

Вид публикация [Briefing](#)

Дата **17-06-2015**

Автор [ORAV Anita](#)

Област на политиките [Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие](#)

Ключова дума [Frontex](#) | [Африка](#) | [влизане на чужденци в страната](#) | [военна мисия на ЕС](#) | [външна граница на ЕС](#) | [ГЕОГРАФИЯ](#) | [ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ](#) | [емиграционен контрол](#) | [изграждане на Европа](#) | [икономическа география](#) | [институции на ЕС](#) | [европейска публична служба](#) | [Либия](#) | [международно право](#) | [миграционна политика на ЕС](#) | [миграция](#) | [морска безопасност](#) | [морско наблюдение](#) | [нелегална миграция](#) | [ОКОЛНА СРЕДА](#) | [политическа география](#) | [ПРАВО](#) | [природна среда](#) | [СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ](#) | [Средиземно море](#) | [ТРАНСПОРТ](#) | [транспортна политика](#)

**Резюме** The unprecedented influx of migrants on the EU's southern borders, and the large numbers of tragic deaths of people attempting to cross the Mediterranean irregularly, has brought home the need for more effective management of migration to deal with the current situation. Gathered at the special meeting of the European Council on 23 April 2015, Member States' leaders agreed on the urgent need to seek solutions to the escalating situation. The European Commission was tasked with proposing measures for immediate action, as well as policy options for the medium and longer term.

On 15 May 2015, the Commission presented its proposal for a European Agenda on Migration, which was followed on 27 May 2015 by the implementation plan for the first measures.

This first set of proposals, currently under debate among the Member States as well as various stakeholders, was discussed by the Interior Ministers of the Member States on 16 June 2015 and will subsequently be addressed in the European Council on 25 and 26 June 2015. The European Parliament is preparing an own-initiative report on a holistic approach to migration.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

## [Smart Borders package](#)

Вид публикация [Накратко](#)

Дата **29-05-2015**

Автор [ORAV Anita](#)

Област на политиките [Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие](#)

Ключова дума [анализ разходи - полза](#) | [БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ](#) | [външна граница на ЕС](#) | [граничен контрол](#) | [ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ](#) | [електронно правителство](#) | [емиграционен контрол](#) | [изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване](#) | [информационна технология и обработка на данните](#) | [лични данни](#) | [международно право](#) | [менъджмънт](#) | [миграция](#) | [нелегална миграция](#) | [ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ](#) | [опростяване на митнически формалности](#) | [ПОЛИТИКА](#) | [политическа и обществена сигурност](#) | [ПРАВО](#) | [право на Европейския съюз](#) | [предложение \(ЕС\)](#) | [проучване на възможност](#) | [СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ](#) | [счетоводство](#) | [събиране на данни](#) | [тарифна политика](#) | [ТЪРГОВИЯ](#) | [Шенгенска информационна система](#)

**Резюме** In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to the security concerns voiced by EU Member States, the European Commission put forward a Smart Borders package in 2013, consisting of three legislative proposals with the goal of making border control procedures faster and more reliable through applying interconnected advanced technologies throughout the Schengen area. This is an updated version following postponement of the item at the April session.

[Накратко](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#)

Вид публикация [Накратко](#)

Дата **13-05-2015**

Автор [ORAV Anita](#)

Област на политиките [Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие](#)

Ключова дума [Европейска комисия](#) | [Европейска служба за външна дейност](#) | [ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ](#) | [емиграционен контрол](#) | [изграждане на Европа](#) | [институции на ЕС](#) | [европейска публична служба](#) | [институционална структура](#) | [институционално сътрудничество](#) | [компетенция на институцията](#) | [Международна организация за миграция](#) | [международната роля на ЕС](#) | [МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ](#) | [МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ](#) | [миграционна политика на ЕС](#) | [миграция](#) | [ПОЛИТИКА](#) | [политика на сътрудничество](#) | [политическа и обществена сигурност](#) | [световни организации](#) | [СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ](#) | [хуманитарна помощ](#)

**Резюме** Migration has become a key concern for the European Union following the intense flows of asylum-seekers and other migrants: Frontex has reported 26 600 illegal border crossings in the first two months of 2015 alone and a sharp rise in deaths at sea, costing the lives of 1 829 victims so far. The European Parliament has repeatedly urged a holistic approach to migration, most recently in its resolution of 17 December 2014. There have also been calls to consolidate cooperation with key international partners, such as the International Organization for Migration.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

## [The EU and the UN refugee agency \(UNHCR\)](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 13-05-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ВКБООН | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | емиграционен контрол | изграждане на Европа | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | институционална структура | компетенция на институцията | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | международно право | международно право в областта на правата на човека | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | Организация на Обединените нации | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политически бежанец | политическо убежище | права и свободи | ПРАВО | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме The European Union is currently faced with a migratory surge resulting from mixed migration flows of refugees and other migrants. In 2014 over 200 000 people illegally crossed the Mediterranean to reach the EU and the situation has become even more critical this year, especially considering the sharp rise in deaths at sea: 1 829 victims in 2015 so far as compared to 3 200 people in 2014. This dramatic situation requires the EU to seek holistic approaches to migration in close cooperation with key international partners, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Накратко [EN](#)

## [Smart Borders package](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 22-04-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума визова политика на ЕС | външна граница на ЕС | граничен контрол | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на информация | изследване на влияние | ИКОНОМИКА | икономически анализи | имиграция | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | информационна технология и обработка на данните | информация и обработка на информацията | междуинституционално сътрудничество (ЕС) | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | нелегална миграция | обработка на данни | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | трета държава | човешки права | Шенгенска информационна система

Резюме In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to the security concerns voiced by EU Member States, the European Commission put forward a Smart Borders package in 2013, consisting of three legislative proposals with the goal of making border control procedures faster and more reliable through applying interconnected advanced technologies throughout the Schengen area.

