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Ad-Hoc Query on 2024.3 Migration strategy

Requested by EMN NCP Lithuania on 1 February 2024

Responses from EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Georgia, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Sweden (23 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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The Government of the Republic of Lithuania is in the process of revising the Lithuanian migration policy guidelines, which is the main strategic policy document in the area of migration, and asylum (including borders, returns, diaspora, etc.). The document is currently under review and the first meeting to discuss the proposed changes has been scheduled for the end of February 2024.

In this context, Lithuania seeks to gather information about migration and asylum policy documents in other EMN Member and Observer Countries, with a particular focus on their scope, structure, and recent changes in response to new migration and asylum developments.

Seeing that the requested information will be used in an official meeting, this ad-hoc query will be launched with a deadline of three weeks with the approval of the co-chair of the ad-hoc query working group. EMN Lithuania thanks in advance your collaboration on this issue.

Please take note that the planned inform on Designing Migration Strategies may request more detail on this topic later this year.

We would like to ask the following questions:

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Does your EMN Member or Observer Country have an all-encompassing migration strategy in place?

Available choices: Yes, No

2. If you answered YES to Q1, please describe the strategy document (e.g. what is the structure; what areas does it cover; for which period; how often does it get updated) and, if possible, provide a link to the document.

3. If you answered YES to Q1, please describe any recent changes in the strategy.

4. If you answered YES to Q1, please describe how your Member State or Observer Country monitors the implementation of the migration strategy (e.g., baselines, targets, and other indicators, if applicable) and what is the reporting process (e.g., regularity of reporting, and authority).

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5. If you answered YES to Q1, does the strategy document foresees measures by which the goals of the strategy will be achieved? YES/NO. If YES, please explain and if possible, provide an example.

6. If you answer NO to Q4, how is the implementation of strategy (its goals) achieved?



We would very much appreciate your responses by **22 February 2024**.

2. RESPONSES

		Wider Dissemination	
 EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>File: Attachment to Q1.docx</p> <p>2. n/aSource: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. n/aSource: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. n/aSource: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. n/aSource: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. n/aSource: Ministry of the Interior</p>	

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	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2. Upon assuming office, the Secretary of State for Asylum and Migration presents a policy statement to the federal parliament. This statement outlines the intended policy direction for the entire governmental term, encompassing all areas for which the Secretary of State is competent. In addition, the Secretary of State annually submits a policy note. This document details the planned actions for the upcoming year and may also provide a review of the previous year's activities in relation to the general policy statement. These political policy documents are formulated in accordance with the federal coalition agreement.</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. These policy documents are translated into practice by the administrations, which can lead to the creation of action plans, concrete objectives, targets, audits and specific monitoring, among other things, depending on the domain. While the annual policy note may acknowledge accomplishments from the previous year, there is no consistent monitoring or comprehensive reporting of the policy. The Secretary of State is held accountable on an ongoing basis in the federal parliament.</p> <p>6. See Q5</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The structure of the National Migration Strategy of Republic of Bulgaria is as follows: 1. Introduction 2. General: Goals, Principles, Target Groups 3. Institutional and Legal Framework 4. National Policies in the Area of "Free Movement, Legal Migration and Integration" - Legal migration management - Free movement - Unaccompanied foreign minors - Integration 5. National Security Policies - Borders and</p>



