

**DG MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS  
(DG HOME)**

*Last update: May 2017*

<b>Initiative</b>	<b>Keyword(s)</b>
<p>Develop a comprehensive and sustainable European migration and asylum policy framework, as set out in Articles 78 and 79 TFEU, which - in a spirit of solidarity - can lead to the efficient management of migration flows and address critical situations at the EU borders.</p> <p>The main policy initiative is the European Agenda on Migration, presented in May 2015, which is devised into 4 pillars, to deal with the migration crisis in the immediate, medium and long term. It consists of reducing the incentives for irregular migration by fighting against smugglers and traffickers and improving the rate of return/readmission of irregular migrants; border management; asylum and international protection; and legal migration, including integration.</p> <p>A Communication on a mid-term review of the European Agenda on Migration should be published in September/October 2017. It will take stock of the agenda's implementation, carry out a gap analysis of what still needs to be done and set the direction of the short, medium and long-term EU migration policy, with policy initiatives to be taken before the end of the mandate of this Commission).</p> <p>In terms of funding instruments, DG HOME assists the Member States in the 2014-2020 programming period through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) as well as through the Internal Security Fund (ISF) (both under shared management). Directly managed funding is channelled primarily through the Emergency Assistance. The total budget under these Funds was substantially increased in 2015, 2016 and 2017. DG HOME considers that further budgetary reinforcement of its actions including for agencies will be necessary in the future. DG HOME has progressed with the preparation of the legal framework of the successors of the AMIF and the ISF after 2020. An impact assessment will be finalised after the adoption of the global MFF package (2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2018). Legal proposal could be issued October-November 2018.</p>	<p>European Agenda on Migration, irregular migration, asylum, legal migration, integration</p>

<p><b>Legal Migration – Integration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Negotiations on the Proposal for a Revision of the Blue card</b> (EU residence permit to attract highly skilled workers from third countries) of June 2016;</li> <li>• Implementation and follow-up of the <b>Action Plan on integration of third country nationals</b> of June 2016;</li> <li>• <b>"Fitness check"</b> of the EU legislation on legal migration to identify gaps and inconsistencies and consider possible ways of simplifying and streamlining the current EU framework in order to contribute to a better management of legal migration flows..</li> <li>• <b>Comparative study on labour migration policies</b> and the role of "expression of interest" models and matching mechanisms , launched in January 2017;</li> <li>• Exploratory work on <b>possible measures to attract innovative start-up founders</b>.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Irregular migration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the EU Action Plan against Migrant Smuggling, May 2015;</li> <li>• EU-Turkey statement and Refugee Facility for Turkey, March 2016; Joint action plan on the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, December 2016.</li> <li>• New Migration Partnership Framework, launched in June 2016: implementation of migration compacts;</li> <li>• Proposal for a European travel document for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals, October 2016;</li> <li>• Implementation of the Renewed EU Action Plan on Return and Recommendation for Member States on how to make return procedures more effective, March 2017;</li> <li>• Ongoing revision of the Return Handbook of September 2015.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Asylum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal on Union Resettlement Framework, July 2016;</li> <li>• Negotiations of the reform of the Common European Asylum System, see Communication of 6 April 2016; proposals for an Asylum Procedures Regulation, a European List of safe countries of origin, a European Asylum Agency, a revision of the Reception Conditions Directive, the Qualification Regulation, reform of the Dublin Regulation and recast of the EURODAC Regulation;</li> <li>• Proposal for a permanent crisis relocation mechanism under the Dublin system;</li> <li>• Communication on the protection of children in migration, April 2017.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Borders</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Border and Coast Guard, launched in October 2016;</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised proposal on an Entry Exit System to facilitate and reinforce border check procedures for non-EU nationals, April 2016;</li> <li>• Proposal for a European Travel Information and Authorisation System, November 2016;</li> <li>• Amendment of the Schengen Borders Code - systematic controls of EU nationals against relevant databases at the external borders both when entering or exiting Schengen area; entered into force in April 2017;</li> <li>• Work on the interoperability of information systems.</li> </ul>	
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<b>Studies and related outputs</b>			
	Data collection, studies and conferences on the links between the trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	2018	These activities fall within the indicative overall budgetary allocation in the AMIF WP 2017 reserved for procurement contracts: The aim of the study is to explore the extent of links between the two distinct, yet interlinked crimes of migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings. The interplay between the two remains unclear and is lacking reliable, widespread and comparable evidence. A better understanding of such interplay has been called upon by various stakeholders as well as the European Parliament (EP Report on the fight against trafficking in human beings in the EU's external relations). Therefore, this project would aim at 1/ gathering operational data through fact-findings missions and research on the field, both in third countries and in the EU 2/ putting together the results and drawing main operational conclusions in a single paper 3/ organising a conference to present the outcome of the project with relevant stakeholders.
	Development of third countries' national and regional strategies to combat migrant smuggling (including consultancy services, consultation meetings and seminars);	2017/ 2018	These activities fall within the indicative overall budgetary allocation in the AMIF WP 2016 reserved for procurement contracts. In order to support third countries in setting up national or regional strategies to better combat migrant smuggling, as a first step, the European Commission will procure the drawing up of needs assessments on the best way to address migrant smuggling in selected third countries of origin or transit where migrant smuggling is a relevant phenomenon..

