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# Status Report 2021

European Migration  
Network

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# SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN MIGRATION NETWORK (EMN) IN 2021

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

- During 2021, the EMN increased its strategic role not only through high-level strategic partnerships, but also through the **expansion of its membership**. **Georgia and the Republic of Moldova joined the EMN as observers**, in line with the guidance developed during 2019 and 2020. Further discussions on expansion took place with Armenia, the Republic of Serbia, Montenegro, and Ukraine. The **International Cooperation Working Group**, created in 2020, continued to support the expansion of the network in 2021.
- Throughout 2021, the EMN capitalised on flexible processes established to respond to the breakout of the pandemic and to **further improve its working modalities to rapidly respond to emerging policy needs**, take requests from EU institutions and EU Member States, and collaborate with key stakeholders. This is exemplified by EMN's rapid response to the political crisis in Afghanistan and the tensions at the EU Eastern border with Belarus. Cooperation with the OECD and the World Bank was further tightened.
- At least **24 national conferences** and events were organised in 2021, more than double of the national conferences that were held the previous year, showing an increase in activity and dialogue taking place at the national level.
- The EMN held **three EU-level events**, namely the Portuguese Presidency Conference on 'Digital transformation in migration', the Slovenian Presidency Conference on 'EU preparedness on future migration flows', and the EMN Day,<sup>1</sup> the yearly EMN event dedicated to presenting the key findings of the **Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2020**, with a focus on 'Effective and efficient approaches to migration management at EU and national level.'
- The **2020 Report on 'The state of progress in 2020 of the European Commission communication on the protection of children in migration from 2017'** was published in January 2022.
- An additional **two studies were completed** in 2021: 'Accurately, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure 2020' and 'Responses to long term irregularly staying migrants: practices and challenges in the EU and Norway.' The EMN also continued with the joint inform series prepared with the OECD on the impact of COVID-19 on migration areas, publishing on 'The impact of COVID-19 on voluntary and forced return procedures and policy responses.' **Another three studies and 12 informs were initiated** in 2021 to be published in 2022.
- The EMN ad-hoc query (AHQ) tool became increasingly important as a method to rapidly collect information during 2021. For instance, information at the national level was quickly gathered on the reception and integration of evacuees from Afghanistan following the political take-over of the Taliban government. The findings were circulated among EMN National Contact Points and government officials (as a restricted publication) in order to support finding policy solutions to the emerging crisis situation. **A total of 98 EMN AHQs** were launched during the year 2021, covering a broad range of migration topics, including protection, return, and economic migration.
- The **Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2020** was published in June 2021 during the yearly EMN event dedicated to presenting its findings.
- Work on the **'Destination Europe' learning tool**, developed by the EMN and the EU's Joint Research Centre, was continued in 2021. 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 2022.
- The **Roundtable Working Group** continued to organise dialogue-based events that bring innovative and diverse speakers together to foster an environment of open learning in 2021. The working group has strengthened strategic partnerships, such as with the OECD and the World Bank, to present up-to-date and relevant information with high-level experts. The working group, created in 2020, has also expanded the EMN's **internal working modalities** regarding event planning and identifying experts.
- The EMN has continued to disseminate information on migration and asylum to a wide audience, including the general public, through the **EMN Bulletin and flash** (now called EMN quarterly), **EMN events**, the **EMN website**, and **social media** (i.e. LinkedIn and Twitter). The EMN also restructured the website alongside the European Commission in 2021.

<sup>1</sup> EMN Day, as of 2022, is referred to as the Annual Report on Migration and Asylum (ARM) launch event

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The European Migration Network Status Report 2021 constitutes the fourteenth EMN Status Report.<sup>2</sup> 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 2021. It briefly presents the EMN's outputs produced during the year; summarises the networking activities that took place at EU and national level; the dissemination and communication activities undertaken to promote the work of the 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 2021.

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<sup>2</sup> As required by Article 4(5c) of Council Decision 2008/381/EC.

# 2. EMN OUTPUTS IN 2021

This section provides an overview of the main EMN outputs and impacts, within the framework of the EMN Work Programme 2021/2022. 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 2021**



## 2.1. ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM 2020

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 EU Member States and Norway, to identify key trends.

The [Annual Report on Migration and Asylum \(ARM\) 2020](#) reported on the following key national developments: (1) As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the **number of legal migrants and asylum applicants arriving in the EU decreased substantially** in 2020 compared to 2019; the number of returns was generally lower, although a few EU Member States reported a higher

number of returns than in previous years; (2) the **COVID-19 was a catalyst for new developments in asylum and migration management** in 2020, such as in the introduction of electronic systems and digital tools to ensure migration processes could continue amidst restrictions; (3) EU Member States made **changes in procedures particularly for the admission of highly skilled and essential workers** during COVID-19 restrictions and **increased measures to protect health of migrants and asylum seekers**; (4) The Commission’s new Pact on Migration and Asylum, launched in September 2020, also stressed the importance of **effective and efficient procedures, systems, and cooperation** across all areas; changes for this reason were seen across EU Member States; (5) At national level, significant efforts were made on increasing administrative efficiency, such

as through the use of **digital tools and cooperation** across different entities, including third-countries; (6) EU Member States adopted new strategic directions and priorities, often focusing on attracting new talent and improving labour market integration; **new strategies were established with third countries** to expand legal pathways and tackle irregular migration; (7) **legislation regarding the protection of asylum seekers and refugees**, including minors and other vulnerable groups, continued to make considerable developments in 2020; and (8) the UK's official departure from the EU led to the introduction of **measures to regulate the legal status of UK nationals** and their family in EU Member States.

The report was published in June 2021 with contributions from 25 EMN National Contact Points (NCPs)<sup>3</sup> and was presented at an EMN virtual webinar hosted on 11 June 2021 (see section 4.1). As in previous years, the publication was accompanied by a series of EMN country factsheets developed by each EMN NCP to outline their key national developments in migration and asylum for the year; these included 24 Member States and Norway. In 2021, ICF presented the results of the ARM at the Odysseus summer school.



