



European Migration Network (EMN) Status Report 2020

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Summary of key developments of the European Migration Network (EMN) in 2020

In line with the EMN Work Programme 2020/2021, the following key developments took place in 2020.

- During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in sudden and profound changes touching every aspect of everyday life. The EMN adapted rapidly, not only by moving operations online, but also by adapting its work programme priorities to meet emerging needs. As a result, the EMN, together with the OECD, began a series of outputs to analyse the impacts of COVID-19 on various areas of migration and asylum, resulting in **five informs**, published during 2020 and early 2021, plus **one umbrella inform**, planned in 2020 and published in April 2021. These documents assisted the European Commission and Member States in their decision-making by providing timely information on relevant topics. To free capacity and resources for this work, two 2020 studies ('Data management in the asylum procedure' and 'Detention and alternatives to detention') were pushed back to 2021. The changes were endorsed by the EMN Steering Board on 16 June 2020.
- During 2020, the EMN increased its strategic role not only through high-level strategic partnerships, but also through the **expansion of its membership. Discussions took place in 2020 to enable Georgia and Moldova to join the EMN as observers**, in line with the guidance developed during 2019. A new **Third-Country Cooperation Working Group** was created in order to support the expansion of the network.
- Throughout 2020, the EMN took the opportunity to reflect on lessons learned during the health crisis to **review its internal working modalities to rapidly respond to emerging policy needs**, take requests from EU institutions and Member States, and collaborate more effectively with key stakeholders, including international organisations and EU agencies. This is exemplified by the EMN's intensified collaboration with the OECD, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Bank, and (planned for 2021) with the Council of Europe. At the same time, the EMN has consolidated its collaboration with the Commission and EU agencies, including the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), and the Joint Research Centre (JRC)/ Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD) in 2020.
- Most events in 2020 were hosted by the Commission and were held virtually to be in accordance with COVID-19 regulations. **Ten EU-level events** were organised, including the Croatian Presidency Conference "Challenges of irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean – Western Balkan Route in the time of COVID-19" and the German Presidency Conference "Towards effective asylum and migration management – Innovative approaches and implementation in practice". At least **ten EMN national conferences** were organised.
- The EMN ad-hoc query (AHQ) tool was used to gather migration data and national developments to support production of the joint EMN-OECD series of informs, developed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic; 11 EMN ad-hoc queries were launched for this purpose. A **total of 74 EMN AHQs** were launched during the year 2020, covering a broad range of migration topics, including economic migration, protection, and return.
- In 2020, **four studies were completed**: 'Comparative overview of national protection in the EU and Norway'; 'Pathways to citizenship for third-country nationals in the EU'; 'Attracting and protecting the rights of seasonal workers in the EU and the United Kingdom'; and 'Third-country nationals with a residence permit who pose a threat to national security: Policies and practices in the EU'. The latter study was not made available publicly due to the sensitivity of the content.
- As well as the **Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2019**, the **Report on Children in Migration in 2019** was initiated for the first time (published in March 2021), to begin the regular reporting on national progress related to this issue and to allow for comparability.
- Work on the **'Destination Europe' learning tool**, developed by the EMN and the EU's Joint Research Centre, was continued in 2020. The tool was designed to educate mainly youth aged 16+ on the complex legal EU framework on migration and to actively counter misconceptions. Promotional activities and the official launch of the tool is planned for autumn 2021.
- The **Roundtable Working Group** was created in 2020, which organises dialogue-based events that bring innovative and diverse speakers together to foster an environment of open learning. The EMN has achieved higher audience attendance levels after moving its **events** online for the first time (reaching over 300 participants) and has enhanced its visibility through its improved communication strategy and strategic partnerships, particularly with the OECD and the World Bank.
- The EMN has continued to disseminate information on migration and asylum to a wide audience, including the general public, through the **EMN bulletin** (and the **EMN bulletin newflash**, as of 2020), **EMN conferences**, the **EMN website**, and **social media** (i.e. LinkedIn and Twitter).

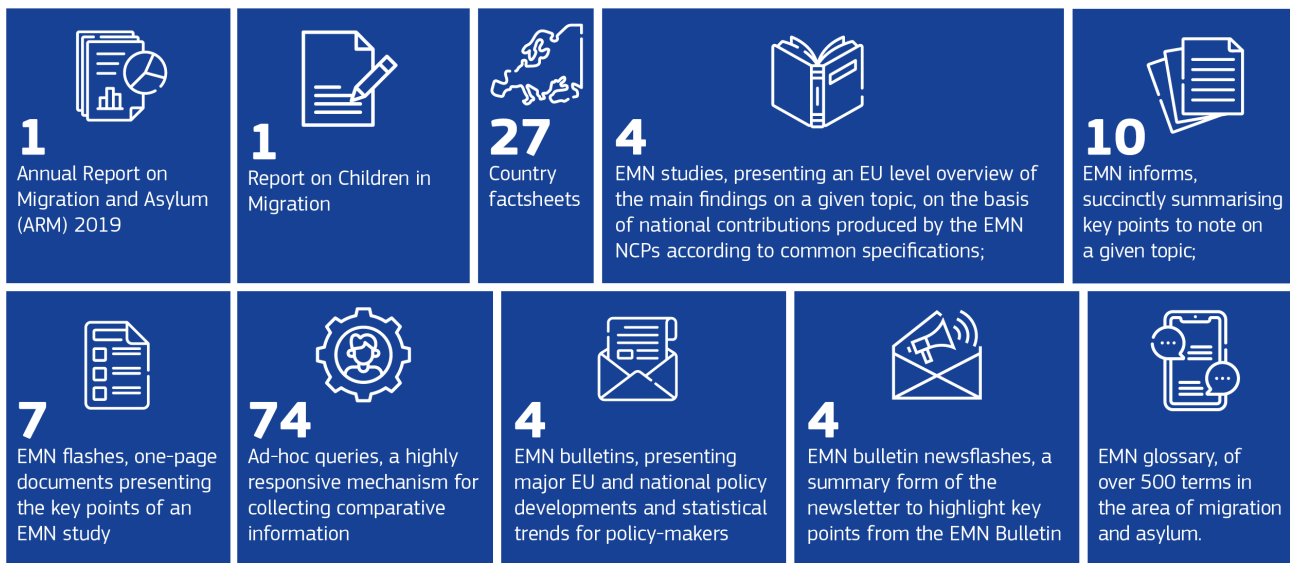
1 Introduction

The European Migration Network Status Report 2020 constitutes the thirteenth EMN Status Report.¹ In accordance with Article 4(5c) of Council Decision 2008/381/EC, the report provides a succinct overview of progress made by the EMN during 2020. It briefly presents the EMN's outputs produced during the year; and summarises the networking activities that took place at EU and national level; the dissemination and communication activities undertaken to promote the work of EMN to policymakers and wider audiences; and other EMN developments taking place during the year. It also provides information on how the EMN was managed during 2020.

2 EMN Outputs in 2020

This section provides an overview of the main EMN outputs and impacts, within the framework of the EMN Work Programme 2020/2021. It focuses on the activities undertaken to respond to and anticipate policy-makers' needs, and the subsequent collection and analysis of information and statistics to meet these needs, in various formats (see below).

Figure 1: Overview of EMN outputs developed during 2020.



