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## Liste des publications du Think Tank du PE

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Critères de recherche utilisés pour générer la liste :

Tri Tri par date  
Mot-clé "droit d'asile"

119 Résultat(s) trouvé(s)

Date de création : 30-03-2024

## Resettlement of refugees: EU framework

Type de publication Briefing  
Date 15-02-2024  
Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja  
Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice  
Mot-clé analyse économique | apatride | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit pénal | Europe | frontière extérieure de l'UE | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Italie | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | procédure législative ordinaire | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | règlement (UE) | réfugié | statistique de l'UE | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | éloignement  
Résumé On 13 July 2016, as part of the reform of the common European asylum system and the long-term policy on better migration management, the European Commission presented a proposal to provide for a permanent framework with standard common procedures for resettlement across the EU, to complement current national and multilateral resettlement initiatives. Resettlement is a tool to help displaced persons in need of protection reach Europe safely and legally, and receive protection for as long as necessary. It is a durable solution that includes selection and transfer of refugees from a country where they seek protection to another country. In addition to providing refugees with international protection, its aim is to strengthen solidarity and responsibility-sharing between countries. For a resettlement to take place, the United Nations Refugee Agency has to determine an applicant is a refugee according to the 1951 Geneva Convention, and has to identify resettlement as the most appropriate solution. Although the European Parliament and the Council reached a partial provisional agreement on the proposal in summer 2018, the Council was unable to endorse it, nor could it agree on a mandate for further negotiations. The co-legislators finally reached an agreement on 15 December 2022. On 8 February 2024, Coreper approved the provisional agreement, which will now have to be formally adopted by both institutions before it can enter into force. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU pact on migration and asylum: State of play

Type de publication Briefing  
Date 13-02-2024  
Auteur DUMBRAVA Costica | LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita | RADJENOVIC Anja  
Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice  
Mot-clé accord international | aide aux réfugiés | aide sociale | changement social | construction européenne | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | migration illégale | politique de coopération | politique internationale | politique étrangère et de sécurité commune | protection sociale, | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | vie sociale  
Résumé 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](#)

## Zero tolerance for female genital mutilation

Type de publication En bref  
Date 05-02-2024  
Auteur SHREEVES Rosamund  
Domaine politique Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité  
Mot-clé compétence des États membres | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit à l'intégrité physique | droits de l'enfant | droits de la femme | droits et libertés | mutilation sexuelle | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | santé | santé génésique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | vie sociale | violence | égalité homme-femme  
Résumé As part of broader efforts to combat all forms of violence against women and girls, the European Union (EU) is committed to working collectively to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM) and to supporting its Member States' efforts in this field. The European Commission assesses EU measures to combat FGM every year, on or around 6 February – the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation. This publication is a further update of an 'at a glance' note originally published in January 2015.

En bref [EN](#)

## Crisis and force majeure regulation

Type de publication Briefing

Date 18-01-2024

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé apatride | contrôle des migrations | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | migration | migration de retour | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | procédure législative | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | travaux parlementaires | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé 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](#)

## Reform of the Qualification Directive

Type de publication Briefing

Date 17-01-2024

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit de séjour | droit international | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE | élaboration du droit de l'UE

Résumé The 2015 refugee and migrant crisis in Europe has called into question existing EU legislation on asylum, in particular the criteria according to which applicants for international protection can qualify for refugee or subsidiary protection status, as recognised in the Qualification Directive. Although national asylum rules are more closely aligned than they were, major differences in approach persist across the EU. This can lead asylum-seekers to claim refuge in Member States whose asylum systems appear to be more generous, rather than in the Member State officially responsible for their asylum applications. The Commission's proposal of 13 July 2016 proposes to replace the Qualification Directive with a regulation, setting uniform standards for the recognition of people in need of protection and for the rights granted to beneficiaries of international protection. The Parliament and the Council reached provisional agreement on the text in June 2018. After being blocked since 2018, the two institutions reached a final agreement on the regulation on 15 December 2022. However, the agreed text has not been formally adopted, pending progress on other related proposals in the asylum and migration field. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Conditions d'accueil dans l'ensemble de l'Union européenne

Type de publication Étude

Date 24-11-2023

Auteur externe Catherine WOOLLARD, Josephine LIEBL, Eleonora TESTI, Martin WAGNER, Justyna SEGES FRELAK, Andrew GEDDES, Rachel WESTERBY

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | construction européenne | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits civiques | droits et libertés | démographie et population | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | politique de coopération | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié politique | statistiques sur les migrations | structure pour réfugiés | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé Cette étude, commandée par le département thématique des droits des citoyens et des affaires constitutionnelles du Parlement européen, à la demande de la commission LIBE, repose sur des éléments de preuve concrets, quantitatifs et qualitatifs, des données existantes disponibles, des études et des analyses provenant de diverses sources et documents d'institutions nationales et internationales. Elle procède à une analyse juridique et politique des normes européennes et internationales applicables à l'accueil des demandeurs d'une protection internationale et fournit une vue d'ensemble comparative de la mise en œuvre de la directive relative aux conditions d'accueil et de la directive relative à la protection temporaire, ainsi que d'autres normes internationales dans les États membres de l'Union européenne. Une attention particulière est également accordée à la manière dont l'Union soutient et garantit le respect par les États membres des règles existantes en matière de conditions d'accueil. L'étude s'achève par des recommandations politiques adressées aux acteurs concernés, y compris dans les États membres et les institutions européennes, qui participent à l'offre de conditions d'accueil dans l'ensemble de l'Union.

[Étude EN](#)

Résumé exécutif [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## Reception of asylum-seekers – Recast directive

Type de publication Briefing

Date 21-11-2023

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | aide aux réfugiés | apatride | asile politique | compétence des États membres | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migrant | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | procédure législative ordinaire | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé States must treat asylum-seekers and refugees according to the appropriate standards laid down in human rights and refugee law. The 2015 migration crisis revealed wide divergences in the level of reception conditions provided by Member States, which have persisted until today. While some are facing problems in ensuring adequate and dignified treatment of applicants, in others the standards of reception provided are more generous. This has led to secondary movements of asylum-seekers and refugees, and has put pressure on certain Member States. The aim of the proposed recast directive, which would replace the current Reception Conditions Directive, is to ensure greater harmonisation of reception standards and more equal treatment of asylum-seekers across all Member States, as well as to avoid 'asylum shopping', whereby asylum-seekers choose the Member State with the highest protection standards for their application. The European Commission tabled a proposal on a new reception conditions directive in 2016. In 2018, the Parliament and the Council reached a partial provisional agreement on the recast directive. After being blocked since 2018, the two institutions reached a final agreement on the directive on 15 December 2022. However, the agreed text has not been formally adopted pending progress on other related proposals in the asylum and migration field. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Reforming asylum and migration management

Type de publication Briefing

Date 08-11-2023

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | contrôle des migrations | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé In September 2020, the European Commission submitted a proposal on asylum and migration management, to replace the 2013 Dublin Regulation that determines the EU Member State responsible for examining asylum applications. While the proposal 'essentially preserves' the current criteria for determining this responsibility, it would also make changes and additions to the regulation, especially on solidarity and responsibility-sharing for asylum-seekers among Member States. The proposal comes after a failed attempt to reform EU asylum policy following the 2015 migration crisis. While the migratory context has changed since, both in terms of arrivals and the composition of flows, the migration situation remains fragile, as evidenced by pressures on national asylum systems and continual disembarkations after search and rescue operations. According to the Commission, addressing this situation requires a relaunch of the reform of the common European asylum system to achieve a more efficient, fair and harmonised framework that is more resistant to future migratory pressures. The new system would ensure international protection to those who need it and be effective and humane towards those who have to be returned. Interinstitutional negotiations on the proposal began in June and are ongoing. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The hotspot approach in Greece and Italy

Type de publication Briefing

Date 27-10-2023

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Italie | migration | migration illégale | politique de coopération | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | structure pour réfugiés | sécurité internationale

Résumé 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 began arriving in the EU. The 'hotspots' (first reception facilities) were intended to improve coordination of 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. Although other Member States also have the possibility to benefit from the hotspot approach, only Greece and Italy host hotspots. This approach was also designed 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. Relocations to other EU Member States, especially under the new voluntary scheme established in June 2022, remain low. Since their inception, the majority of 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 Lesvos 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 earlier ones published in March 2016, in June 2018 and September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Outlook for the European Council meeting of 29-30 June 2023

Type de publication Briefing

Date 27-06-2023

Auteur DRACHENBERG Ralf | PAPUNEN Annastiina

Domaine politique Affaires économiques et monétaires | Affaires étrangères | Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Sécurité et défense

Mot-clé Asie - Océanie | Chine | compétitivité | conférence européenne | Conseil européen | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | ENTREPRISE ET CONCURRENCE | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | organisation de l'entreprise | politique internationale | politique étrangère et de sécurité commune | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | Ukraine | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The last regular European Council meeting before the summer break will address a wide range of topics, from Russia's war in Ukraine, the economic situation and a strategic debate on China, to security, defence and migration. In the context of Ukraine, EU leaders will reconfirm the EU's multidimensional support for the country, with a specific focus on military assistance, and welcome the agreement on the 11th package of sanctions on Russia. On the economic situation, EU leaders are expected to discuss industrial policy, the EU's long-term competitiveness – including the potential of and challenges linked with artificial intelligence – and EU resilience and economic security. The proposed targeted revision of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework may also come up. EU leaders will attempt to bring positions closer on the divisive topic of EU relations with China. Finally, as a result of recent developments (notably the dramatic sinking of a migrant ship and growing opposition to the asylum agreement), migration may move higher up the agenda.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Asylum in the EU: Facts and figures

Type de publication Briefing

Date 19-06-2023

Auteur SABBATI Giulio

Auteur externe PRADIER, Stéphanie

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé analyse économique | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | démographie et population | enfant non accompagné | migration | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réinstallation de personnes | statistique de l'UE | statistiques sur les migrations | sécurité internationale | ÉCONOMIE

Résumé Asylum is a form of international protection given by a state on its territory to someone who is threatened by persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular group in their country of origin or residence. This infographic provides an overview of the number of third-country nationals seeking asylum in EU Member States, their success in asylum procedures, and requests for transfers between Member States, as a consequence of the Dublin Regulation.

Briefing [EN](#)

## World Refugee Day 2023

Type de publication En bref

Date 19-06-2023

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | démographie et population | politique de coopération | protection internationale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sensibilisation du public | statistiques sur les migrations | sécurité internationale | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé 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.

En bref [EN](#)

## [Tax treatment of Ukrainian refugees](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 08-06-2023

Auteur BAERT Pieter

Domaine politique Fiscalité

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit fiscal | droit international | déduction fiscale | Europe | FINANCES | fiscalité | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | politique de coopération | politique étrangère et de sécurité commune | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | Ukraine | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Since the start of the Russian invasion in February 2022, more than eight million men, women and children have fled Ukraine, looking for safety in Europe. Amidst the uncertainty regarding the future of the war and the tragic and extremely difficult circumstances, many Ukrainians have sought to build a new life in their 'host countries'. Concerns have been raised by the Ukrainian government, however, as to how the host countries will treat the income gained by Ukrainian refugees outside Ukraine for tax purposes, citing concerns over potential double taxation. This briefing looks, in particular, at the tax treatment of Ukrainian refugees who continue to perform their duties for their Ukrainian employer through teleworking. It also considers the measures taken by the Ukrainian government on this issue, and the wider participation of Ukraine in global/EU initiatives to improve overall tax compliance.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Type de publication En bref

Date 30-05-2023

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Afghanistan | aide aux réfugiés | Asie - Océanie | construction européenne | discrimination sexuelle | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits et libertés | GÉOGRAPHIE | politique de coopération | politique étrangère et de sécurité commune | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié politique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | égalité homme-femme

Résumé 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.

En bref [EN](#)

## [Solidarity in EU asylum policy](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 12-01-2023

Auteur DEL MONTE Micaela | ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord (UE) | arrêt de la Cour (UE) | Asie - Océanie | construction européenne | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | migrant | migration | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | réinstallation de personnes | sécurité internationale | traité sur le fonctionnement de l'UE | Turquie | UNION EUROPÉENNE | Etat membre UE

Résumé 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 EPIS briefing written by Anja Radjenovic.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Fonds de l'UE en matière de migration et d'asile destinés aux pays tiers

Type de publication Étude

Date 09-12-2022

Auteur externe Catherine WOOLLARD, Josephine LIEBL, Laura DAVIS, Estela CASAJUANA

Domaine politique Budget | Contrôle budgétaire | Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migrant | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | répartition du financement de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Cette étude, commandée par le département thématique des droits des citoyens et des affaires constitutionnelles du Parlement européen à la demande de la commission des libertés civiles, de la justice et des affaires intérieures, fournit une vue d'ensemble des fonds de l'Union en matière de migration et d'asile destinés aux pays tiers. Elle passe en revue les ressources provenant des fonds pour la justice et les affaires intérieures et des fonds pour l'action extérieure, couvrant les périodes de financement du cadre financier pluriannuel (CFP) précédent (2014-2020) et du CFP actuel (2021-2027). Le but de l'étude est de recenser les bonnes pratiques en matière de financement de l'Union, en examinant notamment, mais sans s'y limiter, les deux études consacrées à l'Afghanistan et au Niger. Elle propose une série de recommandations pour améliorer l'efficacité, l'efficience, la cohérence et la transparence des financements de l'Union.

