

EMN BULLETIN

A Report from the European Migration Network for the period January to May 2012.¹

This report contains [EU](#), [National](#) and [Related Developments](#) in migration policy published in the period January to May 2012, as well as an overview of [key statistics](#), plus related [EMN outputs and developments](#) that have occurred in this period.

1. EU, NATIONAL AND RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

A) EU DEVELOPMENTS

Adopted legislation and its transposition

- ★ [EU Law Monitoring](#) gives an overview of the transposition of EU legislation by *acquis* and by Member State.
- ★ Commission reasoned opinions on transposition of [EU Blue Card](#) and of [Employer Sanctions](#) directives. [27 February 2012]

EU INSTITUTIONS COMMUNICATIONS, REPORTS AND OTHER OUTPUTS

Justice and Home Affairs Council

- ★ [Outcomes of April 2012 meeting](#) with conclusions on EU action on migratory pressure – A strategic response; Global Approach on Migration and Mobility (GAMM); Common European Asylum System (CEAS); and Readmission agreements [27 April 2012]
- ★ [Outcomes of March 2012 meeting](#) addressing irregular migration, Schengen, borders, asylum and resettlement [8 March 2012]

European Commission

- ★ [3rd Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum \(2011\)](#) [30 May 2012]
- ★ [Revised Eurodac Regulation](#) proposal [30 May 2012]
- ★ [Biannual report on the functioning of the Schengen area](#), 1 November 2011 – 30 April 2012 [16 May 2012]
- ★ EU supports historic step in [regional cooperation between Western Balkan countries on refugees and displaced persons](#) [24 April 2012]
- ★ Monitoring report on [Croatia's accession preparations](#) (pg 8) [24 April 2012]
- ★ [Communication: Towards a job-rich recovery](#) [18 April 2012]
- ★ [2011 Report on the Application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights](#) [16 April 2012]
- ★ Communication on [The External Dimension of EU Social Security Coordination](#) [30 March 2012]

WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN MIGRATION NETWORK (EMN)?

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

¹ The European Commission, its service provider (ICF-GHK-COWI) and the National Contact Points, who collectively constitute the European Migration Network, accept no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the use made of the information presented in this report which is, to the best of its knowledge, as reliable as possible.

- ★ Inauguration of [New EU Agency for managing large-scale IT systems](#) in the area of freedom, security and justice [21 March 2012]
- ★ [Second Quarterly Report](#) of Task Force for Greece, including on Migration, Asylum and Borders [15 March 2012]
- ★ Responses to the [public consultation on the Family Reunification directive](#) [1 March 2012]
- ★ [General Report 2011](#) [February 2012]

European Parliament

- ★ Debate on [seasonal workers directive proposal](#) [24 April 2012]
- ★ Debate on [Schengen](#) [24 April 2012]
- ★ [Resolution on the Annual Report on Human Rights in the World](#) and the European Union's policy on the matter, including implications for the EU's strategic human rights policy (Articles 7, 22) [30 March 2012]
- ★ Report on [equality between women and men in the European Union 2011](#) (Articles 22, 25 and 51) plus reports on [Abused domestic workers in Europe: the case of au-pairs](#) and [women and climate change](#) [5 March 2012]

Committee of the Regions

- ★ Opinion on [Policies for integrating immigrants](#) must be developed at local level based on a bottom-up approach [15 February 2012]

European Court of Justice

- ★ **Opinion:** EU law can [confer on a parent who is a third-country national and has custody rights a right of residence](#) in his child's State of origin if that child has moved with the other parent to another Member State [15 May 2012]
- ★ **Judgment:** A Member State cannot impose [excessive and disproportionate charges for the grant of residence permits](#) to third-country nationals who are long-term residents and to members of their families [26 April 2012]
- ★ **Judgment:** EU law precludes national or regional legislation which treats third-country nationals who are [long-term residents differently from EU citizens with regard to the allocation of funds for housing benefit](#) [24 April 2012]
- ★ **Opinion:** A serious [infringement of the freedom of religion may constitute an 'act of persecution'](#) where the asylum seeker, by exercising that freedom or as a result of infringing the restrictions placed on the exercise of that freedom, runs a real risk of being deprived of his most fundamental rights [19 April 2012]
- ★ **Judgment:** A Member State may [impose criminal penalties for aiding illegal immigration](#) when the persons who have infiltrated Union territory, nationals of non-member countries, hold visas fraudulently obtained but not yet annulled [10 April 2012]

- ★ **Opinion:** EU law does not prevent a Member State from [granting child benefits to posted or seasonal workers](#) [16 February 2012]
- ★ **Opinion:** Netherlands rule [limiting funding for studying abroad](#) to students who have resided in the Netherlands for three out of the last six years contrary to EU law on the freedom of movement of workers [16 February 2012]

Other

- ★ European Ombudsman investigates [Frontex's fundamental rights implementation](#) [13 March 2012]
- ★ [Opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor](#) on the May 2011 Communication on Migration [8 February 2012]
- ★ EU funded project on [Gender-related asylum claims in Europe](#) [May 2012]
- ★ EU project on [Immigrant Inclusion by e-Participation](#) [April 2012]
- ★ EU funded Research Report on [Active Inclusion of Migrants](#) [31 January 2012]

B) NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

TRANSPOSITION OF EU ACQUIS

Belgium

- ★ [Transposition](#) of EU Return Directive [19 January 2012]

Luxembourg

- ★ [Transposition](#) of EU Blue Card Directive [3 February 2012] and presentation of [Bill N°6404](#) to transpose Employer Sanctions Directive [1 March 2012]