2.1 ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM 2019

In the first half of each year, the EMN produces its Annual Report on Migration and Asylum, presenting the key European and national developments in the fields of migration and asylum that took place during the previous year, thus providing a rich source of information to inform policy makers and the wider public. The document synthesises and analyses legislative and policy changes, as well as new practices and projects, reported by Member States and Norway, to identify key trends.

The Annual Report on Migration and Asylum (ARM) 2019 reported on the following key national developments: (1) In 2019, 721 080 asylum seekers applied for international protection, which marked the first **increase in asylum applications** since 2015 (up 11.4% from 2018); however, Member States did not report a negative impact on their systems, (2) about **30 000 people were resettled in the EU** and Member States continued to improve their national asylum systems, reception and processing capacities; at the EU level, the implementation of the **European Agenda on Migration** continued, in search of sustainable solutions for asylum, (3) **Member States enhanced their integration measures**, for example by simplifying requirements to meet the needs of the labour market (4) the vast majority of Member States reported that by 2020, the **EU's legal migration acquis had been transposed into national law**, and (5) additional measures were developed for swifter and **more effective return** of irregular migrants, increasing collaboration with third countries, and in some countries legislative changes were enacted to support assisted voluntary return.

The report was published in June 2020 with contributions from 27 EMN National Contact Points (NCPs)² and was presented at the EMN's first virtual webinar hosted on 17 June 2020 (see section 4.1) in respect of COVID-19 restrictions. As in previous years, the publication was accompanied by a series of EMN country factsheets developed

¹ As required by Article 4(5c) of Council Decision 2008/381/EC.

² AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LV, LT, MT, NL, PT, PL, RO, SE, SI, SK, NO.

by each EMN NCP to outline their key national developments in migration and asylum for the year; these included 26 Member States plus Norway.

Further improvements to the ARM format were also agreed in preparation for the ARM 2020 (published in June 2021), including questions on the drivers for change, to improve the analysis of trends in developments, and a new approach to the executive summary was planned, entailing a narrative thematic overview to draw together key themes from the various sections of the report.



2.2 REPORT ON CHILDREN IN MIGRATION 2019

In August 2019, DGs Home and Justice invited the EMN to undertake regular reporting on national developments in relation to the recommended actions laid down in the 2017 Commission Communication on the protection of children in migration.³ The EMN was invited due to its experience in collecting and synthesising comparative information. The task, which represented a change to the EMN work programme, was approved by the EMN Steering Board during its meeting of 7 October 2019. EMN NCPs completed the proposed data collection template and submitted their national reports in July 2020. The synthesis took place during 2020, and the final report was published in March 2021, following the inclusion of contributions of information from relevant non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in the field of child protection, who were invited to present their perspectives, and final quality checks by the European Commission and all participating EMN NCPs. The report was published in the framework of a dedicated launch webinar.

The [report](#) affirmed that all EU Member States and Norway ensure an official with adequate training in working with children is present during the registration of minors. While detention of unaccompanied minors and minors with families is legally permitted in several EU Member States, this is reportedly only implemented as a last resort and under strong safeguards to protect the wellbeing of the child. Although all Member States and Norway collect data in relation to children in migration, gaps and variations in data were found across the Member States, for example, information on whether the child was accompanied or unaccompanied is not available in all Member States. NGOs also contributed to the report; their research points to some remaining challenges and gaps in the practical implementation of legislation and policies to protect children in migration across the EU, including in relation to guardianship, identification of unaccompanied minors, and minor victims of trafficking in human beings.

The content of the report was used in various ways. EMN France, for example, reported that the findings were used by the Ministry of Justice (Juvenile Protection Service Directorate) and proved useful to gain insights on good practices. It also revealed some national problems previously unknown to all stakeholders.



2.3 EMN STUDIES⁴

Changes were made to the 2019-2020 work programme in order to include new EMN outputs related to the COVID-19 pandemic's impacts in the migration area, and consequently two EMN studies ('Accurate, timely and inoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure'; and 'Detention and alternatives to detention in international protection and return procedures') originally planned for completion in 2020, were postponed.

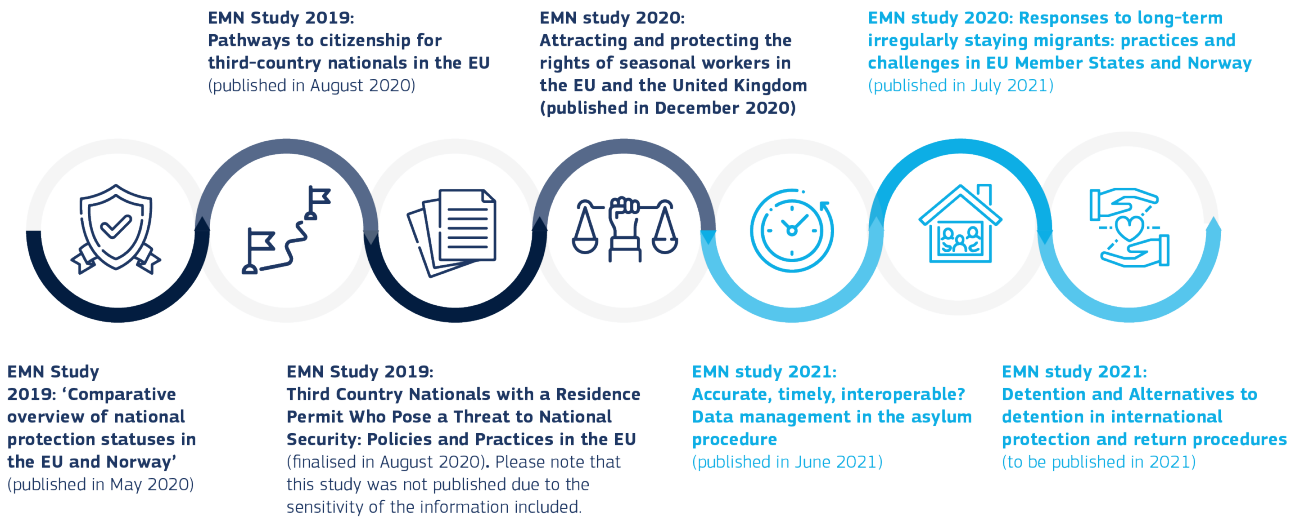
The EMN finalised four studies in 2020: 'Comparative overview of national protection statuses in the EU and Norway'; 'Pathways to citizenship for third-country nationals in the EU'; 'Attracting and protecting the rights of seasonal workers in the EU and the United Kingdom'; and 'Third-country nationals with a residence permit who pose a threat to national security: Policies and practices in the EU'. The latter study was not made publicly available due to the sensitive nature of the content. Related informs and flashes were produced for each published study to facilitate dissemination. These study packages were published on the EMN website, on EMN NCP national websites, and disseminated through social media channels (i.e. Twitter and LinkedIn), the EMN bulletin, and via the EMN's external mailing list.

As in previous years, all studies were developed in collaboration with relevant policymakers, experts and practitioners across the EU and have contributed or are expected to contribute directly to the policy-making process. EU level studies were developed from national contributions based on desk analysis of secondary information including existing legislation and policy documents, reports, academic literature, internet resources as well as reports and information from national authorities and civil society stakeholders. Statistics were sourced from Eurostat, national authorities and other (national) databases.

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: The protection of children in migration (COM(2017) 211 final), https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170412_communication_on_the_protection_of_children_in_migration_en.pdf, last accessed on 23 June 2021.