Étude [EN](#)

Résumé exécutif [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## Instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum

Type de publication Briefing

Date 22-11-2022

Auteur MENTZELAPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Biélorussie | contrôle des migrations | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GEOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | migration | migration de retour | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger

Résumé In 2021, Aleksandr Lukashenko's Belarusian regime began actively attracting migrants from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen and other countries, before encouraging and even forcing them to cross the borders into the European Union. This put pressure on the neighbouring countries of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and was the Belarusian regime's response to EU sanctions imposed following the regime's rigging of elections in 2020 and violent repression of civil society in 2021. In December 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal for a regulation addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum, coupled with a proposal amending the Schengen Borders Code (SBC), to define the instrumentalisation of migrants. The proposal was initiated following the increasing role of state actors in the facilitation of irregular migration, using certain migratory flows as a tool for political purposes. The main changes the proposal brings include extending registration periods for asylum applications, applying the border procedure to all asylum claims, limiting reception conditions to meet only basic needs, and expediting return procedures. The proposal is now being examined by the Parliament and the Council. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Impact of Covid-19 on asylum procedures in EU Member States

Type de publication Briefing

Date 05-09-2022

Auteur MENTZELAPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | aide aux réfugiés | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | maladie à coronavirus | migration | migration de retour | politique de coopération | protection internationale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réinstallation de personnes | santé | soins de santé | surveillance épidémiologique de la maladie | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | épidémie

Résumé From the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, and up to mid-April 2020, EU Member States were facing an extraordinary situation that led to the declaration of a health emergency. EU governments gradually took urgent measures to contain the spread of the virus, such as re introduction of border controls in the Schengen area, implementation of temporary travel restrictions, and introduction of sanitary measures. These had vast impact on both mobility and migration. Multiple measures also aimed to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on foreign nationals residing on the territory of EU Member States. National responses to contain Covid-19 diverged both in nature and scope. Overall, restrictive measures affected asylum-seekers' right to look for protection on EU territory; their – and migrants' – right to access relevant procedures; their residence status and permits; and their enjoyment of other rights, such as access to health services. Member States had to adapt their asylum procedures swiftly to the pandemic. The measures focused on the extension of residence permits, regularisation of undocumented migrants, the release of migrants and asylum-seekers from detention centres, and suspension of forced returns. At the same time, new obstacles arose in ensuring an effective and fair asylum procedure for first-instance applications and appeals, relating for example to the quality of remote interviews, applicants' access to electronic tools and the skills needed to use them, and the quality of processes and data protection. After mid-April 2020, EU Member States gradually lifted restrictions, starting to adapt to the new reality after the pandemic. The European Parliament has addressed the impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable groups, including asylum-seekers and refugees. At the same time, Parliament stressed that internal border controls and travel restrictions at the external borders should not affect the right to seek asylum.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [World Refugee Day: EU solidarity with Ukraine](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 13-06-2022

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | aide de l'UE | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | guerre | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | intervention militaire | migration | migration forcée | politique de coopération | politique économique | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | Russie | réfugié | sensibilisation du public | sécurité internationale | Ukraine | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | ÉCONOMIE

Résumé 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.

En bref [EN](#)

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

Type de publication Briefing

Date 26-04-2022

Auteur ATANASSOV Nikolai | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé conférence européenne | construction européenne | contrôle des migrations | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | enfant non accompagné | Europe des citoyens | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des migrants | migration | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé 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](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 07-04-2022

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | Amérique | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | HCR | intervention militaire | migration | Nations unies | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | politique de coopération | politique migratoire | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | Russie | réfugié | sécurité internationale | Ukraine | États-Unis

Résumé 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.

En bref [EN](#)

## Unaccompanied migrant children in Greece

Type de publication Briefing

Date 04-04-2022

Auteur MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'enfant | droits et libertés | enfant non accompagné | Europe | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | migrant | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | protection de l'enfance | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réinstallation de personnes | sécurité internationale | vie sociale

Résumé Since the beginning of the migratory crisis in 2015, growing numbers of unaccompanied children have been seeking protection in Europe. With increased migratory pressure in Greece along the EU's external border with Turkey at the beginning of 2020, and following the Greek government's official request for support, the European Commission launched a relocation scheme to speed up relocation of unaccompanied minors from the Greek islands to other EU Member States. Human rights organisations had denounced the precarious and difficult conditions in which unaccompanied minors had been living in the Greek hotspots, calling for structural solutions in the form of more solidarity and responsibility sharing among EU Member States, and a coordinated, child rights-based approach to addressing the many gaps in the protection afforded to unaccompanied children arriving in Europe. However, recent legislative changes in Greece, such as the establishment of the Special Secretariat for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors (SSPUAM) and a new relocation scheme, have served to improve the situation of unaccompanied minors in the country drastically. Measures include the creation of an effective and sustainable child protection system, better reception conditions, and changes to the accommodation system for unaccompanied minors. At the end of 2020, a new law put an end to the practice of detaining unaccompanied children on the sole grounds that they were homeless. This was followed in January 2021 by the introduction of an emergency response mechanism that offers children support and a safety net. This publication is an update of a briefing of May 2020 by Ingeborg Odink.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Child migrants: Irregular entry and asylum

Type de publication Briefing

Date 09-02-2022

Auteur DIAZ CREGO Maria | MACSAI GYORGYI

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | démographie et population | enfant | enfant non accompagné | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migrant | migration | migration de retour | migration forcée | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale

Résumé The number of migrant children has been rising globally since the turn of the century. According to estimates by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in 2020, 35.5million children were living outside their country of birth, 11.5 million more than in 2000. Child migration takes many forms, from regular family reunification to forced and traumatic migration. This infographic focuses exclusively on forced and irregular movements of migrant children to the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Emergency measures on migration: Article 78(3) TFEU

Type de publication Briefing

Date 15-12-2021

Auteur DEL MONTE Micaela | LUYTEN KATRIEN

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Biélorussie | contrôle des migrations | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | dérogation au droit de l'UE | Europe | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Lettonie | Lituanie | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | Pologne | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | sécurité internationale | traité sur le fonctionnement de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé On 1 December 2021, the Commission proposed a Council decision on emergency measures to help Latvia, Lithuania and Poland face the complex migratory situation at their respective borders with Belarus. The measures provide for an extension of the registration period for asylum applications; the application of the border asylum procedure to process all asylum claims; reception conditions covering only basic needs; and simplified and quicker national return procedures for rejected asylum-seekers. The proposal is based on Article 78(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU), which provides for the adoption of provisional measures in the event of a 'sudden increase of arrivals of third-country nationals'. Article 78(3) TFEU was first used during the 2015 migration crisis to help Greece and Italy. On the basis of this article and in line with Article 80 TFEU, the Council of the EU at the time adopted binding decisions providing for the relocation from these two countries of 160 000 people so as to ensure a fair and balanced distribution of, and sharing of responsibility for, asylum-seekers who were already present in the EU. Despite most Member States' willingness to relocate asylum-seekers, some challenged the Council decision before the Court of Justice of the EU (the Court) or refused to implement the decision. As a result, the Court's jurisprudence helped to clarify the concept and scope of 'provisional measures' within the meaning of Article 78(3) TFEU. Greece was the first EU Member State to unilaterally invoke Article 78(3) TFEU, in response to a sudden increase of arrivals of third-country nationals from Turkey in March 2020. The Greek emergency legislative act was heavily criticised because Article 78(3) TFEU is not intended to enable Member States to take emergency measures unilaterally. It requires the Council to take a decision on a Commission proposal and after consulting Parliament. This Briefing expands on and updates an 'at a glance' note from March 2020, written by Anja Radjenovic.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Type de publication Briefing

Date 25-10-2021

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | compétence de l'UE | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé 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](#)

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

## [Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 30-09-2021

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | compétence institutionnelle (UE) | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Après des années d'impasse, les négociateurs du Parlement et du Conseil sont parvenus, en juin 2021, à un accord provisoire sur une proposition de règlement modificatif relatif au Bureau européen d'appui en matière d'asile (EASO) de 2016. Cette agence de l'Union propose aux États membres une assistance opérationnelle et des outils pour les aider à se préparer à un afflux de demandeurs d'asile et à mettre en œuvre la législation de l'Union en la matière sur le terrain. L'EASO apporte aussi une assistance aux États membres qui sont confrontés à des pressions particulièrement fortes en matière d'asile. À la suite d'un vote en commission des libertés civiles, de la justice et des affaires intérieures (LIBE) en juillet 2021, l'accord provisoire doit être examiné lors de la période de session d'octobre I.

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

## [Common Provisions Regulation: New rules for cohesion policy for 2021-2027](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 20-09-2021

Auteur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Domaine politique Développement régional

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | ENTREPRISE ET CONCURRENCE | finances de l'Union européenne | Fonds de cohésion | Fonds européen de développement régional | Fonds européen pour les affaires maritimes et la pêche | Fonds social européen | frontière extérieure de l'UE | gestion administrative | gestion financière | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | répartition du financement de l'UE | sécurité européenne | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé For the EU budget covering the 2021-2027 period, the European Commission proposed to update EU cohesion policy with a new set of rules. The proposal for a Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) set out common provisions for eight shared management funds: the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Just Transition Fund, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the Asylum and Migration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Border Management and Visa Instrument. Additional specific regulations add certain provisions needed to cater for the particularities of individual funds, in order to take into account their different rationales, target groups and implementation methods. The new CPR is of the utmost importance as it sets the main rules that govern the above-mentioned funds for the 2021-2027 period. While it builds upon the previous sets of rules covering the 2014-2020 period, it nevertheless introduces a number of innovations. It aims, amongst other things, to simplify and improve synergies between the different EU policy tools. On 23 June 2021, the Parliament voted to adopt the text of the regulation agreed with the Council. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 30 June 2021. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Vasileios Margaras. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The European Commission's New Pact on Migration and Asylum. Horizontal substitute impact assessment

Type de publication Étude

Date 12-08-2021

Auteur externe This study has been written by Ecorys in collaboration with Dr Galina Cornelisse of Free University of Amsterdam and Dr Giuseppe Campesi of University of Bari at the request of the Ex-ante Impact Assessment Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament. The Quality Review has been conducted by Lina Vosyliute, Roberto Cortinovis and Sergio Carrera.

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Évaluation de l'impact ex ante

Mot-clé demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | migrant | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sécurité internationale

Résumé This 'Horizontal Substitute Impact Assessment of the European Commission's New Pact on Migration and Asylum' was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE). The impact assessment focuses on the main proposed changes implied by the European Commission's New Pact, with a particular focus on the following four proposals: 1) Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (RAMM); 2) Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation; 3) Amended Asylum Procedure Regulation (APR); and 4) Screening Regulation. The horizontal substitute impact assessment critically assesses the 'system' and underlying logic of the proposed New Pact with the aim to analyse how the four Commission proposals would work and interact in practice. The impact assessment also assesses whether and to what extent the proposed New Pact addresses the identified shortcomings and implementational problems of the current EU asylum and migration law and policy. Moreover, the impact assessment identifies and assesses the expected impacts on fundamental rights, as well as economic, social and territorial impacts of the proposed New Pact.

Étude [EN](#)

## Fonds «Asile, migration et intégration» 2021-2027

Type de publication En bref

Date 01-07-2021

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide d'urgence | cadre financier pluriannuel | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | migration de retour | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réinstallation de personnes | répartition du financement de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Dans le contexte du cadre financier pluriannuel (CFP) 2021-2027, la Commission a adopté une proposition relative à un nouveau règlement établissant le Fonds «Asile et migration» (FAM). Celui-ci a pour objectif de contribuer à une gestion efficace des flux migratoires au sein de l'Union européenne. Lors de la période de session de juillet, le Parlement européen est appelé à se prononcer en deuxième lecture sur le texte issu des négociations interinstitutionnelles.

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

## Community sponsorship schemes under the new pact on migration and asylum: Take-up by EU regions and cities

Type de publication Briefing

Date 18-06-2021

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé cohésion économique et sociale | construction européenne | demandeur d'asile | documentation | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | intégration des migrants | intégration sociale | migrant | migration | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | rapport | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | répartition du financement de l'UE | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | vie sociale | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The number of people in the world that are forcibly displaced inside or outside their home country has risen significantly in recent years, as also showcased by the unprecedented arrival of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU since 2015. This highlights an urgent need to ensure organised, legal and safe pathways for protecting migrants who embark on dangerous journeys in an attempt to enter countries of destination irregularly, or find themselves in protracted refugee situations. A potential solution is the community sponsorship scheme, understood as encompassing several different approaches for refugee admission to third countries other than countries of origin or transit. The concept includes a shared responsibility between civil society and the state when engaging in refugee admission efforts, by providing financial, emotional, social and/or settlement support to help newly arrived refugees integrate in a third country. Community sponsorship for integration is particularly important in the EU, where local and national governments, alongside civil society, have been pondering how best to support newcomers and ease integration and social cohesion. Since 2015, the concept has been piloted and launched in several EU countries, including through the active input of regions and cities. In 2020, the European Commission presented a new pact on migration and asylum, affirming its commitment to supporting national sponsorship schemes through funding, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [L'approche de l'Union européenne sur les migrations en Méditerranée](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 11-06-2021

Auteur externe Violeta MORENO-LAX,Jennifer ALLSOPP,Evangelia (Lilian) TSOURDI,Philippe DE BRUYCKER,Andreina DE LEO

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Droits de l'homme | Développement et aide humanitaire | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Sécurité des aliments | Sécurité et défense

Mot-clé Afrique | Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | Asie - Océanie | contrôle des migrations | documentation | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | ENVIRONNEMENT | Europe | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | Libye | mer Méditerranée | migration | milieu naturel | Niger | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | rapport de recherche | Turquie | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉDUCTION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Cette étude a été réalisée pour le département thématique des droits des citoyens et des affaires constitutionnelles, à la demande de la commission LIBE. Elle examine l'approche de l'Union sur les migrations en Méditerranée, en se penchant sur des événements allant de la crise des réfugiés à la pandémie de COVID-19 et en évaluant les effets que ces événements ont eu sur l'élaboration, la mise en oeuvre et la réforme des politiques de l'Union sur l'asile, la migration et le contrôle des frontières extérieures. Cette étude comprend un examen de l'état des lieux de la législation européenne concernée et de sa mise en oeuvre, une évaluation de la situation en Méditerranée et une analyse approfondie de la dimension extérieure de ce sujet, axée sur la coopération avec des pays tiers (la Turquie, la Libye et le Niger). Elle comprend également des éléments sur les droits de l'homme et les droits des réfugiés, ainsi qu'une analyse des conséquences de l'allocation de fonds au titre du fonds fiduciaire d'urgence pour l'Afrique et de la facilité en faveur des réfugiés en Turquie. Le principal objectif de cette étude est de vérifier si la législation européenne et internationale a correctement été appliquée, compte tenu de l'augmentation des allégations de violations des droits de l'homme, de criminalisation injustifiée et de complicité de l'Union dans des crimes atroces commis envers les migrants en mer, ainsi qu'à l'encontre de ceux qui sont bloqués en Libye ou retenus au Niger et en Turquie. Le rôle des agences de l'Union (l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes (Frontex), et le Bureau européen d'appui en matière d'asile (EASO)) est également examiné, tout comme les initiatives bilatérales et multilatérales des Etats membres. Le principe de solidarité est pris en compte, en tant que préoccupation horizontale.