Poland

- ★ Agreement between the Government of the Polish Republic and the Government of the Russian Federation on [local border traffic \(LBT\)](#) entered into force in Poland [14 May 2012]

Portugal

- ★ [Organic law 12/2012](#) to guide Portuguese action in its institutions of the European Union [19 January 2012]

Slovak Republic

- ★ New [Act on Residence of Aliens](#) in order for the [full harmonisation of Slovak legislation](#) in the field of migration with EU *acquis* [1 January 2012]

NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

Belgium

- ★ New [Asylum Seekers Reception Act](#) [19 January 2012]
- ★ Approval by Belgian government of list of [safe countries of origin](#) [23 March 2012]

- ★ A [policy paper on asylum and migration](#) was presented to Parliament, focusing on acting against abuses and fraud in the asylum and family reunification procedures, respecting everyone's rights [11 January 2012]

Germany

- ★ Escalation of the conflict in Syria has induced substantial changes in granting subsidiary protection ([Entscheiderbrief 3/2012](#)) [12 March 2012]

Hungary

- ★ Entry into force of [new Fundamental Law](#) which gives the basic rules and principles regarding the organisation of asylum and migration policies [1 January 2012]

Latvia

- ★ A new type of [identification document \(an electronic ID card\)](#) is now issued, to be used not only as person's identification documents, but also as temporary/permanent residence permits [2 April 2012]

Poland

- ★ Temporarily [reintroduce border controls on the internal borders of the Schengen area](#) during EURO 2012 [22 May 2012]
- ★ New provisions entered into force introducing a possibility to [restore Polish citizenship](#) [15 May 2012]
- ★ A new law on [regularisation of the illegally staying foreigners in Poland](#) [1 January 2012]

Portugal

- ★ [Organic law 54/2012](#) for supporting the definition and execution of the Home Office's policies, including on immigration, borders and asylum [12 March 2012]

LEGAL MIGRATION

Austria

- ★ Recognition of [diploma](#) and [qualifications](#) of third-country nationals will be made easier [12 April 2012]

Finland

- ★ Students may now apply for a residence permit [online](#) [3 January 2012]
- ★ Severe [labour shortages](#) will occur by 2020 in nearly all sectors with Eastern and Northern Finland hardest hit [January 2012]

France

- ★ Issuing of a new circular to clarify [employment rules of highly qualified foreign students](#) [12 January 2012]
- ★ New law extending the derogation procedure authorising [general practitioners](#) with a diploma from a non-EU country to work [1 January 2012]

Italy

- ★ Issuing of 2012 flow decree for [seasonal work](#) [13 March 2012]

Luxembourg

- ★ [Draft regulation](#) fixing the conditions and methods of granting an authorisation to stay as salaried worker for third country nationals [10 February 2012]

Portugal

- ★ [Organic law 9/2012](#) for supervision of Portuguese Consular Posts on visa procedures [19 January 2012]
- ★ [Organic law 11/2012](#) to ensure the coordination of the external action of Portugal on political-diplomatic and economic subjects [19 January 2012]

United Kingdom

- ★ All non-EEA nationals applying to stay for more than 6 months need to also register their fingerprints and digital facial image in order to be issued with a [biometric residence permit](#) [29 February 2012]
- ★ Following [public consultation](#), Home Office intends to further clarify the difference between temporary work migration and settlement [29 February 2012]
- ★ New [measures](#) have been introduced to reduce abuse of the student visa route [13 February 2012]

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Belgium

- ★ A [policy paper on reception](#) with measures to counter the reception crisis was also presented [17 January 2012]

Finland

- ★ The number of asylum seekers is decreasing as [interest in assisted voluntary return is growing](#) with 550 mainly asylum seekers having voluntarily returned [27 January 2012]
- ★ Establishment of a [local contact network in northern Iraq](#), home to the majority of Iraqis seeking asylum in Finland [8 February 2012]

Luxembourg

- ★ Deployment of [Asylum Support Teams](#) to Luxembourg [11 January 2012]
- ★ Draft [regulation on conditions and methods of granting social aid](#) for international protection seekers [6 January 2012]

Poland

- ★ Entry into force of new [regulations aimed at improving assistance granted to asylum seekers](#) as well as relocation and resettlement [1 January 2012]

IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Finland

- ★ International [human trafficking ring busted](#) suspected of arranging illegal entry of Sri Lankans with 26 people detained in Finland, France and Belgium [10 February 2012]

Luxembourg

- ★ [Bill N°6392](#) approving the Application Protocol for EU-Russia readmission agreement [14 February 2012]
- ★ [Bill N°6394](#) for the Establishment of joint centre for police and customs cooperation [14 February 2012]

Poland

- ★ New agreement between the Minister of Internal Affairs and the International Organization for Migration on [co-operation in assisted voluntary return](#) enlarging the beneficiary group to victims of trafficking [10 March 2012]

United Kingdom

- ★ UK Border Agency now publishes [quarterly reports](#) of the penalties given to people and organisations that employ irregular migrant workers [10 February 2012]

INTEGRATION

Germany

- ★ Launch of an [Information Portal](#) for the [Recognition Act](#), which entered into force on 1 April 2012 and establishes a nationally standardised procedure for recognising foreign professional qualifications [30 March 2012]
- ★ Presentation of the [National Action Plan on Integration](#) on the 5th Integration Summit. The Action Plan lays out clear objectives, which are verifiable and quantifiable, and stipulates concrete measures. [31 January 2012]