⁴ The various reports are available on the [EMN website](#).

Figure 2: Overview of EMN studies in progress during 2020.



More information on each study is provided below.

2.3.1 EMN STUDY 2019: COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL PROTECTION STATUSES IN THE EU AND NORWAY

The [study](#) provided an overview of national protection statuses available in the EU and Norway, updating and building on the EMN [study](#) conducted in 2010. It showed that in addition to the two protection statuses harmonised at European level (refugee status and subsidiary protection), a variety of national protection statuses also exist. In comparing national protection statuses with those harmonised at European level, the standards were found to be similar, although national protection statuses appear to cover a broader variety of protection needs that go beyond those harmonised at the European level. A total of some 60 non-harmonised protection statuses were found across 20 Member States and Norway.⁵ The study also provided an overview of new statuses that have emerged in the EU as a result of the refugee and migrant 'crisis' in 2015. The report was published in May 2020, with contributions from 25 EMN NCPs.⁶

EMN France reported that the study was used by the Ministry of Justice competent for unaccompanied minors (Juvenile Protection Service Directorate) within the framework of the EUPROM project 2020/2022. EMN Ireland presented the study at a national conference entitled 'National statuses for migrants in need of protection: Ireland and the EU' which was subsequently picked up in the national media. EMN Sweden reported that the study was quoted in a final report submitted by a government-appointed parliamentary commission of inquiry into Sweden's future migration policies, impacting on the preparation of national legislative proposals.

2.3.2 EMN STUDY 2019: PATHWAYS TO CITIZENSHIP FOR THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS IN THE EU

This [study](#) mapped and compared how EU Member States and Norway approach the acquisition of citizenship, including the conditions and requirements for naturalisation, the function and meaning of citizenship, and the administrative processes used by the Member States and Norway to determine whether a person is entitled to citizenship or not. Conditions under which Member States permit dual (or multiple) citizenships were also examined; most Member States allow dual citizenship, potentially reflecting the demographic reality that many individuals have ties to more than one country. The link between citizenship and integration was also examined. In some cases, the acquisition of citizenship was found to signify the culmination of the integration process while in others it was seen as a step to facilitate the integration process, varying between Member States. However, most Member States do not actively encourage third-country nationals to apply for citizenship, support is often limited, and a positive outcome is not guaranteed in all countries, even if all the conditions have been met.

The report was published in June 2020 with contributions from 25 EMN NCPs.⁷ Several EMN NCPs organised national events on citizenship throughout 2020, demonstrating the relevance of this study. For instance, Austria presented

⁵ AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SK, UK, NO.

⁶ AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SK, UK, NO.

⁷ AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SK, UK, NO.

the study alongside its national report and discussed the findings with policy makers and other stakeholders. Key findings were also presented at the national conferences of the EMN Finland, EMN Netherlands and EMN Estonia in autumn 2020. In Ireland, the synthesis report was cited in a parliamentary debate as a helpful guide to the rules that apply regarding citizenship across EU Member States.

2.3.3 EMN STUDY 2019: THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS WITH A RESIDENCE PERMIT WHO POSE A THREAT TO NATIONAL SECURITY: POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN THE EU

The study aimed to provide objective and reliable information and existing data about third-country nationals with a residence right in Member States and Norway, who pose a threat to national security (for example, in the context of radicalisation) and to present a comparative overview of legislation, policies and practices in place.

As this study dealt with security issues, this study has been labelled 'EU-restricted' and for this reason information exchanges are organised on a restricted area of the EMN-IES platform.

The study was finalised in August 2020 with contributions from 24 EMN NCPs⁸ and is not publicly available. It has been circulated only among EMN NCPs, the European Commission and relevant EU agencies.

2.3.4 EMN STUDY 2020: ATTRACTING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF SEASONAL WORKERS IN THE EU AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

This study looked at legislative and policy developments regarding seasonal workers from third countries. For most EU Member States, seasonal workers are crucial for meeting temporary, cyclical labour market needs, such as in agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing. Since the adoption of the Seasonal Workers Directive in 2016, these workers can benefit from EU-harmonised policies and rights. While the study focussed primarily on 2019, the impact of COVID-19 on the seasonal workers' sector was also taken into consideration. The report was published in December 2020 with contributions from 26 EMN NCPs.⁹

This study gained significant attention at the national level. For instance, in Ireland the relevant government department used it as background research to progress the development of legislation to introduce an employment permit for seasonal work; and in the Slovak Republic, the report was used as a source of information to develop the national Labour Mobility Scheme, which aims to facilitate entry of third-country nationals into the Slovak labour market; specifically, it helped to identify the absence of well-functioning instruments for short-term migration that are needed to address vacancies in sectors where there is a demand for low-skilled labour.

2.3.5 EMN STUDY 2020: RESPONSES TO LONG-TERM IRREGULARLY STAYING MIGRANTS: PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES IN EU MEMBER STATES AND NORWAY

The overall aim of this study is to provide an overview of existing policies and practices in Member States and Norway towards third-country nationals in a prolonged situation of illegal stay. It will explore responses and approaches to bring such situations to an end, both by central and local authorities, and to mitigate the social consequences for the affected third-country nationals. The study was published in July 2021 with contributions from 26 EMN NCPs.¹⁰

2.3.6 EMN STUDY 2020: ACCURATE, TIMELY, INTEROPERABLE? DATA MANAGEMENT IN ASYLUM PROCEDURE

This study aims to analyse how data is managed throughout different phases of the asylum procedure and identified recent trends. Specifically, it will map Member States' data management approaches; examine procedural changes to enhance data sharing among relevant authorities and how this may impact data management; and highlight challenges and good practices regarding data management. The report was published in June 2021 with contributions from 25 EMN NCPs.¹¹

2.3.7 EMN STUDY 2020: DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION IN INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND RETURN PROCEDURES

The common template for this study was developed during 2020 with the aim of identifying similarities, differences, practical challenges and best practices concerning the use of detention and its alternatives by Member States and Norway in the framework of international protection and return procedures. It took inspiration from and updated the 2014 publication of the EMN study: "The Use of Detention and Alternatives to Detention in the Context of Immigration Policies". The study will be published during 2021.



⁸ AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, FI, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SK, UK.

⁹ AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK, UK.

¹⁰ AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK, NO.

¹¹ AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK, NO.

2.4 EMN INFORMS AND EMN FLASHES

EMN informs are succinct summaries of key findings on a specific topic that are publicly available through the EMN website and the national websites of the EMN NCPs. They specifically target policy-makers but aim to be accessible to wider audiences. They may be 'stand-alone' outputs, developed through the collection of information via the EMN ad-hoc query tool, or may summarise the findings of an EMN report or study.

The variety of informs created in 2020 (particularly the joint COVID-19 Inform series with the OECD) has led ICF, the EMN Service Provider, to **review the EMN inform guidelines**, last updated in 2018, mainly to confirm procedural and coordination aspects. To this end, the involvement of external partners in developing EMN informs has intensified in 2020.

Since the EMN flashes were introduced in 2018, providing a one-page overview of each EMN study, they have been used to reach a wider public and media, with the aim of increasing awareness. Some EMN flashes have been translated by EMN NCPs into their Member State languages to become more accessible also in national contexts.

In total, **seventeen EMN informs** and **six EMN flashes** were finalised or started in 2020, to be finalised in 2021:



EMN Inform: **'Statelessness in the European Union'** (published in January 2020).