Report to the European Parliament and Council on the application of the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU) in the Member States	2017/2018	Article 50 of the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU) requires the Commission to report in 2017 on the application of this Directive in the Member States. As part of this report, the Commission should report in particular on the application of Article 17 and the various tools used in relation to the reporting of the personal interview carried out for the assessment of the applications for international protection. The Commission's report will draw on the studies on the transposition of the Directive (see above) and th study on the implementation of the Directive (see above).
Study on the transposition of the Asylum procedures Directive (2013/32/EU) – completeness and compliance aspects	2017	The completeness and conformity assessment carried out by the consultant Tipik for each of the MS who is under the obligation to transpose this Directive will identify the main challenges of transposition and analyse any divergences in terms of asylum procedures and safeguards that are provided in the legislation of the Member States.
Study on the implementation of the Asylum procedures Directive (2013/32/EU)	2017	The purpose of this study is to assess how the Member States are implementing in practice the national rules stemming from the transposition of Directive 2013/32/EU.
Migrant communication channels study	2017	DG HOME has commissioned a study on the communication channels used by migrants to seek information in countries of origin and transit from Western Africa to Libya. In addition to interviews with migrants, an analysis of social media and websites will also be conducted. The work has started with publication expected in late 2017. A second study with the same aims focusing on Italy is also planned during 2017, with the contract soon to be awarded (expected in May 2017).
Challenges and practices for establishing applicants' identity in the migration process	2017	The overall aim of the Study is to offer an overview of the important challenges facing national authorities in their efforts to reliably establish and verify the identity of third country nationals within the context of various migration-related procedures, namely those related to asylum, return and legal migration channels (including both short-stay and long-stay visas). It aims to draw together an overview of national practices in handling these challenges. This Study will hence inform the EU Member States, Norway and the Commission about the nature of these challenges

			and about the extent to which, and how, (Member) States respond to them, while allowing for the identification of possible steps towards further (joint) actions.
	The impact of EU rules on the effectiveness of return in the Member States: challenges and good practices	2017	This study aims at analysing the impact of EU rules on return – including the Return Directive and related case law from the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)–on Member States’ return policies and practices and on the effectiveness of return decisions issued across the EU. The study will present an estimation of the scale of the population of irregular migrants who have been issued a return decision but whose return to a third country has, as yet, not been carried out. The study will also seek to provide an overview of the challenges encountered by Member States in effectively implementing returns, as well as identify any good practices developed to meet the requirements set in EU legislation on return. Such challenges and good practices may cover national implementing measures or interpretations of concepts used under EU law (e.g. risk of absconding) or of the conditions to implement certain EU provisions, such as Article 15 of the Return Directive on detention. A measure should be considered as good practice when its implementation has contributed to guaranteeing the effective return of illegally staying third-country nationals in conformity with international and EU standards (e.g. non-refoulement principle, decisions adopted on a case-by-case basis and based on objective criteria, best interest of the child principle) and with fundamental rights.
	The changing influx of asylum seekers in 2014-2016: Member State responses	2017	This EMN study aims to offer an overview of the changes to national strategies, approaches and operations in response to the increase and/or decrease influx of asylum seekers over the period 2014-2016. The study will provide an overview of (changes to) asylum policies and organisational measures introduced over this period, and will as such, offer an overview of EU Member States’ and Norway’s managing strategies concerning these changing influxes. The study will therefore answer questions on policies and measures of the processing of asylum applications, border control, information campaigns aimed both at the public and at asylum seekers, the accommodation and integration of accepted asylum seekers, and the (voluntary) return of rejected asylum seekers. The outcomes of the study will make it possible for the target audience to learn about the ways in which EU Member States and Norway were able to respond to sudden or gradual changes to the number of asylum seekers arriving in their country, and the consequences thereof. It will help to draw lessons learnt and identify relevant approaches and practices deployed by EU Member States and Norway in this period.

	Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union 2016	2017	<p>The EASO Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the EU is drawn up in accordance with Article 12 of the EASO Regulation. Its objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the situation of asylum in the EU (and includes information on Norway and Switzerland) , describing and analysing flows of applicants for international protection, major developments in legislation, jurisprudence, and policies at the EU/national level and reporting on the practical functioning of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). As in previous years, the report aims to provide analysis based on independent sources of information and helps identify the areas where improvement is most needed (and thus where EASO and other key stakeholders should focus their efforts) in line with its declared purpose of improving the quality, consistency and effectiveness of the CEAS.</p> <p>The report takes due account of information already available from a wide range of sources. For the purpose of this report, EASO received information from Member States, EU institutions, civil society, international organisations, and academia. In accordance with its role under Article 35 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees, which is reflected in the EU Treaties and the asylum acquis instruments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees made a special contribution to this report (also referred to as UNHCR input).</p> <p>The EASO Annual Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016 inclusive, but also refers to major recent relevant developments in the year of writing.</p>
	OECD-EU (2016), Recruiting Immigrant Workers: Europe 2016	2016	<p>This review considers how, in accordance with its mandate, the European Union can improve labour migration management at the Union level and what it could do to make the EU more attractive to highly skilled migrants. The review asks the specific question of how EU rules can help make the EU single market a more appealing destination for skills and talents. It also explores how the EU can improve its labour migration framework to meet current and upcoming challenges against the background of an ageing population</p>
	The Integration of Beneficiaries of International/Humanitarian Protection into the Labour Market: Policies and Good	2016	<p>The overall aim of the Study was to present a comparative analysis of Member States' policies and practices to facilitate the labour market integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection.</p> <p>The Study addresses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labour market access rights in legislation as well as in practice;</li> <li>• The availability and type of employment-related support measures;</li> </ul>

	Practices (EMN study)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of good practices and obstacles in Member States' policies and practices to realise labour market access and participation of beneficiaries;</li> <li>• Differences in the treatment of the different statuses (refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection, humanitarian protection).</li> </ul>
	Success Stories from the Migration and Home Affairs Funds: Solidarity and Management of Migration flows (2007-2013)	2016	For the period 2007-13, almost EUR 4 billion was allocated for the management of the Union's external borders and for the implementation of common asylum and immigration policies through the General Programme "Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows" (SOLID). The publication presents a series of projects financed by the Funds and selected by the Member States as their best examples. These project posters were presented during the Conference on Home Affairs Funds: 'Investing in an Open and Secure Europe' (29-30 September 2015, Brussels Belgium)
	The Use of Social Media in the Fight against Migrant Smuggling (EMN Inform)	2016	<p>In this context, the EMN launched an Ad-Hoc Query on 'Addressing and preventing the use of social media in migrant smuggling'<sup>5</sup> the results of which were subsequently discussed during the EMN workshop on "The use of social media in migrant smuggling and the development of information campaigns/counter-narratives" organised by the European Commission on 16 June 2016. This Inform summarises the results of the Ad-Hoc Query and the discussions held at the workshop, with the main aim to provide an overview of the use of social media in migrant smuggling. More specifically, it explores how social media is used for the purpose of migrant smuggling, and how it is used by Member States and other key stakeholders in their efforts to prevent and investigate smuggling activities.</p> <p><a href="https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-informs/emn-informs-00_emn_inform_on_social_media_in_migrant_smuggling.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-informs/emn-informs-00_emn_inform_on_social_media_in_migrant_smuggling.pdf</a></p>
	Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016) as required under Article 20 of Directive	2016	The Report presents trends and challenges in addressing trafficking in human beings, examines progress made, and highlights key issues that the EU and its Member States need to address as a priority. Amongst others, the report suggests more focus to be placed on: tackling all forms of exploitation; increasing the number and effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions; improving data collection; focusing on the early identification of all victims, their protection and assistance; taking a gender-specific and child-sensitive approach; preventing THB by addressing the demand;