Italy

- ★ Launch of [Migrants' Integration Portal](#), an inter-ministerial initiative sponsored by the European Integration Fund, with information on public and private services and initiatives focusing on migration at local and national level [January 2012]

Netherlands

- ★ [Annual Integration Report 2011 \(Jaarrapport Integratie 2011\)](#) on structural integration of non-Western migrants covering education, employment, income, housing and crime [February 2012]

Portugal

- ★ [Organic law 1/2012](#) for the implementation of public policies on citizenship, promotion and protection of gender equality [6 January 2012]

OTHER

Germany

- ★ Setting up by Federal Office of new [Coordinating Unit Return and Re-Integration](#) to better link the activities of the different actors in the field of return at national level and build up a more efficient return management [May 2012]

Luxembourg

- ★ Launch of [database on national administrative jurisprudence](#) and incorporation on the [Ministry of Justice Website](#) [8 February 2012]

United Kingdom

- ★ Following a [report](#), the [UK Border Agency and Border Force now operate separately](#) [1 March 2012]

C) OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS AND OUTPUTS

- ★ Long term [effects of immigration to Norway](#) for the total economy and public finances [May 2012]
- ★ Launch of [Immigrant Citizens Survey](#) [9 May 2012]
- ★ MPI Report on [Rise of Radical-Right Parties in Europe and Assessing the Role of Immigration as a Factor in those Gains](#) [9 May 2012]
- ★ NORFACE Compact - "[Migration: Moving into View](#)" [April 2012]
- ★ Pew Research Centre Report on [Religious Affiliation of International Migrants](#) [8 March 2012]
- ★ Outputs from the [Carim India-EU project](#) [4 March 2012]
- ★ ECtHR Chamber judgment on the [legality of interceptions at sea of migrant vessels](#) [23 February 2012]
- ★ [Outside and Inside: Norway's agreements with the European Union](#) including the dramatic increase in East – West labour migration within the EU/EEA since 2004 [17 January 2012]
- ★ UNODC [International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol](#) [January 2012]
- ★ Outputs from the ACP Observatory on Migration, including [Caribbean Human Development Report 2012: Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security](#) [January 2012]

2. MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION STATISTICS

An overview of [key EU migration statistics](#), as published by Eurostat (unless stated otherwise), are presented here, followed by published [national statistical developments](#). Additional tables are provided in [Annex](#) for the EU-27 Member States plus Norway. For more details consult the [EMN's Annual Reports on Migration and International Protection Statistics](#) or the [Eurostat database](#) or the [national statistical offices](#).

Other recently published statistics reports include:

- ★ [Eurostat Yearbook 2012](#)
- ★ [Total Asylum Applications in 2011](#)
- ★ [European Parliament Spotlight on Asylum](#)
- ★ [Frontex Risk Analysis Report 2012](#)
- ★ [Statistical portrait of the first and second generation](#)
- ★ [Remittances](#) in 2010
- ★ [Statistics on residence permits in 2009](#)
- ★ [Foreign-born citizens in the EU](#)
- ★ [Indicators of Immigrant Integration](#)
- ★ [Labour Force Survey - Annual Results 2010](#)

A) OVERVIEW OF KEY EU MIGRATORY STATISTICS

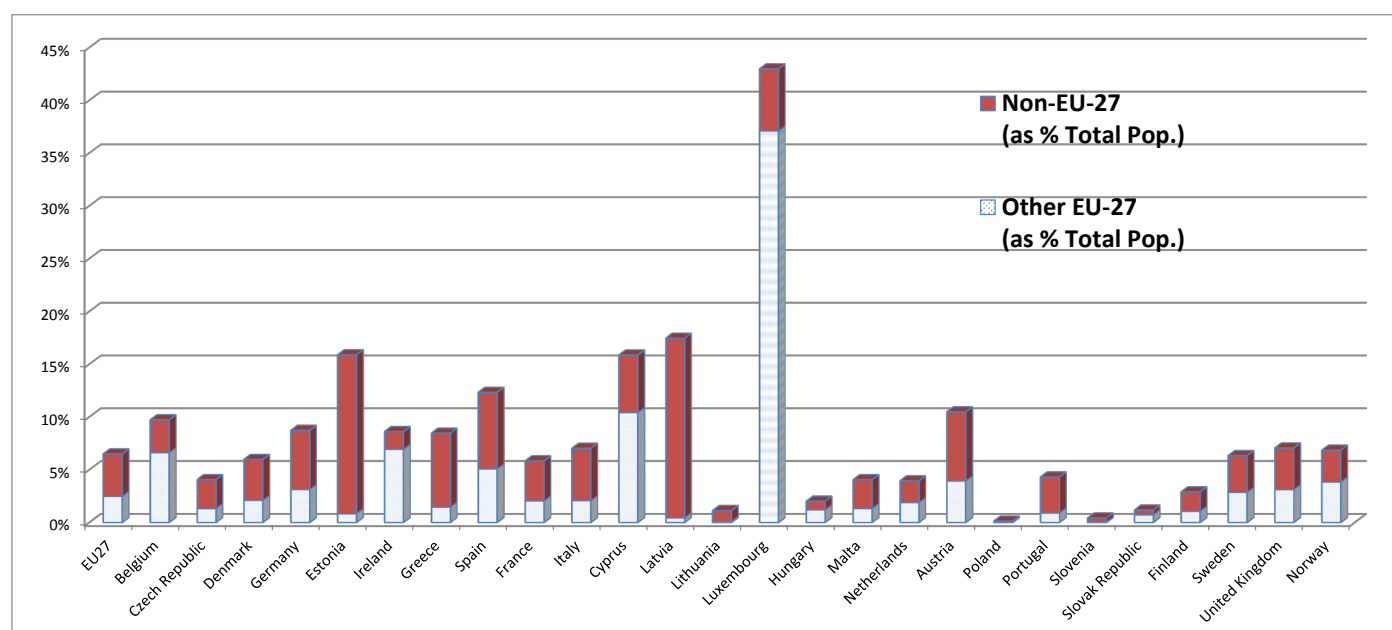
EU DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES (SEE ALSO [EUROSTAT STATISTICS IN FOCUS 23/2011](#))