Накратко [EN](#)

## [EU policy for Roma inclusion](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 10-04-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума България | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | демография и население | демографска статистика | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на малцинства | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | компетенции на държави членове | политика на ЕС | политическа география | права и свободи | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | роми | Румъния | Словакия | социална интеграция | социална структура | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | социално положение | Унгария | финанси на Европейския съюз | фондове (ЕС)

Резюме Around 6 million Roma, or about half of the estimated Roma population in Europe, live in the European Union. Bulgaria, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary are the Member States with the highest percentages of Roma within their populations. International Roma Day, which falls on 8 April, provides an opportunity to discuss in plenary the situation of Roma, the largest ethnic minority in Europe.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Religious fundamentalism and radicalisation

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 23-03-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума виртуално общество | въздействие на информационните технологии | европейска сигурност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екстремизъм | изграждане на Европа | интеграция на мигранти | информационна технология и обработка на данните | комуникации | култура и религия | маргинализация | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | място за лишаване от свобода | наказателно право | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа пропаганда | полицейско сътрудничество в ЕС | права и свободи | ПРАВО | религиозен фундаментализъм | религиозна институция | свобода на словото | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | тероризъм | цензура

Резюме The recent terrorist attacks in Europe and the increasing number of European terrorist 'foreign fighters' highlight the need not only to reinforce the policy measures against radicalisation and religious fundamentalism but also to understand the processes of these two phenomena in the European context. Radicalisation is a complex matter that has not been defined uniformly in the social sciences. It can be seen as a phenomenon of people embracing views which could lead to terrorism, and is closely connected to the notion of extremism. Religious fundamentalism, a belief in an absolute religious ideology with no tolerance for differing interpretations, is a contributing factor to the development of radical opinions. Radicalisation is a dynamic process cutting across social and demographic strata. Recent studies seeking to understand it suggest of the need to profile the processes of recruitment, be it online or in places such as schools, mosques and prisons. The causes of radicalisation are complex, drawing from the continuing conflicts in the Middle East, the disconnectedness of large Muslim communities living in Western societies and their search for identity. The process of recruitment occurs by way of extremist propaganda spread by terrorist organisations with roots abroad, but operating in Europe. Radicalisation is a serious threat to internal security in EU Member States, who retain the main competence in this matter. The measures taken at EU level contribute to the fight against radicalisation by offering common strategies, EU-wide cooperation networks and coordination of Member States' efforts.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Cross-border parental child abduction

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 30-01-2015

Автор ORAV Anita

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | задържане | защита на децата | изграждане на Европа | компетентност на ЕС | международна конвенция | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно право | международно частно право | наказателно право | незаконна мярка | политика на сътрудничество | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | пристъпване към споразумение | родителска отговорност | семейство | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | съдебно сътрудничество по наказателни дела | юридическо сътрудничество

Резюме When families break down, some parents resort to unlawful child abduction, taking their child abroad without the consent of the other parent. Seeking legal remedy is often complex and frustrating because of the different jurisdictions involved. The 1980 Hague Convention is the main international instrument in this area, and now has 93 participating states, including all EU Member States.

Накратко [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Stoiber Group on administrative burdens in EU law: better law-making in action

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 17-11-2014

Автор ORAV Anita | REYNOLDS Stephane

Област на политиките Оценка на правото и политиките в практически план | Право на ЕС: Правна система и правни актове | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Транспониране и прилагане на правото

Ключова дума административни формалности | БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изготвяне на правото на ЕС | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | изследване на влияние | източници и отрасли на правото | ИКОНОМИКА | икономически анализи | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | класификация на работата | консултативен комитет (ЕС) | малки и средни предприятия | мениджмънт | национални мерки за изпълнение | начин на работа на институциите | опростяване на законодателство | ПОЛИТИКА | ПРАВО | право на Европейския съюз | програма за действие

Резюме The High-Level Group on Administrative Burdens or the Stoiber Group was established in 2007 as an independent body to advise the European Commission on its planned Action Programme for administrative burden reduction (ABR) in respect of EU legislation. The latter programme set a 25 per cent reduction target by 2012, covering 13 policy areas. On 14 October 2014, at the presentation of the group's Final Report to then Commission President José Manuel Barroso, Mr Stoiber invited the Commission to continue its efforts to make EU law lighter, simpler and less costly. The Final Report acknowledges that there has been a recent shift in culture within the Commission and urges the Commission to go further, for example by seeking to calculate the total net cost of legislation as precisely as possible. EU member states should be tasked with indicating clearly where minimum requirements have been exceeded, with the aim of revealing any potentially unnecessary 'gold-plating' at national level. Background The Stoiber group's work was organised in three successive rounds or 'mandates', and its final mandate came to an end on 31 October 2014, at the end of the five-year term of the second Barroso Commission. As explained in detail in the Final Report, the first mandate of the Stoiber Group helped the Commission to evaluate administrative burdens on business and other stake-holders, and to shape related proposals in the Action Programme. During its second mandate, the group focused on reducing administrative burdens through the better transposition of EU laws by the 28 member states, whilst during its third mandate, the group focussed on policy towards small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in this field.

Накратко [EN](#)