



Ministry of Security and Justice

Irregular Migration and Return in the Netherlands

National EMN Conference
Vienna

21 September 2015



Migration flows to the Netherlands

Regular Migration

Asylum migration

Irregular migration

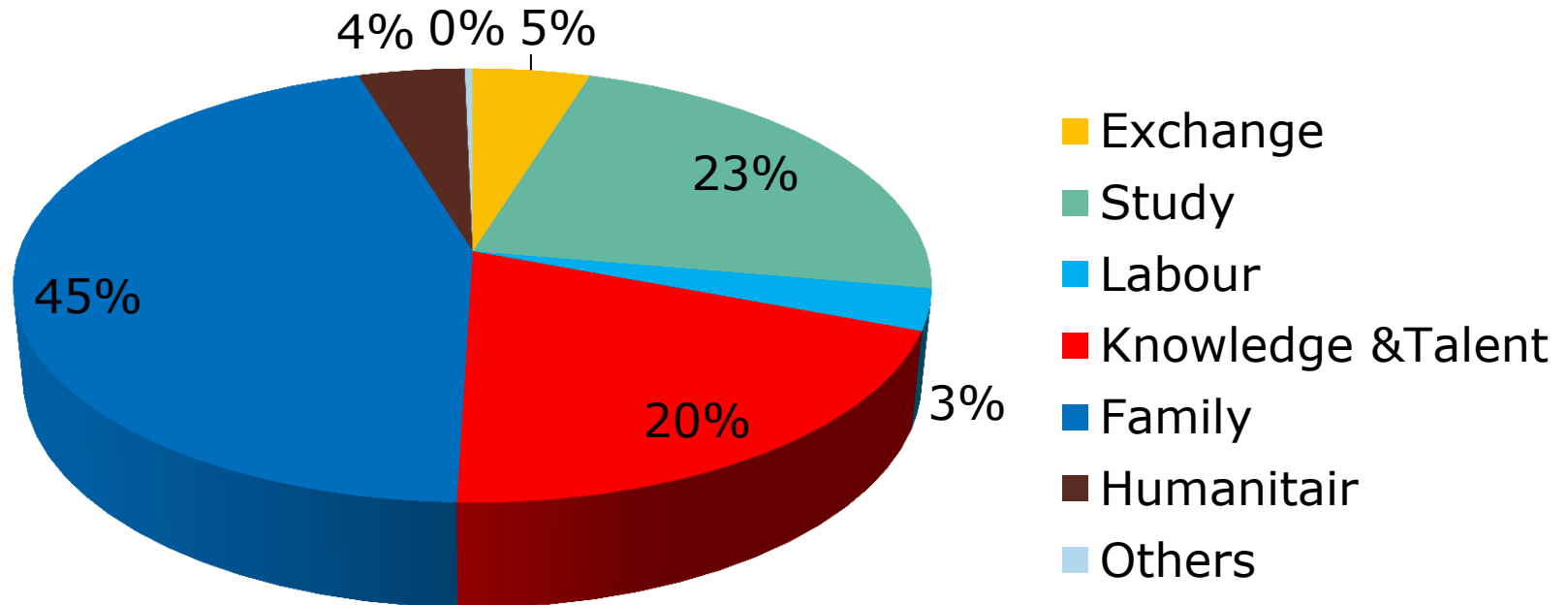


Regular Migration

	2013	2014
Exchange	2,430	2,670
Study	12,350	12,690
Labour	2,470	1,700
Knowledge & Talent	10,290	10,900
Family	27,190	24,840
Humanitair	2,310	2,420
Other	370	180
Total	57,410	55,400