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			<p>Schengen - Visa policy - Combatting illegal migration and return policies - Human trafficking 6. National Policies in the Field of "International Protection and Asylum" 7. External Dimension of Migration and Contribution to Policy for Development - Dialogue and cooperation framework - Key third countries - Strategic partnership with the UK 8. Emergency Migration Policies - Migration management in situation of sudden migratory pressure - Migration management in situation of crisis and emergency 9. Cooperation Policies - Inter-institutional cooperation - Cooperation with international and European organisations - Cooperation with the non-governmental sector 10. Improvement of Legislation and Administrative Capacity 11. Funding 12. Conclusion - Expected results - Reporting mechanism - Evaluation and correction mechanism</p> <p>The period of the strategy is 2021 – 2015. It hasn't been updated since its first development. The current strategy is aimed at the correct identification of the priorities of the Republic of Bulgaria in the field of migration and at identifying the goals that, once set, can contribute to the fulfilment of the priorities. From the perspective of the Bulgarian interest and in accordance with the acquis of the European Union in the field of migration, with its principles and ways of functioning, the Republic of Bulgaria will strive to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide conditions for reception of migrants who arrive legally in the country for working, studying or other reasons and have reason to stay - taking into account the needs of the labor market and in particular of highly qualified workers and - by establishing a relaxed regime for entry and residence under the conditions of mobility as a way to attract highly qualified workers - citizens of third countries; • strengthen the processes of returning foreigners residing in the country without a legal basis, in accordance with the established standards for the protection of human rights, as well as - to strengthen measures to prevent illegal migration and to establish illegal residents on the territory of the country; • contribute to the adoption of a Common European Asylum System in accordance with the principles of solidarity and responsibility, which ensures an adequate reception of persons who are in fact in need of protection while, at the same time, not allowing an uneven distribution of the burden of refugee flows and abuses of the asylum system and prevents secondary movements, and; • participate in the processes of developing and deepening the partnership with third countries and actively contribute to the partnerships with key third countries of origin and transit - a source of illegal flows to the Republic of Bulgaria. <p>Link: https://www.strategy.bg/StrategicDocuments/View.aspx?lang=bg-BG&Id=1566</p>
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			<p>3. The Migration strategy hasn't been updated since its first development in 2021.</p> <p>4. A strategic working group "Migration Policies" was established within the National Council on Migration, Borders, Asylum and Integration. The strategic working group develops annually a Plan for implementation of the objectives of the strategy. The plan includes measures, targets, indicators, funding and the time frame for each specific measure. The Council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria approves the plan.</p> <p>5. Yes, the Strategy foresees measures by which the goals of the strategy will be achieved. These measures are further developed in the National plan, described in Q4 above.</p> <p>6. The implementation of the strategy is carried out through the established procedures of coordination between state institutions, local authorities, as well as non-governmental and other organizations, which can be brought in if necessary for additional expertise and deeper knowledge in a given area.</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. No</p>


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			<p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Czech Republic continues to apply the principles of migration policy as formulated in the Migration Policy Strategy of the Czech Republic (adopted on 29 July 2015 by a resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic 621). The material defines the key principles of migration policy of the Czech state, sets out the objectives in this area at national and EU level and lists specific instruments to achieve them. The Migration Policy Strategy covers migration issues in its entire scope. It is divided into 7 thematic modules corresponding to each of the guiding principles. In addition to national security, which represents cross-cutting element of the Strategy, the following thematic areas are covered: 1. Integration of foreigners, 2. illegal migration and return policy, 3. international protection, 4. external dimension of migration (including development and humanitarian aspects), 5. free movement of persons within the EU and the Schengen area, 6. legal migration and the link with common EU migration policies The implementation of the Strategy is overseen by the Coordination Body for Managing the Protection of State Borders and Migration. The Strategy does not refer to any specific time period, it has been valid since its approval in 2015 and will be valid unless otherwise specified. However, presently, there are discussions about updating the Strategy with respect to recent changes in the context of migration. The Strategy can be downloaded (also in English below) here: https://www.mvcr.cz/migrace/clanek/strategie-migracni-politiky-ceske-republiky.aspx</p>

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			<p>3. There were no changes of the Strategy since its approval in 2015. Some parts of the strategy are outdated, however, most parts are still valid. An update of the strategy was not carried out mainly due to lack of time for thorough discussion and revision caused by several crisis (COVID-19, invasion of Ukraine). The Czech migration policy is further formed according to decisions of the Government.</p> <p>4. The implementation of the Strategy is overseen by the Coordination Body for Managing the Protection of State Borders and Migration. There is no special procedure in place.</p> <p>5. Yes, the Strategy specifies instruments that shall be employed in order to achieve the objectives of the Strategy.</p> <p>File: Migration_Policy_Strategy_of_the_Czech_Republic.pdf</p> <p>6. The implementation of the Strategy is overseen by the Coordination Body for Managing the Protection of State Borders and Migration.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2. NA</p> <p>3. NA</p> <p>4. NA</p> <p>5. NA</p> <p>6. NA</p>