EMN Inform: **'Policy and Practices for the training and support of return counsellors in their role to provide migrants with timely, unbiased and reliable information on return'**, developed in the context of the work of the EMN Return Expert Group (published in January 2020)



EMN Inform: **'Policy and practices on outreach and information provision for the return of migrants in EU Member States and Norway'** developed in the context of the work of the EMN Return Expert Group (published in January 2020)



EMN Inform: **'Long term resident status in EU'** (published in July 2020).



EMN-OECD Inform: **'EU and OECD Member States responses to managing residence permits and migrant unemployment during the COVID-19 pandemic'** (published in July 2020)



EMN-OECD Inform: **'Impact of COVID-19 on international students in EU and OECD Member States'** (published in September 2020)



EMN -OECD Inform: **'Maintaining labour migration in essential sectors in times of pandemic'** (published in October 2020)



EMN-OECD Inform: **'The impact of COVID-19 on remittances in EU and OECD countries'** (published in December 2020)



EMN-OECD Inform: **'The impact of COVID-19 on voluntary and forced return procedures and policy responses'** (published in January 2021)



EMN-EASO restricted REG Inform: **'Application of the principle of non-refoulement in Asylum and Return procedures as reported by Member States'** (to be published during 2021)



EMN Inform and Flash: **'Missing Unaccompanied Minors in the EU and Norway'** (published in April 2020)



EMN Inform and Flash: **'National protection statuses in the EU and Norway'** (published in May 2020)



EMN Inform and Flash: **'Annual Report on Migration and Asylum EU 2019'** (published in June 2020)



EMN Inform and Flash: **'Pathways to citizenship for third-country nationals in the EU'** (published in July 2020)



EMN Inform and Flash: **'Attracting and protecting the rights of seasonal workers in the EU and United Kingdom'** (published in December 2020)



EMN Inform and Flash: **'Separated and missing migrants: Member States approaches to prevent family separation and search mechanisms for missing migrants'** (finalised in May 2021)

2.4.1 SERIES OF EMN-OECD INFORMS ON IMPACTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MIGRATION

This **joint-series of informs** assessed the far reaching impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic has had on all areas related to asylum and migration. The EMN and OECD worked together to prepare outputs to capture the responses of the EU and non-EU OECD Member States to the COVID-19 pandemic on a wide range of migration topics, ranging from measures to ensure migrants maintained their legal status, provisions of COVID-19 related healthcare services

to migrants, the changing landscape of the labour market, international protection, impacts on international students, and return issues. EU and non-EU OECD countries adopted measures in an effort to keep systems operational despite the restrictions posed by the pandemic, including and increased use of technology and digitalised tools to reduce in-person immigration related services. Exceptions were granted to allow migrants admission to work in sectors deemed essential, particularly health, agriculture, and transport.

The inform series was developed also in collaboration with the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). Preparations for the series began in April 2020 and the informs were developed sequentially and published as completed during 2020 and 2021.

Some countries, such as the Czech Republic, reported these informs being particularly useful, allowing for a comparison between different national practices and approaches, and were used as a source of inspiration for good practices. France also reported that the informs were useful, allowing adoption of some national positions in coherence with the European Commission and the practices of other EU Member States.”



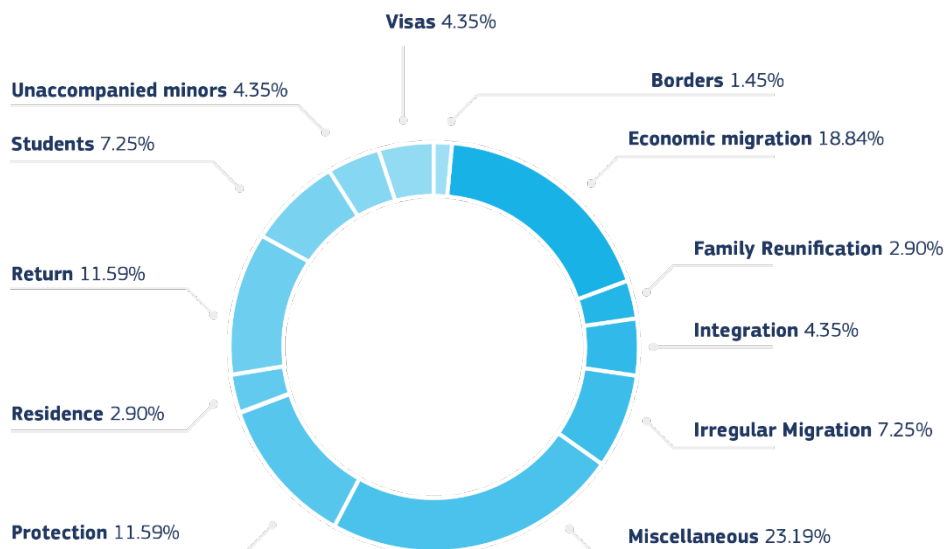
2.5 AD-HOC QUERIES

The EMN ad-hoc query (AHQ) tool continued to operate throughout 2020 to quickly obtain comparative information from across EU Member States and Norway, on specific and timely topics. The European Commission has reaffirmed the tool’s usefulness in addressing immediate information needs by coordinating effectively with EMN NCPs because of the speed with which comparable information can be collected and assessed. Each year, the queries increasingly form the foundations for the EMN Informs.

In 2020, **74 EMN AHQs** were launched, including eight AHQs launched by the Commission. A total of 11 AHQs were launched for the joint EMN-OECD Informs on the impact of COVID-19 on migration, where it proved to be an indispensable tool for promptly gathering information in a short timeframe to meet an urgent a policy need. Due to the complexity and length of the 74 EMN AHQs launched in 2020, they would amount to a total of 99 AHQs for budgetary purposes.

Other popular topics for AHQs launched in 2020 included: ‘Economic Migration’ (18.8%), ‘Protection’ (11.6%), and ‘Return’ (11.6%). EMN NCP Luxembourg, which leads the EMN ad-hoc query working group and monitors quality, launched the highest number of AHQs in the year (20), followed by EMN NCP Finland (6) and EMN NCP Greece (6).

Figure 3: Topics covered in ad-hoc queries 2020



Source: EMN Service Provider

AHQs were used by the Member States to feed into a range of policies and processes. For example, EMN Cyprus launched an AHQ for defining its national policy on visa and entry permits for Chinese citizens and other third-country nationals in response to COVID-19. EMN Czech Republic stated it regularly uses AHQs to inform its national policies, for instance an AHQ focused on biometric information was used as a source of information for drafting their new Foreigner Act. An AHQ on seasonal worker permits was used to inform the development of legislation in Ireland. EMN Germany found that an AHQ on children of beneficiaries of international protection helped the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) to review court rulings within a European context, highlighting similar problems being faced by other Member States; the corresponding responses proved especially useful for Germany in

developing a solution. EMN Belgium launched an AHQ to provide an overview of the policies of the Member States, Norway and Iceland on the detention of minors, to support the work of the Interior Committee of the Belgian Parliament. An ad-hoc query on “Managed Labour Mobility Schemes” launched by EMN Slovak Republic helped to identify the best practice in labour mobility management in the EU Member States, and in broader sense, the information provided by the EMN NCPs served as a supporting source of information for the development of the Labour Mobility Scheme for the Slovak Republic.