[Étude EN](#)

Résumé exécutif [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PL](#), [SK](#)

## [Asylum in the EU: Facts and Figures](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 11-06-2021

Auteur SABBATI Giulio

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé analyse économique | demandeur d'asile | documentation | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | démographie et population | Eurostat | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | rapport | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réinstallation de personnes | statistique de l'UE | statistiques sur les migrations | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | ÉDUCTION ET COMMUNICATION | Etat membre UE

Résumé Asylum is a form of international protection given by a state on its territory to someone who is threatened by persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular group or political opinion in their country of origin or residence. This infographic provides an overview of the number of third-country nationals seeking asylum in EU Member States, their success in asylum procedures, and requests for transfers between Member States, as a consequence of the Dublin Regulation.

[Briefing EN](#)

## Vulnerability of unaccompanied and separated child migrants

Type de publication Briefing

Date 26-04-2021

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'enfant | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | enfant non accompagné | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migrant | migration | Nations unies | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | politique migratoire de l'UE | protection de l'enfance | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sécurité internationale | Unicef | vie sociale

Résumé The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) has estimated that the number of migrant children increased from 24 million during the 1990–2000 period to 33 million in 2019. In 2019 alone, some 33 200 children arrived in southern European countries, of which some 9 000 (27 %) were unaccompanied or separated from family member(s) on the journey. There are various reasons why a child may be unaccompanied or get separated, including persecution of the child or the parents; international conflict and civil war; human trafficking and smuggling, including sale by parents; accidental separation from the parents over the course of their journey; and searching for better economic opportunities. Despite the existence of a comprehensive international legal framework on children's rights and their protection, irregular migrant children, especially those who are unaccompanied or who have been separated from their parents over their journey, face numerous obstacles and challenges during and after the migration process. Several international and European organisations have identified a number of protection gaps in the treatment of such children, including that they face greater risks of, inter alia, sexual exploitation and abuse, military recruitment, child labour (including for foster families) and detention. In many countries, they are routinely denied entry or detained by border or immigration officials. In other cases, they are admitted but are denied access to asylum procedures, or their asylum claims are not handled in an age and gender-sensitive manner. The vulnerable situation of unaccompanied and separated children worldwide, and the threats they face need to be addressed, particularly in view of the constant increase in their number. European Union asylum law offers special protection to such children, and the European Union has adopted numerous instruments and identified key actions for the protection of all children in migration, including those who are unaccompanied and separated. This briefing is an update of a 2016 briefing by Joanna Apap.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The external dimension of the new pact on migration and asylum: A focus on prevention and readmission

Type de publication Briefing

Date 07-04-2021

Auteur PICHON Eric

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères

Mot-clé contrôle des migrations | contrôle à la frontière | coopération transfrontalière | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | instrument financier de l'UE | migrant | migration | migration de retour | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé The challenges posed by migration have put EU Member States' solidarity to the test. Responding to a European Council request, in September 2020 the European Commission proposed a new pact on migration and asylum, to reinforce solidarity among the Member States and to strengthen EU migration management and asylum procedures, while also making them more consistent. The proposed pact has an external aspect as well: building on current EU migration partnership frameworks, it aims to reinforce international partnerships with a view to ensuring effective returns, combating migrant smuggling more effectively, and developing legal migration channels. In the context of migration, the EU's external policy has among its objectives to help third countries tackle the root causes of irregular migration or quests for asylum. The European Parliament often emphasises this point, while warning at the same time that security and migration management concerns should not result in diverting funds from core EU development cooperation objectives. This is also a concern among academia and non-governmental organisations dealing with migration issues: several have pointed out that the Commission's proposals for the above-mentioned pact and the working document, recommendations and legislative proposals accompanying it put a lesser emphasis on pathways to legal migration than on measures aimed at incentivising third countries to retain possible irregular migrants or to accept returns.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [The external dimension of the new pact on migration and asylum: A focus on prevention and readmission](#)

## Recast Eurodac Regulation

Type de publication Briefing

Date 26-03-2021

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé apatrie | biométrie | collecte de données | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droits de l'enfant | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | Europol | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GEOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | migration | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant étranger | règlement (UE) | SCIENCES | sciences naturelles et appliquées | UNION EUROPÉENNE | échange d'information | EDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION | Etat membre UE

Résumé 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](#)

## Recasting the Return Directive

Type de publication Briefing

Date 11-03-2021

Auteur DIAZ CREGO Maria

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Politique sociale

Mot-clé directive CE | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | jurisprudence (UE) | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | révision de la loi | travaux parlementaires | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé The Return Directive is the main piece of EU (European Union) legislation governing the procedures and criteria to be applied by Member States when returning irregularly staying third-country nationals, and a cornerstone of EU return policy. Taking into account the decrease in the EU return rate (from 45.8 % in 2016 to 28.9 % in 2019) and following European Council and Council calls to review the 2008 legal text to enhance the effectiveness of EU return policy, in September 2018 the Commission proposed a targeted recast of the directive aiming to 'reduce the length of return procedures, secure a better link between asylum and return procedures, and ensure a more effective use of measures to prevent absconding'. In the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, whereas the Council reached a partial general approach on the proposal, the European Parliament did not reach a position. A draft report was presented to the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) but was not adopted. After the 2019 elections, Parliament decided to resume work on the proposal. A new draft report was published on 21 February 2020, but it was not presented in the LIBE committee until 10 September 2020 on account of delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The deadline for tabling amendments expired on 23 September 2020 and the LIBE committee is currently considering the 754 amendments tabled. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Common procedure for asylum

Type de publication Briefing

Date 08-03-2021

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | apatrie | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale

Résumé 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](#)

## [Asylum procedures at the border](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 13-11-2020

Auteur EISELE Katharina | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | contrôle à la frontière | demandeur d'asile | directive (UE) | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé Fast-tracking procedures at European Union external borders for determining whether individuals are entitled to international protection is a priority in the proposed Pact on Migration and Asylum. This European Implementation Assessment concludes that current Member State practice does not result in uniform and effective reviews of applications for international protection on the basis of a fair process. In particular, certain Member States apply timelines within which no serious consideration of an application is feasible. Furthermore, applicants are placed in detention or restricted in their freedom of movement without considering alternatives and deprived of opportunities to effectively exercise their procedural rights. A number of recommendations are made to address the shortcomings identified in future legal and practical arrangements for border procedures.

Étude [EN](#)

## [Reform of the Dublin system](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 30-09-2020

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé abrogation | apatride | cadre social | condition de vie | convention européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | organisation de la justice | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | règlement (UE) | réfugié | révision de la loi | sécurité internationale | transfert de population | travaux parlementaires | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé The refugee and migrant crisis in Europe has exposed the need for reform of the Common European Asylum System, in general, and of the Dublin rules, in particular. The Commission's proposal of 4 May 2016 to reform the Dublin system would not change the existing criteria for determining which Member State is responsible for examining an asylum application. Instead of a fundamental overhaul of the Dublin regime, as suggested by Parliament, the Commission proposed to streamline and supplement the current rules with a corrective allocation mechanism. This mechanism would be triggered automatically were a Member State to be faced with disproportionate numbers of asylum-seekers. If a Member State decided not to accept the allocation of asylum-seekers from another one under pressure, a 'solidarity contribution' per applicant would have to be made instead. An agreement on the balance between responsibility and solidarity regarding the distribution of asylum-seekers will be a cornerstone for the new EU asylum policy. Although Parliament's LIBE committee adopted its position in autumn 2017, the Council has been unable to reach a position on the proposal. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Detelin Ivanov. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Hotspots at EU external borders: State of play](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 25-09-2020

Auteur LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord (UE) | Asie - Océanie | construction européenne | contrôle des migrations | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | frontière extérieure de l'UE | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Italie | migrant | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | réinstallation de personnes | sécurité internationale | Turquie | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé 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 Lesvos, 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](#)

## [The need for solidarity in EU asylum policy](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 23-09-2020

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé contrôle des migrations | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Italie | migrant | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | régions des Etats membres de l'Union européenne | réinstallation de personnes | sécurité internationale | îles de la mer Égée

Résumé In early September 2020, a fire in the over-crowded migrant camp of Moria in Greece pushed thousands of people onto the streets, exacerbating the already dire conditions faced by asylum-seekers and migrants. The incident also shows the need to find a solution to a crisis of solidarity in EU asylum policy that has remained unresolved since the unprecedented influx of migrants into the EU in 2015. The European Commission presented a new Pact on Asylum and Migration on 23 September 2020. In that, it puts forward a compromise on solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility for asylum-seekers among EU Member States.

[En bref EN](#)

## [The Return Directive 2008/115/EC](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 07-07-2020

Auteur EISELE Katharina

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Politique sociale

Mot-clé application du droit de l'UE | directive CE | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant étranger | UNION EUROPÉENNE | État membre UE

Résumé In November 2019, the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) launched an implementation report on Directive 2008/115/EC on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (the 'Return Directive'). The Return Directive aims at ensuring that the return of non-EU nationals without legal grounds to stay in the EU is carried out effectively, through fair and transparent procedures that fully respect the fundamental rights and dignity of the people concerned. Tineke Strik (Greens/EFA, the Netherlands) was appointed as rapporteur. Implementation reports by European Parliament committees are routinely accompanied by European Implementation Assessments, drawn up by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS). This EPRS European Implementation Assessment finds several protection gaps and shortcomings regarding the four key measures of the Return Directive – return decision, enforcement of the return decision, entry ban, and detention – which may lead to fundamental rights violations for irregular migrants. Moreover, EU return and readmission policy has increasingly resorted to informal cooperation in the external policy dimension. There have been, and continue to be, rule of law, fundamental rights, budgetary and external affairs implications flowing from the pursuit, conclusion and implementation of EU readmission agreements and agreements having equivalent effect with third countries.

[Étude EN](#)

## [Tackling the coronavirus outbreak: Impact on asylum-seekers in the EU](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 22-04-2020

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Coronavirus | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Santé publique

Mot-clé demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | maladie à coronavirus | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | santé | sécurité internationale | épidémie

Résumé To curb the spread of coronavirus and to protect their populations, the EU and its Member States have restricted crossings of their external borders, and many internal EU borders, as well as restricted freedom of movement within their territory. These steps have also served to address the challenges the pandemic has posed to public order, public health and national security. However, the resulting restrictions on people's movement and access to EU territory could disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, among them asylum-seekers-already in the EU or trying to reach its territory to seek asylum. The situation of asylum-seekers during the current pandemic is especially critical in the EU hotspots; Greece, for instance, whose reception capacity has been stretched to the limit, is struggling to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable asylum-seekers, especially unaccompanied minors. While the EU has been assisting Greece to protect stranded asylum-seekers, NGOs and international organisations as well as the European Parliament have called for greater efforts to improve their living conditions and ensure the preventive evacuation of those at high risk. Several Member States have adopted emergency measures to deal with the pandemic. To protect public health, they have closed their external borders and ports to asylum-seekers, suspended asylum procedures and returns, and imposed mandatory confinement in asylum reception centres to restrict freedom of movement. All those measures risk having a negative impact on asylum-seekers' fundamental rights under EU and international law.

[Briefing EN](#)

## [Reglement de Dublin relatif aux demandes de protection internationale](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 21-02-2020

Auteur SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé apatride | application du droit de l'UE | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit à la justice | droits et libertés | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant étranger | règlement (UE) | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Étude [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Migration and border management: Heading 4 of the 2021-2027 MFF](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 23-01-2020

Auteur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Domaine politique Budget

Mot-clé cadre financier pluriannuel | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | dépense de l'UE | finances de l'Union européenne | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The Treaty of Lisbon makes explicit reference to pooling financial resources to support common policies on asylum, immigration and external borders. While expenditure for these policy areas still represents a minor share of the EU budget, it has recently increased in the wake of the 2015-2016 refugee crisis. Since the resources available under the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) of the EU proved insufficient to address the crisis, EU institutions had to use the flexibility provisions of the MFF extensively. Given the increasing salience of the policy areas, the European Commission has proposed the establishment of a specific heading devoted to migration and border management worth €30.8 billion (2018 prices) in the 2021-2027 MFF. As compared with the current period, these allocations would represent a significant increase in relative terms, especially as regards border management. The heading would finance two funding instruments, the Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF) and the Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF), as well as the activities of relevant EU decentralised agencies, such as the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Asylum Support Office. By designing these new funds, the European Commission seeks to improve synergies with other EU funding instruments and increase capacity to react to evolving needs. Negotiations for the MFF package are very complex, involving different legislative procedures for the adoption of the overall MFF and the sector-specific instruments. The European Parliament, the Council and the European Council are working on the proposals, which have also triggered reactions from other stakeholders, including academics, think-tanks and commentators.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Commitments made at the hearing of Ylva JOHANSSON, Commissioner-designate - Home Affairs](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 22-11-2019

Auteur BUX Udo

Domaine politique Démocratie | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Planification

Mot-clé audition publique | commissaire européen | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | droits et libertés | Frontex | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des questions d'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes | migration | nomination des membres | Parlement | Parlement européen | politique migratoire de l'UE | politique réglementaire | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | question orale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | terrorisme | traite des êtres humains | travaux parlementaires | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé The commissioner-designate, Ylva Johansson, appeared before the European Parliament on 01 October 2019 to answer MEPs' questions. During the hearing, she made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to her portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to her by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including: General approach, Common European values, A fresh start on migration and Internal security.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Situation of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Type de publication Briefing

