



Ad-Hoc Query on Strategic Plan for Migrations

Requested by PT EMN NCP on 5th August 2014

II Compilation produced on 25th August 2014

Responses from [Belgium](#), [Czech Republic](#), [Estonia](#), [Finland](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#), [Latvia](#), [Lithuania](#), [Luxembourg](#), [Netherlands](#), [Romania](#), [Slovak Republic](#), [Slovenia](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#) plus [Norway](#) (17 in Total)

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1. Background Information

The Portuguese government is developing a strategic plan for migrations. Still in its embryonic stage this Plan seeks an integrated approach to migration while ensuring the link between the different entities, in particular with regard to key areas in the migration process such as: attraction, admission, residence, integration and return.

We would like to ask to Member States to support us in understand the following:


1. Does your country have a strategic plan for migrations?
2. If yes, such plan is available in English? Is it possible to send or give a link?
3. Who coordinates the implementation of the plan in your Member State? Name of institution(s) and contacts.

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- 4. Does the plan have a budget? How are the costs covered?
- 5. How the plan is implemented? Is based on measures, goals or other?
- 6. How the implementation of the plan is monitored?




We would very much appreciate your responses **by the 15th of August 2014.**

2. Responses¹



	<p>Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The main strategic and policy plans are laid down in the coalition agreement between the political parties that form the federal government. The latest coalition agreement http://premier.fgov.be/sites/all/themes/custom/tcustom/Files/accord_de_gouvernement_1er_decembre_2011.pdf, dated from 1 December 2011, reflects the high policy priority and public attention placed on migration and asylum issues and stipulates the main guiding principles, commitments, focus of attention, proposals and measures planned in this field for the coming years (2011-2014). In May 2014, federal elections took place and, when the new government is formed, a new coalition agreement will be drafted and agreed upon.</p> <p>Besides the above mentioned coalition agreement, the responsible Minister or Secretary of State presents every year a policy paper to the House of Representatives, presenting results of the actions of the previous year and highlighting the priorities for the upcoming year. In December 2013 the State Secretary for Migration and Asylum Policy, Social Integration and the Fight Against Poverty, Maggie De Block presented her policy papers respectively on asylum and migration and on reception.</p> <p>2. The coalition agreement of 1 December 2011 is available in French and Dutch. The policy papers from 7 November 2013 are also only available in French and Dutch. Policy paper Asylum and Migration Policy paper Reception</p> <p>3. The strategies and policy plans are mainly implemented by way of legislative initiatives, (new) administrative practices and other</p>
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¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.





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			<p>actions at administrative level. Legislative initiatives are the competency of the Parliament and the government/council of Ministers. The competent administrative authorities are the Immigration Office (IO) for migration issues, the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) for asylum issues and the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) for reception issues.</p> <p>4. The above-mentioned coalition agreement and policy papers, don't themselves include a specific budget. However, in order to implement the policies concerned, each department (Ministry) requests credits. When government actors agree on a draft budget this is voted in the House of Representatives. Expenditures authorized by the House of Representatives through approval of the general expenditure budget can be realized. In the (annual) general expenditure budget, specific budgets are allocated inter alia to national authorities dealing with migration and asylum issues as well as to specific projects and funds in the context of migration and asylum policies. Costs occurring as a result of the implementation of the concerned plans are therefore covered by the Budget of the Federal State.</p> <p>5. The coalition agreement sets the objectives and priorities the government wants to see achieved in the upcoming legislature. These objectives and priorities come back in detail in the policy papers. When presenting such policy papers in the House of Representatives, the State Secretary for Migration and Asylum Policy, Social Integration and the Fight Against Poverty reviews results achieved the previous year and presents directions and actions for the coming year.</p> <p>6. Depending on the concrete policies and strategies, monitoring is performed by the Parliament (parliamentary questions, hearing sessions...), the government and the responsible Minister.</p>
	Czech Republic	No	This Member State has requested that their answer would not be disseminated externally.
	Estonia	Yes	In Estonia, there is no strategy plan for migrants.
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes, the Future of Migration 2020 Strategy was adopted in the form of a Government Resolution on 13 June 2013.</p> <p>2. Yes, the English version is available: http://issuu.com/sisaministerio/docs/maahanmuuton_tulevaisuus_2020_eng_l?e=0/6183646</p> <p>3. The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the coordination of the implementation. Contact person: Senior Adviser, Satu Kaskinen, +358 295 488 689</p>