2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (Progress report)		<p>allocating adequate resources; and cooperating meaningfully with civil society.</p> <p>The Report is accompanied by the Commission Staff Working Document Accompanying the Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016)</p>
Study on the gender dimension of trafficking in human beings	2016	<p>The Study forms part of a broader package of 4 studies that are deliverables of the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016. It contributes to the EU Strategy, Priority E Action 2, which states that 'the Commission will develop knowledge on the gender dimensions of human trafficking'. The study looks specifically at the gender dimension of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.</p>
Study on comprehensive policy review of anti-trafficking projects funded by the European Commission	2016	<p>The Study reviews 321 anti-trafficking projects directly funded by the Commission at a total of EUR 158.5 million during the period 2004-2015. The projects were awarded to 221 different principal grant holders and ran activities in over 100 different countries worldwide. The study revealed that most of the funding went for non-specified forms of exploitation (56%) and that over half of funded projects were led by non-governmental organisations (57%). It was concluded that more focus needs to be placed on policy coherence, coordination and accountability; victims and vulnerability; traffickers and trafficking chains; increasing knowledge on trafficking in human beings.</p>
Country of Origin Information (COI) reports on all seven countries proposed to be included in the EU List of Safe Countries of Origin: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,	2016	<p>These reports provide factual information on selected topics relevant for safe country designation. They were co-drafted and reviewed by EASO and researchers from a number of national asylum authorities represented in EASO's COI Network, in accordance with the EASO COI Report Methodology. In line with this methodology and the EASO mandate, country information from a wide variety of sources is provided, while refraining from making any assessments or policy conclusions. Thus, the reports aim to support the ongoing negotiations on the EU List of Safe Countries of Origin by offering a factual knowledge base for more informed policy discussions.</p>

	Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.		
	Guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of AVR(R) programmes	2016	The overall aim of these EMN guidelines is to improve the evidence-base to inform the policy debate on return by identifying a common methodology for monitoring and evaluation that Member States can apply on a voluntary basis.
	Evaluation of Dublin III Regulation	2016	The study provides an in-depth analysis (article-by-article) on the practical implementation of the 'Dublin III Regulation' in all Member States. It evaluated the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, consistency and EU added value of the Dublin III Regulation.
	Study on the Temporary Protection Directive	2016	The purpose of the study was to evaluate the continued 'fitness for purpose' of the Temporary Protection Directive as an instrument helping the Union to respond to situations involving a large-scale influx of displaced persons (including persons likely to be in need of international protection), by assessing in particular why the Directive had not been activated since its adoption 15 years ago in 2001.
	Studies on the Qualification Directive	2016	Two studies were launched in 2015; one to focus on the application of the recast Qualification Directive 2011/95/EC by the Member States and a second one to identify implementation problems and other shortcomings and assess to which extent the Directive has led to greater convergence of asylum decisions across the EU.
	Projects of the European Integration Fund (Community action programmes 2007-13)	2015	This report compiles and analyses the 69 projects co-funded by the EIF Community action programmes in the period from 2007 to 2013. It summarises the main contribution of the actions funded and discusses their relevance to policy in specific areas of integration.
	Dissemination of Information on Voluntary Return: how to reach irregular migrants not in	2015	This Synthesis Report presents the main findings of the 2015 EMN Focussed Study on "Dissemination of information on voluntary return: How to reach irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities". The overall aim of this study is to inform Member States and the Commission about the different approaches employed in the EU Member States and Norway to ensure that irregular migrants are informed of options for return, with particular reference to voluntary and

	contact with the authorities (EMN)		assisted voluntary return.
	Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors in the EU Member States and Norway (EMN)	2015	This Synthesis Report presents the main findings of the 2014 EMN Study Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors. The study aims to update the findings of the 2008-2009 EMN study Policies on reception, return and integration arrangements for, and numbers of, unaccompanied minors and to provide up-to-date information and comparable data on the numbers and state of protection of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) arriving in Europe.
	Indicators of Immigrant Integration 2015: Settling in	2015	Joint report with OECD. This publication presents the first broad international comparison across all EU and OECD countries of the outcomes for immigrants and their children. It covers all main areas of integration and includes a special focus on two concrete groups.
	Determining labour shortages and the need for labour migration from third countries in the EU (EMN study)	2015	The study analyses the role of labour migration in efforts to overcome labour shortages, the variety of instruments used to identify and monitor labour shortages at EU and national level and the extent to which these instruments are used in designing labour migration policy at national level.
	A study on smuggling of migrants (EMN report)	2015	The study maps and analyses policies, programmes and operational responses implemented by selected EU Member States and third countries aimed to fight against, reduce and prevent migrant smuggling to the EU. It also draws comparative assessments of scale, characteristics, trends and patterns of the smuggling phenomena along selected migration routes. The study develops a conceptual model allowing to define smuggling from social and economic perspective and reflects upon the motivations of migrants for using the services of a migrant smuggler, which is often perceived as their last resort. Finally, it identifies insights into what and how the business of smuggling operates and adapts.