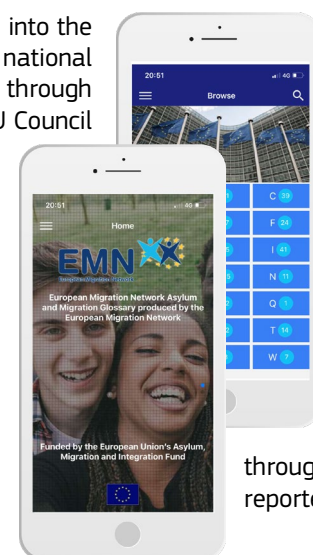
2.6 EMN GLOSSARY¹²

The EMN glossary provides a common definition of up-to-date terms and concepts in all Member States and is widely regarded as a useful tool which improves comparability and thus supports policy discussions across the EU and at national level.

In 2020, 24 new entries, focusing on integration and finalised in 2019 were integrated into the online glossary on the EMN website as Version 7.0, and EMN NCPs provided their national translations of the new terms. Cooperation with external partners also grew in 2020 through the Glossary and Thesaurus Working Group (GTWG), in particular with EASO and the EU Council institutions participating in the IATE database. Some EMN NCP representatives from the GTWG and the CDWG collaborated to produce a **variety of new communications outputs**, such as a glossary one-page summary, an informative article, and a video.

Beginning in 2019 and continuing throughout 2020, the EMN further developed the **EMN glossary app**. The focus in 2020 was to **produce national language versions** of the app; German, Finnish, and Latvian were added by the end of the year. Discussions took place between the European Commission and the GTWG chair to explore the possibility of transferring ownership of the app from EMN Italy to the European Commission in order to centralise management and ensure continuity.

Many Member States reported using the glossary.¹³ The glossary is disseminated through national newsletters and distributed at events. Users of the glossary were to include national ministries, policy officers, policymakers, and key national stakeholders in the field of migration and asylum.



through reported

2.7 COMMUNICATION TOOLBOX AND PACKAGES

Implementation of the **Communication and Dissemination ‘Roadmap’** developed in 2019 has continued during 2020. The Roadmap continues to guide the EMN Social Media Strategy and the application of the EMN Common Visual Identity. The **EMN Toolbox**, available on the EMN IES, also includes guidance such as the Webinar toolkit, templates for the organisation of roundtables, and the national EMN logos. EMN communication packages are circulated among EMN NCPs, to the extent possible, before their publication to allow EMN NCPs to translate the material into their national language(s). With the unprecedented shift to online events in 2020, a **webinar toolbox** was also developed to facilitate the exchange of good practices and provide guidance for EMN NCPs to deliver virtual events also to national audiences.

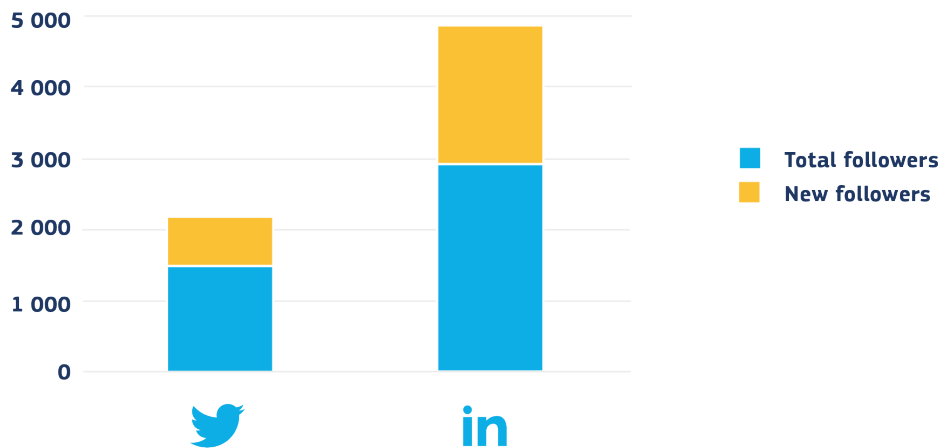
Following the decision taken at the 96th EMN NCP meeting on 9 November 2018, and with the aim of educating youth about the EU legal framework on migration and fighting misconceptions, the **‘Destination Europe’ educational tool** was further developed during 2020. The tool, developed in partnership with the Joint Research Centre (JRC), has gained high interest at national level and is to be launched in 2021.

Dissemination via social media was further developed during 2020. The figures below present an overview of the EMN social media accounts in terms of followers and visitors.

¹² Available on the EMN website, [EMN Glossary](#).

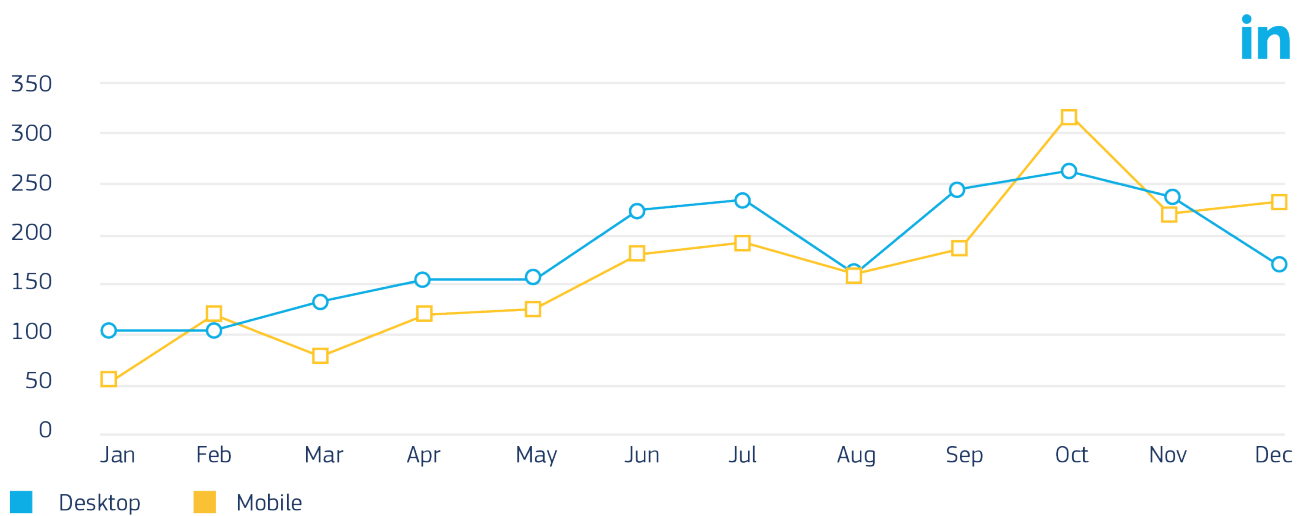
¹³ AT, BG, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, HU, LT, LU, LV, PL, SE, SK, SI.

Figure 4: Growth of followers on EMN social media accounts in 2020



Source: EMN Service Provider

Figure 5: EMN visitors on LinkedIn throughout 2020



Source: EMN Service Provider

2.8 IMMIGRATION PORTAL

The Immigration Portal continues to be a useful source of information for newcomers, mapping out legal routes for migrants. The aim is to make the complex information easily accessible, and to reduce irregular migration. The portal was maintained during 2020 by the European Commission, using updated information provided by EMN NCPs.