Date 14-11-2019

Auteur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | Bosnie-Herzégovine | contrôle des migrations | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | migrant | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale

Résumé Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has become a transit route for migrants heading towards western Europe since early 2018. Around 8 000 migrants are currently present in the country, mainly originating from southern Asia and the Middle East. Reception capacities were expanded in 2018, using EU funds, but remain insufficient. In 2019, BiH has been unable to establish additional locations for temporary reception centres, despite EU funds being available. Access to asylum in BiH is also effectively being denied to migrants that seek to claim it. Recently, local authorities in the Una-Sana Canton (Biha), which have been shouldering most of the burden of migration management, have resorted to action such as restricting movement and forcibly transferring migrants to the Vujak site, which is unsuitable for human occupation on account of severe health and safety risks for its residents. The government of Croatia has meanwhile been accused by some non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations of pushing migrants back into BiH, in violation of international norms on non-refoulement. Croatia has committed to investigate allegations of mistreatment of migrants and refugees at its external borders. The lack of appropriate policy responses in BiH has led to a humanitarian crisis in the Una-Sana Canton. In the absence of timely and serious preparation, and without better internal coordination among state-level and local authorities, BiH may face an even stronger humanitarian emergency this upcoming winter.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Area of freedom, security and justice: Cost of Non-Europe

Type de publication Briefing

Date 08-05-2019

Auteur VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Valeur ajoutée européenne

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | analyse des coûts | cadre politique | construction européenne | corruption | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | ENTREPRISE ET CONCURRENCE | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | frontière extérieure de l'UE | gestion comptable | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | lutte contre le crime | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | protection des données | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | terrorisme | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | vie sociale | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION | État de droit

Résumé Substantial progress has been made since creating an area of freedom, security and justice became a major political objective for the EU 20 years ago. Still, there is a lack of consistent monitoring and enforcement of EU values and norms as well as outstanding gaps in the EU's framework in certain areas. These deficiencies have a significant impact at individual level, notably in terms of preventing the effective exercise of fundamental rights by EU citizens and third country nationals alike. They also have a negative effect on budgetary spending, growth and tax revenue, which is estimated at at least €180 billion annually, with the lack of enforcement of EU values still to be assessed in more detail. Further EU action in four main areas: 1. monitoring and enforcement; 2. the creation of safe legal pathways for migrants and asylum seekers to enter the EU; 3. ingraining a European law enforcement culture; and 4. completing the Union's fundamental rights framework, would have significant benefits. In particular, it could allow individuals to fully enjoy their fundamental rights and make EU society more secure, open, fair and prosperous. This would also foster trust in the EU on the basis of its ability to deliver on its aims

Briefing [EN](#)

## Living in the EU: Asylum and Migration

Type de publication En bref

Date 30-04-2019

Auteur SABBATI Giulio

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | démographie et population | migrant | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | statistiques sur les migrations | sécurité internationale

Résumé Migration from third countries plays an important role in shaping demography in Member States. In addition to the free movement-based internal population flows, Europe has received large numbers of immigrants from outside Europe for many decades. In this context, recent asylum flows to the European Union might contribute to the mitigation of important demographic challenges, depending on the official recognition of asylum-seekers as refugees, their integration into host societies and their own professional qualifications and experience.

En bref [EN](#)

## [Common European Asylum System: achievements during the legislative term 2014-2019](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 08-04-2019

Auteur SOKOLSKA INA

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale

Résumé The right to asylum is a fundamental right and recognising the refugee status where the criteria are fulfilled is an international obligation, first recognised in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees. In the EU, an area of open borders and freedom of movement, Member States need to have a joint approach to guarantee high standards to persons in need of international protection through establishment of a Common European Asylum System based on fundamental rights.

The European Parliament always strongly promoted a Common European Asylum System in accordance with the Union's legal commitments. The Parliament worked as well as for the reduction of illegal migration as well as for the protection of vulnerable groups. In 2015, the unprecedented high number of arrivals of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU exposed a series of deficiencies and gaps in Union policies on asylum. Therefore, the European Commission proposed in May and July 2016 a third package of legislation to reform of the Common European Asylum System. and the European Parliament took an active part as a co-legislator to achieve this objective.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [The integration of Refugees in Denmark, Finland and France](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-03-2019

Auteur externe Manuela SAMEK LODOVICI, Serena Marianna DRUFUCA, Anthea GALEA

Domaine politique Emploi | Planification | Politique sociale | Éducation | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | contrôle des migrations | Danemark | demandeur d'asile | documentation | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Europe | finances de l'Union européenne | Finlande | fonds (UE) | France | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | intégration des migrants | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | rapport d'étude de l'UE | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | EDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé This study presents a comparative overview of recent policy developments in Denmark, Finland and France. The focus of the analysis is on progress achieved in the last three years in the adaptation of the reception and integration system for the high numbers of new arrivals and on the main challenges encountered. Special attention is given to changes in perceptions, public opinion and political discourse with respect to the asylum and integration of refugees and how this influenced policy strategy. The study has been commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee.

Étude [EN](#)

Annexe 1 [EN](#)

Annexe 2 [EN](#)

Annexe 3 [EN](#)

## [Les politiques de l'Union – Au service des citoyens: La question migratoire](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 27-02-2019

Auteur APAP Joanna | RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Développement et aide humanitaire | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé cadre social | condensation | criminalité organisée | demandeur d'asile | diffusion de l'information de l'UE | documentation | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | lutte contre le crime | migrant | migration | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sondage d'opinion | sécurité internationale | traite des êtres humains | UNION EUROPÉENNE | vie sociale | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé Les mouvements de réfugiés et le phénomène migratoire sont au cœur de l'attention mondiale. Ces dernières années, l'Europe est confrontée au défi migratoire le plus important depuis la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. L'arrivée massive de réfugiés et de migrants en situation irrégulière dans l'Union européenne, qui a atteint un sommet en 2015, a mis au jour une série d'insuffisances et de lacunes dans les politiques européennes en matière d'asile, de frontières extérieures et de migration. Face à ces défis, l'Union s'est engagée dans un processus plus vaste de réforme visant à renforcer ses politiques d'asile et de migration, articulé autour de quatre ensembles de mesures: réduire les incitations à la migration irrégulière en s'attaquant aux causes profondes de celle-ci, améliorer les opérations de retour et démanteler les réseaux de passeurs et de trafiquants, sauver des vies et garantir la sécurité des frontières extérieures, renforcer la politique d'asile de l'Union, et créer plus de voies légales pour les demandeurs d'asile ainsi que des canaux légaux plus efficaces pour les migrants en situation régulière. Les flux migratoires sans précédent à destination de l'Union européenne enregistrés en 2015 et 2016 ont diminué à la fin de l'année 2017 et en 2018. Néanmoins, pour parvenir à une politique migratoire de l'Union qui soit, à l'avenir, «équitable, énergique et réaliste» tel que l'entend la Commission, l'Union met en œuvre des mesures à court et à plus long terme en s'appuyant sur les traités et sur d'autres instruments juridiques et financiers. Dans un contexte marqué par des conflits internes et internationaux croissants, le changement climatique et la pauvreté mondiale, l'Europe continuera probablement de représenter un refuge idéal pour les demandeurs d'asile et les migrants, compte tenu de sa position géographique ainsi que de sa stabilité, sa générosité et son ouverture notoires. Cela se traduit également dans le volume croissant, la flexibilité et la diversité des fonds européens destinés aux politiques de migration et d'asile, aussi bien dans le budget actuel et futur de l'Union qu'en dehors du cadre budgétaire. Voir également la note d'information connexe intitulée «Soutien de l'Union à la démocratie et à la paix dans le monde», PE 628.271.

Briefing [DE, EN, FR](#)

Multimédia [The migration issue](#)

## [The migration, borders and security cluster of the 2021-2027 MFF](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 07-12-2018

Auteur DALLI HUBERT

Domaine politique Budget | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Marché intérieur et union douanière | Sécurité et défense

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | analyse économique | construction européenne | contrôle de douane | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | politique migratoire de l'UE | politique tarifaire | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | sécurité publique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX | ÉCONOMIE | étude d'impact

Résumé Within the context of the multiannual financial framework the Commission is proposing a cluster of four instruments under three funds to deal with migration borders and security. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposals acknowledges the necessity for impact assessments in relation to financial framework programmes to have a simplified format and scope differing from standard impact assessments and that the document in question sets out the rationale for the new instruments and explains the choices made in their design. It finds however that the level of analysis conducted and the measure of the departure from the standard methodology and format of impact assessments weaken its potential to inform decision-making.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Visas humanitaires](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 07-11-2018

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | politique de coopération | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES

Résumé Les visas humanitaires sont l'un des instruments que les pays peuvent utiliser pour permettre aux personnes dans le besoin d'accéder légalement et en toute sécurité à la protection internationale. À l'heure actuelle, le droit de l'Union ne prévoit pas de procédures claires pour l'admission dans l'Union de personnes demandant une protection internationale. Cette situation a des incidences négatives en termes de coût, de confiance mutuelle, d'application uniforme des règles et des droits fondamentaux, pour n'en citer que quelques-unes, et entraîne une fragmentation des pratiques et des politiques des Etats membres. Le Parlement devrait voter en novembre 2018 sur un rapport d'initiative législative invitant la Commission à présenter un acte législatif distinct établissant un visa humanitaire.

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

## [Humanitarian visas](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 17-10-2018

Auteur VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Développement et aide humanitaire | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé apatride | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits et libertés | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | politique internationale | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | représentation diplomatique | ressortissant étranger | traitement cruel et dégradant | État membre UE

Résumé 90 % of those granted international protection reach the European Union through irregular Means. Member States' failure to offer regular entry pathways to those seeking international protection undermines the achievement of their Treaty and fundamental rights obligations. This situation also has severe individual impacts in terms of mortality and damage to health, negative budgetary and economic impacts EU legislation on humanitarian visas could close the current effectiveness and fundamental rights protection gap in EU asylum policy by offering safe entry pathways, reducing irregular migration and result in increased management, coordination and efficiency in the asylum process, as well as promoting fair cost-sharing.

Étude [EN](#)

## [The future relationship between the UK and the EU in the field of international protection following the UK's withdrawal from the EU](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-10-2018

Auteur externe Mirja GUTHEIL; Quentin LIGER; James EAGER; Aurélie HEETMAN; Micol TEDESCHI

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Droit international public | Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques | Transposition et mise en œuvre de la législation

Mot-clé accord international | charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne | construction européenne | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | Europe | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | jurisprudence (UE) | migration | négociation d'accord (UE) | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | retrait de l'UE | Royaume-Uni | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides expertise on the legal, institutional and technical implications of the UK's withdrawal from the EU in the field of international protection. More specifically, this analysis presents the current situation with regard to UK-EU cooperation in the field, the legal standards that will be applicable to the UK following its withdrawal, the areas of common interest in the field and the potential forms of future cooperation.

Étude [EN](#)

Annexe 1 [EN](#)

## [La politique européenne en matière migratoire: asile, frontières et coopération extérieure: Évolutions récentes](#)

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 21-09-2018

Auteur ATANASSOV Nikolai | RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | aide aux réfugiés | apatrie | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Frontex | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | migration de retour | organisme de l'UE | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | transfert de population | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | Etat membre UE

Résumé Cette publication fait le point sur les évolutions récentes intervenues au niveau européen dans les domaines de l'asile, des frontières et de la coopération extérieure en matière de migration. Elle présente les principales initiatives proposées par l'Union en vue de répondre aux défis migratoires, qui sont centrées sur trois grands aspects: la réforme du régime d'asile européen commun, le renforcement des frontières extérieures de l'Union européenne et le renforcement de la coopération extérieure de l'Union en matière de migration.

Analyse approfondie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Hotspots at EU external borders: State of play](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 26-06-2018

Auteur LUYTEN KATRIEN | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord bilatéral | aide aux réfugiés | Asie - Océanie | commission PE | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | Europe | frontière extérieure de l'UE | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | Italie | migration | migration illégale | politique de coopération | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | traite des êtres humains | Turquie | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The 'hotspot approach' was presented by the Commission as part of the European Agenda on Migration of April 2015, when record numbers of refugees, asylum-seekers and other migrants flocked to the EU. The 'hotspots' – first reception facilities – aim to better coordinate EU agencies' and national authorities' efforts at the external borders of the EU, on initial reception, identification, registration and fingerprinting of asylum-seekers and migrants. Currently, only Greece and Italy host hotspots. Other EU countries can also benefit from the hotspot approach upon request, or in cases where the Commission believes that additional assistance is necessary. As migration continues to be one of the EU's main challenges, the hotspots are a key element of EU support for Greece and Italy to help them face the challenges of the humanitarian and border management crisis. However, reception conditions remain a concern. The majority of the hotspots suffer from overcrowding, and concerns have been raised by stakeholders with regards to camp facilities and living conditions, in particular for vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for action to ensure that the hotspot approach does not endanger the fundamental rights of asylum-seekers and migrants. The EU-Turkey Statement from March 2016, which is closely linked with the implementation of the hotspot approach in Greece, aims to reduce the irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. In parallel, the Commission proposed a temporary emergency relocation mechanism that began in October 2015, to assist the states facing increasing pressure from migrants' arrivals. This is an updated version of a Briefing drafted by Anita Orav, published in March 2016, PE 579.070.

Briefing [EN](#)

## La politique européenne en matière migratoire: asile, frontières et coopération extérieure - Évolutions récentes

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 18-05-2018

Auteur ATANASSOV Nikolai | DUMBRAVA Costica | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | aide aux réfugiés | apatride | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Frontex | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | migration de retour | organisme de l'UE | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | transfert de population | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | État membre UE

Résumé La présente publication fait le point sur les évolutions récentes intervenues au niveau européen dans les domaines de l'asile, des frontières et de la coopération extérieure en matière de migration. Elle examine les initiatives clés présentées par l'Union européenne en vue de répondre aux défis migratoires, qui se concentrent sur trois grands aspects: la réforme du régime d'asile européen commun, le renforcement des frontières extérieures de l'Union européenne et le renforcement de la coopération extérieure de l'Union en matière de migration.