- ★ The **EU-27 population** is projected to increase from **501 million on 1 January 2010** to 525 million in 2035, to peak at 526 million around 2040, and thereafter gradually decline to 517 million in 2060.
- ★ The EU-27 population is also projected to continue to **grow older**, with the share of the population aged 65 years and over rising from 17.4% in 2010 to 29.5% in 2060, and those aged 80 and over rising from 4.6% to 12% over the same period.
- ★ Whereas in **2010** there were **4 persons aged 15 to 64** for every **one person aged 65 or over**, in **2060** the ratio is expected to decrease to be **2 to 1**.

MIGRATION

- ★ On **1st January 2011**, the **total EU-27 population was 502.5 million** and **grew by 1.4 million** in 2010, an **annual rate of +2.7 per 1000** inhabitants, due to

Figure 1: Proportion of other EU and of non-EU nationals in EU Member States plus Norway in 2010



Data Source: Eurostat

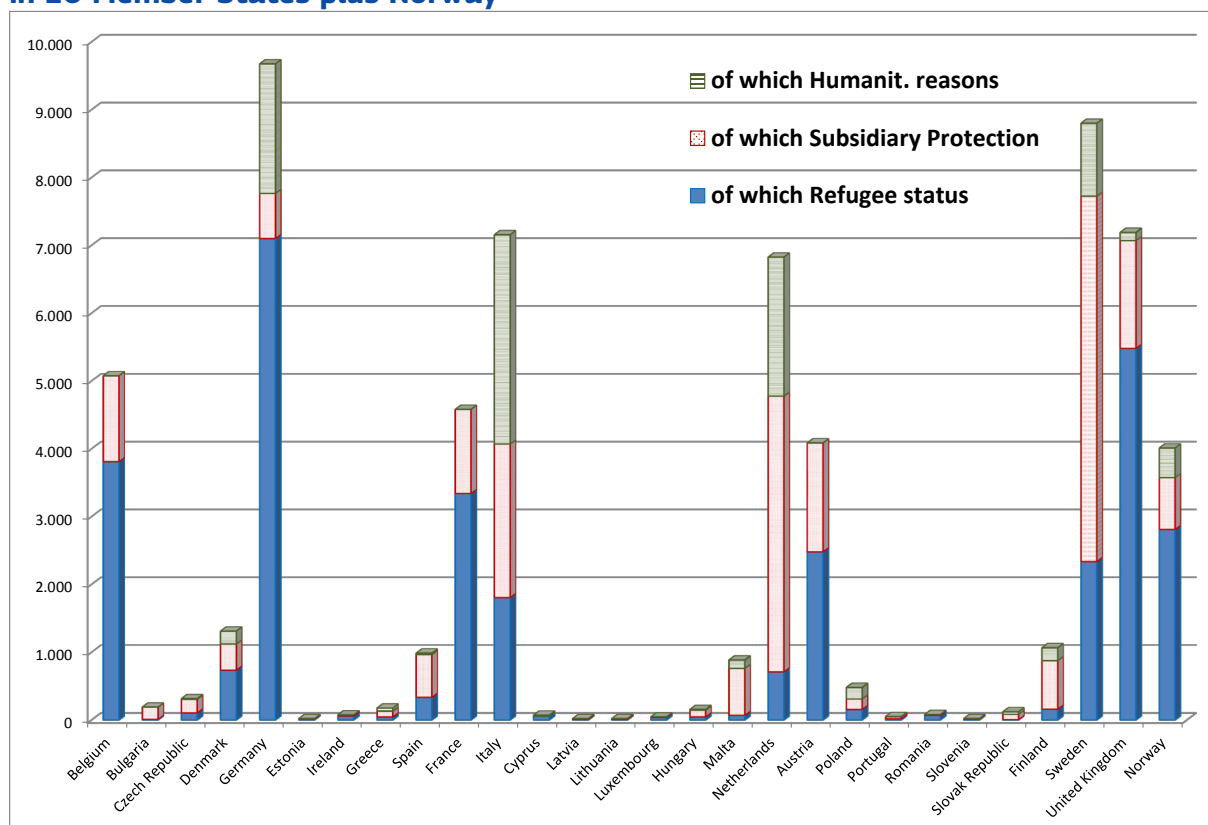
a **natural increase of 0.5 million (+1.0‰)** and **net migration of 0.9 million (+1.7‰)**.