3 Networking

Following the shift to virtual meeting settings, the EMN was able reach a higher audience than it had previously at in-person events. EMN NCPs continued to collaborate and exchange information effectively through meetings and workshops; expert groups and working groups continued to meet and make progress on their various thematic areas. Specifics on these meetings are presented below.

3.1 NETWORKING AT EU LEVEL

3.1.1 EMN NCPs MEETINGS AND NETWORKING

The EMN adapted to become a virtual network in response to travel restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This approach ensured that all networking meetings continued seamlessly throughout the year. **Two EMN Steering Board meetings** (25th and 26th, held on 16 June 2020 and 16 October 2020 respectively) were held virtually, (see section 5 for more information on the meetings) and **six EMN NCP meetings** (from 105th to 110th) were also held virtually during the year.

Working groups continued to meet regularly throughout 2020. A total of **five EMN NCP workshops** were also held, as well as four thematic workshops and one seminar held by the EMN Return Expert Group. Figure 6 below summarises all networking meetings and workshops held in the year.

Figure 6: Overview EMN networking meetings and workshops 2020



3.1.2 THE EMN RETURN EXPERT GROUP

The EMN Return Expert Group (REG), made up of national practitioners, representatives of EMN NCPs and other stakeholders, continued its activities during 2020, and produced a series of outputs with a specific focus on issues relating to return.

The EMN REG met three times in 2020 (25th-27th EMN REG meetings) in both its constituencies, the EMN REG Practitioners and the EMN REG Wider Group. The first meeting was hosted in Oslo and subsequent meetings were then hosted online due to the COVID-19 pandemic-related travel restrictions.

During the REG Wider Group meetings, members had the opportunity to share and validate the information collected not only with Frontex, EASO and ERRIN, but also with a broad range of international and non-governmental organisations active in the field of return. These organisations included: Caritas International, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Returns and Reintegration Assistance (IRARA), International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the Red Cross.

Key issues addressed by the EMN REG in 2020 included inter alia:

- ★ In cooperation with EASO, the EMN focused on the application of the principle of *non-refoulement* in return and asylum procedures. The activities began with a workshop which took place in Malta on 5 March 2020, an AHQ shared on the EMN and IDS (EASO) platforms, and an inform.
- ★ The EMN REG also focused on the issue of data protection in the field of return, by organising a technical workshop with data protection officers focusing on challenges faced regarding data protection in the field of return and how the European Commission could provide support. This activity was the first step towards a series of activities in the field of data protection which is scheduled to continue into 2021, with workshops and mapping exercises collecting good practices from Member States.

- ★ The EMN REG continued working on the topic of return and reintegration assistance and continued supporting the European Commission in the development and implementation of the Return and Reintegration Assistance Inventory by urging Member States to input their data into the inventory. The REG further organised a two-day workshop on the elements of effective reintegration where participants discussed developing a quality framework for implementing partners in third countries, good practices for case management, referral mechanisms implemented through a single marketplace, and how to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of reintegration activities. These discussions aimed to feed into the broader conversations taking place at the level of the Commission, around implementing a common standard for implementing partners in third countries.
- ★ The EMN REG further contributed to drafting an inform on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on return procedures, which was a part of the EMN-OECD Inform series on the COVID-9 pandemic.
- ★ A webinar on Alternatives to Detention: A state of play was hosted by EMN Belgium and in cooperation with the EMN REG on 15 December 2020. The aim of the webinar was to provide participants with insights into the current legal framework on alternatives to detention and identifying emerging good practices and pilot projects across Europe.

3.1.3 EMN INFORMATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS WORKING GROUP

The EMN information and awareness-raising campaigns working group was established in November 2018 to support knowledge exchange and to provide an enhanced structured coordination between EU Member States, EU bodies and, as needed, relevant external experts such as international organisations, i.e. UNHCR or IOM. EMN Germany was appointed in 2020 as the new co-chair for the working group.

In 2020 the working group met twice, respectively on 10 September and on 18 November 2020, hosted via virtual WebEx meetings. The main topics discussed were best practices in irregular migration information and awareness raising campaigns, such as effective monitoring and evaluation strategies, trust building, and effective campaign channels. The group also organised a workshop on its designated workspace on the Information Exchange System (IES).

3.1.4 EMN STATELESSNESS PLATFORM

This Platform did not meet in 2020. However, the platform assisted in updating the EMN inform on statelessness in the EU that was published in January 2020 and participated in a panel during the EMN Luxembourg national event on stateless minors.

3.1.5 EMN WORKING GROUPS

EMN working groups continued to meet regularly to provide operational support and guidance on the implementation of key EMN activities. To support new areas of work of the EMN, two new working groups have been established, namely: The Roundtable Working Group, and the Cooperation with Third Countries Working Group.

EMN Glossary and Thesaurus Working Group

The EMN Glossary and Thesaurus Working Group (GTWG) met three times in 2020, respectively on 7 July, 22 October, and 19 November, in virtual WebEx meetings and was chaired by EMN Germany. The group continued its collaboration with external partners and oversaw the developments set out in section 2.6 above.

EMN Ad-Hoc Query Working Group

The EMN Ad-Hoc Query Working Group (AHQ WG), chaired by EMN Luxembourg, continued to actively look for ways to improve the use of AHQ as a comparative research tool. The AHQ WG organised a meeting on 31 January 2020 in Paris. The main topic of discussion at the use of the EMN-IES for launching and answering AHQ's and conversations on the subsequent summaries of inputs gathered.

EMN Communication and Dissemination Working Group

The EMN Communication and Dissemination Working Group (CDWG) was co-chaired by EMN Finland and EMN Luxembourg in 2020. The group met twice in 2020, respectively in Paris on 30 January 2020 and in a virtual WebEx meeting on 18 June. Work continued on updating the EMN Communications and Dissemination Strategy, enhancing EMN visibility, and coordinating the introduction of national communication plans.

EMN Annual report on Migration and Asylum Working Group

The Working Group for the Annual Report on Migration and Asylum, co-chaired by EMN Ireland and EMN Netherlands, held virtual meetings in October and November 2020. One workshop was held to revise the template for the EMN Annual Report on Asylum and Migration, which introduced improvements to enhance the analytical content of the report.

EMN Statistics Working Group

The EMN Statistics Working Group was consulted on a more regular basis in 2020, in order to improve the comparability of migration and asylum statistics for use in EMN studies, reports and other outputs, and to ensure greater consistency. The working group met twice in 2020, on 19 February 2020 in Riga, and 28 October 2020 virtually via WebEx.

EMN Cooperation with Third Countries Working Group

The EMN Working Group on Cooperation with Third Countries was established in 2020, and held three virtual meetings, on 23 September, 7 October, and 23 October 2020. Guidelines on cooperation with third countries were developed by the working group and endorsed by the European Commission and EMN Steering Board as part of the preparations to welcome Georgia and the Republic of Moldova as observers to the network. Two virtual workshops were organised by the working group to induct representatives from EMN Georgia and EMN Republic of Moldova on 11 and 14 December 2020.

EMN Roundtables Working Group

The Roundtables Working Group was established in 2020 and held seven virtual meetings throughout the year in April, May, June, July, September, October, and November. The working group conceptualised the format of newly introduced EU-level events, the **EMN Roundtables**, and supported the organisation of the first two such events in 2020: (1) EMN Roundtable 'EU labour migration policy: time to move from a skill-based to a sector-based framework?' on 5 November 2020, and (2) EMN Roundtable on 'Sustainable Migration from Africa to Europe' on 9 December 2020. The roundtables organised by the working group aim to bring together innovative thinkers with the key purpose to clarify viewpoints, offer a space of different perspectives to be discussed on challenging issues under the Chatham House rule.