Regular Migration 2014



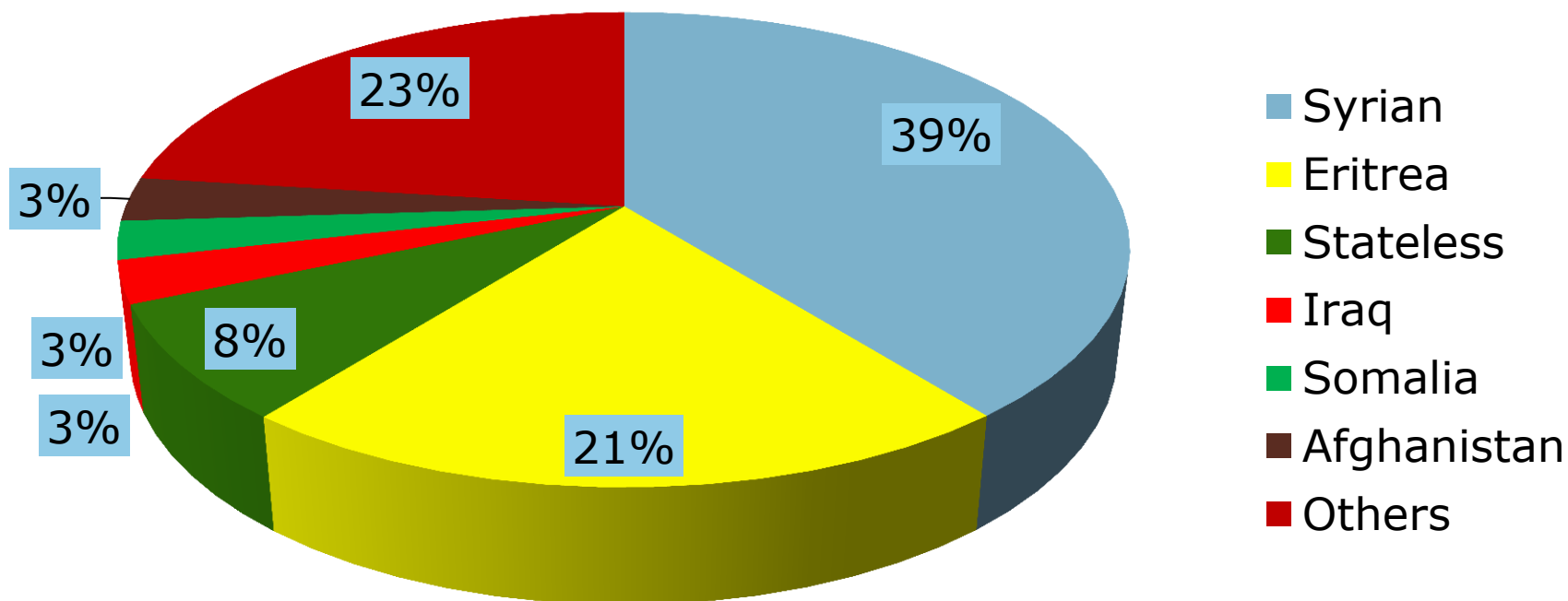


Asylum Migration

	2013	2014	Jan-Jul 2015
First application	9,838	21,811	11,712
Repeated appl.	3,257	2,723	1,207
Family reunification	3,629	5,357	6,396
Totaal	16,724	29,891	19,315



Asylum applications Jan-Jul 2015





Irregular migration

Different ways of becoming an irregular migrant in the Netherlands

- Overstaying the terms of the residence permit
- Rejection of the asylum application
- Enter the Netherlands without asking for legal residence

Estimation of number of irregular migrants is difficult because they mostly reside out of sight of the government.



Measures against irregular migration

- Mobile supervision of the borders of the Netherlands by the Border police
- Supervision by the Nationale police within the borders of the Netherlands
- Labor inspections in sectors of industry
- EU Action Plan Against migrant smuggling
- Detention
- Cooperation in Frontex operations
- Liaison Officers in countries of Origin
- Return (voluntary and forced)



EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling (1)

- Adopted 27 May 2015 by the European Commission
- Increase of irregular migration to 225.000 in 2014
- Review of EU legislation on smuggling (strengthen penal framework)
- Step up financial investigations
- Establish a single point of contact on migrant smuggling in each Member State
- Deployment of European Migrations Liaison Officers in key EU delegations
- Strengthening Joint Operational Team MARE



EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling (2)

- Stepping up Europol support for detecting internet content used by smugglers
- Funding of Prevention campaigns
- Developing guidelines for border authorities and consular services
- Enhancing bilateral and regional cooperation frameworks (Budapest)



The Netherlands' approach against migrant smuggling

- Minister of Security and Justice in the lead
- Coordination of human smuggling in NL in the Migration Department of the Ministry
- National Organised Crime Threat Assessment (2012)
 - 2005: multi-disciplinary Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling (EMM)
- Human Smuggling together with human trafficking one of the priority areas in tackling organised crime



Return

Assisted Voluntary Return

Forced Return

Basic Principles:

Everyone that has no (longer the) right to stay in the Netherlands have to leave the Netherlands.

Preference of the Government of the Netherlands is voluntary return. If necessary forced return is an option.

Return is the own responsibility of the migrant but assistance is possible.



Voluntary Return (1)

Different forms of assistance:

- Basic assistance is REAN (Return and Emigration of Aliens from the Netherlands). Aim: remove practical barriers for return.
 - For almost every migrant (some exceptions)
- Financial reintegration assistance. Aim: stimulate assisted voluntary return, create some ground for reintegration, stimulate cooperation with countries of origin.
 - € 1,750 for an adult or unaccompanied minor
 - € 880 for an accompanied minor
 - Only for (rejected) asylum seekers
- Both programs are run by IOM



Voluntary Return (2)

- In kind reintegration assistance. Aim: stimulate assisted voluntary return, create some ground for reintegration, stimulate cooperation with NGO's, stimulate cooperation with countries of origin.
 - Assistance up to € 1,500
 - For minors up to € 2,500
 - Open for most migrants
 - Programs are by NGO's and IOM
- Voluntary return is possible to almost every country.
- Voluntary return can be arranged within 2-4 weeks



Forced Return

Difficult, depends on:

- Access of identity papers (passport, ID-card)
- Cooperation of the Migrant
- Cooperation of Country of Origin
- Public perception
- Role of NGO's

Create challenges for (local) governments:

- Housing
- Medical care
- Education



Questions?