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			<p>4. There is no separate budget. Financial impacts are mentioned under each measure listed in the Implementation Program. Most of the measures are taken care of as official duties, EU funding is available for some and for some measures the financial impacts will be examined within separate legislative or other projects.</p> <p>5. The Implementation Program for the Future of Migration 2020 Strategy was adopted in March 2014. The Program consists of concrete measures in order to achieve the goals of the Strategy.</p> <p>6. Monitoring and reporting of the Strategy's implementation will be coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior. The working group that prepared the strategy proposal will also be involved in the monitoring.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1. No, France does not have a strategic plan for migrations. However, the strategic orientations on immigration and asylum are developed in the existing legislation or in different official documents. 2 new draft laws on immigration and asylum will be submitted at the end of 2014.</p> <p>The 3 main objectives of the new draft law on immigration are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the reception and integration of migrants; - Attracting highly-qualified third-country nationals; - Strengthening the fight against illegal migration. <p>The draft law on asylum provides for 3 main changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening asylum seekers rights; - Speeding up the asylum application process; - Improving the asylum seekers' reception conditions and accommodation. <p>The coordination of the migration policy is under the competence of the Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>2. N/A 3. N/A 4. N/A 5. N/A</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>Due to the federal structure of Germany responsibilities in the broad field of migration are not only located at federal level but also at the level of the 16 Bundesländer - each of them setting its own priorities according to the different challenges of migration at local level.</p>

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			Where the responsibility is located at the federal stage different strategies or programs are in place targeting special fields of migration – such as Concept for Skilled Workers, Demography related Strategy or National Action Plan for Integration., Therefore no national wide general strategy or action plan on migration exists. Depending on the item actions taken are following different concepts, so also here no general rule can be identified nor the volume of the budget indicated. Each of the concepts/plans is evaluated by the responsible ministry at level of the Federal Republic or the Bundesländer.
	Italy	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. On 10th July The Joint Conference State–Regions has established a new Master Plan on the reception of migrants to deal with the extraordinary flow of non-EU citizens, adults, families and unaccompanied minors. 2. The objective of the Plan is the start of a process of structured welcome "able to respond in a dignified manner and rapid arrival of immigrants, adults, families and unaccompanied minors." Among the main points of the plan is the creation of regional hubs for the first reception, the increase in network places SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees) and a financial commitment for the reception of unaccompanied minor’s moves from the coffers of local authorities in the State. 3. The coordination of the measures provided for by the plan is insured by the Ministry of the Interior (http://www.interno.gov.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/tools/contattaci/). 4. At present there is not a budget proposal. 5. The plan will be implemented in goals and measures that are monitored by the Ministry of Interior (using instrument panels in preparation). 6. See 5.
	Latvia	Yes	Latvia is working on the development of the Concept of Immigration Policy.
	Lithuania	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In January 2014, Lithuanian Government adopted Lithuanian migration policy guidelines. 2. Yes. The document is attached. 3. Ministry of the Interior (MOI). Responsible persons: Aušra Grikevičienė, Head of Migration Affairs Division of Public Security Policy Department of MoI (ausra.grikeviciene@vrm.lt) and Gintaras Valiulis, Senior Adviser of Public Security Policy Department of MoI (gintaras.valiulis@vrm.lt). 4. MOI has prepared an Action plan which foresees activities of all involved institutions in order to reach set goals. There is no separate budget. State institutions have to contribute within their own budgets to the implementation of the Action plan. 5. The guidelines have a set of statistical data which is being collected and analyzed annually. 6. Ministry of the Interior is the responsible institution which annually prepares a report and recommendations to be presented to the Government.
	Luxembourg	Yes	1. No. Luxembourg does not have a strategic plan for migrations. The policy guidelines on immigration and asylum are established in the Government programme 2014 . At the moment there are two separated laws: amended law of 5 May 2006 (Asylum law) and amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration. Only at the level of the integration of foreigners that the law of 16 December 2008 on the reception an integration of foreigners in Luxembourg has implemented a Multi-annual National