3.2 NETWORKING AT NATIONAL LEVEL

EMN NCPs organised a wide range of activities and outputs, including national conferences and networking events, hosted websites and disseminated newsletters, amongst other activities. In this way, EMN NCPs animated their national networks of relevant stakeholders working on migration and asylum policies and facilitated the exchange of information and alignment of objectives. National events were also moved online for the first time, due to the exceptional circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic.

EMN Cyprus organised the EMN Annual National Conference 2020 on "The role of local authorities in the integration of migrants and refugees". The conference emphasised the integration of migrants and refugees in Cyprus and the important role of local authorities within this process. The topic was selected in light of the publication of the first draft of the National Action Plan for Integration of Migrants 2020-2022 and the significant role that local authorities will have on its implementation. The conference hosted mayors of the three largest cities of Cyprus (Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol), as well as the City Delegate for the Support and Social Integration of Migrants and Refugees from Athens, Greece. The discussion focused on the policies for the integration of migrants on a local level, the access and provision of services, and the management of social phenomena occurring through this process.

EMN Cyprus, EMN Greece, EMN Italy and EMN Luxembourg jointly organised a webinar on the topic 'Missing unaccompanied children in the European Union, where key findings from the EMN inform 'How do EU member states treat cases of missing unaccompanied minors?' and the EMN 'Children in Migration' report were presented.

EMN Croatia organised a virtual roundtable: Challenges of integration in the republic of Croatia. The roundtable provided insights into the complexity of the integration process and discussed efforts for intensifying partnerships and dialogue amongst stakeholders.

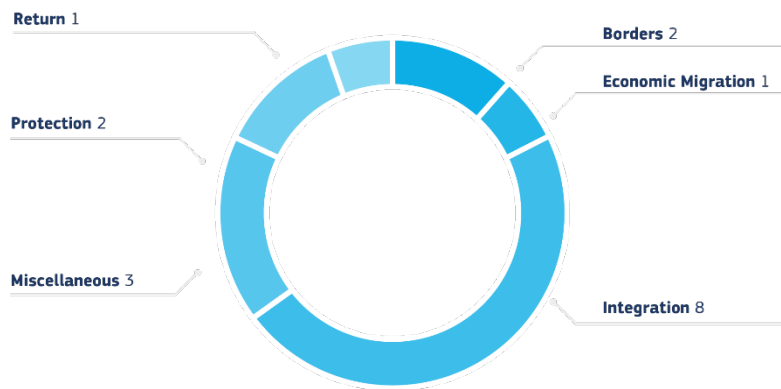
EMN Ireland's conference 'National Statuses for migrants in need of protection: Ireland and the EU' was picked up in the national media.

EMN Luxembourg held a conference on 'Citizenship as a value'.

EMN Slovakia held two small-scale national meetings with key stakeholders from state administration, the non-profit and private sectors, with the goal of updating policies related to migration and integration. The first meeting was organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and focused on labour market integration of third-country nationals and sharing experiences that could serve to update the Slovak Integration Policy. The second meeting was organised in cooperation with the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior in order to discuss the main aims and ideas of the new updated Migration Policy taking into account practical challenges which need to be reflected.

A complete list of all conferences and events organised by EMN NCPs at national level can be found in Annex 1.

Figure 7: Topics covered in national events 2020



Source: EMN Service Provider

3.3 NETWORKING WITH OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES AND WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

The year 2020 required considerable flexibility and adaptation in the implementation of the EMN work programme. The EMN continued to increase its relevance and visibility by establishing additional strategic partnerships and expanding its membership.

The EMN continued to collaborate regularly with representatives of relevant entities (i.e. European Parliament, Eurostat, EASO, Frontex, FRA, KCMD, ICRC) to provide inputs to EMN conferences, events, studies and other outputs. Additionally, the EMN established a collaboration with the Council of Europe. The EMN sustained durable cooperation that ensured a smooth exchange of information with civil society and practitioners. In 2020, the EMN significantly intensified its collaboration with the **OECD** to produce the joint-series of informs on the impact of COVID-19 in the migration field, and with the **World Bank** on the joint-series of roundtable events.

2020 also presented an expansion of EMN membership. Following requests from national authorities in **Georgia** and the **Republic of Moldova to participate as observers**, the EMN explored modalities for cooperation with third countries, and in 2020 set out methods of cooperation and strategies for practical implementation.

3.4 EMN INFORMATION EXCHANGE SYSTEM

The EMN Information Exchange System (IES) continues to be updated to ensure relevant material is maintained and exchanged on the platform. Workspaces were expanded and additional sub areas were created on the EMN IES, such as the meetings workspace, to optimise its user-friendliness and facilitate the exchange of information. Training sessions were provided (both in person and virtually) to familiarise EMN NCPs with the new platform and to use it to its full potential. Online and downloadable guidelines were also provided. The IES is also being considered as a platform to share digitalised mailing lists that were previously generated manually, to allow users to update the lists, improve efficiency, and ensure compliance with the GDPR Regulation.

4 Enhancing the EMN's Visibility

The EMN has increased its visibility in 2020 not only through strengthening strategic partnerships (i.e. OECD, World Bank) and expanding its membership with the addition of Georgia and the Republic of Moldova as observers, but also through enhanced communication and dissemination activities. The communications packages established in 2018 to systematically launch new EMN studies and informs (including press releases and social media posts) have supported EMN NCPs to boost the EMN's outreach capabilities throughout 2020. The EMN Communication and Dissemination Roadmap developed in 2019 has guided the coordination of social media through the now centralised EMN Twitter and LinkedIn accounts.

As of 2020, online webinars were also introduced as an additional method for launching new EMN outputs (i.e. 2019 Annual Report on Migration and Asylum, the EMN-OECD inform joint-series), enhancing their visibility, and exponentially increasing EMN outreach. The newly established Roundtable Working Group worked during 2020 to conceptualise and deliver invitation-only roundtable events, bringing together innovative thinkers to broaden the potential for information sharing and exchange.

All main EU level outputs continued to be made available to the wider public, mainly through the [EMN website](#) (updated on a weekly basis) and EMN NCP national websites. Outputs were also made public on social media channels, presented at workshops, seminars, meetings, and conferences at the EU and national levels. EMN NCPs also took initiatives to prepare video-graphics, use national EMN social media accounts, podcasts, and engage with

national media for specific events. Several EMN NCPs also implemented various measure to increase EMN visibility, such as providing translations of AHQ summaries, Flashes on new EMN outputs, summaries of EMN bulletin.

4.1 EMN ANNUAL CONFERENCES AND EMN DAY 2020

In 2020, two EMN conferences took place within the framework of the Croatian and German Presidencies of the Council of the European Union. In both cases, the conferences took place as virtual events in line with COVID-19 restrictions. The annual conferences proved again to be an important occasion to showcase new outputs produced by the EMN and to bring the EMN to the attention of high-level stakeholders.

The conference **“Challenges of irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean – Western Balkan Route in the time of COVID-19”** hosted 200 participants online on 24 June 2020 in the framework of the Croatian Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The conference presented the challenges of irregular migration and focused specifically on the fight against migrant smuggling with reference to the specific situation of irregular migration along the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans routes. It also took into account the exceptional circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The conference **“Towards effective asylum and migration management – Innovative approaches and implementation in practice”** was held on 29 October 2020 in the framework of the German Presidency of the Council of the European Union. A discussion on innovative working methods unfolded, addressing developments in information and knowledge, data management in the asylum procedure, and community sponsorship. 297 participants joined the virtual event to hear from distinguished speakers notably the EU Commissioner for Home Affairs, Ms Ylva Johansson, and Vice President of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), Ms. Andrea Schumacher.

The **EMN Day** entitled "Managing migration and asylum in a changing world: 2019 trends and policy responses to COVID-19 to date" took place on 17 June 2020 and was *inter alia* used as an occasion to launch the EMN Annual Report 2019. It was the EMN's first virtual webinar and attracted an audience of more than 300 people.

Below is a chart showing EMN events and roundtables that took place in 2020 along with numbers of their audience attendance.

Figure 8. Audience attendance at EMN events and roundtables



Source: EMN Service Provider

4.2 EMN AND NATIONAL WEBSITES

The [EMN website](#) is the main vehicle for the EMN to make its outputs publicly available, updated on a regular basis. EMN NCPs also maintain their own national websites, which are linked to the EMN website.¹⁴

¹⁴ Links to the various national websites are provided via the [EMN website](#).

4.3 EMN BULLETIN

The EMN bulletin is designed to provide quarterly updates to policymakers on major EU and national developments in the field of migration and asylum policy, and statistical trends. New developments are presented under broad thematic headings that can be accessed through links from the top menu. For two of the editions in the year (30th and 31st EMN bulletins), a special annex on COVID-19 was attached to give more detailed information on national measures put in place at the beginning of the pandemic.

In 2020, to improve the accessibility and outreach of the bulletin, the length was shortened, and the key findings were presented in an even more succinct newsletter format, **the bulletin news flash**. The bulletin is distributed to approximately 1 200 external contacts in addition to the internal EMN mailing lists, on a quarterly basis.

4.4 EMN INFORMATION LEAFLET

The [EMN Information leaflet](#), which can be found on the EMN website, was updated and published in December 2020. As with previous editions, the leaflet summarised the aims, objectives and key outputs of the EMN and offered a list of all EMN NCPs, their latest organisational data and contact details. In 2020, the document was shortened and simplified, and reflected the United Kingdom's departure from the EU. A new version is planned for 2021 to reflect the participation of Georgia and the Republic of Moldova in the EMN as observers.

5 Management of the EMN

The EMN Work Programme 2019-2020 underpinning the EMN activities in 2020 was adopted on 12 November 2018 as Commission Decision (2018) 7367 (final). The management of the EMN was coordinated by the European Commission, with the support of the EMN Service Provider. The contractor¹⁵ implementing the EMN Service Provider contract was reappointed during 2020 following a competitive tendering process.

The EMN Steering Board met twice in 2020 (on 16 June and on 16 October 2020). The Steering Board is chaired by the European Commission and comprises one representative from all Member States, as well as observers from the European Parliament and Norway. Representatives of the relevant EU agencies may also attend.

Given the exceptional circumstances of 2020, management structures were used to support the flexibility of the EMN to respond to changing priorities whilst maintaining the outputs anticipated in the work programme for 2020. Several publications were re-prioritised, in agreement with the Steering Board, in order to accommodate the need for information gathering on the impact of COVID-19 on the migration area in the joint-series of informs produced with the OECD. The EMN Steering Board acted flexibly in approving the changes to the work programme during 2020 in a short timeframe.

The EMN Steering Board also discussed the expansion of the network to allow new observer members to join, discussed the opportunity for collaboration with new partners such as the OECD and engaged in discussion about innovations to bring to the EMN Work Programme 2021-2022.

¹⁵ ICF and the Odysseus Network.

ANNEX 1: List of national events organised by EMN NCPs in 2020

Date	Organiser (EMN NCP)	Title of the event
24/01/2020	FR NCP	Workshop "overview of the 2019 AHQs" with national stakeholders
30/01/2020	EMN SK	Small-scale meeting on Updating of the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic aimed at labour market
25/02/2020	EMN SK	Small-scale meeting on Updating the Migration Policy of the Slovak Republic Perspective until 2025
28/02/2020	EMN LU	2 nd Workshop of Representatives of Detention Centres in the EU
25/05/2020	EMN IE	National EMN Conference: National statuses for migrants in need of protection: Ireland and the EU
26/06/2020	EMN CY	National EMN Conference 2020: The role of local authorities in the integration of migrants and refugees
30/06/2020	EMN AT	EU Migration Talks – Pathways to Citizenship in Austria and the EU
29/09/2020	EMN AT	National EMN Conference 2020: Forecasting the Future of Global Migration
1/10/2020	EMN LU	National EMN Conference 2020: Citizenship as a value
15/10/2020	EMN PL	National EMN Conference "Diagnosis of the situation - the basis of migration policy"
27/10/2020	EMN EE	National EMN conference: Citizenship and Migration - Today and Tomorrow
11/11/2020	EMN AT	National EMN Conference: Trendbarometer Migration and Asylum 2020
18/11/2020	EMN FI	National EMN Conference: EMN study: Pathways to citizenship for third country nationals in the European Union Member States
26/11/2020	EMN NL	NL webinar: EMN study Pathways to Citizenship for third-country nationals in EU Member States
3/12/2020	EMN CY, EMN GR, EMN IT, EMN LU	Webinar: 'Missing unaccompanied children in the European Union
08/12/2020	EMN IE	National EMN Conference: Supporting Integration: Access to Citizenship in Ireland and the EU
15/12/2020	EMN BE	National EMN Conference: Alternatives to detention: A state of play
21/12/2020	EMN HR	EMN HR roundtable: Challenges of Integration in the Republic of Croatia

ANNEX 2: List of EU-level EMN events in 2020

Date	Title of the event
17/06/2020	EMN Day: Managing migration and asylum in a changing world: 2019 trends and policy responses to COVID-19 to date.
24/06/2020	Croatian Presidency of the Council of the European Union EMN Conference: Challenges of irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean – Western Balkan Route in the time of COVID-19.
30/07/2020	1st EMN OECD webinar: (EU Member) States' responses to managing residence permits and migrant unemployment during COVID-19 pandemic.
17/09/2020	2nd EMN OECD webinar: Impact of COVID-19 on international students in EU and OECD Member States.
21/10/2020	3rd EMN OECD webinar: Maintaining labour migration in essential sectors in times of pandemic.
29/10/2020	German Presidency of the Council of the European Union EMN Conference: Towards effective asylum and migration management – Innovative approaches and implementation in practice
5/11/2020	EMN Roundtable: EU labour migration policy: time to move from a skill-based to a sector-based framework?" hosted by JRC.
1/12/2020	4th EMN-OECD webinar: The impact of COVID-19 on remittances in EU and OECD countries.
9/12/2020	EMN Roundtable: Sustainable migration from Africa to Europe (hosted by EMN Norway).



November 2021

European Migration Network (2021). Status Report 2020. Brussels: European Migration Network.

Read more:

EMN website: <http://ec.europa.eu/emn>

EMN LinkedIn page: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/european-migration-network>

EMN Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EMNMigration>