## 2.2. REPORT ON THE STATE OF PROGRESS IN 2020 OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION COMMUNICATION ON THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN MIGRATION FROM 2017

The EMN produced its second report on 'The state of progress in 2020 of the European Commission communication on the protection of children in migration from 2017', in January 2022. This came following the invitation of DGs Home and Justice in 2019 as a result of the EMN's experience in collecting and synthesising comparative information. The report covers different categories of minors, including: accompanied minors/families with children, separated children, and unaccompanied minors. 25 EMN NCPs provided information for the report,<sup>4</sup> as well as relevant NGOs that also contributed for the 2019 report.<sup>5</sup>

Some of the major findings from 2020 included: (1) EU Member States and Norway received approximately 13 550 asylum applications from unaccompanied minors, although data on the number of unaccompanied minors who do not apply for asylum is not collected systematically across the EU; (2) 2020 continued to see considerable legislative and policy developments at EU and national level, including new provisions on the representation of unaccompanied minors seeking protection and the possibility for a medical exam to determine the age of the minor; (3) strengthening the care and protection of unaccompanied remained a priority in many EU Member States, including inspection of accommodation and care

standards, increased training for police officers, child services, and reception system staff; (4) the exceptional circumstances created by COVID-19 resulted in EU Member States introducing temporary measures to minimise health concerns, such as guidelines to be following during the identification and registration process of (unaccompanied) minors, access to judicial procedures, and access to education; (5) new alternative (non-institutional) care options for unaccompanied minors were introduced; (6) detention of migrant children is legally permitted in about half of the EU Member States, although reportedly implemented only as a last resort; (7) how guardians play a critical role in preventing child disappearances, as well as the sustained importance of providing minors in migration with access to information and free, quality legal assistance to enable their access to justice.

The content of the report was used in various ways. The report was launched at an event with tailored communication packages developed together with the Communication and Dissemination Working Group, as well as with third parties involved including the OECD, the ICRC, and the World Bank.



## 2.3. EMN STUDIES<sup>6</sup>

The EMN finalised two studies in 2021: 'Accurate, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure,' and 'Responses to long-term irregularly staying migrants: practices and challenges in EU Member States and Norway'. Three other studies were either continued from 2020 or initiated in 2021. 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, 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.

<sup>3</sup> AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PT, PL, SE, SI, SK, NO.

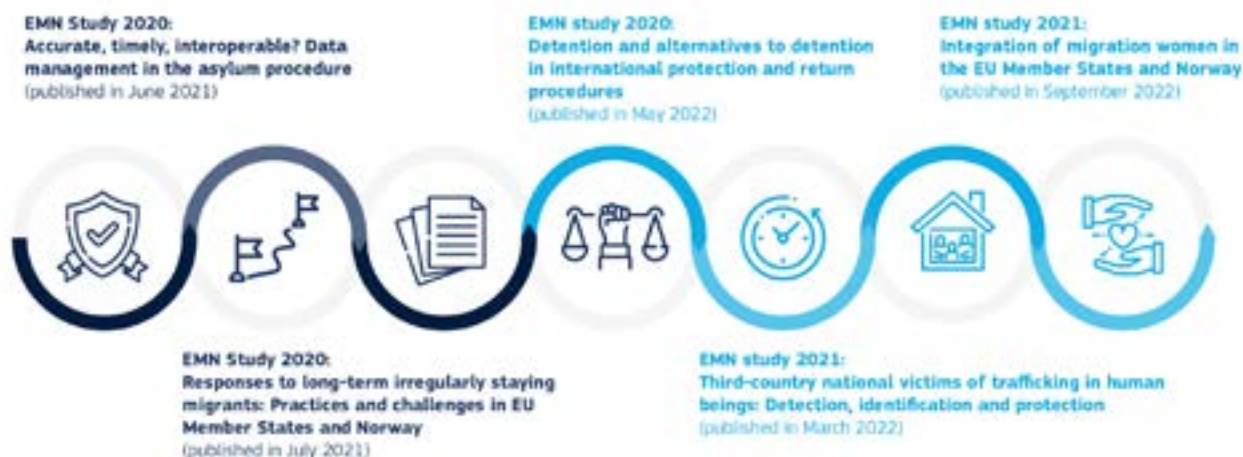
<sup>4</sup> AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK, NO.

<sup>5</sup> Child Circle, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Missing Children Europe, Terre des Hommes.

<sup>6</sup> The various reports are available on the EMN website under "EMN Publications".



**Figure 2: Overview of EMN studies in progress during 2021.**



More information on each study is provided below.

### **EMN study 2020: ACCURATE, TIMELY, INTEROPERABLE? DATA MANAGEMENT IN THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE**

This [study](#) aims to analyse how data is managed throughout different phases of the asylum procedure and identified recent trends. Specifically, it maps EU Member States' data management approaches; examines procedural changes to enhance data sharing among relevant authorities and how this may impact data management; and highlights challenges and good practices regarding data management. The report was published in June 2021 with contributions from 25 EMN NCPs.<sup>7</sup>

### **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](#) was to provide an overview of existing policies and practices in EU Member States and Norway towards third-country nationals in a prolonged situation of irregular stay. It explores 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.<sup>8</sup>

### **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 EU 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](#) was published in May 2022 with contributions from 26 EMN NCPs,<sup>9</sup> outlining and comparing developments between 2015 and 2020.

### **EMN STUDY 2021: Third-Country national victims of trafficking in human beings: Detection, identification and Protection**

This [study](#) maps frameworks and policies developed at EU and national level relevant to the detection, identification and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings. The study includes an assessment of EU level instruments, cooperation mechanisms between countries, awareness raising tactics, and responses to emerging needs with contributions from 25 EMN NCPs.<sup>10</sup> The study was published in March 2022.