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+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. NO. Finland does not have an all-encompassing migration strategy in place. However, migration and integration policy is covered in the current Government Programme of Prime Minister Petteri Orpo. Chapter 10.3. Migration and integration policy: https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/165044/Programme-of-Prime-Minister-Petteri-Orpos-Government-20062023.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=yIn addition, Finland has a programme for work-based and education-based immigration: https://tem.fi/en/talent-boost-en</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p>
■	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Each year, as part of the publication of the Finance Bill (which brings together all the State's revenue and expenditure for the coming year), the national strategy for immigration, asylum and integration policy is presented in annexes to the Bill. These annexes include a document entitled "Annual Performance Plans (Projets annuels de performances - PAP)", which presents all the resources allocated to public policy in this area, the programme strategy, objectives, indicators, performance targets, the physical and financial content of the actions carried out under the programme and the main operators. The strategic presentation of the implementation of immigration, asylum and integration policy for 2023 (see: <a 471="" 524="" 912="" 936"="" data-label="Page-Footer" href="https://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/dyn/media/travail-parlementaire/xvi/budget-et-securite-sociale/plf-</p> </td> </tr> </table> </div> <div data-bbox=">9 of 27.</p>

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			<p>2023-documents-budgetaires-annexes/immigration-asile-et-integration) was structured around three main axes of action: 1 - controlling migratory flows, including the fight against irregular immigration 2 - integrating legal immigrants, 3 - guaranteeing the right to asylum At the same time, a "cross-cutting policy document" sets out the inter-ministerial policy involved in migration, asylum and integration policy, bringing together the ministries concerned around common objectives. In addition to these overall strategic documents, guidelines are published related to more specific subjects: - The National plan for the reception of asylum seekers and the integration of refugees 2021-2023, a document drawn up by all the stakeholders in asylum policy, the aim of which is to outline the roadmap for the years 2021-2023 with a view to adapting reception policy to the migration context and the specific characteristics of the territories, based on two pillars: better accommodation and better assistance (see: https://www.interieur.gouv.fr/sites/minint/files/medias/documents/2021-06//schema-national-d-accueil-des-demandeurs-d-asile-et-d-integration-des-refugies.pdf). - The Priorities for 2023 for the integration policy for newly-arrived foreign nationals, including refugees, an instruction which sets out the main guidelines for prefects in terms of integration policy and aims to define the priorities for the development of this policy (e.g. integration of foreign nationals through language and employment, the essential role of the host society, the mobilisation of local authorities, etc.) and to provide detailed instructions for its operational implementation (see: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/circulaire/id/45409?page=1&pageSize=25&query=*%&searchField=ALL&searchType=ALL&sortValue=PUBLI_DATE_DESC&tab_selection=circ&typePagination=DEFAULT).</p> <p>3. The strategies for the years 2021-2022 covered immigration and asylum, with priority given to the right of asylum in response to "migratory pressure", including objectives relating to the care of asylum seekers, the improvement of asylum procedures; as well as the fight against irregular immigration, a cornerstone of the French strategy. These strategies were divided into two main priorities:1- The right of asylum2- An immigration policy adapted to the economic and social context, including the fight against irregular immigrationSince 2023, a programme dedicated to the integration of legally staying foreign nationals has been created in parallel, with objectives relating to the improvement of reception and integration conditions for foreign nationals and the efficient processing of naturalisation cases. The</p>
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			<p>priorities have been restructured and the 2023 strategy is now based on three priorities:1- An adapted and balanced approach to immigration, including the fight against irregular immigration2- Integration of legally staying foreign nationals3- Guaranteeing the right of asylum</p> <p>4. Yes. The PAP for the "immigration, asylum and integration" policy also sets out the physical and financial content of the actions carried out, the main operators and their functions within the framework of these programmes. As part of the 303 "immigration and asylum" programme, the PAP for 2023 states that: - 1.89 billion euros in commitment authorisations would be allocated to guaranteeing the exercise of the right of asylum - 205 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to combating irregular immigration - 520,000 in commitment authorisations will be allocated to the movement of foreign nationals and visa policy For example, in order to achieve these objectives described in this programme, actions will be undertaken to: - Accommodate asylum seekers during the examination procedure, either in the form of supported accommodation in a reception centre for asylum seekers (centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile - CADA) for applicants who meet the conditions for access to this facility, or in emergency accommodation for asylum seekers (hébergement d'urgence pour demandeurs d'asile - HUDA). - Provide care for particularly vulnerable groups, including medical and psychological care for asylum seekers who are victims of torture. - Develop, maintain and host major programmes to