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			<p>Action Plan on Integration and against Discriminations 2010-2014 (See LU EMN NCP answer to PT AHQ on Integration Plans).</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>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. The Netherlands does not have a strategic plan for migration as meant by Portugal. We do have an integrated approach though with regards to non-voluntary return. This approach is aimed at a limited number of countries that do not comply with the obligation under customary international law to readmit their own nationals. This so-called “strategic approach on return and readmission” is concluded by our Government and currently aimed at Afghanistan, Algeria, China, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iraq, Morocco and Somalia. The members of Government have agreed that return and readmission are an integral part of our bilateral relations with the aforementioned countries on an equal level with other subjects as e.g. trade, development cooperation, cultural exchanges, education etc. Return and readmission will therefore always be an item on the agenda of every official contact with these countries. The refusal to readmit own nationals who have been denied residence permits or entered the Netherlands illegally can have consequences for these countries, regardless of the subject.</p> <p>2. Unfortunately, no documents regarding this approach are available in English. However, the strategic approach on return and readmission has been shared and discussed with our national Parliament and the relevant documents are openly accessible in Dutch on the website of Parliament.</p> <p>3. The strategic approach on return and readmission is coordinated by the Migration Department of the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice.</p> <p>4. The approach has no specific budget. Whenever financial means are needed they will be found in coordination with the involved ministries.</p> <p>5. Until now the approach was implemented on an ad-hoc basis.</p> <p>6. Ultimately, the implementation of the approach is being monitored by Parliament in annual hearings with the Minister for Migration who is responsible for the approach. As a result of the last parliamentary hearing the Minister has requested the independent Advisory Committee on Migration Affairs to make an evaluation of the results of the approach since its implementation some years ago.</p>
	Portugal	Yes	<p>Portugal is developing a strategic plan for migrations.</p>
	Romania	Yes	<p>1. Romania has a national strategy on immigration that is approved by government decision. The first strategic document was adopted in 2004 and it covered period 2004-2006. This was followed by other strategic documents which covered, successively, the periods 2007-2010 and 2011-2014.</p> <p>2. An English version of the National Strategy on Immigration 2011-2014 is not available.</p> <p>3. Implementation of strategic documents in the area of immigration is done by a Coordination Group which is set up by a government decision.</p>