	Admitting third-country nationals for business purposes (EMN)	2015	The aim of this EMN Study is to take stock of the trend of offering specific programmes to attract and admit non-EU investors and/or business persons and to compare the ways, and extent to which, EU Member States' existing legal and policy measures are used to facilitate and attract the entry and stay of third-country nationals for business purposes whilst safeguarding against misuse. The Study also includes a review of the admission of other third-country nationals who travel to the EU for business reasons under the EU Free Trade Agreements.
	Study on high-risk groups for trafficking in human beings	2015	The Study looked at risk and resilience factors that influence the likelihood for children to become victims of THB, with a view to establishing risk profiles and developing recommendations for improvements in policies in the EU and Member States. The study found that two crucial individual factors - a history of abuse and a vulnerable emotional state - could often be traced back to a dysfunctional family situation, underpinned by material deprivation. Trends identified included that ever younger children are becoming victims of trafficking, growing numbers of girls from Nigeria being the victims of sexual exploitation, an increase in the number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children who are at risk of being trafficked, a growing number of cases of children with cognitive and developmental disabilities being victims of trafficking, and a growing share of boys for both sexual and labour exploitation.
	Study on case-law on trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation	2015	Purpose of the Study was to identify case law relating to THB for the purpose of labour exploitation in Member State and analyse Member State practice with respect to prosecution of this crime. The study shows that those most at risk of being trafficked for forced labour include migrant workers who have experienced poverty in their home country, persons with low levels of appropriate language skills and often with limited intellectual capacities, persons with a poor knowledge of their rights and the relevant legal framework and persons working in certain low-paid and poorly regulated industrial sectors. Trafficking for forced labour is also driven by a demand for workers and cheap labour.
	EMN Return Experts Group Directory: Connecting Return Experts across Europe	2014	The EMN REG Directory is divided into two parts. The first part presents general statistics about the number of return decisions issued and the number of returns effected, disaggregated by the type of returns (e.g. forced return, voluntary departure and assisted voluntary return). The second part compiles Member States' Country Factsheets which have been completed by the EMN REG Members for their respective Member State.

<p>Good practices in the return and reintegration of irregular migrants: Member States' entry bans policy and use of readmission agreements between Member States and third countries (EMN)</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>This Synthesis Report presents the main findings of the 2014 EMN Focussed Study on “Good practices in the return and reintegration of irregular migrants: Member States’ entry bans policy and use of readmission agreements between Member States and third countries”.</p>
<p>The use of detention and alternatives to detention in the context of immigration policies (EMN)</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>The aim of this EMN study is to identify similarities, differences and best practices with regard to the use of detention and alternatives to detention in the context of (Member) States’ immigration policies.</p>
<p>Migrant access to social security and healthcare: policies and practice (EMN)</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>The overall objective of the study is to map the policies and administrative practices that shape third-country nationals’ access to social security, including healthcare.</p>
<p>Identification of victims of trafficking in human beings in international protection and forced return procedures (EMN)</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>This Synthesis Report presents the main findings of the Third 2013 EMN Focussed Study on “Identification of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in International Protection and Forced Return Procedures”. The aim of the Study was to examine whether, and how, potential victims of trafficking in human beings are detected and identified in these procedures in (Member) State. The study concerned ongoing applicants for international protection and ‘failed’ applicants in forced return procedures who have received a (final) negative decision on their application(s) for protection or have abandoned the procedure.</p>
<p>The Organisation of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers in different Member</p>	<p>2014</p>	<p>This Synthesis Report presents the main findings of the Second 2013 EMN Focussed Study on “The Organisation of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers in the different Member States”.</p>