digitise residence permit procedures. - Supporting activities relating to waiting zones, detention, alternatives to detention and removal, as well as those designed to ensure that foreign nationals awaiting removal are able to exercise their rights effectively, i.e. providing social, legal and healthcare support for people who have been refused admission or placed in administrative detention. Under Programme 104 "Integration and Nationality", the PAP for 2023 states that: - 273 million euros in commitment authorisations would be allocated to the reception of newly arrived foreign nationals - 135 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to the integration of newly arrived foreign nationals - 121 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to support refugees - 11 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to support for migrant workers' hostels - 1 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to access to French nationality To achieve the objectives described in this programme, actions will be undertaken, for example, to: - Support integration activities carried out by</p>
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		<p>the OFII - Facilitate the integration of foreign nationals, including beneficiaries of international protection, during the years following their admission to reside permanently on French territory</p> <p>5. Yes. The PAP for the "immigration, asylum and integration" policy also sets out the physical and financial content of the actions carried out, the main operators and their functions within the framework of these programmes. As part of the 303 "immigration and asylum" programme, the PAP for 2023 states that:- 1.89 billion euros in commitment authorisations would be allocated to guaranteeing the exercise of the right of asylum- 205 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to combating irregular immigration- 520,000 in commitment authorisations will be allocated to the movement of foreign nationals and visa policy. For example, in order to achieve these objectives described in this programme, actions will be undertaken to:- Accommodate asylum seekers during the examination procedure, either in the form of supported accommodation in a reception centre for asylum seekers (centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile - CADA) for applicants who meet the conditions for access to this facility, or in emergency accommodation for asylum seekers (hébergement d'urgence pour demandeurs d'asile - HUDA). - Provide care for particularly vulnerable groups, including medical and psychological care for asylum seekers who are victims of torture.- Develop, maintain and host major programmes to digitise residence permit procedures.- Supporting activities relating to waiting zones, detention, alternatives to detention and removal, as well as those designed to ensure that foreign nationals awaiting removal are able to exercise their rights effectively, i.e. providing social, legal and healthcare support for people who have been refused admission or placed in administrative detention. Under Programme 104 "Integration and Nationality", the PAP for 2023 states that:- 273 million euros in commitment authorisations would be allocated to the reception of newly arrived foreign nationals- 135 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to the integration of newly arrived foreign nationals- 121 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to support refugees - 11 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to support for migrant workers' hostels- 1 million in commitment authorisations would be allocated to access to French nationality. To achieve the objectives described in this programme, actions will be undertaken, for example, to:- Support integration activities carried out by the OFII- Facilitate the integration of foreign nationals, including beneficiaries of international protection, during the years</p>
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			<p>following their admission to reside permanently on French territory.</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Georgia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. On 30 December 2020, Government of Georgia adopted (by ordinance #810) 2021-2030 Migration Strategy (MS/Strategy), which is all-encompassing policy document defining key sectoral priorities for 10-year period. 2021-2030 Migration Strategy of Georgia is based on the crosscutting approach of 'Migration and Development' and focused on channeling the efforts of state to boost the benefits of migration while minimising its negative effects. Strategy has seven sectoral priorities: 1. Enhancement of migration management; 2. Facilitation of legal migration; 3. Fight against illegal migration; 4. Reintegration of returned migrants; 5. Engagement of diaspora in the country's development; 6. Development of the asylum system; 7. Integration of foreigners. Structure of the Strategy is following: Introduction; Background information / situation analysis; Long-term vision of the Strategy; Target Groups; Methodology used for Strategy development; Seven sectoral priorities mentioned above; and Implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems. Update of the Strategy is directly related to its performance evaluation. An interim evaluation will be carried out in the first half of 2026, when the target values and related data of the performance indicators will be fully available. Here is a link of the Strategy: http://migration.commission.ge/files/ms30_eng_web2.pdf</p> <p>3. No changes were made to the Strategy after adoption so far.</p> <p>4. Annual Action Plans (AP) of the Strategy are primary instruments of its implementation. MS also has a logical framework. A log-frame accompanying the MS document in the form of its Annex 1 is indivisible part of the Strategy and includes outcome indicators, together with baseline, mid-term and final target values. The State Commission on Migration Issues (SCMI – the Government's advisory body consisting of nine state agencies) coordinates drafting and implementation of the Strategy. The APs are regularly e-</p>