- ★ In **2010, 32.5 million foreign citizens lived in the EU-27 Member States**, of which **12.3 million** (2.5% of the total population) were citizens of **another EU-27 Member State** and the remaining **20.2 million** (4% of the total population) were citizens of countries **outside the EU-27**.
- ★ The **largest numbers** of third-country nationals in the EU as a whole are from Turkey (approx. 2.4 million), Morocco (approx. 1.8 million) and Albania (approx. 1 million).
- ★ Using the [UN Human Development Index \(HDI\)](#), around **47% of non-EU born migrants** are from **high HDI**; around **46%** from **medium HDI** and around **7%** from **low HDI** countries.
- ★ Almost 2.5 million first **residence permits** were issued to third country nationals in the EU in 2010, 5% more than in the previous year. The number of permits issued for **remunerated activities** represented **32.5%** of the total number of permits issued, against **30.2%** for **family** reasons, **20.6%** for **study** and another **17%** for various **other reasons** (protection-related, residence without the right to work, etc.).
- ★ Most **residence permits** were **issued to nationals** of the USA (around 212 000), India (around 200 000), China (around 172 000), Ukraine (around 167 000) and Morocco (around 157 000).

ASYLUM

- ★ In **2011**, EU Member States recorded just over **302 000 asylum applications**, a 16.8% increase from 2010 when the number was 259 000. France (56 300) and Germany (53 300), Italy (34 100) and Belgium (31 900) received the most applications
- ★ In 2011, the most important **countries of citizenship** of asylum seekers in the EU were, in order: Afghanistan (28 000), Russia (18 200), Pakistan (15 700), Iraq (15 200) and Serbia (13 900).
- ★ In 2011, 59 465 asylum seekers **received a protection status** in the EU at first instance (refugee (28 995), subsidiary protection (21 400) or humanitarian (9 070)). Protection was therefore granted in around 25% of decisions taken in first-instance procedures, with the largest number being granted by Germany (9 675, with 7 100 refugee status) and Sweden (8 805 with 5 390 subsidiary protection).
- ★ In 2011 some 12 230 **unaccompanied minors** applied for asylum, more than in 2010 (around 10 700). Sweden (2 655) and Germany (2 125) received the largest number.

Figure 2: Total number of Positive Decisions in 2011 broken down also by type, in EU Member States plus Norway



Data Source: Eurostat

VISAS

(Source: Member States' authorities in accordance with the Visa Code)

- ★ In 2011, **around 12 million "C" (aka Schengen) visas**, including for multiple entry and permitting stays of up to three months, were issued by EU Member States (except for BG, CY, IE, RO, UK). NO constituted around 140 000 of this total.
- ★ **Main nationalities** issued with these visas were Russian Federation (around 5 million), Ukraine and China (each around 1 million) plus Turkey (around 600 000).
- ★ The number of **"D" visas**, typically for stays exceeding three months, issued by the Schengen States in 2010 was **around one million**. CH, IS and NO constituted around 44 000 of this total.
- ★ In the **Visa Information System (VIS)** from January to April 2012, there were around 453 900 visa applications, with about 368 400 decisions made to issue a visa and 63 000 not to. Most applications came from Algeria (around 122 000), Morocco (around 119 000), Egypt (around 41 000) and Tunisia (around 39 000). More than 50% of all applications were processed by France (some 185 000 applications) and Spain (some 78 000 applications). About 3 000 persons were registered with multiple applications, all of which were rejected.

IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION AND RETURN

- ★ In 2011, around 343 000 persons were **refused entry**, with the largest being by Spain (around 228 000), followed by Poland (around 20 000).
- ★ In 2011 the number of **irregularly staying** third-country nationals **apprehended** in the EU-27 was around 468 500, with the largest being for Greece (around 89 000) followed by Spain (around 69 000). In 2010 there were around 505 000 apprehensions.
- ★ In 2011 Member States **returned** around 190 000 third-country nationals, with the largest being for United Kingdom (around 49 000) followed by Spain (around 23 000). In 2010 there were around 224 000 returns.
- ★ [Frontex Risk Analysis Report 2012](#) gives a **total number of detected irregular entries to the EU in 2011** of nearly 141 000 - 35% more than in 2010 - around 55 000 of which via the Eastern Mediterranean route (notably to Greece), around 64 000 via Central Mediterranean (notably to Italy and Malta) and around 8 500 via Western Mediterranean (notably to Spain). Most migrants came from Tunisia (20%), Afghanistan (16%) and Pakistan (11%).

INTEGRATION

- ★ In 2010, the average **employment rate** of third-country nationals aged 20-64 was 58.5%, compared to 68.6% of the total population in the same age group. Some 19.4% of third-country nationals in the same age group were **unemployed**, compared to 9.3% of the total population and 46.4% of third-country nationals were **overqualified** for their jobs, compared to 21.2% of the total population.
- ★ In 2010, 32.4% of third-country nationals aged 20-64 were at **risk of poverty**, compared to 15% of the total population in the same age group.
- ★ In 2010, the rate of **early school leaving** among third-country nationals aged 18-24 was 33%, compared to 14.1% of the total population in the same age group.

CITIZENSHIP

- ★ In 2009, 776 000 persons [acquired citizenship](#) of an EU-27 Member State, a 11% rise from 2008, after two years of slight decline (-4% in 2007 and -1% in 2008).
- ★ These new citizens came mainly from Africa (29% of the total number of citizenships acquired), Asia (24%), non-EU27 Europe (22%), North and South America (15%).

B) NATIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Published national statistics giving the latest most up-to-date available data include:

Finland - Preliminary figures show that [net migration to Finland](#) increased by 2 040 to 15 770 persons in 2011, the highest figure recorded. In all, 28 250 persons migrated and 12 470 persons emigrated. There were 23 725 [applications for a residence permit in 2011](#), a slight decrease of about 800 compared to 2010. Residence permit decisions in 2011 totalled 23 243, which is an increase of approximately 3 000 decisions compared to 2010. Annual figures also show that Finland received 3088 asylum applications in 2011, which amounts to a decrease of 930 applications compared to 2010. In 2011, 3 567 decisions on asylum were made; 36% were positive, 53% were negative and 11% were annulments. [January 2012]

Hungary - publication of official [migration statistics \(2011\)](#) presenting a wide range of information on the migratory situation. [April 2012]

United Kingdom - [Migration Statistics Quarterly Report May 2012](#) with provisional figures to September 2011 showing that annual net migration to the UK was 252 000, similar to 255 000 to September 2010. Emigration from the UK in the year to September 2011 was 338 000, compared to 345 000 in the year to September 2010. Immigration remained steady at 589 000. Declining emigration is the main driver for the increase in net migration. Study remains the most common reason for migrating to the UK since December 2009 at 250 000 for the year to September 2011. [May 2012]

3. LATEST EMN OUTPUTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

A) MISUSE OF THE RIGHT TO FAMILY REUNIFICATION: MARRIAGES OF CONVENIENCE AND FALSE DECLARATIONS OF PARENTHOOD

Initial findings from this study were presented at the public hearing on the [Family Reunification Green Paper](#). The purpose of this focussed study was to identify the scale and scope of Marriages of Convenience and False Declarations of Parenthood, including (Member) State practices plus available statistics. On the basis of a template, 23 Member States plus Norway each produced a National Contribution from which a Synthesis Report will soon be published.

B) EMN CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMISSION'S 3RD ANNUAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM (2011)

Accompanying the [Commission Communication \(COM\(2012\) 250\)](#) was a complementary factual report ([SWD\(2012\) 139](#)) outlining the main developments in migration and international protection during 2011 at both EU and national level. Information on developments at national level was based primarily on the information provided by the European Migration Network as part of its [Annual Policy Report](#) activity. Topics covered included Legal Migration and Mobility; Reducing Irregular Migration and Trafficking in Human Beings; Promoting International Protection; and Maximising the Development Impact of Migration and Mobility; Provision and Exchange of Information to support Policy Development plus a detailed Statistical Annex.

C) INDICATIONS OF THE EFFECT OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS FROM EU MIGRATION STATISTICS IN 2009

As part of the analysis of 2009 migration statistics, the EMN looked for any evidence of the impact of the economic crisis. The effects are evidenced best in relation to [legal migration](#), with nine out of twelve Member States that experienced a decrease in the number of immigrants in 2009, explicitly cited the economic crisis and the Member State's specific economic situation, as an important reason for the decrease in immigration. The perception of reduced opportunities relating to the crisis may have influenced individual decisions in relation to [irregular migrants](#) coming to the EU for the purpose of employment, which may have contributed to the decrease in the number of persons refused at the borders, by -21%. There is also some evidence that the economic crisis may have influenced increases in the numbers of apprehensions and returns.

D) OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- ★ [EMN's Asylum and Migration Glossary \(Version 2\)](#) based on EU acquis and consisting of 300+ terms with translations. The complete Glossary will also be available in German, French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish later in the year.
- ★ EMN Studies on [Visa Policy as a Migration Channel](#) and on [Practical measures for Reducing Irregular Migration](#), with many National Reports already available, will soon be completed.

E) NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

[IT EMN NCP: Fourth Report "Migration channels. Visa and irregular flows" \(14 March 2012\)](#)

This [event](#) had over 300 participants from public bodies, international organisations, universities, research institutes, trade unions, migrants associations and NGOs representatives, media plus consular representatives. The study on Visa Policy as Migration Channel was praised and the study on Practical responses to irregular migration particularly caught the attention of the public, as irregular migration is a topic of growing interest at national and policy levels. The main data were reported by national and regional media, along with extracts from interviews with the authors.

[BE EMN NCP: First Round Table on Migration and Asylum Policy \(15 March 2012\)](#)

The event united key stakeholders from Belgium and across the EU to discuss the latest policy developments and challenges, and, significantly, marked the launch of an annual platform for key stakeholders from academia, civic society and public administration to debate on-going developments in asylum, legal- and irregular migration. The event was organised in the framework of the BE EMN NCPs' [Annual Policy Report 2011](#).

[SE EMN NCP: National conference on International Students \(18 April 2012\)](#)

The topic for the event was "entry and stay of international students." The conference gathered about 100 participants from within Sweden and representatives for other EMN NCPs. Speakers and participants discussed various aspects and challenges related to international student migration, such as the effects of the introduction of tuition fees in Sweden 2011, forthcoming EU measures pertaining to international students, strategies of Swedish universities for recruiting foreign students and the significance of student migration for global development. Papers presented can be downloaded from the SE EMN NCP [national website](#).

LU EMN NCP: National conference on Migration Policies and Family Lives in Transit (15-16 May 2012)

This event united both a national and international audience. The [presentations](#), given by national stakeholders and international experts, addressed the topic of family reunification in the context of migration policies from different perspectives, and provided a starting point for diverse and enriching discussions. The conference was closed by an in-depth intervention by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Immigration. As a side programme to the conference, a film screening of '[Special Flight](#)' was organised, followed by a debate with the Minister, as well as a guided tour of the exhibition '[Un autre regard](#)'.