	States (EMN)		
	Technical Study on Smart Borders	2014	The aim of the Smart Borders Package is to improve the management of the Member States' external borders, fight irregular immigration and provide information on overstayers (EES). It is also to allow for facilitated border crossings for pre-vetted frequent third country travellers (RTP) in order to reduce the time spent at the border crossing points, facilitate travel and cross-border contact and contribute to the protection of borders. Indeed, the foreseen facilitation should result in releasing human resources needed at the external borders for thorough checking where appropriate and/or carrying out other relevant tasks).The objective of the study is to analyse in-depth a set of key issues that have emerged during the discussions with the co-legislators and that are deemed to require further investigation.
	Study on the feasibility of the creation of a European System of Border Guards to control the external borders of the Union	2014	The purpose of the study was to identify three models of what a European System of Border Guards could be composed of, when assessing the expert views in EU Member States, Schengen Associated Member States and at the EU level. After a thorough evaluation of the existing challenges and future opportunities, different options were proposed for improved cooperation at the external borders of the EU, including the increased role of the Frontex Agency.
	Attracting Highly Qualified and Qualified Third-Country Nationals (EMN)	2013	The aim of this focussed study was to outline policies and concrete practical measures in Member States that aim to attract (highly) qualified third-country nationals.

	Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration	2013	The report has three sections: a) report explores how three types of factors influence societal integration outcomes in four areas and as such can inform integration policies; b)reconfirms the availability, accessibility and reliability of the main sources for the calculation of the integration indicators considered within the report; c) presents different options reflecting the different ways in which indicators could be used to understand national contexts, evaluate the outcomes of policies, and use targets to improve integration.
	Study on the Feasibility and legal and practical implications of establishing a mechanism for the joint processing of asylum applications on the territory of the EU	2013	The purpose of the study is to provide a basis for further discussions and informed decisions about the possible further development of an EU mechanism for joint processing of asylum claims. Joint processing of asylum claims inside or outside the territory of the EU has been the subject of administrative, political and academic discussion at various points over the last fifteen years; however, without the establishment of a definition of what exactly the term "joint processing" entails. Thus, it should be stressed that, as much as the purpose of the study is to assess the legal, political, and financial implications of joint processing, it is first and foremost a feasibility study, testing the idea of joint processing, and what it could and should entail, among stakeholders.
	Intra-EU Mobility of third-country nationals (EMN)	2013	The purpose of this EMN Focussed Study was to act as a scoping exercise to better understand the key issues and challenges that are apparent in relation to the intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals in the different Member States.
	Comparative Study on Best Practices to Interlink Pre-Departure Reintegration Measures Carried out in Member States with Short- and Long-Term Reintegration Measures in the Countries of Return	2012	The overall purpose of the study was to provide practical guidance to Member States in developing and implementing a coherent and sustainable reintegration policy by providing Member States with information on current national policies on reintegration measures, an inventory of best practices and a set of policy relevant conclusions and recommendations on how to create positive synergies between different existing reintegration measures.

	Immigration of International Students to the EU (EMN)	2012	The EMN Study on Immigration of International Students to the EU provides an overview of the immigration and mobility policies that are currently being implemented by the (Member) States to allow international students to enter into the EU for the purposes of study and where necessary, to move within the EU, also for the purpose of study.
	Establishing Identity for International Protection: Challenges and Practices (EMN)	2013	The overall purpose of this study was to provide an overview of challenges facing national authorities in their efforts to establish the identity of applicants for international protection and for the return of rejected applicants, often in the absence of (valid) documentation. It also presents an overview and analysis of national practices and identifies several best practices plus sheds light on the possible effects that the absence of (valid) documentation has on third-country nationals' application for international protection, or for the return to their (presumed) country of origin following a negative decision.
	Misuse of the Right to Family Reunification Marriages of convenience and false declarations of parenthood (EMN)	2012	The aim of the study was to identify the scale and scope of two instances of misuse, namely marriages of convenience and false declarations of parenthood and to provide clear evidence, to the extent possible and including available statistics, of these types of misuse and how best to address them. The study also summarises (Member) States' current practices in the detection and prevention of these types of misuse, which is a concern for all (Member) States, although knowledge of the scale of the phenomenon is limited. Of the two, marriages of convenience are seen to be most prominent.
	Practical Measures to Reduce Irregular Migration (EMN)	2012	The overall purpose of this study was to provide an overview of existing approaches, mechanisms and measures to reduce irregular migration in the EU and Norway. In particular, its aim is to inform policymakers and practitioners about the practical measures that have proved effective and proportionate in addressing the issue of irregular migration and to contextualise national policies and practices within the overall EU policy framework. A further aim was to present the available statistics and the methods of data collection used by Member States to estimate the irregular migrant population.