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			<p>monitored to ensure the outcomes envisaged by the MS objectives achieved and the activities prescribed by the AP are performed as scheduled. The MS and AP implementation is monitored by the SCMI Secretariat. In order to effectively monitor the AP, SCMI's online monitoring and reporting e-platform was created, where all implementing (SCMI member) agencies are quarterly reporting on the progress. The SCMI Secretariat uses the quarterly reports to prepare an annual monitoring report presenting information on the outputs of AP activities and the progress on the implementation of MS objectives. Annual monitoring reports with respective recommendations are being submitted to the SCMI, and, if necessary, to the Government.</p> <p>5. YES. As mentioned above, a log-frame of the Strategy includes outcome indicators, together with baseline, mid-term and final target values. A systemic evaluation of the MS will be undertaken to learn whether the Strategy goals are achieved and to study the long-term outcomes of its objectives. The evaluation will also focus on understanding the MS's impact on the development of sectoral directions and the gaps occurred during the implementation process. The evaluation of the MS will be conducted in two stages. An interim evaluation will be carried out in the first half of 2026 when the target values envisaged by the MS log-frame and related data have been fully available. A final evaluation will take place at the final stage of completion of the policy cycle, but not later than first half of 2031</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2. Germany doesn't have a single, all-encompassing migration strategy. Instead, it has various policies and initiatives targeting different aspects of migration. Each area has its own set of laws, regulations, and procedures (decentralized approach).</p> <p>3. N/A</p>

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			4. N/A 5. N/A 6. N/A
 EMN NCP Greece	Yes	1. Yes 2. Social integration The Hellenic Ministry of Migration and Asylum, through the Office of the Deputy Minister of Migration and Asylum responsible for social integration, the Secretariat General for Migration Policy and the competent Social Integration Directorate, is responsible for the formulation of the National Strategy for the Social Integration of third-country nationals. The “National Strategy for the Social Integration of Applicants for and Beneficiaries of International Protection” was formulated by the Ministry of Migration and Asylum in November 2021 and published on the Ministry’s official website: https://migration.gov.gr/en/migration-policy/integration/politikientaxis-se-ethniko-epipedo/ethniki-stratigiki/ . This National Strategy concerns the integration of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection and introduces a “pre-integration” process for those with refugee profile. More precisely, this National Strategy includes four main pillars (including various goals and objectives): (a) Pre-integration of asylum seekers for the smooth transition of adults to professional life and of minors from non-formal to formal education, without discrimination. Defense of rights and promotion of the European way of life and the rule of law. Prevention and effective protection against all forms of violence. (b) Social inclusion of beneficiaries of international protection through the development of intensive educational and training programs to facilitate beneficiaries' access to the labor market. Promotion of the European way of life. (c) Prevention and effective protection against all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse by strengthening reporting mechanisms; and (d) Monitoring of the integration process through commonly accepted and comparable indicators. Through the detailed goals and objectives that this National Strategy sets, it provides for social integration in all different areas/aspects of everyday life (housing, education, employment, health etc.). There is no end date for this National Strategy, it is in force until amended or	