IT-FI EMN NCPs: Workshop on Immigration of international students (22 May 2012)

Initial key findings emerging from the on-going 2012 EMN main study "[Immigration of international students to the EU](#)" were [presented](#) to a selected audience in Rome by the IT and FI EMN NCPs, in the context of a bilateral twinning initiative. The Workshop, organised with the collaboration of CNR- Italian National Council for Research, involved the participation of representatives of institutions and scholars specialised in international student migration. As part of the work on this study, the IT EMN NCP has also launched an [online questionnaire](#) and final outcomes of the study will be presented in Autumn 2012.

Further details of all EMN National Events can be found [here](#).

EU Migration Statistics 2011 at a glance

(Source: Eurostat, except for Visas Issued. Figures are for 2011 unless stated otherwise and “.” means Not Available;

Data on Schengen visas comes from Member States as per the Visa Code and for Long-Stay visas from EMN NCPs and provisional for 2011)

	Total Pop. (in 000s for 2010)	Non-nationals (in 000s)		Migration Flow (2010)		1st Residence Permits (2010)			Visas Issued (2011)		Acquisition Citizenship (2010)	Irregular Migration indicators (2011)		
		Other EU-27 (2010)	Non-EU-27 (2010)	Immigration	Emigration	Total New Permits	Largest (Reason)	Total Permit Holders	[Schengen] Short-term (‘C’ type)	Long-stay (‘D’ type)		Refusals	Appre- hensions	Returns
EU27	501 098.0	12 336.0	20 157.0	:	:	:	:	:	12 898 075 (excl. CV)	:	:	343 005 (excl. LU)	468 600 (excl. LU)	189 280 (excl. LU)
Belgium	10 839.9	715.1	337.7	:	:	67 653	29 157 (Other)	360 959	201 525	28 120	:	2 730	13 550	5 915
Bulgaria	7 563.7	:	:	:	:	4 051	1 779 (Family)	:	742 760	8 460	889	2 810	1 355	665
Czech Republic	10 506.8	137.0	287.4	48 317	61 069	34 653	14 851 (Family)	:	557 455	12 115	1 085	360	3 085	530
Denmark	5 534.7	115.5	214.3	52 236	41 456	28 576	12 153 (Remun.)	:	84 265	5 970	4 027	115	400	455
Germany	81 802.3	2 546.3	4 584.7	:	:	117 202	52 172 (Family)	:	1 588 595	162 260	104 600	3 365	56 345	14 075
Estonia	1 340.1	11.0	201.7	2 810	5 294	2 647	972 (Family)	209 059	142 030	NA	1 184	2 205	1 020	415
Ireland	4 467.9	309.4	75.0	39 525	73 675	22 235	13 653 (Education)	133 232	NA	128 150	6 387	2 545	2 470	755
Greece	11 305.1	163.1	791.7	119 070	119 985	33 623	16 547 (Family)	524 215	755 775	24 870	9 387	11 160	88 840	10 585
Spain	45 989.0	2 327.8	3 335.7	465 168	403 013	258 104	132 082 (Family)	2 966 019	1 337 990	NA	123 721	227 655	68 825	23 350
France	64 716.3	1 317.6	2 451.4	251 159	179 159	194 973	82 378 (Family)	:	1 873 600	165 745	143 275	11 090	57 975	20 425
Italy	60 340.3	1 241.3	2 993.7	458 856	78 771	589 988	359 051 (Remun.)	3 525 586	1 445 745	231 750	65 938	8 635	29 505	6 180
Cyprus	803.1	83.5	43.8	:	:	19 139	11 917 (Remun.)	:	NA	51 290	:	575	8 230	4 605
Latvia	2 248.4	9.7	382.4	:	10 702	2 329	860 (Other)	:	156 305	3 020	3 660	1 230	130	1 055
Lithuania	3 329.0	2.4	34.6	5 213	83 157	1 861	717 (Family)	27 814	340 690	2 485	181	2 215	1 895	1 655
Luxembourg	502.1	186.2	29.5	16 962	9 302	:	:	:	8 810	545	4 311	NA	NA	NA
Hungary	10 014.3	118.9	81.1	:	11 103	14 601	4 229 (Remun.)	79 678	278 020	6 790	6 086	11 790	3 810	4 610
Malta	413.0	5.4	11.3	8 201	5 954	2 763	1 754 (Other)	:	31 110	NA	943	80	1 730	160
Netherlands	16 575.0	310.9	341.3	:	:	54 478	21 565 (Family)	:	390 460	NA	:	3 500	6 145	9 475
Austria	8 367.7	328.3	548.0	73 863	51 968	30 596	14 559 (Family)	463 105	270 540	20 215	6 135	445	20 080	5 225
Poland	38 167.3	14.8	30.7	:	:	101 574	86 839 (Remun.)	130 886	893 455	2 535	2 926	20 225	6 875	7 050
Portugal	10 637.7	94.2	363.1	27 575	23 760	37 010	17 478 (Family)	342 383	126 515	13 165	:	1 795	9 230	1 245
Romania	21 462.2	:	:	:	:	10 218	4 642 (Family)	60 402	127 455	8 770	:	3 620	3 365	2 875
Slovenia	20 147.0	4.6	77.6	15 416	15 937	7 537	3 659 (Remun.)	85 787	38 125	NA	1 840	7 970	4 350	1 745
Slovak Republic	5 424.9	38.7	24.2	13 770	4 447	4 373	1 776 (Remun.)	23 590	69 680	1 235	239	595	1 145	445
Finland	5 351.4	56.1	98.5	25 636	11 905	19 210	6 706 (Family)	:	1 244 680	NA	4 334	1 420	3 305	3 235
Sweden	9 340.7	265.8	324.7	98 801	48 853	74 931	26 595 (Family)	311 995	192 490	2 485	32 457	155	20 765	13 470
United Kingdom	62 008.0	1 922.5	2 445.1	590 950	339 306	732 208	271 273 (Education)	:	NA	NA	194 842	14 720	54 175	49 080
Norway	4 854.5	185.6	146.0	69 214	25 835	26 670	9 672 (Family)	78 489	138 495	NA	11 645	:	:	455