### **EMN Study 2021: Integration of Migrant Women in the EU Member States and Norway**

This [study](#) highlights the main policies and measures on the integration of migrant women in 24 EU Member States.<sup>11</sup> It found that the majority of EU Member States have integration policies, although only a few specifically address women. It assesses the way responsibilities are distributed at the national level across different thematic areas, such as labour market integration, education, language, housing, health, and civic integration. The study was published in September 2022.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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, NO.

<sup>10</sup> 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, GE.

<sup>11</sup> AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK.

## 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.

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, 24 EMN informs and six EMN flashes were prepared, 13 of which were ad-hoc informs (or equivalent). Some of these informs were initiated in 2020 and finalised in 2021.

### Informs and flash reports linked to studies and situation reports

-    EMN study, inform and flash: [Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2020](#) (published in June 2021)
-    EMN study, inform and flash: [Accurately, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure 2020](#) (published in July 2021).
-    EMN study, inform and flash: [Responses to long term irregularly staying migrants- practices and challenges in EU and Norway](#) (published in July 2021)
-    EMN study, inform and flash: [Third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings: detection, identification and protection](#) (published in March 2022)
-    EMN study, inform and flash: [Detention and alternatives to detention in international protection and return procedures](#) (published May 2022)
-    EMN study, inform and flash: [Integration of migrant women in the EU Member States and Norway](#) (published in August 2022)
-   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)
-  EMN-OECD inform series: [Umbrella Inform on the impact of COVID-19 on migration areas](#) (published April 2021)

### Ad-hoc informs

-  EMN-OECD inform: [Innovation in Migration #1: Exploring legal pathways to fulfil labour needs](#) (published in July 2021)
-  EMN-OECD inform: [Innovation in Migration #2: Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence](#) (published in February 2022)
-  EMN-OECD inform #5: [The impact of COVID-19 on voluntary and forced return procedures and policy responses](#) (published in January 2021)
-  EMN-OECD inform: [Skills development and migration: exploring innovative approaches to labour migration to the EU \(Part I\)](#) (published in March 2022)
-  EMN-OECD inform: [Skills development and migration: exploring innovative approaches to labour migration to the EU \(Part II\)](#) (published in March 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Preventing, detecting and tackling situations where authorisations to reside in the EU or the purpose of study are misused for other purposes \(Part I\)](#) (published in March 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Preventing, detecting and tackling situations where authorisations to reside in the EU or the purpose of study are misused for other purposes \(Part II\)](#) (published in March 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Attracting and retaining international researchers in the EU](#) (published in April 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Lawful secondary movements of beneficiaries of international protection](#) (published in June 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Mapping mental health services for refugees and migrants](#) (published in June 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Sanctions system applied to applicants for international protection who breach the rules of the accommodation centres as well as to seriously violent behaviour](#) (published in June 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Incentives and motives for voluntary departures](#) (published in June 2022)
-  EMN inform: [Bilateral return agreements: inventory, characteristics and effectiveness](#) (published in June 2022)



## Series of EMN-OECD Informs on impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic on migration

The [joint-series of informs](#) developed by the EMN and OECD on the far-reaching impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration continued from 2020 into 2021. 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. Publication on individual topics were the followed-up by the publication in April 2021 of an ‘Umbrella’ inform providing updates for each policy area covered in the series, providing a forward-looking analysis on the

implications of COVID-19 in migration policy. 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 Union Asylum Agency (EUAA) 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.

The latest [inform](#) covered the topic of how COVID-19 has impacted voluntary and forced return procedures and policy responses.

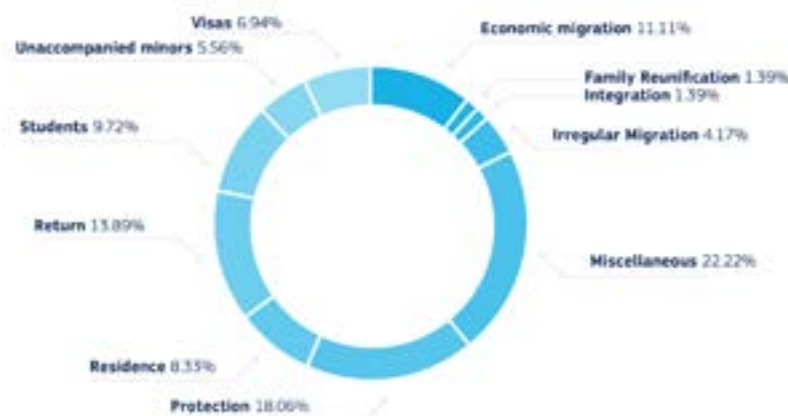


## 2.5. AD-HOC QUERIES

The EMN ad-hoc query (AHQ) tool continued to operate throughout 2021 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 2021, 98 EMN AHQs were launched, including 24 AHQs launched by the Commission. Popular topics for AHQs launched in 2021 included: ‘Protection’ (18.1%), ‘Return’ (13.9%), and ‘Economic Migration’ (11.1%). The EMN NCPs who launched the highest number of AHQs in the year were EMN NCP Luxembourg, which leads the EMN Ad-Hoc Query Working Group and monitors quality (6), EMN NCP the Netherlands (6) and EMN NCP France (6). In 2021 there were no ad-hoc queries launched on borders or trafficking.

**Figure 3: Topics covered in ad-hoc queries 2021**



Source: EMN Service Provider

AHQs were used by EMN Member and Observer Countries to feed into a range of policies and processes. Mainly, AHQs were used to inform policy changes and debates at national level. For example, an AHQ launched by EMN France was used to reflect on national reception policy, specifically regarding selectivity and attractiveness of citizenship procedure upon the request of the Directorate for integration and reception of foreign nationals. EMN the Netherlands launched an AHQ on medical claims and expulsion that was to support the evaluation of Dutch policy on examining the accessibility of necessary medical treatment, which eventually resulted in a policy change in 2022. Valuable insights

for stakeholders in the labour market test procedures, applied in most EU Member States, also resulted from an AHQ launched by EMN Croatia by providing information on methodology, the role of employment authorities, employer responsibilities, conditions and criteria for restricting employment, as well as on the availability of workers in other EU Member States. Furthermore, the Migration Office in the Slovak Republic revised existing tools for identification of vulnerability used by social workers based on information was also gathered on methods and procedures are in place to determine and verify family relations of asylum applicants who applied together for international protection and accommodation.

AHQs also served to inform operational schemes and processes. For instance, an AHQ on the elaboration of a national communication strategy on return and reintegration provided information to the French Office Immigration and Integration (OFII) regarding ways to increase efficiency and notably reach target groups. In the Netherlands, innovative migration policy instruments based on insights on behavioural sciences, such as nudging, was used in the Research and Documentation Centre (WODC) of the Ministry of Justice and Security.<sup>12</sup> Results provided information on intentional and unintentional applications of behavioural insights in migration policy, primarily in the area of return, which was used to reassess national policy.

Additionally, the Police and Border Guard in Estonia used information from an AHQ on the use of

digitalisation and AI in migration management, with the accompanying EMN inform, as input for their national risk assessment document.

EMN NCPs also reported that the AHQs were used to inform legislative review. For example, amendments to the Immigration Law in Latvia came as a result of an AHQ on nomad visas, after undergoing consideration by decision makers in the Ministry of Interior and informing public debates. The amendments consequently introduced remote work visas to promote the migration of highly qualified professionals to the country. Another AHQ on start-ups provided the Ministry of Interior in Estonia with practical insights and examples in other EU Member States that are used to encourage entrepreneurship. The AHQ gave an input for assessment of the start-up programme in Estonia and may also lead to legislative amendments.



## 2.6. EMN GLOSSARY<sup>13</sup>

The EMN glossary provides a common definition of up-to-date terms and concepts in all EU 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 2021, in addition to further developing the content of the glossary, the work on the glossary focused on creating a new classification system that will improve the search for terms in a broader thematic context, this makes it easier to find all terms e.g. in the context of the Dublin Regulation or legal migration. Another focus was developing promotional material which was completed in June. The promotional material consists of a video with subtitles translated into national languages, a one-pager, an informative article, and a survey to collect feedback from

its users. According to the survey, users of the glossary included national ministries, policy officers, policymakers, and key national stakeholders in the field of migration and asylum. Many EU Member States reported using the glossary on a regular basis.<sup>14</sup> The glossary continues to be disseminated through national newsletters and also distributed at events.

As part of the maintenance ICF conducts on the glossary, the classification system was added to the internal glossary portal. Additionally, following discussion that took place in 2021, the glossary

app was transferred from EMN Italy to the European Commission in order to centralise management and ensure continuity.



## 2.7. COMMUNICATION TOOLBOX AND PACKAGES

Implementation of the Communication and Dissemination 'Roadmap' developed in 2019 has continued during 2021. 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).

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 2021. The tool, developed in partnership with the Joint Research Centre (JRC), has gained high interest at national level and is to be launched in 2022.

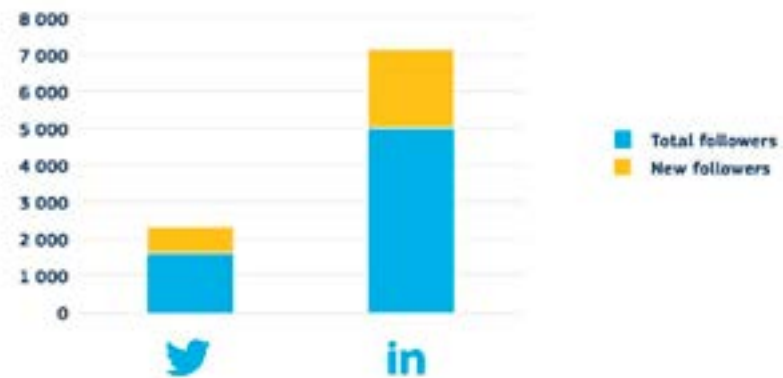
Dissemination via social media was further developed during 2021. The figures below present an overview of the EMN social media accounts in terms of followers and visitors.

<sup>12</sup> S.M. Noyon, J. Cui, 'Migrating EAST. The Potential application of behavioural insights in Dutch migration policy,' WODC, 13 April 2022.

<sup>13</sup> Available on the EMN website, [EMN Glossary](#).

<sup>14</sup> 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 2021**



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 2021 by the European Commission to move to Drupal 8. This generated some disruption in the visualisation of the website and its content.

# 3. NETWORKING

The EMN continued to hold virtual events and reaching a higher audience than previously at in-person events. The EMN also began to hold hybrid-format meetings, allowing for important in-person exchanges to take place again while still reaching a wider audience online. 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

### 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. Four EMN Steering Board meetings (from 27th to 30th, held on 19 March 2021, 23 April 2021, 22 June 2021, and 29 October 2021 respectively) were held virtually, (see section 5 for more information on the meetings) and seven EMN NCP meetings (from 111th to 117th) were also held virtually during the year.

Working groups continued to meet regularly throughout 2021. A total of two EMN NCP workshops were also held, as well as seven thematic workshops held by the EMN Return Expert Group. Figure 6 below summarises all networking meetings and workshops held in the year.

During 2021, ICF also participated in explanatory calls and meetings looking to expand the European Migration Network to include new observer countries Armenia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

**Figure 5: Overview EMN networking meetings and workshops 2021**





## 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 2021, and produced a series of outputs with a specific focus on issues relating to return.

The EMN REG met three times in 2021 (28th-30th EMN REG meetings) in both its constituencies, the EMN REG Practitioners and the EMN REG Wider Group. All three meetings were 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 International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Key issues addressed by the EMN REG in 2021, included inter alia:

- The EMN REG developed an Inform mapping national policies on return of third-country nationals who have committed a criminal offence or who pose a threat to public policy, public security or national security.<sup>15</sup>
- The EMN REG carried out a series of expert workshops on how to better implement the return of vulnerable groups, while addressing their specific needs and protecting their rights. A guiding document on best practices identified was currently being developed.
- 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 EMN REG continued to support the European Commission DG HOME in developing a non-binding quality framework for Member States to apply when collaborating with implementing partners in their assisted return and reintegration programmes in third countries.

## REG publications



EMN restricted REG inform: Inform on Return of third-country nationals who committed crimes (finalised in January 2022, for restricted circulation)



EMN REG inform/document: Non-binding compilation paper for policy-makers and practitioners on select data protection aspects to take into account in return-related issues (finalised in January 2022, for restricted circulation)



EMN REG inform/document: Mapping document on Member States' approaches to assess and address vulnerabilities in return procedures (finalised in February 2022, for restricted circulation)

## 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. The working group was co-chaired by EMN Germany and the European Commission in 2021.

In 2021 the working group met three times, respectively on 30 March 2021, 24 June 2021, and 15 December 2021, 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 meetings focused on practical examples and recent research results.

<sup>15</sup> Due to the sensitivity of the information discussed, this inform is only available for restricted circulation.



Additionally, EMN Austria was selected to become co-chair of the working group with the European Commission in 2022 during the December meeting.

### EMN statelessness platform

The EMN Statelessness Platform did not meet in 2021, as the COVID-19 pandemic did not allow to organise any of the technical conferences on specific stateless events. However, the platform issued an ad-hoc query and produced an inform ‘[Measuring progress to address statelessness in the EU and Georgia](#)’ in October 2021. Data was collected on statelessness to understand the current state of play and provide an overview of how statelessness is addressed at national level. For instance, how statelessness is defined, major countries/regions of origin of stateless applicants, and main reasons given as the basis for applications were some of the key aspects identified in the inform. The inform on ‘Measuring progress to address statelessness in the EU and Georgia’ was presented in a high-level conference organised by UNHCR and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on 23 September 2021, in which the coordinator was invited as a key speaker. The invitation was made by the Council of Europe. Since the publication of the update of the EMN inform Statelessness in the EU, the collaboration with UNHCR was suspended for the rest of 2021. The Platform is led by EMN Luxembourg.

### EMN working groups

EMN working groups continued to meet regularly to provide operational support and guidance on the implementation of key EMN activities.

#### EMN Glossary and Thesaurus Working Group

The EMN Glossary and Thesaurus Working Group (GTWG) met two times in 2021, respectively on 7 July and 6 October 2021, in virtual WebEx meetings and was chaired by EMN Germany. In September 2021, the GTWG became co-chaired for the first time, by EMN Sweden. The group continued its collaboration with external partners and oversaw the developments set out in section 2.6 above.

Additionally, EMN Georgia began translating the glossary into Georgian.

#### EMN Ad-Hoc Query Working Group

The EMN Ad-Hoc Query Working Group (AHQ WG), co-chaired by EMN Luxembourg, did not meet as such in 2021, but work continued to actively look for ways to improve the use of AHQ as comparative research tool nonetheless. The co-chairs of the AHQ WG worked continuously with the EMN Member and Observer Countries and the EMN Service Provider to guarantee the quality of the AHQs that were launched.

#### EMN Communication and Dissemination Working Group

The EMN Communication and Dissemination Working Group (CDWG) was co-chaired by EMN Finland and EMN Luxembourg for the first five months of 2021 and was co-chaired by EMN Finland and EMN France for the remainder of the year. The working group met twice in 2021, respectively on 25 January 2021 and 8 October 2021. Work continued on updating the EMN Communications and Dissemination Strategy, enhancing EMN visibility, and coordinating the introduction of national

communication plans. Significant efforts were also placed to support the website reconstruction and transition.

#### 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 on 8 and 13 September 2021. The revised templates and changes to the report to improve the analytical content of the report were discussed, including making the report more visual with graphics for a wider readership.

#### EMN Statistics Working Group

The EMN Statistics Working Group was co-chaired by EMN Norway and EMN Latvia and was consulted on a regular basis in 2021. This allowed a continuation and improvement of 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 once virtually on 2 March 2021.

#### EMN International Cooperation Working Group

The EMN International Cooperation Working Group, previously known as the EMN Cooperation with Third Countries Working Group, was chaired by EMN Estonia. The working group held three virtual meetings, on 26 March 2021, 27 July 2021, and 7 December 2021. The guidelines on cooperation with third countries that were developed by the working group and endorsed by the European Commission and EMN Steering Board in 2020 were implemented in 2021 with the support of the working group. Georgia and the Republic of Moldova officially joined the EMN as observer countries, in March and April 2021 respectively. In November 2021, the working group supported the EMN Steering Board to assess the cooperation with Georgia and the Republic of Moldova, which was positively evaluated.

The EMN also started discussion to further expand the network and establish cooperation with Armenia, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. Facts finding missions were organised in each of the potential partners mentioned above.

#### EMN Roundtables Working Group

The Roundtables Working Group was co-chaired by EMN Austria. The working group held four virtual meetings throughout the year on 16 February 2021, 15 June 2021, 12 October, and 6 December 2021. The working group conceptualised the format introduced in 2020 for EU-level events, the EMN Roundtables. In 2021, preparation began for the EMN Roundtable on ‘Artificial Intelligence and Digitalisation and AI in Migration Management’, which was organised in collaboration with the OECD and aligned with the launch of the related EMN inform on 10 February 2022. The footprint series also continued in 2021 in collaboration with the World Bank, where three smaller roundtables were organised throughout the year to discuss (1) perception on migration, (2) legal pathways, and (3) circular migration with experts in each given field.



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 rules.

### EMN Corporate Video Ad-Hoc Working Group

An ad-hoc working group was established in 2021, chaired by EMN Belgium, to address the production of a new EMN Corporate Video. The aim of the video was to provide an update on the 10<sup>th</sup> year anniversary video, showing how the EMN has grown and explaining the EMN's outputs and work to the general public.



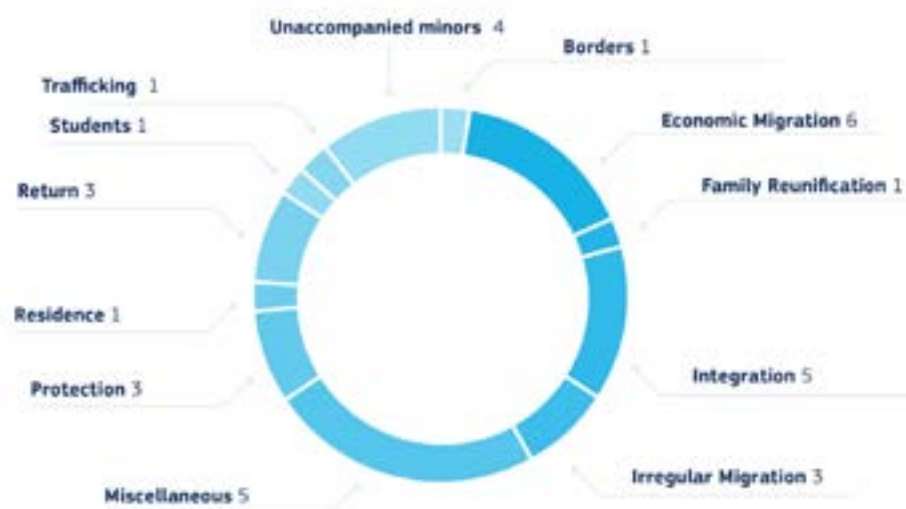
## 3.2. NETWORKING AT NATIONAL LEVEL

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 continued to take place mostly online due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, although the organisation of hybrid events began.

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

**Figure 6: Topics covered in national events 2021**



Source: EMN Service Provider



## 3.3. NETWORKING WITH OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES AND WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

During 2021, the EMN continued to be flexible and adapt the EMN work programme given the changes in COVID-19 pandemic restrictions and to build on lessons learned. 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. Council of Europe, European Parliament, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Eurostat, EASO, Frontex, FRA, KCMD) to provide inputs to EMN conferences, events, studies and other outputs. The EMN sustained durable cooperation that ensured a smooth exchange of information with civil society and practitioners. In 2021, 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.

Upon the request of the European Commission, ICF supported reflections on new possible EMN initiatives regarding (1) migration forecasting using social media analysis, a concept that emerged in the context of the political take-over of the Taliban government in Afghanistan, (2) rapid information collection completing efforts of other parties, such as the Blueprint Network, (3) the dissemination of AMIF project outcomes, and (4) monitoring of EU policy and legislation along with their impact assessment and evaluation.

2021 also presented an expansion of EMN membership. Following preparations and discussions that began in 2020, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova officially became observer countries to the network in March and April 2021

respectively, after which cooperation with third countries was intensified and provided invaluable insights. Individual induction trainings were held on 11 and 12 December 2020 to facilitate their onboarding and supply important information on the compilation and transmission of existing guidance materials for EMN outputs. ICF also facilitated the participation of the new NCPs in the consultation process to identify migration topics for 2021.

ICF also undertook exploratory consultation with other third countries who expressed an interest to join the EMN as observer countries, namely Armenia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Ukraine. Methods of cooperation and strategies for collecting practical information continued to develop throughout the year.



### 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. It has been further expanded to host new workspaces and operational initiatives such as the Return and Reintegration Assistance Tool. The organisation of workspaces was reviewed to accommodate the joining of Georgia and the Republic of Moldova as observer countries to the EMN, while preserving the security of sensitive information.

# 4. ENHANCING THE EMN'S VISIBILITY

The EMN has increased its visibility in 2021 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 observer countries, 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 2021. The EMN Communication and Dissemination Roadmap developed in 2019 has guided the coordination of social media through the centralised EMN Twitter and LinkedIn accounts.

During 2021, ICF worked closely with the Communication and Dissemination Working Group to update EMN templates and to facilitate the distribution of EMN outputs also at national level. Visual identity guidelines were also updated for EMN social media channels, the EMN Style Guide, the website, and EMN email signatures to increase the harmonisation across NCPs and reinforce the EMN branding.

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, and engage with national media for specific events. Several EMN NCPs also implemented various measures to increase the EMN visibility, such as providing translations of AHQ summaries, flashes on new EMN outputs, and summaries of the EMN Bulletin.

EMN Austria conducted a survey among EMN NCPs that served as a base for further improving communication and dissemination activities. More specifically, it provided detailed results on elements such as stakeholders engaged, target audiences, communication channels used most by NCPs, the dissemination activities implemented at the national level, and the state-of-play of national websites. For example, the top three target audiences identified were students/educational institutions/academia, national authorities, and the wider public. The survey also allowed to have a broad overview of dissemination activities at national level, identified areas for improvement, as well as areas of strength.



## 4.1. EMN ANNUAL CONFERENCES AND EMN DAY 2021

In 2021, two EMN conferences took place within the framework of the Portuguese and Slovenian Presidencies of the Council of the European Union. 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.

EMN Portugal organised the EMN Presidency Conference on the 'Digital transformation in migration' on 30 April 2021 under the framework of the Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The conference focused on the risks and opportunities that arise from developments in technologies applied to migration processes and services. The emphasis was placed on creating systems for the future that increase the efficiency of procedures and decision making and that are built on trust, ensure security, improve inclusivity, and safeguard fundamental human rights and ethical standards. European and national stakeholders who are experts in the area were brought together, such as Eduardo Cabrita (Portuguese Home Affairs Minister), Ylva Johansson (European Commissioner for Home Affairs), Antonio Vittorino (IOM

Director General), Angel Gúrría (OECD Secretary General), Ricardo Carrilho (Deputy Secretary General of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Portugal), and Frank Laczko (Director of IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, GMDAC). In conclusion, increasingly innovative ways of processing information is of increasing importance for the European political agenda. The Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service (SEF)'s efforts were highlighted in investing in such projects that will add value for third-country migrants, reinforce the security of external borders of the EU, preserve health safety, and reduce bureaucracy. The event gathered close to 900 participants, which nearly tripled the record attendance of 2020 (which for 2020 was during EMN Day, hosting 338 attendees).

EMN Slovenia hosted the second **EMN Presidency Conference on 'EU preparedness on future migration flows'** on 5 and 6 October 2021 under the framework of the Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union. The event marked the first EMN event to take place in hybrid format following the easing of COVID-19

pandemic restrictions, where in-person attendance for the event was held in Ljubljana, Slovenia. About 100 participants attended in person, in addition to those who joined online. European and national stakeholders placed the conversation into the context of the unfolding events in Belarus and Afghanistan, highlighting existing and possible future forecasting tools to predict migratory flows, as well as the role of EU agencies in this area. Sabina Hrovatin, National Coordinator of EMN Slovenia, chaired the event, where Aleš Hojs (Slovenian Interior Minister), Ylva Johansson (European Commissioner for Home Affairs), and Magnus Ovilius (Head of Sector European Migration Network (EMN) and Chair of the EMN, European Commission, Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs), among others, presented. Some of the key points highlighted were the importance of increasing efforts to tackle migrant smuggling while simultaneously protecting

human rights and harnessing innovation to predict migration patterns.

EMN Day 2021,<sup>16</sup> the annual event held for the launch of the EMN Annual Report on Asylum and Migration, took place on 11 June 2021. ICF supported the conceptualisation of the event in coordination with the Communication and Dissemination Working Group and the ARM Working Group. Building on the key trends identified in the 2020 Annual Report on Asylum and Migration, the event focused on 'Effective and efficient approaches to migration management at EU and national level.' Presenters included, for the first time, representatives from EMN Georgia and EMN Moldova. The event gathered about 250 participants.

Below is a chart showing EMN events and roundtables that took place in 2021 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. The EMN website underwent significant restructuring due to the

website transfer of the European Commission and with the collaboration of EMN NCPs, particularly the Communication and Dissemination co-chairs and the Glossary and Thesaurus Working Group.<sup>17</sup>



## 4.3. EMN BULLETIN<sup>18</sup>

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. Editions 32 through 36 were

published in 2021, each accompanied by its more succinct flash format. The bulletin is distributed to approximately 1 200 external contacts in addition to the internal EMN mailing lists, on a quarterly basis, in addition to being promoted widely on the EMN's social media channels.

<sup>16</sup> EMN Day, as of 2022, is referred to as the Annual Report on Migration and Asylum (ARM) launch event

<sup>17</sup> Links to the various national websites are provided via the [EMN website](#).

<sup>18</sup> The EMN bulletin, as of 2022, is referred to as the [EMN quarterly](#).



## 4.4. EMN INFORMATION LEAFLET

The [EMN Information leaflet](#) which can be found on the EMN website, was updated and published in 2021. 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. The updated version reflects the participation of Georgia and the Republic of Moldova in the EMN as observer countries.

# 5. MANAGEMENT OF THE EMN

The EMN Work Programme 2021-2022 underpinning the EMN activities in 2021 was only adopted on 7 May 2021. The timeframe for discussion and approval of the work programme was adjusted to the approval of the EU multi-annual financial framework. The late approval of the 2021-2022 work programme, resulted in the late kick-off of 2021 EMN publications, which were consequently in the main completed in 2022. The management of the EMN was coordinated by the European Commission, with the support of the EMN Service Provider.

The EMN Steering Board met four times in 2021 (19 March 2021, 13 April 2021, 22 June 2021 and 29 October 2021). The Steering Board is chaired by the European

Commission and comprises one representative from all EU Member States, as well as observers from Norway. Representatives of the relevant EU agencies may also attend.

Given the repercussion of the COVID-19 and the emergence of new situations, notably political crisis in Afghanistan in August 2021 and tensions at the EU – Belarus border, management structures were used to support the flexibility of the EMN to respond to changing priorities by refocusing current activities and reflect on strategic changes to increase the EMN added value.

## ANNEX 1: LIST OF NATIONAL EVENTS ORGANISED BY EMN NCPS IN 2021

Date	Organiser (EMN NCP)	Title of the event
28/01/2021	EMN CY, EMN EL, EMN IT and EMN LU	Capacity Building Workshop: Young Migrants in Transition to Adulthood
27/02/2021	EMN LU	Q&A Session with the National Youth Council of Luxembourg (“Jugendrot”)
04/03/2021	EMN LV	Education seminar for national stakeholders on EMN ad-hoc query system
13/04/2021	EMN AT	EMN-World Bank footprint series: Perceptions of migration
15/04/2021	EMN CZ	Capacity Building Workshop: Year with COVID-19: entry and residence of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic
20/04/2021	EMN LU	Capacity Building Workshop: Digitalisation and artificial intelligence in migration management
29/04/2021	EMN SK	EMN Thematic meeting (national): Care and Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in the Slovak Republic
11/05/2021	EMN LV	EMN National educational seminar: Recognition and reporting of victims of trafficking in human beings in case of recognition of victims of trafficking
19/05/2021	EMN LT	EMN National Conference: International Students in Lithuania: The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic
01/06/2021	EMN AT	EMN-World Bank footprint series: New approaches to EU migration: innovations in designing and implementing new legal pathways
10/06/2021	EMN HR	10th National Network Meeting



<b>Date</b>	<b>Organiser (EMN NCP)</b>	<b>Title of the event</b>
<b>18/06/2021</b>	EMN LU	EMN National Conference with the Luxembourg Refugee Council: 'Le devenir de l'enfant non accompagné au Luxembourg'
<b>23/06/2021</b>	EMN SK	EMN Online Discussion (national): Refugees Among Us – How Does It Work in Slovakia?
<b>25/06/2021</b>	EMN FR	EMN National Conference: Attracting and protecting the rights of seasonal workers in the EU and OECD countries
<b>28/06/2021</b>	EMN AT	EMN AT 'EU Migration Talks': Online event 'Beendigung des irregulären Aufenthalts – ein europäischer Vergleich'
<b>07/07/2021</b>	EMN SK	EMN Thematic meeting (national): Care and Protection of Unaccompanied Minors in the Slovak Republic – Identification of UAMs and Initial Procedures
<b>26/07/2021</b>	COM and EMN LU	Capacity Building Workshop: EMN Budget Training
<b>24-26/08/2021</b>	EMN SK	8th EMN Educational Seminar on Migration (international): Migration in Multilateral World + Evening film screenings for public
<b>21-22/09/2021</b>	EMN SK	EMN Small Scale Meeting (national): Legislative Changes in Relation to Legal and irregular migration of third-country nationals and their impact on application practice.
<b>28/09/2021</b>	EMN AT	EMN-World Bank footprint series: Circular migration: A new paradigm?
<b>30/09/2021</b>	EMN LU	EMN National Conference: Detecting and protecting vulnerable migrants
<b>11/10/2021</b>	EMN AT	EMN AT 'EU Migration Talks': 'Trendbarometer Migration und Asyl 2021: COVID-19 und Integration'
<b>12/10/2021</b>	EMN NL	EMN National Conference: Children in Migration
<b>15/10/2021</b>	EMN FR	EMN National Conference: Separated and missing migrants Member States approaches to prevent family separation and search mechanisms for missing migrants
<b>18/10/2021</b>	EMN LU	EMN National workshop on sanctions for troublemakers in reception facilities (organised jointly with ONA)
<b>21/10/2021</b>	EMN FR	EMN workshop: Visas for start-ups and tech talents in the EU
<b>25/10/2021</b>	EMN HU	EMN National Conference: The outlook of European migration in the changing international environment
<b>23/11/2021</b>	EMN HR	11th National Network Meeting
<b>24/11/2021</b>	EMN IE	EMN National Conference: Detention and alternatives to detention
<b>30/11/2021</b>	EMN FI	EMN National Conference: Is Finland ready for increased labour immigration?
<b>30/11/2021</b>	EMN ES	EMN National Conference: Debate on the recognition of skills in migratory processes
<b>02/12/2021</b>	EMN EE	EMN National Conference: Preparedness for Migration Crisis
<b>15/12/2021</b>	EMN BE	EMN National Conference: Alternatives to detention
<b>10/12 and 15/12 2021</b>	EMN SK	EMN Presentation Meeting (national): European Migration Network and its use in practice
<b>16/12/2021</b>	EMN IT	EMN National Conference: Health protection of migrants
<b>17/12/2021</b>	EMN CY	EMN National Conference: Human rights in the field of returns

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF EU-LEVEL EMN EVENTS IN 2021

Date	Title of the event
30/04/2021	Portuguese Presidency of the Council of the European Union EMN Conference: Digital transformation in migration
11/06/2021	EMN Day (ARM launch event): Effective and efficient approaches to migration management at EU and national level
5-6/10/2021	Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union EMN Conference: EU preparedness on future migration flows
10/02/2022	EMN Roundtable: Artificial Intelligence and Digitalisation in Migration Management
15/04/2021	EMN CZ

Suggested citation

November 2022

European Migration Network (2022). Status Report 2021. Brussels: European Migration Network.

**Read more:**

EMN website: [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn_en)

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

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



## Keeping in touch with the EMN

EMN website [www.ec.europa.eu/emn](http://www.ec.europa.eu/emn)

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

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

## EMN National Contact Points

Austria [www.emn.at/en/](http://www.emn.at/en/)

Belgium [www.emnbelgium.be](http://www.emnbelgium.be)

Bulgaria [www.emn-bg.com](http://www.emn-bg.com)

Croatia <https://emn.gov.hr/>

Cyprus [www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument](http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument)

Czechia [www.emncz.eu](http://www.emncz.eu)

Denmark [www.justitsministeriet.dk/](http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/)

Estonia [www.emn.ee/](http://www.emn.ee/)

Finland [www.emn.fi/in\\_english](http://www.emn.fi/in_english)

France [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2)

Germany <https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html>

Greece <http://emn.immigration.gov.gr/en/>

Hungary [www.emnhungary.hu/en](http://www.emnhungary.hu/en)

Ireland [www.emn.ie/](http://www.emn.ie/)

Italy [www.emnitalyncp.it/](http://www.emnitalyncp.it/)

Latvia [www.emn.lv/en/home/](http://www.emn.lv/en/home/)

Lithuania [www.emn.lt/en/](http://www.emn.lt/en/)

Luxembourg <https://emnluxembourg.uni.lu/>

Malta <https://emn.gov.mt/>

The Netherlands <https://www.emnnetherlands.nl/>

Poland <https://www.gov.pl/web/europejska-siec-migracyjna>

Portugal <https://rem.sef.pt/>

Romania <https://www.mai.gov.ro/>

Spain <https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/emn-Spain/>

Slovak Republic <https://emn.sk/en/>

Slovenia <https://emm.si/en/>

Sweden <http://www.emnsweden.se/>

Norway <https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway>

Georgia [https://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article\\_id=1&clang=1](https://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article_id=1&clang=1)

Republic of Moldova <http://bma.gov.md/en>