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			<p>replaced by a new one. So far, the Ministry has formulated three different National Strategies (https://migration.gov.gr/en/migration-policy/integration/politiki-entaxis-se-ethniko-epipedo/ethnikistratigiki/): a) National Strategy for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals (23 April 2013) b) National Strategy for the Integration (05 July 2019) c) National Strategy for the Social Integration of Applicants for and Beneficiaries of International Protection (29 November 2021) Protection of Unaccompanied Minors The Ministry of Migration and Asylum is developing strategies for specific thematic priorities in order to strengthen action, among others, towards the direction of the protection of the vulnerable population of third-country nationals or stateless persons such unaccompanied minors, as well as the social inclusion of beneficiaries of international protection and migrants. In this context, the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Persons and Institutional Protection of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, has developed and is implementing the National Strategy for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors so that, through actions, programmes and initiatives, all necessary measures are taken for the protection, well-being and social integration of unaccompanied minors in the country, under the scope of creating a comprehensive framework of child protection and care. Specifically, the National Strategy is developed in four pillars as follows: (a) improving the reception and accommodation system and ensuring the rights of unaccompanied minors, (b) finding and implementing sustainable solutions for each child, (c) protection from all forms of violence or exploitation; and (d) improving data collection on unaccompanied minors. The General Secretariat closely monitors the implementation of the National Strategy through the supervision and coordination of the actions, activities, and programmes of the actors, stakeholders and competent authorities involved, aiming to the protection and care of unaccompanied minors, the promotion of their rights and best interests (It is noted that the National Strategy was put out for public consultation in 2021 (http://www.opengov.gr/immigration/?p=1608) and was approved by the Council of Ministers). It has a five-year duration, accompanied by an annual plan and shall be updated accordingly. At the same time, the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Persons and Institutional Protection broadens the mandate of the effective protection framework for all vulnerable groups of third- country nationals and stateless persons in the country, through the development and implementation of an integrated system of protection, as well as the coordination of the relevant services and agencies for an optimal response to the increased needs of support for these persons. In this context the National Strategy for</p>
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		<p>Vulnerable Persons is drafted, which shall set out the pillars of the General Secretariat's action, define its objectives, set targets, and shall be accompanied by an annual action plan to achieve the above. Through the development and implementation of a variety of activities, the General Secretariat aspires to strengthen the Ministry's efforts to prevent abuse and exploitation, as well as to ensure the access of the persons in need, including the victims of human trafficking, to the support and protection services they are entitled to according to the European acquis and international law.</p> <p>3. Social integration The "National Strategy for the Social Integration of Applicants for and Beneficiaries of International Protection" was put to public consultation from 7 to 22 January 2022. After the end of the consultation and the consequent changes to the initial draft, there have not been any changes so far. Asylum procedures Recent amendments in the legal framework include: • Law 4939/2022 (GG A' 111), which codified in one legal text all relevant legislation on the reception, international protection of third-country nationals and stateless persons and temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons, • Joint Ministerial Decision no. 538595/12.12.23 regarding safe third countries (Turkey for applicants of international protection from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Somalia, Albania for applicants entering the country irregularly through the borders with Albania and North Macedonia for applicants entering the country irregularly through the borders with North Macedonia), • Joint Ministerial Decision no 527235/23 for safe countries of origin (Egypt, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Georgia, Gambia, Ghana, India, Morocco, Bangladesh, Benin, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo, and Tynisia). • Law 5078/2023 which provides a) international protection applicants with the right to access the labour market 60 days (instead of 6 months) after lodging the international protection application, b) the possibility, until 4th March 2025, for beneficiaries of temporary protection to apply for one of the residence permits of the legal migration legislation.</p> <p>4. Social integration The "National Strategy for the Social Integration of Applicants for and Beneficiaries of International Protection" is not a binding document but rather a document of directions. Thus, there is no specific procedure for the monitoring of its implementation. However, all integration programmes and actions designed, implemented or/and monitored by the Social Integration Directorate are in line with the</p>
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			<p>goals and objectives set by the National Strategy.</p> <p>5. Social integration Yes. As already mentioned (in the answer to the Question 2), the fourth pillar of the “National Strategy for the Social Integration of Applicants for and Beneficiaries of International Protection” provides for the “Monitoring of the integration process through commonly accepted and comparable indicators”. More precisely, it provides for the development of a monitoring tool based on EU-Zaragoza integration indicators, according to which four areas have been identified as priority areas: Employment, education, social inclusion and participation of immigrants and refugees in the democratic process as active citizens. Moreover, it provides for the training of specialized personnel on how to properly use the tool's findings, to design a continuous adjustment of effective social integration strategies.</p> <p>6. Please see answer to the Question 4.</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. NA</p>