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		<p>The Coordination Group on the implementation of the National Immigration Strategy functions next to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and it is coordinated by the secretary of state responsible for public order who is the president of the group. The vice-president of the group is the general inspector of the General Inspectorate for Immigration within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The coordination group is formed by a permanent and a substitute representative from the following authorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Internal Affairs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.a) General Inspectorate for Immigration; 1.b) Romanian Border Police; 1.c) Romanian Police; 1.d) Directorate for European Affairs and International Relations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; 1.e) National Agency against Trafficking in Human Beings; 1.f) Schengen Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; 1.g) Romanian Gendarmerie; 1.h) General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations; 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.a) Consular Department; 3. Ministry of Labour, Family, Social protection and Elderly: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.a) Directorate for employment and equal opportunities; 3.b) National Agency for Employment; 3.c) Directorate for Child Protection; 3.d) Directorate for Protection of Disabled Persons; 3.e) Labour Inspection; 4. Ministry of National Education: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.a) General Directorate for Education and Lifelong Learning; 4.b) General Directorate for international and International Relations; 5. Ministry of Health; 6. Institutions subordinated to the Government: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.a) National Statistical Institute; 7. Autonomous public institutions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7.a) National House of Health Insurance. <p>The current activities of related to the national immigration strategy are done by a technical secretariat functioning within the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>4. The National Strategy for Immigration for the period 2011-2014 has not an own budget. According to the provisions of art. 2 of the Government Decision 498/2011 the necessary funds for the implementation of the National Strategy for Immigration for the period 2011-2014 are planned by each institution having attribution in fulfilling its goals, in their own budgets, according to their priorities, available resources and phases of implementing the objectives during 2011-2014”</p>
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			<p>5. The national strategy on immigration includes strategic objectives, specific objectives and directions of actions. The implementation of the national strategy on immigration is done by yearly plans approved by the Government.</p> <p>6. Monitoring of the implementation of the national strategy on immigration is done periodically, within the meetings of the Coordination Group, and annually by writing a report on implementation of the annual plans.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2011, the Slovak Republic adopted its new migration policy called the Migration policy of the Slovak Republic with the perspective until the year 2020 which represents main strategic guidelines for the future development of the migration policy of the Slovak Republic. 2. The English version is available at http://www.emn.sk/phocadownload/documents/migration_policy_sr_2020_en.pdf. 3. The coordination of the migration policy is under the competence of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic which closely cooperates with all relevant institutions and ministries. 4. There is no special budget allocated to the implementation of the migration policy. Costs related to the implementation of the migration policy measures are covered by the budgets of each relevant institution. 5. The migration policy is elaborated into detailed action plans which are regularly updated by the relevant authorities and ministries for the purpose of gradual implementation of the migration policy principles in practice. The migration policy is implemented by the action plans of the migration policy which are elaborated and regularly updated by each relevant ministry. The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic adopts action plan for a period of 2 years. First action plan was adopted for the period 2012-2013 and the current action plan covers the period 2014-2015. 6. The implementation of the action plan is monitored and evaluated in 2 ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By Summary report on the implementation of the measures, goals and objectives of the migration policy which is presented to the Government annually. - By the final evaluation of the implementation of the action plans at the end of a 2-year period submitted to the Ministers of each relevant ministry and to the Steering Committee on Migration and Integration of Foreigners.
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>The last "Migration Strategic Plan" was adopted 2002 and in 2010 the Government adopted "Strategic plan for Economic Migration" based on Lisbon strategy 2020. Migration and asylum policy in Slovenia is, in most parts, line with EU migration and asylum <i>acquis</i>.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. N.a. 3. N.a.

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			<p>4. N.a.</p> <p>5. N.a.</p> <p>6. N.a.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The priority for the UK is to deliver an improved migration system that commands public confidence and serves our economic interests. We aim to reduce net migration and introduce new measures to reduce inflow whilst minimising abuse of all migration routes.</p> <p>2. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-business-plan-2012-to-2015-indicators-and-other-key-data/home-office-business-plan-2012-to-2015-indicators-and-other-key-data#secure-our-borders-and-reduce-immigration</p> <p>3. Home Office</p> <p>4. Information on Home Office spending can be found on the Annual Reports and Accounts 2013-14.</p> <p>5. The Migration plan is implemented principally by the 4 operational commands – Border Force, UK Visa’s and Immigration and Immigration Enforcement. We measure performance through a range of input and impact data. The business plan provided in Q2. Provides further details.</p> <p>6. Implementation is monitored internally by the Executive Management Board and the Supervisory Board. Ministers sit on the latter. Our performance is also scrutinised by Parliament and the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders & Immigration.</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>We were not able within this short deadline to locate any government policy documents in English. However, Norway has a high degree of research activity in this field, and we have located some interesting research documents available in English. We hope this is of help to you. If you have any trouble with the links, contact kac@udi.no</p> <p>http://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/european-migration-network_i/studies-reports/organisation-asylum-norway.pdf</p> <p>All EMN Member States have previously published reports describing the organization of their asylum and migration policies. In the context of an update to these reports in other countries, Norway, as a new EMN Associate Member, has compiled an overview over Norwegian asylum and migration policies.</p> <p>It is aimed at a non-specialist readership looking for a brief overview of the Norwegian system.</p> <p>The report describes the different ministries and agencies involved in policymaking and implementation, as well as the legal framework set out by the 2010 Immigration Act.</p> <p>http://www.scielo.org/scielo.php?pid=S0042-96862004000800008&script=sci_arttext&tlng=e</p> <p>This paper examines the policy context of the rise in the international mobility and migration of nurses. It describes the profile of the migration of nurses and the policy context governing the international recruitment of nurses to five countries: Australia, Ireland, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States. We also examine the policy challenges for workforce planning and the design of</p>

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<p>health systems infrastructure. Data are derived from registries of professional nurses, censuses, interviews with key informants, case studies in source and destination countries, focus groups, and empirical modelling to examine the patterns and implications of the movement of nurses across borders.</p> <p>http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=2598584&fileId=S1062798708000458</p> <p>Today Western European welfare states find themselves in a paradoxical situation: parts of working life are in need of labour that is difficult to find nationally – and internationally. While this is partly due to inflexible policies, it is also due to competition for labour among Western countries. At the same time, asylum seekers are constantly arriving, often to be joined by family members. The authorities are confronted with a mismatch between the supply of, and demand for, immigrants. The receiving countries do not get the labour they want, while many of those who actually come cannot be incorporated productively for various reasons. This situation illustrates the squeeze facing today’s welfare states – in this article exemplified with the Norwegian case – between the logic of humanitarian responsibilities and the concerns of the national economy. grete.brochmann@sosgeo.uio.no</p> <p>http://books.google.no/books?hl=en&lr=&id=KPI--4oGmHoC&oi=fnd&pg=PP2&dq=managed+immigration+Norway&ots=noOgr_XqVd&sig=2T0_TDTkeWQBv_79B9Yr0SQRLic&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=managed%20immigration%20Norway&f=false</p> <p>http://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/annet/effects-of-immigration-policies-on-immigration-to-norway-1969-2010.pdf</p> <p>Immigration to Norway increased during the period 1951 - 2010, as did the emigration from Norway. While during the 1950s there was net emigration most years, there was a balance during the 1960s while there has been a positive and increasing net immigration since then. In particular there was a strong increase in labour immigration following the expansion of the EU in 2004. From the beginning of the 1970s the Norwegian authorities have implemented several measures to regulate immigration to Norway. This project examines how changes to regulations and the economic conditions have influenced this immigration, using statistics for gross immigration to Norway from, in principle, all countries in the world during the period 1969 – 2010.</p> <p>http://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/arbeid-og-opphold/misuse-of-the-right-to-family-reunification.pdf</p> <p>Misuse of the Right to Family Reunification. Marriages of convenience and false declarations of parenthood (2012) This study aims to provide an overview of the Norwegian legislation and regulations pertaining to the misuse of the right to family reunification for citizens of countries that are not members of the EU or EEA/EFTA, and the experience with misuse</p> <p>Link to all of our research reports (most in English or have English summaries):</p>
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			<p>http://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/research-and-development-reports/?year=0&filter=16</p> <p>A bit outdated... but;</p> <p>http://www.udi.no/globalassets/global/forskning-fou_i/arbeid-og-opphold/concepts-for-the-better-management-of-migration-to-norway.pdf</p> <p>This essay sets the goal for Norway not merely at responding to the problems of today (2004), but at creating a dynamic policy framework for migration that allows policy makers to use migration strategically in meeting the challenges of the future.</p>
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