Visa Policy as Migration Channel (EMN)	2012	The EMN Study 2011 on Visa Policy as Migration Channel analyses the possible nexus between visa policy and migration management. The study examines the effects of visa policy on the management of migration, both in terms of facilitating legal migration and preventing irregular migration. Moreover, the study generates evidence to support the effectiveness of different strategies to use visa policy to manage migration, including cooperation with third countries particularly concerning facilitation and bilateral/multilateral agreements, and highlighting best practice.
Satisfying Labour Demand through Migration (EMN)	2011	The overall purpose of this study was to identify those sectors experiencing shortages in the Member States, to outline the national strategies for addressing labour market needs with third-country national migrant workers and to gain an understanding of the perceived effectiveness of these strategies, including examining the impact of the recent economic downturn and recovery on them. The study covers the period from 2004 up to end of 2010 with statistics provided up to the end of 2009.
Comparative Study on Practices in the Field of Return of Minors	2011	The call for tender specified that the study should aim to support Member States in their efforts to develop an effective system of return in relation to children. The main activity of the study is to gather information about current practices regarding the return from Europe to countries of origin or transit of third country national children within families or children travelling separated from their families.
Comparative Study on Best Practices in the Field of Forced Return Monitoring	2011	The overall purpose of the study was to facilitate the transposition of Article 8(6) of the Return Directive by providing Member States with information on best practice examples to support their efforts to develop an effective and transparent monitoring system of the forced-return of illegally staying third-country nationals.

Temporary and Circular Migration: empirical evidence, current policy practice and future options in EU Member States (EMN)	2011	The overall purpose of this study was to illustrate different policy preferences and approaches to temporary and circular migration, and to provide evidence of their characteristics, as well as to identify lessons learned, best practices and possible policy options, which could be further explored at national and EU political levels. By doing so, the EMN study also serves to respond to the request from the Council, through its Council Conclusions and the Stockholm Programme, regarding further exploration and development of circular migration as an integral part of EU migration policy.
The different national practices concerning granting of non-EU harmonised protection statuses (EMN)	2010	The aim of this study on "The different national practices concerning granting of non-EU harmonised protection statuses" was to analyse the different national practices concerning the granting of non-EU harmonised protection statuses, i.e. everything which is neither Temporary Protection, as defined in the Temporary Protection Directive 2001/55/EC, nor Refugee and Subsidiary Protection, as defined in the Qualification Directive 2004/83/EC. The period covered by this study is up to mid-2010.
Programmes and Strategies in the EU Member States fostering Assisted Return to and Reintegration in Third Countries (EMN)	2011	The purpose of this study was to map the different forms of Assisted Return that are in place in the EU Member States, thereby facilitating a comparative analysis and providing a basis to support any further policy development at national and EU level that might be undertaken. It does this by outlining inter alia the various approaches of Assisted Return programmes of the Member States in order to identify lessons learned, best practices and possible synergies to further develop and improve Assisted Return programmes in the EU.
Policies on Reception, Return and Integration arrangements for, and numbers of, Unaccompanied Minors – an EU comparative study (EMN)	2010	The purpose of this study was to fill a knowledge gap on policies on unaccompanied minors in the EU, ranging from an assessment of the identified motivation(s) and circumstance(s) for entering the EU, to entry procedures, reception arrangements, including integration measures, detention, return and identified best practices. In addition, the available statistics on unaccompanied minors were collated.

	<p>Organisation of Asylum and Migration Policies in the EU Member States (EMN)</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>The purpose of this EMN study is to provide an overview of the organisation of asylum and migration policies in the EU Member States. This includes inter alia the institutional context, the Ministries involved, basic laws and regulations and other organisations dealing with immigrants. The reference period of the study was up to December 2008.</p>
	<p>Family Reunification (EMN)</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>The purpose of this study was to improve the understanding of family reunification within the EU in order to support, in particular, policy-makers concerned with any possible further development of this form of legal migration. It also, to the extent possible, identifies incoherencies in the implementation of Directive 2003/86/EC on Family Reunification.</p>