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			<p>3. NA</p> <p>4. NA</p> <p>5. NA</p> <p>6. NA</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2. On 30 January 2014, the Government approved the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines, which is the key policy document in migration. It defines the objectives, principles and directions of Lithuania's migration policy and ensures continuous monitoring of its implementation. The Guidelines cover emigration from Lithuania and remigration, immigration, integration of foreigners, asylum (international protection), the fight against irregular migration, as well as the migration governance framework and international cooperation on migration policy. The Guidelines have 5 sections (General Provisions; Conditions for Designing and Implementing Migration</p>


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		<p>Policy (describes overall migration situation and trends); Migration Policy Goals and Principles; Monitoring the Implementation of Migration Policy).</p> <p>The Guidelines can be updated by a government resolution.</p> <p>It is the Ministry of the Interior that is responsible for monitoring migration processes and producing an annual report.</p> <p>The document is available online in English at https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/bd8492b038ac11e4a343f25bd52b4862?jfwid=-pcl9fet0r</p> <p>3. The Guidelines have not been changed since February 2020; however, there are plans to update them this year. In 2023, the Government discussed updating the guidelines in order to prioritize measures related to the admission of the Ukrainians fleeing the war and Belarussians fleeing from the persecution of the Belarusian regime (currently Belarus nationals account for the larger part of asylum caseload in Lithuania) and ensure Lithuania's resilience to the existing threat of instrumentalization of migration, as well as other type of the hybrid attacks by Russia or Belarus, including provocations at the border by these two hostile countries. The Government also seeks to reassess the indicators for the monitoring of migration processes and to develop digitalization of the process.</p> <p>4. Yes.</p> <p>For example, for many years one of the main strategic goals for Lithuania has been to increase the return of Lithuanian nationals or people of Lithuanian origin. In this regard, the Guidelines define the implementation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the underlying social, economic, and other factors driving emigration (with a particular focus on reducing youth unemployment) • strengthen cooperation with the main destination countries of Lithuanian emigrants and intensify efforts to attract investment to Lithuania from these countries • actively implement projects to maintain the diaspora's links with Lithuania • disseminate information and provide counseling on issues related to returning to and living in Lithuania
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide opportunities for Lithuanian nationals returning from foreign countries to integrate into the labor market, as well as use other measures for their reintegration <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. The basis for monitoring the implementation of migration policy is the continuous collection, processing, aggregation, and publication of statistical information on migration, as well as the analysis and evaluation of migration processes. The Ministry of the Interior is charged with coordinating this process. The Minister of the Interior approves a list of criteria for monitoring migration processes according to the separate areas of migration policy. The list of criteria is available online in the Lithuanian language at https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/3fff9ac2e0c011ea8f4ce1816a470b26?jfwid=-pcl9fet0r</p> <p>Other responsible institutions and agencies (the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, the Ministry of Economics and Innovations, the Ministry of Social Security and Labor, the State Data Agency, the Migration Department, the Employment Service, the State Labor Inspectorate, and the State Border Guard Service) must collect the information and data for the reporting year according to the established criteria and submit it to the Ministry of the Interior by the first of April. The Ministry of the Interior compiles and summarizes the information, analyses the changes in migration processes and identifies possible negative effects and positive developments related to them. By the 1st of May of each year, the Ministry submits a report to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the implementation of the migration policy with suggested improvements for approval.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p>


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			<p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5. N/A.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	<p>1.</p> <p>2. N/a.</p> <p>3. N/a.</p> <p>4. N/a.</p> <p>5. N/a.</p> <p>6. N/a.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. No. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration has begun work on developing Poland's migration strategy. In fulfilment of this commitment, the work of the Interministerial Team for Migration coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration was reactivated in order to properly design activities related to the state's response to migration processes.</p> <p>3. n/a</p> <p>4. n/a</p>

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			5. n/a 6. n/a
 EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	1. Yes 2. The Strategy on Migration Management is an overarching strategy that covers all aspects of migration management. The Strategy is limited to migration movement of a person across an international border (international migration). First part of the document is analysis of the situation in the field of migration management (legal framework, institutional set up, main developments and key problem in sector). Second part consists of strategic objectives (overall and specific objectives), measures aiming to reach defined goals and responsible institutions for their implementation. Based on identified problems and challenges, three strategic objectives defined with aim to improve overall migration management: I. Establishing and implementing mechanisms for a comprehensive and consistent monitoring of migration flows in the Republic of Serbia. Integrating the strategic, legal and institutional framework for the comprehensive management of migration. III. Protection of the rights of migrants, the creation of conditions for the integration and social inclusion by raising awareness about the importance of migration. In this way, three pillars of national migration policy are defined as a strong monitoring system that should enable evidence-based policy measures, implementation of specific sector policies and protection of migrant rights, both foreigners in the country and nationals abroad. Those strategic goals should enable reaching an overall objective of the Strategy - managing migration in a comprehensive manner that will facilitate the realization of sector objectives and priorities of the state in the field of migration. Sector objectives are defined as: • migration management in accordance with sustainable population policy and long-term needs for economic development and trends in the labor market of the Republic of Serbia; • visa free regime with EU • the implementation of the concept of integrated border management; • the promotion of cooperation with the Diaspora and promoting the return to themotherland • creating the conditions for young qualified and talented people to professionally	


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			<p>reach their potential in their own country and the conditions for the circulation of knowledge of those people who are in the Diaspora;• creating the conditions for the integration of foreigners and the effective protection of the rights and interests of citizens of the Republic of Serbia who work and live abroad;• the application of clear and effective procedures for the prevention and the suppression of illegal migration including prevention of illegal border crossing, smuggling and prevention of trafficking of human beings• resolving the problems of refugees and internally displaced persons;• the efficient and effective admittance and the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees – citizens of the Republic of Serbia on the basis of readmission agreements. The Strategy is not time limited. However, as the national legal framework and methodology for the preparation of national policy documents have been changed meanwhile, preparation for the adoption of new migration management strategy is underway.</p> <p>3. Although there were no recent changes in Strategy on Migration Management as overarching migration strategy, there were several changes in the specific sector's strategies in line with development in sectors. The most recent development was adoption of Schengen Action Plan.</p> <p>4. There is not developed monitoring matrix or framework that enable measuring of the progress. This is one of the reasons for planned revision of the Strategy.</p> <p>5. Yes, measures are defined for each specific objective of the Strategy. Based on the analysis of the sector and defined problems, expected change is defined with concrete objective and recommendation how to achieve desired change. Based on those recommendation measures with responsible authority for its implementation are defined.</p> <p>6. Periodical reports on overall situation and implementation of measures foreseen by the Strategy are prepared. As already described, proper monitoring matrix that enable measuring of the progress is missing. This issue shall be solved by revision and adoption of new document.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. In the Slovak context it is called a Migration Policy. However, it might not be as detailed as a migration strategy meant in this question. In September 2021, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic: Perspective until the Year 2025 (https://www.minv.sk/?zamer-migracnej-politiky-slovenskej-republiky available only in Slovak). In this strategic document, the Slovak Republic defines basic goals, direction and development priorities in the following areas: legal migration, with an emphasis on managed economic migration; emigration from Slovakia with an emphasis on the return of the labour force; international protection; integration; irregular migration and borders; readmission agreements and returns; combating human trafficking; humanitarian and development cooperation and communication about migration topics. Another goal of the Migration policy was to “evaluate the option of centralising the agendas of migration, integration and asylum in one centralised body”. The document replaced the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic: Perspective until 2020. The adoption of the new Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic was based on the Manifesto of the Government of the Slovak Republic 2020 – 2024. The document was prepared by the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic based on documents submitted by public administration authorities and international organisations. Also, the previous Migration Policy covered the period until 2020 and an update was needed. 3. There were no changes in the Migration Policy adopted. 4. Based on the Resolution of the Government of the SR, respective ministries (e.g. Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, etc.) were to develop the Migration Policy into action plans. These ministries are monitoring the implementation of the action plans internally and every 2 years they are providing report on the fulfillment of the tasks from action plans to the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic as the body responsible for implementation of the Migration Policy. Subsequently the Ministry of Interior then submits an overall report to the Government of the
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			<p>Slovak Republic.</p> <p>5. Action plans formulated on the basis of the Migration Policy contain a set of tasks indicating the responsible coordinator (ministry) for the fulfilment of the task and the deadline for its completion.</p> <p>6. NA</p>
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. Currently, no all encompassing migration strategy is in place, however such a migration strategy is currently in preparation.</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p>

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