Analyse approfondie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## EU funds for migration, asylum and integration policies

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-05-2018

Auteur externe Dr Zsolt DARVAS, Bruegel  
Dr Guntram WOLFF, Bruegel  
Mr Francesco CHIACCCHIO, Bruegel  
Mr Konstantinos EFSTATHIOU, Bruegel  
Ms Inês GONÇALVES RAPOSO, Bruegel

Domaine politique Budget | Contrôle budgétaire | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | contrôle des migrations | coopération transfrontalière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | immigration | intégration des migrants | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité européenne | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The European Union significantly increased its funding for migration, asylum and integration policies in the wake of the increased inflow of asylum seekers in 2015. This study provides an overview, an analysis and an evaluation of the use of these funds, based on publicly available information, insights from interviews with various stakeholders and a survey of non-governmental organisations. We also offer recommendations on how to improve the use of funds and allocation keys to Member States. We argue for an increase in funding in support of member states as well as for EU agencies such as Frontex and EASO and for a more strategic coordination of various migration related initiatives.

Étude [EN](#)

## The vulnerability of women migrant workers in agriculture and the EU: the need for a Human Rights and Gender based approach

Type de publication Étude

Date 14-05-2018

Auteur externe Dr. Letizia PALUMBO  
Dr. Alessandra SCIURBA

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Politique sociale | Santé publique | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé administration et rémunération du personnel | condition de travail | conditions et organisation du travail | construction européenne | demandeur d'asile | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | droits et libertés | EMPLOI ET TRAVAIL | esclavage | Espagne | Europe | femme migrante | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | salaire minimal | secteur agricole | stratégie de l'UE | structure économique | sécurité internationale | traite des êtres humains | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE

Résumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, explores the working conditions of migrant women in agriculture in the EU, focusing on some case studies in Italy and Spain. In particular, it aims to examine the factors that render women vulnerable to exploitation, paying attention to gendered dynamics and power relations. The study contends that to prevent and combat exploitation in agriculture it is necessary to implement concerted actions aimed at tackling, from a human rights and gender perspective, the structural factors of a socio-economic system which fosters and relies on workers' vulnerability.

Étude [EN](#)

## [Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 15-12-2017

Auteur APAP Joanna | SABBATI Giulio

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé admission des étrangers | Afrique | Afrique | analyse économique | Balkans occidentaux | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | intégration des migrants | migration | migration illégale | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | statistique | ÉCONOMIE

Résumé This infographic aims to present the latest available data on migrant flows to the EU in the years 2016 and 2017. It covers the detection of illegal crossings on the EU's external borders, numbers of deaths of migrants on those crossings, the number of asylum applications in EU Member States and their decisions on those applications. Previous editions of this Infographic were issued in September 2015 (PE 565.905), April 2016 (PE 580.893) and February 2017 (PE 595.918).

Briefing [EN](#)

## [International Migrants Day – 18 December](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 15-12-2017

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | aide humanitaire | Assemblée générale ONU | budget de l'UE | commémoration | courant migratoire | culture et religion | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | ENVIRONNEMENT | finances de l'Union européenne | intégration des migrants | mer Méditerranée | migrant | migration | milieu naturel | Nations unies | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé 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.

En bref [EN](#)

## [United Nations Universal Children's Day and the protection of children's rights by the EU](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 16-11-2017

Auteur APAP Joanna

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme

Mot-clé construction européenne | convention ONU | données personnelles | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'enfant | droits et libertés | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | migrant | migration | politique internationale | politique étrangère et de sécurité commune | protection de l'enfance | protection des données | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | rôle international de l'UE | sensibilisation du public | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | vie sociale | EDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The United Nations established Universal Children's Day in 1954. The UN adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1959, and since 1990, the day has also marked the anniversary of the date that the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Though the European Union is not a party to the CRC, it is guided by the principles set out in the Convention, which has been ratified by all EU Member States, as well as by Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union, which explicitly calls for promoting the protection of the rights of the child. To this end, the EU has adopted guidelines on children's rights, updated in 2017 in order to address new developments. Three innovative aspects stand out in the new guidelines: rights of unaccompanied and separated migrant children, digital rights of children, and the need for internal-external policy coherence for the rights of the child.

En bref [EN](#)

## [Reintegration of returning migrants](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 20-10-2017

Auteur LATEK Marta

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | emploi | EMPLOI ET TRAVAIL | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | insertion professionnelle | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | Organisation internationale pour les migrations | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | organisations mondiales | pays tiers | politique de coopération | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Returning more and more migrants with irregular status to their countries of origin has become a key European Union aim in efforts to reduce chaotic and dangerous migration flows. Despite its high political priority, reiterated in European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker's 2017 State of the Union address, the effective implementation of this objective is problematic, mainly due to resistance at the individual level, but also from the countries of origin. The 2016 partnership framework with third countries attempts to enhance cooperation with partner countries on readmission, using a wide range of positive and negative policy incentives. To make the return option more attractive for migrants with irregular status, the EU's return policy promotes voluntary returns through reintegration assistance packages. No less than 90 specific assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes (AVRR) have been established by EU Member States, co-financed by the European Union, and implemented mainly by the International Organization on Migration (IOM).

Maximising sustainable returns, understood not only as absence of re emigration, but also as a returnee's positive impact on the development of their communities of origin, is a key challenge. The nature of return chosen, and the success of economic and social integration of migrants in host countries, are the main factors of successful reintegration at the pre-departure stage, together with social and psychological counselling in preparing the reintegration project. Following arrival, training and in-kind assistance to start up a business, accompanied by measures to re-establish social networks, are what works best. Close cooperation with local partners is necessary to include reintegration assistance within existing development initiatives, to avoid duplication, resentment against returnees, and to respond to local needs.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [The reintegration of returning migrants](#)

## [Secondary movements of asylum-seekers in the EU asylum system](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 03-10-2017

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | aide aux réfugiés | apatride | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | transfert de population | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | Etat membre UE

Résumé Secondary movements occur when refugees or asylum-seekers move from the country in which they first arrived to seek protection or for permanent resettlement elsewhere. While most asylum-seekers seek protection in countries close to their countries of origin, some are compelled or choose to move (often in an irregular manner) onwards from or through countries in which they had, or could have sought, international protection, to other countries where they may request such protection. Many different factors may influence such movements and the decision to settle in a particular country. The objective of the current instruments of the Common European Asylum System is to limit secondary movements of applicants for international protection between EU Member States. However, the mass inflow of asylum-seekers to Europe in recent years has shown that the system has been unable to discourage such movements. For this purpose, among others, the European Commission proposed in 2016 a comprehensive harmonisation of asylum rules and a range of new measures on asylum policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [European Parliament's positions on key issues related to asylum and migration](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 15-06-2017

Auteur ADORNA DIAZ Daniela | RAFFAELLI Rosa | SAOUDI Sabrina | SY Sarah Salome

Domaine politique Développement et aide humanitaire | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Sécurité et défense | Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique

Mot-clé admission des étrangers | apatride | compétence du PE | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit des étrangers | droit international | droits de l'enfant | droits et libertés | démographie et population | enfant | enfant de migrant | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des migrants | migrant | migration | Parlement européen | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé This briefing presents a short summary of the positions taken by the European Parliament on issues related to migration and asylum in its most recent relevant Resolutions. It has been prepared for the high-level conference on migration management which takes place on 21st June 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Potential and Challenges of Private International Law in the Current Migratory Context - Experiences from the Field

Type de publication Briefing

Date 12-06-2017

Auteur externe Martina Erb Klünemann

Domaine politique Adoption de la législation par le Parlement européen et le Conseil | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques | Évaluation du droit et des mesures politiques dans la pratique

Mot-clé admission des étrangers | Allemagne | apatride | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit des étrangers | droit international | droits de l'enfant | droits et libertés | démographie et population | enfant | enfant de migrant | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | intégration des migrants | migrant | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | Etat membre UE

Résumé •The rights of the child (Art. 3, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Art. 24, EU Charter of Fundamental Rights) are well ensured by the German approach to treat unaccompanied minors first and foremost as children in need of protection.  
•The responsibility of the youth authorities (Jugendamt) to give shelter has priority.  
•The immediate legal representation of an unaccompanied child is guaranteed by the right of the youth authorities to act as first representatives of the child. The family court then appoints an appropriate guardian.  
•As it is not always advisable to apply for asylum, the representative of the child has to decide on the application in order to clarify the child's perspective.  
•Amendments and interdisciplinary practical action plans already improved the situation of unaccompanied minors. There is still a need for clarification and improvements.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Politique d'immigration

Type de publication Fiches thématiques sur l'UE

Date 01-06-2017

Auteur RAFFAELLI Rosa

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé contrôle des migrations | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | EMPLOI ET TRAVAIL | intégration des migrants | marché du travail | migration | migration de retour | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | travailleur migrant | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé Une politique européenne globale en matière de migrations, qui s'inscrit dans une perspective d'avenir et soit fondée sur la solidarité, est un objectif primordial pour l'Union européenne. La politique migratoire vise à mettre en place une approche équilibrée de la migration légale et de la migration clandestine.

Fiches thématiques sur l'UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

## The rights of LGBTI people in the European Union

Type de publication Briefing

Date 12-05-2017

Auteur SHREEVES Rosamund

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé adoption d'enfant | construction européenne | directive (UE) | discrimination fondée sur l'orientation sexuelle | DROIT | droit d'adoption | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit matrimonial | droits et libertés | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | famille | financement de l'UE | finances de l'Union européenne | libre circulation des personnes | programme de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | situation de famille | union civile | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The prohibition of discrimination and the protection of human rights are important elements of the EU legal order. Nevertheless, discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons persists throughout the EU, taking various forms including verbal abuse and physical violence. Sexual orientation is now recognised in EU law as a ground of discrimination. However, the scope of these provisions is limited and does not cover social protection, healthcare, education and access to goods and services, leaving LGBTI people particularly vulnerable in these areas. Moreover, EU competence does not extend to recognition of marital or family status. In this area, national regulations vary, with some Member States offering same-sex couples the right to marry, others allowing alternative forms of registration, and yet others not providing any legal status for same-sex couples. Same-sex couples may or may not have the right to adopt children and to access assisted reproduction. These divergent legal statuses have implications, for instance, for partners from two Member States with different standards who want to formalise/legalise their relationship or for same-sex couples and their families wishing to move to another Member State. Combating discrimination has become part of EU internal and external policies and the subject of numerous resolutions of the European Parliament. However, action in this area remains problematic when it touches on issues pertaining to areas traditionally reserved to Member States, such as marital status and family law. This is a further updated version of a briefing originally drafted by Piotr Bakowski. The previous edition was published in May 2016, PE 582.031.

Briefing [EN](#)

## How the asylum procedure works in the EU

Type de publication En bref

Date 05-04-2017

Auteur ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé apatriote | asile politique | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | rapprochement des législations | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPEENNE | État membre UE

Résumé 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.

En bref [EN](#)

## Politique d'asile

Type de publication Fiches thématiques sur l'UE

Date 01-04-2017

Auteur SY Sarah Salome

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | construction européenne | coopération administrative | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | norme européenne | politique de coopération | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | programme de l'UE | rapprochement des législations | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | technologie et réglementation technique | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé La politique d'asile de l'Union européenne a pour but d'harmoniser les procédures d'asile dans les États membres par l'élaboration de dispositions communes destinées à offrir un statut approprié à tout ressortissant d'un pays tiers nécessitant une protection internationale et à assurer le respect du principe de non-refoulement.

Fiches thématiques sur l'UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

## Action extérieure de l'Union: réfugiés et migrants

Type de publication En bref

Date 29-03-2017

Auteur APAP Joanna

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Droits de l'homme

Mot-clé action de l'UE | compétence externe (UE) | condition féminine | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | migrant | migration | protection de l'enfance | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | rôle international de l'UE | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | vie sociale

Résumé Un afflux massif sans précédent de demandeurs d'asile et de migrants de tous âges a débuté dans l'Union européenne en 2014, il a atteint un pic en 2015 et s'est poursuivi en 2016 et en 2017. Il est essentiel qu'une réponse coordonnée et efficace soit apportée en termes de protection, en tenant compte de la dimension de genre et des besoins spécifiques des enfants. Au cours de la période de session d'avril I, le Parlement européen devrait voter sur une proposition de résolution intitulée «Gérer les flux de réfugiés et de migrants: le rôle de l'action extérieure de l'Union».

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

## [Implementation of the 2015 Council Decisions Establishing Provisional Measures in the Area of International Protection for the Benefit of Italy and of Greece](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 07-03-2017

Auteur externe Elspeth GUILD (Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, Belgium), Cathryn COSTELLO (Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK) and Violeta MORENO-LAX (Queen Mary University of London, UK) ; Research assistance:

Christina VELENTZA (Democritus University of Thrace, Greece), Daniela VITIELLO (Roma Tre University, Rome, Italy) and Natascha ZAUN (Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK)

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé admission des étrangers | analyse économique | apatride | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit pénal | décision (UE) | Europe | frontière extérieure de l'UE | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Italie | migration | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | statistique de l'UE | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | éloignement

Résumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the EU's mechanism of relocation of asylum seekers from Greece and Italy to other Member States. It examines the scheme in the context of the Dublin System, the hotspot approach, and the EU-Turkey Statement, recommending that asylum seekers' interests, and rights be duly taken into account, as it is only through their full engagement that relocation will be successful. Relocation can become a system that provides flexibility for Member States and local host communities, as well as accommodating the agency and dignity of asylum seekers. This requires greater cooperation from receiving States, and a clearer role for a single EU legal and institutional framework to organise preference matching and rationalise efforts and resources overall.

Étude [EN](#)

## [Disparitions d'enfants migrants en Europe](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 24-02-2017

Auteur RADJENOVIC Anja

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Politique sociale

Mot-clé admission des étrangers | Agence des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne | apatride | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit des étrangers | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | démographie et population | enfant | enfant de migrant | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des migrants | migrant | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Selon Europol, au moins 10 000 enfants migrants et réfugiés ont disparu après être arrivés en Europe. On craint qu'un grand nombre d'entre eux soient exploités et abusés à des fins sexuelles ou pour servir de main d'œuvre. Le Parlement a demandé à plusieurs reprises à la Commission de se pencher sur la disparition d'enfants migrants dans l'Union européenne. La Commission devrait faire une déclaration lors de la période de session de mars.

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

## [Improving the functioning of the EU: Making fuller use of the Lisbon Treaty's provisions](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 10-02-2017

Auteur TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Domaine politique Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union

Mot-clé construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | défense | FINANCES | intégration européenne | majorité qualifiée | Parlement | parlement national | politique de sécurité et de défense commune | politique européenne de défense | procédure électorale et vote | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | traité sur l'Union européenne | Union européenne | UNION EUROPÉENNE | union économique et monétaire | VIE POLITIQUE | économie monétaire

Résumé The EU Treaties were last time amended by the Treaty of Lisbon, which entered into force on 1 December 2009. However, some of its provisions are not (yet) being exploited to the fullest. The own-initiative report on improving the functioning of the EU building on the potential of the Lisbon Treaty aims to identify this potential and ways to better exploit it. The plenary is due to discuss the report, jointly with two related reports, during the February II part-session.

En bref [EN](#)

## [Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 08-02-2017

Auteur SABBATI Giulio

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé admission des étrangers | analyse économique | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des migrants | migration | migration illégale | pays tiers | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | statistique de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE

Résumé This infographic aims to present the latest available data in terms of migrant flows. It covers the detection of illegal crossing along the EU's external borders and the number of asylum applicants in EU Member States in the year 2016. Previous editions of this Infographic were issued in September 2015 (PE 565.905) and in April 2016 (PE 580.893).

En bref [EN](#)

## [The EU and migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 30-09-2016

Auteur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | adaptation au changement climatique | Allemagne | Asie - Océanie | Balkans occidentaux | club de réflexion | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | ENVIRONNEMENT | Europe | Europe des citoyens | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | information et traitement de l'information | Liban | migration | pays d'Europe centrale et orientale | politique de l'environnement | politique migratoire de l'UE | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGIE ET RECHERCHE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | recherche et propriété intellectuelle | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | régions des États membres de l'Union européenne | sécurité internationale | terrorisme | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | échange d'information | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION | îles de la mer Égée

Résumé The migration crisis has eased since the agreement in March between the European Union and Turkey closed one major route through which people had been trying to reach Europe. A long-term solution to a better management of migration flows still appears elusive, as the Turkey deal could still unravel and other migration routes become more widely used. EU member states are also divided over the issue of 'redistributing' migrants among themselves. A debate continues among policy-makers on how to overhaul the current asylum rules and create a 'Dublin IV' while the EU ponders reaching an agreement with other countries similar to the one it has negotiated with Turkey. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May.

En bref [EN](#)

## [Reception of Female Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the EU - Case Study Belgium and Germany](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 30-08-2016

Auteur externe Yasemin BEKYOL and Petra BENDEL

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé aide humanitaire | Allemagne | analyse économique | Belgique | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'UE | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | démographie et population | Europe | femme migrante | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | jeune | migration | politique de coopération | protection sociale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | risque sanitaire | réfugié | santé | statistique | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | équipement social

Résumé Commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, this study provides an overview of the implementation of Directive 2013/33/EU laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection. It outlines the legal framework and examines how gender related aspects and the reception needs of vulnerable groups are considered in practice in Munich (Germany) and Brussels (Belgium).

Étude [DE](#), [EN](#)

## [The rights of LGBTI people in the European Union](#)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 17-05-2016

Auteur BAKOWSKI Piotr | LILIENKAMP Marc | SHREEVES Rosamund

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé adoption d'enfant | construction européenne | directive (UE) | discrimination fondée sur l'orientation sexuelle | DROIT | droit d'adoption | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit matrimonial | droits et libertés | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | famille | financement de l'UE | finances de l'Union européenne | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | libre circulation des personnes | programme de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | situation de famille | union civile | UNION EUROPÉENNE | Etat membre UE

Résumé The prohibition of discrimination and the protection of human rights are important elements of the EU legal order. Nevertheless, discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons persists throughout the EU, taking various forms including verbal abuse and physical violence. Sexual orientation is now recognised in EU law as a ground of discrimination. However, the scope of these provisions is limited and does not cover social protection, healthcare, education and access to goods and services, leaving LGBTI people particularly vulnerable in these areas. Moreover, EU competence does not extend to recognition of marital or family status. In this area, national regulations vary, with some Member States offering same-sex couples the right to marry, others allowing alternative forms of registration, and yet others not providing any legal status for same-sex couples. Same-sex couples may or may not have the right to adopt children and to access assisted reproduction. These divergent legal statuses have implications, for instance, for partners from two Member States with different standards who want to formalise/legalise their relationship or for same-sex couples and their families wishing to move to another Member State. Combating discrimination has become part of EU internal and external policies and the subject of numerous resolutions of the European Parliament. However, action in this area remains problematic when it touches on issues pertaining to areas traditionally reserved to Member States, such as marital status and family law. This is an updated version of a briefing published in May 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Reception of Female Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the EU - Case Study Belgium](#)

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 13-05-2016

Auteur ERIKSSON Eeva | RIGON AMALIA

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | Belgique | commission PE | discrimination sexuelle | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de la femme | droits et libertés | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPEENNE | égalité homme-femme

Résumé Upon request by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) of the European Parliament, this note provides background information for the FEMM Committee mission to an asylum seeker reception centre in Jette. It presents both the EU and the Belgian legal framework concerning the reception of asylum seekers and examines how gender aspects have been taken into consideration in the context of the asylum application procedure and reception conditions in Belgium.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#)

## [On the Frontline: The Hotspot Approach to Managing Migration](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 10-05-2016

Auteur NEVILLE Darren | RIGON AMALIA | SY Sarah Salome

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | aide au développement | Asie - Océanie | construction européenne | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | Europe | Europol | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | Grèce | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des migrants | Italie | migration | migration de retour | migration familiale | politique de coopération | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | politique des transports | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sécurité maritime | traite des êtres humains | TRANSPORTS | Turquie | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, places the new "hotspot approach" to managing migration within its policy framework. It examines the way in which EU agencies provide support to frontline Member States, with particular focus on Greece, and assesses the chief challenges identified to date in both the policy design and operational implementation of hotspots.

Étude [EN](#)

## [Towards a reform of the Common European Asylum System](#)

Type de publication En bref

Date 02-05-2016

Auteur IVANOV Detelin

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | biométrie | construction européenne | directive (UE) | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | règlement (UE) | réfugié | révision de la loi | SCIENCES | sciences naturelles et appliquées | sécurité internationale | travaux parlementaires | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé Europe is confronted with the worst refugee and migration crisis since World War II. Pushed by violence and poverty in the Middle East and North Africa, and pulled by prospects of refuge and a better life in Europe, more than 1.3 million asylum-seekers and economic migrants arrived irregularly in the EU in 2015. The unprecedented migratory pressure on Europe has exposed the need for reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), as well as for greater solidarity and fairer sharing of responsibility between Member States.

En bref [EN](#)

## Schengen area: Update and state of play

Type de publication	Briefing
Date	22-03-2016
Auteur	GOUDIN Pierre   NIEMINEN Risto
Domaine politique	Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice   Valeur ajoutée européenne
Mot-clé	accord de Schengen   analyse économique   construction européenne   conséquence économique   contrôle à la frontière   DROIT   droit d'asile   droit international   espace de liberté, sécurité et justice   frontière extérieure de l'UE   frontière intérieure de l'UE   GÉOGRAPHIE   géographie économique   marché unique   migration   organisation des transports   politique commerciale   politique migratoire de l'UE   QUESTIONS SOCIALES   transport intra-UE   TRANSPORTS   UNION EUROPÉENNE   VIE POLITIQUE   vie politique et sécurité publique   échange intra-UE   ÉCHANGES ÉCONOMIQUES ET COMMERCIAUX   ÉCONOMIE   État membre UE
Résumé	Passport-free travel across the Schengen area has been called into question as a result of pressure on certain internal EU borders from the rising number of asylum-seekers and migrants seeking to reach certain Member States, as well as security concerns in the wake of the Paris terrorist attacks. In addition to the loss of personal freedom involved, the reintroduction of borders could well bring significant economic costs, which would be felt both within and outside the Schengen area. This briefing provides an update on recent developments and studies on the issue.
Briefing	<a href="#">EN</a>
Multimédia	<a href="#">The Schengen Area</a>

## Gender aspects of migration and asylum in the EU: An overview

Type de publication	Briefing
Date	04-03-2016
Auteur	SHREEVES Rosamund
Domaine politique	Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice   Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité
Mot-clé	analyse économique   condition féminine   directive (UE)   discrimination sexuelle   DROIT   droit d'asile   droit de l'Union européenne   droit international   droit pénal   droits et libertés   femme migrante   GÉOGRAPHIE   géographie économique   HCR   intégration des migrants   migration   Nations unies   ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES   politique migratoire de l'UE   QUESTIONS SOCIALES   RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES   réfugié   statistique de l'UE   sécurité internationale   UNION EUROPÉENNE   vie sociale   violence sexuelle   ÉCONOMIE   égalité homme-femme   État membre UE
Résumé	Against a background of huge worldwide displacement, the EU is currently facing a surge in the number of people arriving in search of international protection. One aspect of this massive movement of people that is beginning to come under the spotlight is its gender dimension. Men and women are exposed to different types of risk and vulnerability during the different stages of migration. Due to their status in society and their sex, women and girls are particularly subject to discrimination and sexual and gender-based violence – which may of themselves be grounds for flight – and have specific protection risks and needs that may be overlooked in reception procedures. In addition, failure to take due account of gender issues in asylum systems and integration measures may lead to discriminatory outcomes. Other factors, including age and sexual orientation, also affect vulnerability and needs. A body of gender-sensitive standards and guidance on displacement and asylum has been built up at international and EU levels. However, reservations have been expressed regarding some aspects of the EU legal framework, particularly its implementation at national level. It has been concluded that variable responsiveness to gender across the EU means that women are not guaranteed consistent gender-sensitive treatment when they seek protection in Europe. In the context of the current refugee crisis, stakeholders including the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), women's and refugee organisations and the European Parliament have expressed strong concerns about protection gaps, and called for further action to protect women and girls.
Briefing	<a href="#">EN</a>

## Hotspots and emergency relocation: State of play

Type de publication	Briefing
Date	03-03-2016
Auteur	ORAV Anita
Domaine politique	Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice
Mot-clé	accord de Schengen   Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile   aide aux réfugiés   construction européenne   contrôle à la frontière   DROIT   droit d'asile   droit international   Europe   Europol   financement de l'UE   finances de l'Union européenne   Frontex   frontière extérieure de l'UE   Grèce   GÉOGRAPHIE   géographie politique   géographie économique   institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne   intégration des migrants   Italie   migrant   migration   politique de coopération   politique de l'UE en matière de visas   politique migratoire de l'UE   QUESTIONS SOCIALES   relation de l'Union européenne   RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES   surveillance maritime   UNION EUROPÉENNE   VIE POLITIQUE   vie politique et sécurité publique
Résumé	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	<a href="#">EN</a>

## Parlemètre 2015: Migration

Type de publication En bref

Date 03-03-2016

Auteur NANCY Jacques

Domaine politique Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé analyse économique | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | immigration | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | statistique de l'UE | ECONOMIE | Etat membre UE

Résumé Le Parlemètre 2015 a interrogé plus de 28 000 Européens en automne l'an dernier. Les résultats montrent une majorité d'Européens en faveur de plus d'intégration dans le domaine de la migration, cependant il y a des différences marquées entre les États membres au niveau du soutien pour des politiques communes d'asile. Un nombre croissant d'Européens pensent que l'immigration est un défi majeur à relever par l'UE dans le futur. 68% des répondants se disent en faveur d'une "politique européenne commune en matière de migration", ce qui représente une chute de -5 points par rapport au printemps 2015. Au total, 78% des Européens sont pour une meilleure répartition des demandeurs d'asile entre les États membres de l'UE, dont 75% pensent que cette répartition devrait être décidée au niveau de l'UE sur la base de quotas contraignants. Toutefois il existe de fortes variations entre les États membres, avec, par exemple, 97% en Allemagne en faveur d'une meilleure répartition, contre 31% en Slovaquie.

En bref [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Reception of Female Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the EU - Case Study Germany

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-01-2016

Auteur BONEWIT ANNE

Domaine politique Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé administration centrale | Allemagne | condition féminine | discrimination sexuelle | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit national | droit pénal | droits et libertés | Europe | femme migrante | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | protection de l'enfance | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sources et branches du droit | sécurité internationale | VIE POLITIQUE | vie sociale | violence sexuelle | égalité homme-femme

Résumé Upon request by the FEMM Committee, the reception of female asylum seekers in Germany is examined. The research is provided for the delegation of FEMM Members to a refugee camp in Munich/Germany. It presents both the EU and the German legal framework concerning the reception of (female) refugees. Attention has been paid whether gender-sensitive asylum application procedures and reception conditions are provided in practice in Germany.

Étude [EN](#)

## European Neighbourhood Policy: Southern Neighbourhood migration issues

Type de publication Briefing

Date 15-12-2015

Auteur APAP Joanna

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères

Mot-clé Afrique | Afrique | Asie - Océanie | collecte de données | construction européenne | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | ENVIRONNEMENT | frontière intérieure de l'UE | GÉOGRAPHIE | HCR | informatique et traitement des données | intégration des migrants | mer Méditerranée | migration | milieu naturel | Nations unies | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | politique européenne de voisinage | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | Proche et Moyen-Orient | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réunion au sommet | traite des êtres humains | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The Valletta Summit held in November 2015 was the venue for more than 60 countries to come together with the European Union and African Union institutions, as well as regional and international organisations involved, to address the current migration crisis. The summit was called for in April 2015 by the European Council, when European Union leaders held a special meeting on the migration situation in the Mediterranean, recognising the need to deepen dialogue and partnership with the African countries. The April European Council tasked the European Commission with proposing measures for immediate action, as well as policy options for the medium and longer term. To this end, on 13 May, the Commission presented its proposal for a European Agenda on Migration, which was followed on 27 May by the implementation plan for the first measures. More than 3 600 people have so far been declared missing in the Mediterranean sea in 2015. The grim death toll in the Mediterranean has provoked an urgent call for action as 2015 has been the deadliest year so far for migrants trying to get to Europe. The reasons for this significant increase in migration flows include, amongst others: war, political repression, and economic crisis. Libya has become a popular starting point for many journeys, with human traffickers and smugglers exploiting the country's power vacuum and increasing lawlessness. On 13 April 2015, a conference of foreign ministers from the European Union and the southern shores of the Mediterranean took place in Barcelona to discuss the review of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). At centre stage of the agenda was stronger cooperation in the fight against Jihadist terrorism and irregular immigration. To this end, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker tasked the Commission to come up with a proposal for a reviewed ENP, which was published on 18 November 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

## L'emploi et le bien-être social des demandeurs d'asile et des réfugiés: Sélection d'États membres de l'Union

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 03-12-2015

Auteur POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | STUCHLIK Andrej

Domaine politique Emploi | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Politique sociale

Mot-clé accès à l'emploi | aide sociale | Allemagne | analyse économique | Bulgarie | chômage de migrant | conséquence économique | convention ONU | directive (UE) | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit de séjour | droit international | emploi | EMPLOI ET TRAVAIL | Espagne | Europe | France | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | intégration des migrants | Italie | marché du travail | migration | Pays-Bas | permis de travail | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | Pologne | prestation sociale | protection sociale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | statistique de l'UE | Suède | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE

Résumé Les différentes normes d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile et de traitement des bénéficiaires de la protection internationale seraient selon certains à l'origine de déplacements à l'intérieur de l'Union, qui pèseraient sur les États membres proposant de meilleures normes d'accueil. La législation de l'Union vise à garantir que tous les États membres de l'Union offrent des normes d'accueil comparables, afin de garantir les droits fondamentaux des demandeurs d'asile et des réfugiés et d'empêcher l'"asylum shopping". Les États membres demeurent toutefois compétents pour fixer la valeur des prestations matérielles qu'ils concèdent.

L'analyse des règles et des pratiques de huit États membres de l'Union en matière d'accès à l'emploi et d'aide sociale pour les demandeurs d'asile et les réfugiés révèle des différences entre les normes appliquées par ces pays.

Cependant, de manière générale, les différents niveaux des prestations concédées aux demandeurs d'asile correspondent aux différents niveaux de vie des États membres concernés.

Un certain nombre d'obstacles pratiques limitent l'application effective du droit de travailler pour les demandeurs d'asile et les réfugiés, ces obstacles étant communs à tous les États membres. Pour améliorer l'intégration des demandeurs d'asile dans les États membres, il sera important de leur faciliter l'accès aux marchés du travail et d'évaluer les effets de la tendance actuelle à la réduction des périodes d'attente avant leur accès complet à ces marchés.

Analyse approfondie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Refugee status under international law

Type de publication En bref

Date 26-10-2015

Auteur ZAMFIR Ionel

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Gouvernance mondiale

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | construction européenne | convention ONU | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'UE-droit international | droit international | droit international relatif aux droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | migration | migration illégale | organe de coopération judiciaire et policière (UE) | politique de coopération | politique internationale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | réfugié politique | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé Over the past few years, the number of migrants requesting international protection has increased exponentially. The Geneva Convention on refugees and its subsequent Protocol entitle refugees to international protection, most importantly to the right not to be returned to their home countries. However, they define refugees in a restrictive manner, thus excluding many other categories of international migrants from the rights provided therein.

En bref [EN](#)

## Safe countries of origin: Proposed common EU list

Type de publication Briefing

Date 08-10-2015

Auteur APAP Joanna | ORAV Anita

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Asie - Océanie | Balkans occidentaux | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | Europe | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | Kosovo | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | proposition (UE) | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | Turquie | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé 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](#)

## The rights of LGBTI people in the European Union

Type de publication Briefing

Date 19-05-2015

Auteur BAKOWSKI Piotr | LILIENKAMP Marc | SHREEVES Rosamund

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, égalité et diversité

Mot-clé adoption d'enfant | construction européenne | directive (UE) | discrimination fondée sur l'orientation sexuelle | DROIT | droit d'adoption | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit matrimonial | droits et libertés | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | famille | financement de l'UE | finances de l'Union européenne | libre circulation des personnes | programme de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | situation de famille | union civile | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The prohibition of discrimination and the protection of human rights are important elements of the EU legal order. Nevertheless, discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons persists throughout the EU, taking various forms including verbal abuse and physical violence. Sexual orientation is now recognised in EU law as a ground of discrimination. However, the scope of these provisions is limited and does not cover social protection, healthcare, education and access to goods and services, leaving LGBTI people particularly vulnerable in these areas. Moreover, EU competence does not extend to recognition of marital or family status. In this area, national regulations vary, with some Member States offering same-sex couples the right to marry, others allowing alternative forms of registration, and yet others not providing any legal status for same-sex couples. Same-sex couples may or may not have the right to adopt children and to access assisted reproduction. These divergent legal statuses have implications, for instance, for partners from two Member States with different standards who want to formalise/legalise their relationship or for same-sex couples and their families wishing to move to another Member State. Combating discrimination has become part of EU internal and external policies and the subject of numerous resolutions of the European Parliament. However, action in this area remains problematic when it touches on issues pertaining to areas traditionally reserved to Member States, such as marital status and family law. This is an updated version of a briefing published in November 2013.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Irregular immigration in the EU: Facts and Figures

Type de publication Briefing

Date 24-04-2015

Auteur POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | SABBATI Giulio

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé analyse économique | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant étranger | statistique de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | éloignement | Etat membre UE

Résumé Irregular immigrants are third-country nationals who do not fulfil, or no longer fulfil, the conditions of entry as set out in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State. In contrast, asylum-seekers are persons claiming international protection due to the risk of persecution in their home country. For data on asylum-seekers in the EU, please see our Infographic Asylum in the EU: Facts and Figures.

The EU's legal framework for irregular immigration is scattered over many legal instruments. Those which apply at the point of a migrant's arrival focus on border management, and prevention of irregular immigration through cooperation with countries of origin and transit. For further information, please see our Briefing EU legal framework on asylum and irregular immigration 'on arrival'.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Comment le budget de l'Union est-il dépensé: Fonds "Asile, migration et intégration" (AMIF)

Type de publication Briefing

Date 06-03-2015

Auteur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Domaine politique Budget | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé Agence de l'Union européenne pour l'asile | aide aux réfugiés | base juridique | budget de l'UE | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit pénal | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | Frontex | frontière extérieure de l'UE | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | intégration des migrants | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | traité sur le fonctionnement de l'UE | UNION EUROPÉENNE | éloignement

Résumé Le Fonds "Asile, migration et intégration" cofinance des mesures nationales et européennes qui visent à promouvoir une gestion efficace des flux migratoires, ainsi que la mise en œuvre, le renforcement et l'élaboration d'une méthode commune de l'Union en matière d'asile et de migration.

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

## Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2014

Type de publication En bref

Date 24-11-2014

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Budget | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Industrie | Pêche

Mot-clé bibliographie | construction européenne | documentation | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | frontière extérieure de l'UE | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | Parlement européen | politique de l'UE | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

En bref [EN](#)

## Humanitarian Visas: Option or Obligation?

Type de publication Étude

Date 05-09-2014

Auteur externe Ulla Iben Jensen

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'UE | droit de l'Union européenne | droit de séjour | droit international | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | migration | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | réfugié politique | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | État membre UE

Résumé Upon request by the LIBE committee, this study analyses existing EU legislation and practice on the issuing of humanitarian visas. Since third-country nationals seeking protection currently have no EU-wide legal channels for entering EU territory and triggering protection mechanisms under the Common European Asylum System, many embark on hazardous journeys, with concomitant risks and loss of human life. The absence of 'protection-sensitive' mechanisms for accessing EU territory, against a background of EU extraterritorial border/migration management and control, undermines Member States' refugee and human rights obligations. Humanitarian visas may offer a remedy by enabling third-country nationals to apply *in situ* for entry to EU territory on humanitarian grounds and thereby ensuring that Member States meet their international obligations.

This study asks whether the existing Visa Code actually obliges Member States to issue humanitarian visas. It also examines past implementation of humanitarian visa schemes by Member States and considers whether more could be done to encourage increased use of existing provisions in EU law. Finally, with a Commission proposal for Visa Code reform on the table, it asks whether there is now an opportunity to lay down clear rules for humanitarian visa schemes.

Étude [EN](#)

## Success Stories in the Field of Asylum and Migration

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 08-04-2014

Auteur LACKNER Judith | VERDINS Rudolfs

Domaine politique Budget

Mot-clé aide aux défavorisés | aide aux réfugiés | budget de l'UE | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | frontière extérieure de l'UE | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | immigration | intégration des migrants | migration | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | protection sociale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE | État membre UE

Résumé This note deals with a number of European Union budget success stories in the field of asylum and migration.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#)

## EU assistance to Syrian refugees

Type de publication En bref

Date 03-10-2013

Auteur LECARTE Jacques

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | Asie - Océanie | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | finances de l'Union européenne | fonds (UE) | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | HCR | Nations unies | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | politique de coopération | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | Syrie | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | Etat membre UE

Résumé The number of refugees from Syria now exceeds 2.1 million. The EP is calling for a comprehensive humanitarian aid package inside and outside Syria, together with a more coherent approach from Member States (MS) to the reception of refugees from Syria.

En bref [EN](#)

## Vers la négociation et l'adoption du programme succédant à Stockholm pour la période 2015-2019

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-08-2013

Auteur externe Henri Labayle (Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Faculté de Droit de Bayonne, France) , avec la collaboration de Philippe De Bruycker (Institut d'Etudes Européennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique)

Domaine politique Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé construction européenne | données personnelles | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | ENTREPRISE ET CONCURRENCE | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | Europe des citoyens | frontière extérieure de l'UE | gestion administrative | informatique et traitement des données | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | justice | lutte contre le crime | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | procédure judiciaire | programme de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | relation interinstitutionnelle (UE) | UNION EUROPÉENNE | vie sociale | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION | évaluation de projet

Résumé L'évaluation du programme de Stockholm à mi-parcours montre que sa mise en oeuvre est affectée par nombre de déséquilibres, malgré certaines réussites concrètes. Des interrogations préoccupantes persistent quant à la capacité de l'Union à garantir l'état de droit et à faire face aux crises. Le bilan de Stockholm amène à souligner les enjeux du futur programme en matière de liberté, sécurité et justice : un enjeu politique (assurer effectivement la protection des droits fondamentaux - singulièrement celle des données personnelles - et mettre en oeuvre le principe constitutionnel de solidarité) ; un enjeu institutionnel (faire accepter le Parlement européen comme acteur à part entière de la programmation de l'espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice) ; un enjeu technique (faire éclore une culture de l'évaluation ex-post des résultats en matière de Justice et d'Affaires Intérieures). L'ensemble de ces éléments justifient pleinement l'adoption d'un nouveau programme qui trouvera sa place dans la ligne de Tampere, La Haye et Stockholm.

Étude [EN](#), [FR](#)

Résumé exécutif [DE](#), [ES](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Revised rules for treatment of asylum-seekers

Type de publication En bref

Date 06-06-2013

Auteur POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé coopération administrative | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | intégration des migrants | migration | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | rapprochement des législations | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé After a stalemate in negotiations on the second phase of the Common European Asylum System, agreement has now been found on updates to four key instruments. The amendments to the Reception Conditions Directive and the draft Dublin III Regulation have largely been welcomed, but commentators and stakeholders point to some persistent shortcomings.

En bref [EN](#)

## Transfer of asylum-seekers and fundamental rights

Type de publication Briefing

Date 30-11-2012

Auteur POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé aide aux réfugiés | charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne | construction européenne | convention européenne des droits de l'homme | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | libre circulation des personnes | migration | migration de retour | politique de coopération | politique internationale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Recent rulings of the Court of Justice of the EU stress that asylum-seekers must not be transferred to MS whose asylum systems manifest systemic deficiencies, and that MS must ensure asylum-seekers undergoing a 'Dublin-transfer' procedure benefit from minimum reception conditions. The European Parliament has endeavoured to reflect the latest standards in protection for asylum-seekers in its amendments to the current proposals to update EU asylum legislation.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and its Impact on EU Home Affairs Agencies \(Frontex, Europol and the European Asylum Support Office\)](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-08-2011

Auteur externe Elspeth Guild, Sergio Carrera, Leonhard den Hertog and Joanna Parkin

Domaine politique Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne | construction européenne | contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | Europol | Frontex | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | migration | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé This study sets out to examine the impact and implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights with respect to three EU Home Affairs agencies: Frontex, Europol and EASO. It assesses the relevance of the EU Charter when evaluating the mandates, legal competences and practices of these agencies, particularly in the fields of external border control and the management of migration.

After identifying specific fundamental rights guaranteed in the EU Charter that are potentially put at risk by the actions of these three agencies, and judicial obstacles that prevent individuals from obtaining effective legal remedies in cases of alleged fundamental rights violations, we present a set of policy recommendations for the European and national parliaments.

Étude [EN](#)

## [Effect of Migration Policies on Human Rights in the European Neighbourhood](#)

Type de publication Étude

Date 11-07-2011

Auteur externe Wolfgang BENEDEK (University of Graz, Austria), Lisa HESCHL (study coordinator, University of Graz, Austria) and Anna Maria LEICHTFRIED (University of Graz, Austria), Adnan ERIMAGI (University of Graz, Austria).

Case studies:

Georgia:

Gaga GABRICHIDZE (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia) and Irakli KOBAKHIDZE (Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Georgia)

Kosovo:

Valon MURATI E.RMA (University of Prishtina, Kosovo)

Lebanon:

Eugene SENSENIG-DABBOUS (Notre Dame University, Louaize, Lebanon), Elie EL-HINDY (Notre Dame University, Louaize, Lebanon), Guita HOURANI (Notre Dame University, Louaize, Lebanon), Pamela CHEMALI (Research staff), Michele FENIANOS (Research staff), Joelle ZLAKET (Research staff), Liliane HADDAD (Collecting, Archiving, Indexing and Retrieving Research Material), Elie NABHAN (Collecting, Archiving, Indexing and Retrieving Research Material) and Elias SFEIR (Collecting, Archiving, Indexing and Retrieving Research Material)

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | Europe | Europe centrale et orientale | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie économique | migrant | migration | pays tiers méditerranéens | politique de coopération | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger

Résumé Cooperation with third states constitutes an important pillar of the EU's migration policy. This study analyses to which extent the cooperation between the EU and its neighbouring countries had an impact on the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees in the respective countries. It gives a general overview of the state of the art of national migration policies and legislations in the Eastern and Western European neighbourhood and the Western Balkan states. Three case studies on Georgia, Kosovo and Lebanon illustrate further the country specific situation of migrants and refugees and provide for a detailed analysis of the implications the EU engagement had on the protection of human rights. The development of national migration policies was mainly due to the engagement of the EU, however, these policies have been shaped rather by EU security considerations than by national migration-related concerns leading to the adoption of very restrictive national migration policies likely to endanger the rights of migrants. The study concludes by offering a set of recommendations to encourage the EU to move the debate on future cooperation with neighbouring states on migration issues in a more migrants' rights centred direction that is in compliance with the principles of the rule of law, good governance, democracy and human rights.

Étude [EN](#)

## L'application de l'article 80 du TFUE sur le principe de solidarité et de partage équitable de responsabilités entre les États membres, y compris sur le plan financier, dans le domaine des contrôles aux frontières, de l'asile et de l'immigration

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-04-2011

Auteur externe Research and report writing:

Dirk Vanheule (Project Director), Joanne van Selm and Christina Boswell (Eurasylum Ltd.)

Quality assurance:

Solon Arditis (Eurasylum Ltd.)

Domaine politique Droit démocratique, institutionnel et parlementaire de l'Union | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé compétence mixte | contrôle des migrations | contrôle à la frontière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit pénal | immigration | migration | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | traite des êtres humains | traité de Lisbonne | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique

Résumé La présente étude évalue la portée et les implications de l'article 80 du TFUE, qui porte sur le principe de solidarité dans le domaine des contrôles aux frontières, de l'asile et de l'immigration. L'étude examine les sources primaires et secondaires du droit européen dans le but de dégager les implications de l'article 80 du TFUE en termes d'obligations et de juridiction. Elle analyse également les résultats d'un questionnaire qui a été soumis à des hauts fonctionnaires de l'UE afin de recueillir leur avis sur la portée et sur l'éventuelle manière d'appliquer l'article 80 du TFUE. Les conclusions de l'étude proposent quelques solutions pratiques pour mettre en œuvre les nouveaux mécanismes de la solidarité dans le domaine des politiques de l'UE relatives à l'immigration et à l'asile.

Étude [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## Le programme européen commun de réinstallation

Type de publication En bref

Date 23-03-2011

Auteur BAKOWSKI Piotr

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | migration | migration de retour | politique migratoire de l'UE | programme de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Following the recent upheaval in North Africa, migration has become a hot topic in the EU, with continued disagreement between some Member States (MS) and the Commission. The ongoing events have resulted in increasing numbers of people in need of international protection. Therefore the Council is being urged to postpone no longer the establishment of the joint EU resettlement programme, proposed by the Commission in 2009 and supported by the European Parliament and major stakeholders.

En bref [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Common European Asylum System

Type de publication Briefing

Date 24-11-2010

Auteur BAKOWSKI Piotr

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord de Schengen | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | frontière extérieure de l'UE | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé The EU has embarked on building the Common European Asylum System to respond to asylum-related problems with a cross-border dimension.

Briefing [EN](#)

## La mise en place d'un Système européen commun d'asile - Bilan de l'application des instruments existants et propositions pour le nouveau régime

Type de publication Étude

Date 16-08-2010

Auteur externe Marion Jaillard & Philippe de Bruycker (for Part 1), Francesco Maiani in collaboration with Vigdis Vevstad (for Chapter 1 of Part 2), Lyra Jakuleviciene & Laurynas Bieksa (for Chapter 2 of Part 2), Laurence de Bauche (for Chapter 3 of Part 2), Jacques Jaumotte & Sylvie Sarolea in collaboration with Kay Hailbronner (for Chapter 4 of Part 2), Violeta Moreno Lax under the supervision of Jean-Yves Carlier (for Chapter 5 of Part 2), Henri Labayle (for Sections 1 and 3 of Part 3), Philippe de Bruycker (for Section 2 and 4 of Part 3), Francesco Maiani (for Section 5 of Part 3) and Violeta Moreno Lax under the supervision of Jean-Yves Carlier (for Section 5 of Part 3)

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé Cette étude dresse tout d'abord un bilan du processus d'évaluation de la première génération d'instruments en matière d'asile en soulignant les possibilités d'améliorer ses modalités. Elle analyse ensuite l'acquis en matière d'asile en ce qui concerne la distribution des réfugiés entre les Etats membres, l'éligibilité à la protection, le statut des personnes protégées en ce qui concerne la détention et la vulnérabilité, les procédures d'asile et la dimension externe en formulant des recommandations à court terme pour chaque domaine. La dernière partie est consacrée à l'évolution à long terme du Système européen commun d'asile en ce qui concerne le contexte juridique y compris l'adhésion de l'UE à la Convention de Genève, les perspectives institutionnelles y compris le nouveau Bureau européen d'appui en matière d'asile, juridictionnelle, matérielle, distributive et externe.

Étude [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Proposition de règlement portant création d'un bureau européen d'appui en matière d'asile COM (2009)

### 66 final

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 16-03-2009

Auteur externe Kay Hailbronner (Konstanz, Germany)

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé collecte de données | coopération administrative | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | information et traitement de l'information | informatique et traitement des données | institutions de l'Union européenne et fonction publique européenne | organisme communautaire | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | échange d'information | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Résumé La note présente une évaluation des missions et tâches du Bureau d'appui notamment en ce qui concerne la question des disparités dans l'interprétation des directives en matière d'asile, de la coopération pratique entre les administrations et de la collecte et échange d'information. Elle aborde en particulier la question des équipes d'appui en matière d'asile et souligne certains problèmes organisationnels.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Proposition de directive relative aux normes minimales pour l'accueil des demandeurs d'asile dans les états-membres (refonte), COM (2008) 815 final

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 16-02-2009

Auteur externe Kay Hailbronner (Konstanz, Germany)

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques

Mot-clé DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | intégration des migrants | loi d'harmonisation | migration | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | rédaction législative | sources et branches du droit | travaux parlementaires | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé La note souligne en particulier les questions relatives à la protection subsidiaire, l'extension du champ d'application aux zones de transit, l'accès au marché du travail et aux prestations sociales, les conditions de rétention, de scolarisation et d'éducation des mineurs.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Proposition de règlement établissant les critères et mécanismes de détermination de l'état-membre responsable de l'examen d'une demande de protection internationale présentée dans l'un des états-membres par un ressortissant de pays tiers ou un apatride, COM (2008) 820 final

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 16-02-2009

Auteur externe Kay Hailbronner (Konstanz, Germany)

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Législation de l'Union: système et actes juridiques

Mot-clé Cour européenne des droits de l'homme | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | emprisonnement | migration | migration familiale | migration illégale | organisations européennes | ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | ressortissant étranger | réfugié | sécurité internationale

Résumé La note présente une évaluation des aspects suivants: l'élargissement du champ d'application à la protection subsidiaire, la question du droit à un recours judiciaire effectif, la rétention, l'élargissement de la notion de "membres de la famille", les clauses discrétionnaires, la nouvelle procédure de suspension provisoire des transferts.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Readmission Agreements and Respect for Human Rights in Third Countries. Review and Prospects for the European Parliament

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 02-10-2007

Auteur externe Claudia Charles, lawyer

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé accord (UE) | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | droits fondamentaux | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | réfugié | sécurité internationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Analyse approfondie [EN](#)

## The External Dimension of the eu's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice in relation to the United States of America

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 12-10-2006

Auteur externe Dr Kay Hailbronner, Director of the Centre for International and European Law on Immigration and Asylum at the University of Constance.

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice | Sécurité et défense

Mot-clé Amérique | construction européenne | coopération judiciaire pénale (UE) | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | espace de liberté, sécurité et justice | GÉOGRAPHIE | géographie politique | géographie économique | lutte contre le crime | migration | politique migratoire | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | terrorisme | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE | vie politique et sécurité publique | vie sociale | États-Unis

Analyse approfondie [EN](#)

## Le Respect des Obligations de la Charte Européenne des Droits Fondamentaux dans la Definition et la Mise en Oeuvre de la Politique de Retour de l'UE"

Type de publication Briefing

Date 01-07-2006

Auteur externe Prof. dr. Thomas Spijkerboer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne | construction européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit international relatif aux droits de l'homme | droit pénal | droits et libertés | emprisonnement | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant étranger | UNION EUROPÉENNE | éloignement

Résumé Cette note de Briefing se concentre sur la relation avec les droits de l'homme de la proposition de Directive relative aux normes et procédures communes applicables dans les États membres au retour des ressortissants de pays tiers en séjour irrégulier. Elle traite du champ d'application de la proposition de Directive, le changement de perspective sur les politiques nationales de retour qui est nécessaire pour que la Directive soit effective, la situation dans les zones de transit, la détention, l'effet suspensif des recours judiciaires, et le principe de confiance inter-Etats.

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

## Analyse de la dimension externe des politiques d'asile et d'immigration de l'Union Européenne - synthèse et recommandations pour le Parlement européen

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 08-06-2006

Auteur externe Claire Rodier

Juriste, spécialisée dans les questions d'asile et d'immigration en France

Domaine politique Affaires étrangères | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé construction européenne | coopération dans les affaires intérieures | courant migratoire | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | migration | migration de retour | migration illégale | politique européenne de voisinage | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE

Résumé La dimension externe de la politique migratoire: une préoccupation ancienne. Les différentes formes de l'externalisation de la politique d'asile et d'immigration.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Une Typologie des Différents Centres pour les Ressortissants des Pays Tiers en Europe

Type de publication Analyse approfondie

Date 01-02-2006

Auteur externe Prof. Dr. Elspeth Guild

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé contrôle des migrations | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | détenu | migration | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | régime pénitentiaire

Résumé Il existe depuis quatre ans une augmentation de l'usage de la détention d'étrangers dans les Etats membres de l'UE. Les sources et le débat politique relatifs à ce changement de politique provoquent une inquiétude grandissante au sein de la société civile. Chercheurs, décideurs politiques et organisations non-gouvernementales ont exprimé leur inquiétude face à la stigmatisation qui accompagne la détention d'étrangers ou est exprimée lors de celle-ci. Même le Parlement Européen a financé et reçu un rapport détaillé sur le retour des étrangers de pays membres de l'UE (Hailbronner: 2005). Ce rapport contient des informations substantielles sur le sujet. Dans ce document, nous tentons de couvrir trois aspects liés à la détention d'étrangers dans l'UE : la loi qui régit les camps ; qui trouve-t-on dans les camps ? ; et quel type de camps manque-t-il ? Le point de départ de cette étude porte sur la législation européenne – quels sont les paramètres à l'intérieur desquels le droit national s'applique et comment les droits nationaux se conforment-ils à ces paramètres.

Analyse approfondie [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Asylum in European Union Member States:

### Reception of Asylum Seekers and Examination of Asylum Applications

Type de publication Étude

Date 01-11-2005

Auteur externe Hemme Battjes and Karin M. de Vries under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Thomas P. Spijkerboer - Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam the Netherlands

Domaine politique Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé collecte de données | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | emprisonnement | informatique et traitement des données | liberté de circulation | migration | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | ressortissant étranger | traite des êtres humains | ÉDUCATION ET COMMUNICATION

Étude [EN](#)

## Refugee Status in EU Member States and Return Policies

Type de publication Étude

Date 15-07-2005

Auteur externe Kay Hailbronner (University of Constance, Germany) in co-operation with Lukas Gehrke (ICMPD, Vienna, Austria) and members of the Odysseus Network (country reports)

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé analyse économique | construction européenne | contrôle des migrations | coopération dans les affaires intérieures | coopération transfrontalière | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit international | droit pénal | loi d'harmonisation | migration | migration de retour | politique de coopération | politique migratoire de l'UE | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | sources et branches du droit | statistique nationale | UNION EUROPÉENNE | ÉCONOMIE | éloignement

Résumé The study is split into two documents, a synoptic table (22 pages) and the main text (915 pages).

Étude [DE](#), [EN](#)

Annexe 1 [EN](#)

## Asylum in the EU Member States

Type de publication Étude

Date 14-01-2000

Auteur externe Stefan Ericsson (Consultant of Public International Law)

Domaine politique Droits de l'homme | Espace de liberté, de sécurité et de justice

Mot-clé compétence des États membres | convention européenne | DROIT | droit d'asile | droit de l'Union européenne | droit international | droit international relatif aux droits de l'homme | droits et libertés | formalité administrative | migration | politique de l'UE en matière de visas | politique internationale | politique migratoire de l'UE | pouvoir exécutif et administration publique | QUESTIONS SOCIALES | recours administratif | RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES | UNION EUROPÉENNE | VIE POLITIQUE

Résumé This document contains a short description of relevant instruments concerning asylum and refugees, on a global and on a European level, mainly the definition of a refugee, procedural safeguards, accelerated procedures, the safe country of origin and safe third country principles, manifestly unfounded applications, the Dublin Convention (Part I). Part II makes a comparison between the practices of Member States and draws some conclusions as to the level of harmonisation. Part III contains a view of asylum procedures country by country for the 15 Member States.

Étude [EN](#)