EU International Protection, including Asylum, Statistics 2011 at a glance

(Eurostat. Figures are for 2011 unless stated otherwise and rounded up or down to the nearest 5; “-” or “NA” means “Not Available” and “-” means “Not Applicable”)

	Asylum Applications				First instance asylum decisions						Final Decisions		Dublin Transfers (2010)	
	Total (incl. New)	of which Unaccom. minors	Per million inhab.	Main Applicant Nationalities	Total	Total Positive	of which Refugee status	of which Subsidiary Protection	of which Humanit. reasons	Rejected	Positive	Rejected	Incoming Requests	Outgoing Requests
EU27	302 455 (NA)	12 230	600	Afghanistan, Russia, Pakistan	237 365	59 465	28 995	21 400	9 070	177 900	24 630	102 000 (excl ES)	:	:
Belgium	31 915 (25 360)	2 040	2 925	Afghanistan, Russia, Guinea	19 825	5 075	3 810	1 265	-	14 750	475	10 365	1 465	4 745
Bulgaria	890 (705)	25	120	Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria	605	190	10	180	-	410	15	5	:	:
Czech Republic	750 (485)	10	70	Ukraine, Belarus, Russia	685	320	105	200	10	365	385	365	:	:
Denmark	3 945 (3 945)	270	710	Afghanistan, Iran, Syria	3 570	1 315	735	385	190	2 255	420	1 815	410	1 510
Germany	53 255 (45 695)	2 125	650	Afghanistan, Serbia, Iraq	40 295	9 675	7 100	665	1 910	30 620	3 370	21 265	3 300	9 550
Estonia	65 (65)	0	50	DR Congo, Afghanistan, Armenia	65	15	10	5	5	50	0	10	50	25
Ireland	1 290 (1 280)	25	290	Nigeria, Pakistan, China	1 365	75	60	15	-	1 295	75	1 250	200	315
Greece	9 310 (NA)	60	820	Pakistan, Georgia, Afghanistan	8 670	180	45	85	45	8 490	410	215	:	25
Spain	3 420 (2 970)	10	75	Ivory Coast, Cuba, Nigeria	3 395	990	335	630	20	2 410	20	:	1 170	115
France	57 335 (52 140)	595	865	Russia, Armenia, Bangladesh	42 315	4 575	3 340	1 235	-	37 605	6 125	28 470	2 160	5 395
Italy	34 115 (34 115)	825	565	Nigeria, Tunisia, Ghana	24 150	7 155	1 805	2 265	3 085	16 995	325	1 175	6 800	1 365
Cyprus	1 770 (NA)	15	2 200	Vietnam, Syria, Egypt	2 630	70	55	0	15	2 560	65	3 110	75	10
Latvia	340 (335)	0	150	Georgia, DR Congo, Russia	90	20	5	15	-	70	10	10	50	25
Lithuania	525 (405)	10	160	Georgia, Russia, Afghanistan	305	25	5	15	-	285	0	30	490	20
Luxembourg	2 150 (1 915)	20	4 200	Serbia, FYROM, Kosovo	1 015	45	40	5	-	980	50	330	95	215
Hungary	1 690 (NA)	60	170	Afghanistan, Kosovo, Pakistan	895	155	45	100	10	740	50	275	:	445
Malta	1 890 (1 865)	25	4 525	Somalia, Eritrea, Nigeria	1 605	885	70	690	125	720	0	505	:	:
Netherlands	14 600 (11 565)	485	875	Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia	15 790	6 830	710	4 065	2 050	8 965	1 555	1 205	1 190	4 160
Austria	14 420 (NA)	1 005	1 715	Afghanistan, Russia, Pakistan	13 245	4 085	2 480	1 605	-	9 160	1 785	7 565	2 580	3 205
Poland	6 900 (4 985)	405	180	Russia, Georgia, Armenia	3 215	475	155	155	170	2 740	100	0	:	110
Portugal	275 (275)	5	25	Guinea, Somalia, Nigeria	100	50	20	30	-	50	0	20	:	:
Romania	1 720 (1 695)	55	80	Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco	1 075	75	70	10	0	1 000	110	1 185	350	220
Slovenia	360 (305)	60	175	Afghanistan, Turkey, Pakistan	215	20	15	5	-	190	0	70	230	65
Slovak Republic	490 (320)	20	90	Somalia, Afghanistan, Georgia	215	115	5	80	35	100	5	0	530	105
Finland	2 915 (NA)	150	540	Iraq, Somalia, Russia	2 595	1 065	160	715	190	1 535	275	65	335	1 255
Sweden	29 670 (29 645)	2 655	3 150	Afghanistan, Somalia, Serbia	26 720	8 805	2 335	5 390	1 075	17 915	1 825	11 400	:	:
United Kingdom	26 430 (25 435)	1 275	425	Pakistan, Iran, Sri Lanka	22 835	7 190	5 480	1 590	120	15 645	7 175	11 295	980	2 665
Norway	8 995 (NA)	720	1 830	Somalia, Eritrea, Afghanistan	9 545	4 015	2 810	765	435	5 535	:	:	:	: