

ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM

SPAIN 2022



MINISTERIO DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES, UNIÓN EUROPEA Y COOPERACIÓN

MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA

MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR

MINISTERIO DE INCLUSIÓN, SEGURIDAD SOCIAL Y MIGRACIONES

The European Migration Network (EMN) is an initiative of the European Commission. The EMN has been established via Council Decision 2008/38/EC and is cofinancially supported by the European Union.

Its objective is to meet the information needs of EU institutions and of Member States' authorities and institutions by providing up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum, with a view to supporting policymaking in the European Union in these areas. The EMN also serves to provide the general public with such information.

To that end, the EMN has a network of National Contact Points (NCPs).

The Spanish NCP is composed by experts from the Ministry of Inclusión, Social Security and Migration, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, and Ministry of Justice and the General Prosecutor's Office, It is coordinated by the Deputy General Directorate for Legal Affairs of the Secretariat of State for Migrations.

Contact

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ANNUAL REPORT 2022 ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM IN SPAIN

NATIONAL REPORT (PART 1)

[CONTRIBUTION TO EMN AND TO EUAA ANNUAL REPORTS]

Data collection for the **Annual National Report (Part 1)** has been structured as a common questionnaire. The questionnaire aims to collect information on both national legal and policy developments. Statistical data will be collected in a separate template.

a) National Policy Developments

EMN NCPs are requested to provide information on **measures** (legislative or policy) developed **during the reporting year (2022)** in the migration and asylum area, including both measures on the implementation of EU policy, legislative and financial instruments and any additional national developments.

Instructions on the content and information to be provided

Please consider the following points while responding to the questionnaire provided in this document:

- ✓ **Please only report on developments that took place during the reporting year (2022). The report is aimed at focusing on a single year and not on developments that took place in earlier years or at developments planned.**
- ✓ **Content should be as relevant to the topic under consideration, and as concise, as possible (e.g. provide only one or two paragraphs for each of your responses).**
- ✓ **Please report on relevant measures related to legislation, policy and (where appropriate) practice developments, according to the guidance below:**
 - **Legislative changes: when reporting legislative changes, please indicate the current status of a given piece of legislation, e.g. legislative proposal being drafted, legislation submitted for adoption; legislation adopted, but not entered into force; legislation adopted and entered into force. If possible, please include the link to the legislative act (in original language).**
 - **Policy measures: "guidance/operational directions on how authorities are to handle specific issues within the current**

general legal framework. Changes in policy measures may include new circulars, policy guidance, implementing regulations, and standard operating procedures on how to apply the existing legal framework in a certain manner. They may also refer to declarations of intent (e.g. by high-level policy makers), and strategic documents indicating a shift in how certain issues are addressed. Please note that a shift in how a pre-existing law is applied *in practice*, may be also considered a policy change (e.g. legal provisions that may have been pre-existing, but were not applied in practice before)."¹

- **Practice / other measures: will NOT be routinely collected in 2022. Policy measures may sometimes include decisions to undertake major practical/operational actions, and these should be included in NCP responses. In addition, certain thematic areas in the questionnaire are usually addressed by practical developments (e.g. in relation to irregular migration, trafficking and certain aspects of border control) and these are highlighted accordingly.**
- ✓ **To the extent possible, please provide additional analysis to explain the objectives² and drivers³ for the new measures reported. These could include measures that were driven, for example, by world events, such as the situation in Ukraine, by a rise in protection or other applications or changes implemented as a result of a major piece of jurisprudence⁴ - please see the example below from a 2020 National Report:**

Section 1.3A Students:

Response: International students' income requirement was temporarily relaxed (July 20, 2020). The coronavirus crisis makes it more difficult for international students to meet the income requirement for their residence permits. The Minister for Migration has therefore decided that students cannot lose their residence permit for this reason alone. The temporary relaxation of the income requirement applies only to current students of the academic year 2020-2022, who already had a legal residence permit to study in the Netherlands in the academic year 2019-2020. In other words, it does not apply to new students. The educational institution must inform the Immigration and Naturalisation Service that the student does not meet the income requirement due to the coronavirus crisis. In that case the student's residence permit will not be revoked during the academic year 2020-2022. If a student ends up claiming social assistance, the IND can still decide to revoke the residence permit

Driver: COVID-19 related challenges for international students who are already in the Netherlands.

¹ Examples of policy measures: Example 1: In July, in [(Member) State], a decree set rules for asylum seekers residing in reception facilities, including the procedure for the allocation of (private) rooms, and the provision of information to asylum seekers about the norms and values of the host society. Example 2: In [(Member) State], in May, the Council of Ministers decided to increase detention capacity with the aim of facilitating the return of persons in an irregular situation, The current detention capacity for migrants in irregular stay is currently around 600 places and the new policy will gradually increase capacity to 1,066 places by the year 2020.

² Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

³ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. . Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

⁴ Caselaw is not routinely collected in this exercise.

Objective: Prevent the revoking of residence permits for students who are unable to secure sufficient sustainable income for the academic year 2020-2022 due to the pandemic.

- ✓ **Please indicate (using the tick-boxes provided) which reported developments can be considered major developments. Although no clear criteria can be given for this designation, it greatly facilitates the synthesizing of the results, especially in combination with a clear explanation of the reason for designating a development as major.**
- ✓ **Reporting on other significant developments not considered major is of course still important, in order to get the full picture of developments across EMN Member and Observer States.**
- ✓ **If there has been no development in a migration area, please explicitly state this in the relevant section- and do not add any further information- (less is more).**
- ✓ **With regard to the section on minors and other vulnerable groups, information is collected in this section to facilitate the development of the Children in Migration Report for 2022 and for inclusion in the Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2022. Where information entered here is relevant also in other sections, please enter the information in the section on minors and other vulnerable groups only. This does not apply to developments related to the influx of persons fleeing the war in Ukraine.**
- ✓ **All developments related to the influx of persons fleeing the war in Ukraine should be reported in section 11, including developments related to minors.**
- ✓ **Please clearly differentiate between actions undertaken by your government/ public authorities and the actions of non-governmental organisations (NGO). Reference to projects developed by NGOs / civil society actions should only be described where these are directly linked to the specific implementation of government/public authorities' policy measures. All other activities or projects implemented together with civil society need to be reflected in the National Report (Part 2).**
- ✓ **Please consider liaison and coordination with relevant national contacts including:**
 - **Members of the European Integration Network (EIN).**
 - **Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN).**
 - **National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms working against Trafficking in Human Beings.**
 - **EMN Return Expert Group national members.**

b) Statistics

Key statistics are requested to illustrate each policy area of the EMN Annual Report on Migration and Asylum, these are set out in the **Statistics Annex** (to be launched separately). Where available, statistics will be sourced from Eurostat. Other statistics will have to be obtained directly from national sources. **An Excel template will be circulated in due course.**

Summary of changes to the national migration / asylum system in 2022 – to serve as the 2022 EMN country factsheet

This section aims to reflect any overarching changes to the national migration / asylum systems as well as the main/key developments per “policy area”. Please note that the information you enter in this section will simultaneously serve as the draft version of the 2022 EMN Country Factsheet for your respective State. Therefore, please provide a summary of the main developments at national level for each of policy areas in clear and concise English, using complete sentences. The total length of the summary should not exceed 3 pages. Please also follow the detailed instructions outlined below and the latest EMN Style Guide, updated during 2022. Following the submission, the EMN Service Provider will copy the summary provided into the Country Factsheet template and carry out an English-language check. The final draft version of the Country Factsheets will then be shared with NCPs (similar to the process for the ARM 2021).

- Please only include content that relates to the most significant 2022 developments for each section.
- Please do not change the order or name of the main headings. If no significant development has occurred under a specific heading, please indicate this with "No significant developments in 2022." Sub-headings have also been included in line with the ARM. Individual sub-headings should be deleted if no significant development has occurred;
- Please adhere at all times to the latest EMN Style Guide;
- Please do not exceed 3 pages;
- Please highlight in the box below the three most significant developments in the year in your EMN Member/Observer State as ‘Key points’, to be included in the yellow box at the top of the Country Factsheet. Each of the three developments should be described in one sentence. The appropriate icons will be added by the EMN Service Provider;
- Legislation and any policy reports / evaluations etc. mentioned in the narrative should be referenced as much as possible by inserting hyperlinks to the respective webpage (if available) in the text. Footnotes should be avoided and should primarily be used to provide clarifications to concepts mentioned in the narrative.

KEY POINTS

1. By [Agreement](#) of the Council of Ministers, Spain has extended the scope of temporary protection to persons affected by the conflict in Ukraine who may find refuge in Spain.
2. The migration budget was increased by 29%, reaching a total of 814 million euros. More than 630 million will be allocated to coordinated action with entities for the reception system of applicants for international and temporary protection and migrants.
3. A [reform of the Alien’s Act](#) has been approved. It updates the modalities of residence for social and labour reasons, as well as family reunification and promotes regular

migration A new modality is created for foreigners who have stayed irregularly in Spain for two years. Finally, it facilitates the permanence and work of foreign students

Overarching changes to the national migration and asylum system in 2022

A [reform of the Alien's Act](#) regulation has been approved.

The migration budget was increased by 29%, reaching a total of 814 million euros. More than 630 million will be allocated to coordinated action with entities for the reception system.

Legal Migration

OVERARCHING LEGAL OR POLICY CHANGES IN LEGAL MIGRATION

A [reform of the Alien's Act](#) regulation has been approved. It updates the figures of temporary residence for labour and social reasons, as well as family reunification. It promotes regular migration by facilitating the entry of entrepreneurs, favouring hiring at origin and providing more stability to circular migration processes. A new modality is created for foreigners who have stayed in Spain for two years in an irregular situation, having access to residence and work permit through the completion of a training program. Finally, it facilitates the permanence and work of foreign students.

The law on the promotion of the ecosystem of emerging companies ([Startup law](#)) has been approved, with the aim of improving the attraction of talent and foreign investment and creating a new type of authorization for teleworkers (digital nomads).

WORK-RELATED MIGRATION

On 22 December 2022, the law on the promotion of the ecosystem of emerging companies ([Startup law](#)) has introduced improvements in the regime of residence permits, with the aim of facilitating the attraction of talent and foreign investment and creates a new type of authorization for teleworkers (digital nomads).

STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS

The reform of the Alien's Act regulation facilitates the permanence and work of foreign students, favouring the attraction of talent and the internationalization of Spanish universities.

FAMILY REUNIFICATION INCLUDING FAMILY FORMATION

The reform of the Alien's Act regulation updates the conditions for family reunification.

INFORMATION ON ROUTES TO AND CONDITIONS OF LEGAL MIGRATION

Launch of the project [Migrasafe Africa](#). The aim of this project is to support safe, orderly and regular migration through the promotion of legal pathways to the EU, by strengthening the capacities of the different actors involved in legal migration to the EU in eight African countries (Morocco, Senegal, Cape Verde, Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia).

OTHER MEASURES REGARDING LEGAL MIGRATION

The Social Security Agreement with Senegal will allow to manage the Social Security rights of the workers who move between both countries and will favour a return with full rights and guarantees and regular migration

International Protection

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

[Royal Decree 220/2022](#), creates a new model of the International Protection Reception System. It changes the financing model from a system of subsidies to entities providing reception services to a system of concerted action.

RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT (INCLUDING HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMMES)

The 2021 PNR established a resettlement rate of 1200 people. The commitment has been fulfilled by 93 %, having been resettled in Spain 1112 people during 2022.

Minors and Other Vulnerable Groups

MINORS

The strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Children and Adolescents has been approved. The Ministry of the Interior is carrying out training on hate-based cyber-bullying in schools and in particular on racism, xenophobia and other manifestations of intolerance

The reform of the Regulation of the Aliens Law carried in 2021, has already exceeded the scope forecasts initially formulated. Thus, one year after its launch, a total of 16,716 files of unaccompanied minors and young people previously in foster care, have been processed.

OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

The Protocol of action on violence of gender in the reception system of applicants and beneficiaries for international protection, was developed together with the UNHCR. The protocol establishes clear guidelines for action in cases of gender-based violence.

Integration and inclusion of adults

NATIONAL INTEGRATION STRATEGY

No new developments

INVOLVEMENT OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS INCLUDING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

No new developments

PRE-DEPARTURE/ARRIVAL PROGRAMMES

No new developments

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF ADULTS / LABOUR MARKET AND SKILLS

Royal decree 889/2022, of 18 October, establishes the conditions and the procedures of homologation, of declaration of equivalence and of validation of foreign university studies.

BASIC SERVICES

No new developments.

ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS AND RECEIVING SOCIETIES IN INTEGRATION

No new developments.

FIGHTING RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

[Law 15/2022, of 12 July, for Equal Treatment and Non-discrimination](#). It provides for measures aimed at preventing, eliminating, and correcting all forms of direct or indirect discrimination

[II Action Plan to Combat Hate Crimes \(2022-2024\)](#). Its main aim is assistance and support for victims of hate crime.

Citizenship and Statelessness

ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

The [Law of Democratic Memory](#), of 19 of October, expands the options of acquisition of Spanish nationality for persons born abroad, whose father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, were originally Spanish.

STATELESSNESS

No new developments.

Borders, Visas and Schengen

BORDER MANAGEMENT

Although not subject to Regulation (EC) 1931/2006, local border traffic with Morocco at Ceuta and Melilla remains limited, now based exclusively on public order reasons and not anymore on health reasons.

VISA POLICY

No new developments.

SCHENGEN GOVERNANCE

Temporary reintroduction of controls at the Spanish internal borders on the occasion of the NATO Summit in Madrid between 22 June 2022 and 3 July 2022.

Irregular Migration including migrant smuggling

PREVENTING AND TACKLING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

No new developments.

PREVENTING FACILITATION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION ('SMUGGLING') AND PREVENTING IRREGULAR STAY

No new developments.

ACCESS TO SERVICES AND LEGAL SOLUTIONS FOR IRREGULARLY STAYING MIGRANTS

According to [Royal Decree 220/2022](#), which approves the Regulations on the reception system for international protection, the management of humanitarian assistance programmes of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration will be carried out through coordinated action. This regulation also applies to irregular migrants.

The Council of Ministers approved a direct grant to the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands to ensure comprehensive, inclusive, and quality reception of migrants.

In this regard, actions in countries of origin to prevent irregular immigration may also be financed.

Through the reform of the Alien's Act, a new figure is created for foreigners who have stayed in Spain for two years in an irregular situation, granting them access to residence and work permit through the completion of a training program.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

No new developments.

Trafficking in adult human beings

NATIONAL STRATEGIC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

No new developments.

IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION PROVISION TO VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

No new developments.

Return and Readmission

MAIN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF RETURN

Annual Agreement with IOM was signed, to manage AVRRE projects through an increase of budget and both general and specific objectives.

COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND TRANSIT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU READMISSION AGREEMENTS

No new developments.

Migration and Development

NATIONAL ACTIONS

Parliamentary approval of the new law for Sustainable Development Cooperation and Global Solidarity (in process)

Participation in Migration TEIs set by the European Union to ensure that migration to the EU from priority countries in Maghreb, Sahel and West Africa countries is safe, regular, and orderly.

Adoption of Cadiz Action Plan and Political Declaration (Rabat Process), setting the goals for regional cooperation for the next five years.

Response to influx of persons fleeing the war in Ukraine and Temporary Protection

MAIN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATION TO TEMPORARY PROTECTION

By [Agreement](#) of the Council of Ministers, Spain has extended the scope of temporary protection to persons affected by the conflict in Ukraine who may find refuge in Spain.

Royal Decree 672 and 673/2022, of 1 August, regulate the direct granting of subsidies to the Autonomous Communities, to the provision of direct financial assistance to persons benefiting from the temporary protection regime affected by the conflict in Ukraine, who lack sufficient financial resources.

MAIN MEASURES TAKEN OUTSIDE OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE TEMPORARY PROTECTION DIRECTIVE

[RD 6/2022](#), adopting urgent measures in response to the war in Ukraine, provides for a swifter procedure to detect victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation by the social services working with displaced people from Ukraine.

Participation in the Subgroup of Transfers of Persons Displaced by the Ukrainian War from Moldova to Spain within the framework of the Platform for Solidarity with Moldova promoted by the European Union.

0. Overarching changes to national migration and asylum system in 2022 in the EU Member and Observer States

Please indicate whether there have been **overarching changes** in the national migration and asylum system that have taken place in 2022. These are likely to result from a change of government or an overarching policy change that affects the overall approach to policymaking which in turn accounts for changes reported in the specific policy areas. It can also include developments that impact on more than one thematic section in the template. This could entail digitalisation strategies across more than one area of processing; developments to improve preparedness; policy decisions for institutional restructuring; a new migration law covering both asylum and migration etc.

For each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁵ and the drivers⁶ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

⁵ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁶ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

1. Were there any new overarching <u>legal or policy</u> developments in the national migration and asylum system in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: The migration budget was increased by 29%, reaching a total of 814 million euros. More than 630 million € will be allocated to concerted action with entities.</p> <p>Objective: It will allow the change of financing model to the entities of the reception system and the Humanitarian Care Program. This new figure will provide stability, draw up a multiannual planning and improve transparency.</p> <p>Driver: The need to change the model of reception system for a major efficiency, due to the increase in the number of applicants for international protection.</p>	<p>x<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because It changes the model of the reception system</p>

1. Legal migration to the EU Member and Observer States

Please indicate (Yes/No) whether there have been any **new legal or policy developments in 2022** relating to any of the questions in Section 1 indicated below.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁷ and the drivers⁸ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

1.1 OVERARCHING STRATEGIC LEGAL OR POLICY CHANGES IN LEGAL MIGRATION

⁷ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁸ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

2. Were there any new overarching legal or policy developments in relation to legal migration in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: A reform of the Alien's Act regulation has been approved. It updates the figures of temporary residence for labour and social reasons, as well as family reunification. It promotes regular migration by facilitating the entry of entrepreneurs, favouring hiring at origin and providing more stability to circular migration processes. A new figure is created for foreigners who have stayed in Spain for two years in an irregular situation, having access to residence and work permit through the completion of a training program. Finally, it facilitates the permanence and work of foreign students. Other novelties are the digitalization in the procedures for obtaining the visa in consular attention, the creation of the Unit for the Processing of Immigration Files (UTEX) and the reduction of face-to-face attendance as all procedures are digital.</p> <p>Objective: Improving the Spanish migration system and its procedures, in many cases slow and inadequate, which generated prolonged periods of irregularity, with high social and economic costs. The regulatory modifications seek to promote the incorporation into the labour market of people who are in Spain, strengthen the routes of regular migration and improve the management system.</p> <p>Driver: The Spanish migration system not only lacked agility to respond to the challenges of the labour market, but also included significant inefficiencies and generated the development of informal economy practices that have high human, economic, social and management costs.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because It improves the migration system and promotes the incorporation of migrants into the labour market</p>

1.2 WORK-RELATED MIGRATION

Admission policies for specific categories of third-country nationals

Please describe any **new** concrete developments regarding admission affecting all migrant workers, and for the following categories of third-country workers.

1.2.1 CATEGORIES OF WORKERS

3. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to migrant workers, including the following categories of workers in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Overarching developments affecting all migrant workers	
<p>Development: The reform of the Alien's Act regulation updates the figures of residence and work permits for social and labour roots. It promotes regular migration by facilitating the entry of entrepreneurs, favouring hiring at origin and providing more stability to circular migration processes. Other novelties are the digitalization in the procedures for obtaining the visa in consular attention, the creation of the Unit for the Processing of Immigration Files (UTEX) and the reduction of face-to-face attendance as all procedures are digital.</p> <p>Objective: The objective of this reform is to deal in an agile way with the growing imbalances of the Spanish labour market associated with the shortages of workers from the migratory field, as well as to respond to pre-existing situations not resolved with the previous regulations. Measures in the</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because It improves the efficiency of the migration policy and promotes the incorporation of migrants into the labour market.</p>

<p>field of migration, and not only training, constitute a strategic lever to speed up the response required by the labour market in this context.</p> <p>Driver: An effective migration policy is a highly important asset in maximizing the positive impact and effects of international human mobility on interdependent economies. Despite the particularities and uncertainties of the current geopolitical scenario, we are in a framework of global economic reactivation after the pandemic, increased by the potential impact of the execution of the funds from the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.</p>	
b) Highly qualified workers	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
c) Low and medium skilled workers (other than seasonal workers)	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
d) Seasonal workers	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
e) Entrepreneurs, start-ups and investors	
<p>Development: The law on the promotion of the ecosystem of emerging companies (Startup law) promotes support for entrepreneurship, with special attention to female talent and the development of financial instruments to boost initial and growth investment in startups in disruptive technologies. It introduces improvements in the regime of residence permits and simplifies documentary requirements, increases the duration of authorizations from two to three years, improves access to Small and Medium size companies and vocational training graduates and creates a new type of authorization for teleworkers (digital nomads).</p> <p>Objective: To improve the attraction of talent and foreign investment. In an increasingly globalized and interdependent economy and with a growing weight of technology-based companies and remote work with digital media, attracting talent and investment through the creation of ecosystems favourable to the establishment of entrepreneurs or remote workers, known as "digital nomads", is becoming increasingly important.</p> <p>Driver: The characteristics of start-ups fit poorly with traditional regulatory frameworks in the fiscal, commercial, civil and labour fields.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because These measures significantly reduce the obstacles identified to the creation and growth of these companies, as well as remote workers from all types of sectors and companies, known as "digital nomads".</p>
<p>Development: The reform of the Alien's Act regulation addresses the reform of the self-employed activities regime. Current regulations did not facilitate entrepreneurship by foreigners, especially on an initial basis. To the</p>	

documentary obstacles is added the fact that the self-employed worker could only be linked to a large investment, ignoring the figure of the individual entrepreneur who is limited to the minimum investment according to the characteristics of his work project and whose objective is self-employment. At the same time, it has been determined in the field of renewals, the maximum compatibility between employed and self-employed work to encourage entrepreneurship among migrants, while extending its validity up to four years	
Objective: To facilitate and encourage entrepreneurship among migrants.	
Driver: the previous regulation was too rigid and did not facilitate the possibility that foreigners could start projects of self-employment.	
f) Intra-corporate transferees	
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	
g) Trainees, au pairs and volunteers	
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	
h) Other remunerated workers	
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	

1.2.2 SATISFYING LABOUR MARKET NEEDS

4. Were there any <u>new legal or policy developments</u> to satisfy labour market and skill needs/shortages in relation to the employment of third-country nationals (which were not already covered in section 1.2.1 above) in 2022? (e.g. use of instruments/tools to forecast labour shortages and the need for labour migration) Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	

1.2.3 'SOCIAL DUMPING'⁹ AND LABOUR EXPLOITATION

5. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments aimed at tackling labour exploitation and/or social dumping of third-country national workers legally residing in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

1.2.4 BILATERAL LABOUR MIGRATION AGREEMENTS¹⁰

6. Were there any <u>new</u> developments regarding bilateral labour migration agreements (including Skills Mobility Partnerships / Talent Partnerships) between your Member/Observer State and third countries in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

1.2.5 CIRCULAR MIGRATION

7. Were there any <u>new</u> developments regarding the creation of opportunities for third-country nationals to work in the EU under circular migration ¹¹ in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: The reform of the Alien's Act regulation , also improves the circular migration model. In this sense, the authorizations will be multiannual and will enable to work 9 months a year for 4 years and this model can be used by any sector in which there is a deficit of workers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because It opens for the first time the possibility of hiring workers in all sectors of activity, not only in

⁹ While there is no definition of the concept of "social dumping" in EU law, the term is generally used to point to unfair competition due to the application of different wages and social protection rules to different categories of worker (Parliamentary questions, 27 May 2015, E-008441-15). The EMN Glossary (Version 7.0) defines [social dumping](#) as "The practice whereby workers are given pay and / or working and living conditions which are sub-standard compared to those specified by law or collective agreements in the relevant labour market, or otherwise prevalent there."

¹⁰ According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), bilateral labour migration agreements are "formal mechanisms concluded between States, which agreements are essentially legally binding commitments concerned with inter-state cooperation on labour migration. The term is also used to describe less formal arrangements regulating the movement of workers between countries entered into by States as well as a range of other actors, including individual ministries, employer organizations, etc." (Source: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml25_1.pdf), last accessed on 15 November 2021

¹¹ [Circular migration](#): A repetition of legal migration by the same person between two or more countries.

<p>Objective: To address the deficit of workers in some sectors of activity, to provide greater stability to workers and companies and reduce administrative burdens.</p>	<p>the agricultural sector.</p>
<p>Driver: The deficit of workers in some sectors of activity and inefficient bureaucracy,</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
<p>Development: The Ministry of Inclusion Social Security and Migration approved the annual procedure for collective management of hiring workers at origin. This Order, which allows the development of circular migration projects with third countries and in sectors where there is a demand for workers, is one of the most valuable tools to promote regular, safe and orderly migration. The new approved text opens for the first time the possibility of promoting circular migration projects in all sectors of activity.</p>	
<p>Objective: To improve the management of the annual call for collective management of hiring workers at origin and circular migration</p>	
<p>Driver: The need of workers in some sectors of activity.</p>	

1.3 STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS

8. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to a) Students and b) Researchers in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Students	
<p>Development: The reform of the Alien's Act regulation facilitates the permanence and work of foreign students. Students are allowed to combine work and training, provided that they are compatible with the studies carried out and do not exceed 30 hours per week and restrictions on the incorporation of students into the labour market after the completion of studies are eliminated (until now a three-year stay in Spain was necessary to obtain a work permit).</p> <p>Objective: To encourage the permanence of students, increasing their possibilities to work and thereby attracting international talent. The internationalization of Spanish universities is also encouraged through a more favourable system for attracting students.</p> <p>Driver: foreign students could not work in Spain simultaneously with their studies (with some exceptions), since, among other considerations, the salary they could obtain could not be used for their economic support.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because It benefits the students, who know can study and work and also the attraction of talent</p>
b) Researchers	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

1.4 FAMILY REUNIFICATION¹² INCLUDING FAMILY FORMATION

9. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding family reunification, including family formation, in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: The reform of the Alien's Act regulation facilitates family reunification. It creates a regime specific to the family member of the Spanish citizen who wishes to maintain his/her family unit in Spain, and also relaxes the requirements of family reunification when they affect foreign minors, or people with disabilities or in situations of vulnerability.</p> <p>Objective: to facilitate family reunification of Spanish citizens, especially in the case of foreign minors.</p> <p>Driver: It has been detected the need to regulate these situations that were previously not included in the regulations</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

10. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to family reunification/formation of adult beneficiaries of international protection in 2022?¹³ Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

1.5 INFORMATION ON ROUTES TO AND CONDITIONS OF LEGAL MIGRATION

11. Were there any new legal or policy developments to improve the provision of information on the routes to and conditions of legal migration for third-country nationals, in 2022? Y/N.

For example, legal / policy decisions to improve provision of information through information campaigns aiming at legal migration (e.g. campaigns targeting students, highly-skilled workers, family reunification), websites, specific centres etc.

The aim here is not to obtain a detailed list of campaigns or changes to existing websites.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Launch of the project Migrasafe Africa.</p> <p>Objective: The aim of this project is to support safe, orderly and regular migration through the promotion of legal pathways to the EU, by strengthening</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

¹² For this question, this refers to family reunification under the Family Reunification Directive (2003/86/EC), except family reunification of refugees.

¹³ Please note that family reunification for unaccompanied minors is covered in Section 3.2.4.

the capacities of the different actors involved in legal migration to the EU in eight African countries (Morocco, Senegal, Cape Verde, Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia).	
Driver: To promote safe, orderly and regular migration	

1.6 OTHER MEASURES REGARDING LEGAL MIGRATION

12. Were there any <u>other new legal or policy</u> developments regarding legal migration (i.e. developments not specifically tied to one of the categories or topics already covered above) in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2. . International protection

Please note that the information collected in this section may also be used in the EUAA Asylum Report – Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the EU.

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any ***new legal or policy developments in 2022*** relating to any of the areas as indicated below in Section 2.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives¹⁴ and the drivers¹⁵ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

¹⁴ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

¹⁵ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

2.1. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

2.1.1. OVERARCHING STRATEGIC LEGAL OR POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

13. Were there any new overarching <u>legal or policy</u> developments in relation to international protection in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2. ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE

14. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to access to the asylum procedure (i.e. making, registering and lodging an application) ¹⁶ in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2.1. RECEPTION OF ASYLUM APPLICANTS

15. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to reception of applicants for international protection in 2022? Y/ N . <i>Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.1.4 of this Template to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.</i>	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: Approval of Royal Decree 220/2022 , of 29 March, creating a new system of the International and Temporary Protection Reception System, from a system of subsidies to entities providing reception services, to a system of concerted action. This new model promotes a multi-annual vision of the system, increasing its stability and predictability while allowing a closer link with the entities and is added to the reception services managed by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, both directly and indirectly through contractual formulas, as well as to those others that are exceptionally	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because High impact on applicants and strategic development, System Efficiency and Cost Control

¹⁶ As per the Asylum Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU: **Making an application:** during this phase the person expresses the intention to apply for [international protection](#); **registering an application:** the applicant's intention to seek protection is registered, which may be done by an authority not competent for the asylum procedure itself, such as the border police; **lodging an application:** the asylum application is formally lodged at the competent authority for the asylum procedure.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>available for the attention to situations of urgent need and circumstances of vulnerability</p> <p>Objective: Regulation of the Reception System in the field of International Protection, given the need to harmonise it since it was designed for the care of a certain number of people, to increase its efficiency in the provision of reception services, through a new model of collaboration with entities in coordinated action.</p> <p>Driver: The Reception System has been overwhelmed by the exponential increase in applications for international and temporary protection, which has generated the need for the creation of a new model. The old subsidy system hindered the long-term vision, generated uncertainty and inefficiencies in planning (especially in terms of human and material resources) and entailed high costs</p>	
<p>Development: The Ministry of Inclusion and the International Olympic Committee signed an agreement to promote sport in the reception centres of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection. The text includes the commitment to build facilities and spaces that reinforce participation in sport in the system's centres, with the aim of promoting the integration of users in the localities in which they are located.</p> <p>Objective: To favour integration of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection through sport.</p> <p>Driver: Integration of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection</p>	

16. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to integration measures specifically aimed at the integration of adult applicants for international protection in 2022? Y/N (NB please include measures for beneficiaries of international protection in Section 4).

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.3 of this Template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

17. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding (alternatives to) detention of applicants for international protection in 2022? Y/N.¹⁷

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2.2.ASYLUM PROCEDURE – TYPES OF PROCEDURE

18. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the standard procedure or other types of asylum procedures in 2022, under the following headings:

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.2.2 of this Template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Standard procedure	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Dublin procedure (e.g. policies relating to suspension of transfers)	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Border Procedure	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Safe country concepts (e.g. introducing concept into law; creating or revising safe country of origin lists)	
Development: No new developments Objective:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

¹⁷ Detention / alternatives to detention in the context of return is covered in Section 9.2.4.

Driver:	
e) Other procedures (e.g. admissibility procedures; accelerated procedures)	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2.3.ASYLUM PROCEDURE – OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

<p>19. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to operational aspects of the asylum procedure in 2022 under the following headings? Y/N.</p> <p><i>Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.2.2 of this Template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.</i></p>	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Access to information and legal counselling/representation	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Provision of interpretation	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Timeframes and case management (including backlog management, caseload management tools e.g. prioritisation procedures) for i) first instance determinations and ii) appeals/judicial review	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Country of origin information (policy level developments in methodology)	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

e) Digitisation of the procedure/Data management elements	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2.4.MAINTAINING FAMILY UNITY¹⁸ FOR ADULT APPLICANTS FOR AND BENEFICIARIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

20. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to maintaining family unity for adult applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection in 2022? Y/N.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.2.4 of this template to report developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2.5.WITHDRAWAL OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

21. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to withdrawal (both revocation and cessation) of international protection in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

2.2.6.OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

22. Were there any other new legal and policy developments in the field of international protection in 2022 which were not covered above? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

¹⁸A [right to family unity](#), in the context of a refugee, a right provisioned in Art. 23 of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) and in Art. 12 of Directive 2013/33/EU (Recast Reception Conditions Directive) obliging EU Member States to ensure that family unity can be maintained.

Development including objective and driver	Major development

2.3. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.3.1. RELOCATION¹⁹

Legal and policy changes in relation to **national** relocation programmes.

NB Please note that relocation and resettlement activities specifically related to unaccompanied minors are covered in Section 3.4.2.

23. Were there any new legal or policy changes in relation to national relocation programmes in 2022 (NB data on EU level relocation programmes will be provided by DG HOME)? Y/N.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.4.2 of this template to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: In June 2022, the declaration of solidarity was adopted by 21 European countries, including Spain, which establishes a voluntary solidarity mechanism (MVS).</p> <p>Objective: The MVS seeks to alleviate migratory pressure in the EU Mediterranean states (Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Italy and Spain) through the voluntary relocation of asylum seekers from those 5 countries to the other countries participating in the mechanism and also through financial contributions.</p> <p>Driver: Throughout 2022, and within the framework of the MVS, exploratory missions and interviews by authorities in France and Germany have been carried out in Spain, leading to the realisation, in early 2023, of the first relocations of asylum seekers to both countries.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

¹⁹ Relocation: The transfer of persons having a status defined by the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol or subsidiary protection within the meaning of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) from the EU Member State which granted them international protection to another EU Member State where they will be granted similar protection, and of persons having applied for international protection from the EU Member State which is responsible for examining their application to another EU Member State where their application for international protection will be examined. In the context of the EU emergency relocation programme, the transfer of persons in clear need of international protection, as defined in Council Decision 2015/1601 and 2016/1754, having applied for international protection from the EU Member State, CH or NO which is responsible for examining their application to another EU Member State, CH or NO where their application for international protection will be examined (see EMN Glossary v7.0 [relocation \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)).

2.3.2. RESETTLEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMMES²⁰

Legal and policy changes in relation to resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes

24. Were there any new legal or policy changes in 2022 in relation to resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes (e.g. pledges made in 2022; new national programmes introduced; new policy approaches to resettlement, e.g. community sponsorship; developments in relation to the reception, supports for and legal status of persons accepted under such schemes)? Y/N.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.4.2 of this template to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Approval of RD 220/2022 regulating the reception system in the field of international protection. The characteristics of the reception itinerary of the recipients of the system are described, including their rights and duties. This itinerary is carried out in three phases, the initial assessment and referral, the reception and a final autonomy</p> <p>Objective: To develop aspects of the Law regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection related to the reception system for international protection, specifying some issues relating to the reception of resettled persons.</p> <p>Driver: The standard specifies some differential conditions in the reception of resettled persons in relation to the duration of the itinerary phases.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
<p>Development: Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 28 December 2021 approving the National Resettlement Programme to be implemented during 2022. The 2021 NRP established a resettlement rate of 1200 people. The commitment has been fulfilled by 93 %, having been resettled in Spain 1112 people during 2022.</p> <p>Objective: Fulfilling the resettlement commitment for calendar year 2022.</p> <p>Driver: The 2021 NRP commitment</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

2.3.3. RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT – OTHER RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

25. Were there any new legal or policy changes in relation to other developments regarding relocation and resettlement and humanitarian

²⁰ Resettlement: In the EU context, the transfer, on a request from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and based on their need for international protection, of a third-country national or a stateless person, from a third country to an EU Member State, where they are permitted to reside with one of the following statuses: (i) refugee status within the meaning of Art. 2(d) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive), (ii) a status which offers the same rights and benefits under national and EU law as refugee status (see EMN Glossary v7.0 [resettlement \(europa.eu\)](#)).

admission programmes in 2022? Note: this question covers other related developments and not programme-specific developments.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.4.2 of this template to report developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3. Minors and other vulnerable groups

Please note that developments reported in sections 3.1 – 3.5 will be incorporated into the Children in Migration Report 2022, as well as the Annual Report on Migration. The information comprises the categories of minors set out in the 2017 Communication and includes: accompanied minors/ families with children,²¹ separated children²² and unaccompanied minors (UAMs).²³

Information collected in sections 3.1 – 3.5 which is relevant to unaccompanied minors and/or separated children will be reported in chapter 3 of the published ARM report. Information collected in sections 3.1 – 3.5 regarding accompanied minors will be reported in other relevant thematic chapters of the published ARM report. NCPs should provide ALL information relevant to minors in sections 3.1 – 3.5 of the template. Notes have been added to the specific questions to indicate where the collected information regarding accompanied minors will be reported in the publication.

Information collected in section 3.6 – Other vulnerable groups – is for publication in the ARM only.

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any ***new legal or policy developments in 2022*** relating to any of the areas of Section 3 as indicated below.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives²⁴ and the drivers²⁵ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g.**

²¹ Accompanied minor: A minor who is accompanied and effectively taken into the care of an adult responsible for them by law or by the practice of the Member State concerned. Families with children: minors who are accompanied by one or both parents or by their legal or customary primary caregiver (Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, or a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted, OJ L 337 (Qualification Directive) – inferred from the definition of unaccompanied minor in Article 2(l) – see below).

²² Separated child: A child under 18 years of age who is outside their country of origin and separated from both parents or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver [separated child \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu/european-council/en/glossary/separated-child) (EMN Glossary, Version 7). These may include children accompanied by other adult family members (see Note to definition).

²³ Unaccompanied minor: a minor who arrives on the territory of an EU Member State unaccompanied by the adult responsible for them by law or practice of the EU Member State concerned, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person; or who is left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the EU Member State (Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (recast), Article 2(l)), [unaccompanied minor \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu/european-council/en/glossary/unaccompanied-minor)

²⁴ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

²⁵ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.).

- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

Policy developments may be applicable specifically to third-country national accompanied/unaccompanied minors or separated children. Please tick the relevant boxes to show to which group the development is applicable in your Member and Observer State. In your responses, please indicate, where applicable, how the best interests of the child are ensured in the reported developments.

3.1. IDENTIFICATION, REGISTRATION, RECEPTION OF MINORS

3.1.1. IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION OF MINORS

26 Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to identification and registration of accompanied / unaccompanied minors/separated children (including the collection of biometric data, identification of special needs) in 2022? Y/N**.**

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Separated children</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

3.1.2.HUMAN TRAFFICKING OF MINORS

27. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the detection,²⁶ identification,²⁷ and assistance, support and protection for third-country national minors who are (presumed) victims of human trafficking in 2022? Y/**N**.

If yes, please elaborate in the box below and specify by type of procedure (asylum/legal migration/minors detected staying irregularly).

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that developments for unaccompanied minors/separated children collected in this section will be reported in the chapter on unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups of the published ARM. Developments for accompanied minors will be reported in the chapter on trafficking.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.1.3. MISSING CHILDREN

28. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to migrant children going missing in 2022? Y/**N**

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.1.4.RECEPTION FACILITIES FOR MINORS

29. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the reception/care of minors (including changes in policies/legislation regarding safeguards, minimum standards, facilities adapted to unaccompanied children and families with children, policies on the availability of staff trained in child protection, measures to prevent and

²⁶ EMN Glossary definition of [detection](#) of (a situation of) trafficking in human beings: the process of identifying a possible situation of trafficking in human beings.

²⁷ EMN Glossary definition of [identification](#) of a victim of trafficking in human beings: The process of confirming and characterising a situation of trafficking in human beings for further implementation of support.

respond to child abuse, as well as protection against violence, availability and use of the alternative care system, monitoring of the facilities, access to education for children in reception facilities) in 2022? Y/**N**.

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information on the reception of families with children collected in this section will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.2. ACCESS TO STATUS DETERMINATION PROCEDURES AND PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORS

3.2.1. GUARDIANSHIP

30. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to guardianship of unaccompanied minors and/or separated children (including changes to the policies regarding training/qualification of guardians, policy changes regarding the number of minors in their care) in 2022? Y/**N**.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.2.2. PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE FOR MINORS

31. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to improving the procedural safeguards for minors in the asylum procedure (For example child-friendly methods of providing information, fast tracking procedures for (unaccompanied) minors, consideration of the child's views) in 2022? Y/**N**.

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on safeguards for accompanied minors will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	

3.2.3. AGE ASSESSMENT

32. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to age assessment or in the methods of age assessment in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.2.4. MAINTAINING FAMILY UNITY, FAMILY TRACING AND FAMILY REUNIFICATION FOR MINORS

33. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to maintaining family unity for accompanied minors and separated children who are accompanied by relatives in 2022? Y/N.

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note information collected in this section on maintaining family unity for accompanied minors will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

34. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to family tracing in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	

35. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to family reunification of unaccompanied minors in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.2.5.STATELESSNESS RELATING TO MINORS

36. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the prevention of children being born stateless in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/N.

Please note information collected in this section will be reported in the citizenship and statelessness chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

37. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the protection of children recognised as stateless in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/N.

Please note information collected in this section will be reported in the chapter on citizenship and statelessness of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.3. INTEGRATION OF MINORS

3.3.1. INTEGRATION POLICIES FOR MINORS AT NATIONAL/REGIONAL LEVEL

38. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national/regional level in relation to the integration of TCN minors in the host society in 2022? Y/N**.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note information collected in this section on integration of accompanied minors will be reported in the integration chapter of the published ARM.

Please only report on regional policies where integration is a regional competence; where integration is a competence shared between national and regional levels, please report only on any significant regional variations.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
a) Early childhood education and care		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Primary and secondary education		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Other forms of education (including non-formal learning²⁸ e.g. through involvement in associations, culture and sport etc.)		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

²⁸ According to CEDEFOP, non-formal learning is "learning which is embedded in planned activities not explicitly designated as learning (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support). Non-formal learning is intentional from the learner's point of view. (Source: Terminology of European education and training policy- a selection of 100 key terms. CEDEFOP, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2008. Available at: <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/publications/13125.aspx>)

	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	
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3.3.2.ACCESS TO SERVICES/RIGHTS FOR MINORS

39. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the services/rights for minor applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection including new national level programs and/or initiatives to improve access to these services in 2022? Y/N**.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on services for accompanied minor applicants for international protection will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
a) Access to healthcare		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Access to psychological support		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Access to education		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

40. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the services/rights for minors not applying for asylum but recorded within another migration procedure in 2022? Y/N**.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on services for accompanied minor applicants for international protection will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
a) Access to healthcare		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Access to psychological support		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Access to education		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

41. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the services/rights for irregularly staying minors in 2022? Y/N**.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on accompanied minors will be reported in the irregular migration chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
a) Access to healthcare		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Access to psychological support		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Access to education		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other		
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.3.3. TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD

42. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in the type of support (e.g. housing, education, employment, psychological support) available for the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minors

and/or separated children legally residing in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/N

Development including objective and driver		Major development
<p>Development: The reform of the Regulation of the Aliens Law carried in 2021, has already exceeded the scope forecasts initially formulated. Thus, one year after its launch, a total of 16,716 files of unaccompanied minors and young people previously in foster care, have been processed in order to favour their inclusion, when the original estimate was to reach about 15,000.</p> <p>Objective: The consolidated data show that the entire documentary process has been given greater stability and that the employment of the members of the collective has multiplied by three.</p> <p>Driver: preventing them from almost automatically passing into administrative irregularity that occurred when they turn 18, as was the case with the previous regulations.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Separated children</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

3.3.4.FIGHTING RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION OF MINORS

43. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national or regional level aimed at fighting discrimination of minors, racism, etc in 2022? (Note: please only include overarching programmes/ developments and not individual projects)? Y/N.

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note information collected in this section on accompanied minors will be reported in the integration chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Children and Adolescents. It was approved on 15 November 2022. The Ministry of the Interior is carrying out training on hate-based cyber-bullying in schools and in particular on racism, xenophobia and other manifestations of intolerance. Child-friendly channels will also be created so that children can report any incidents they experience in this area.</p> <p>Objective: To ensure the fulfilment and exercise of children's human rights to a life free of violence, to develop their full potential and to have a happy childhood and adolescence</p> <p>Driver: Protection of minors</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p> <p>Involves the participation of the National Office to Combat Hate Crimes, National, Autonomous and Local Police Forces, the specialized Prosecutor's Office and CSOs related with the fight against hate crimes and assisting victims.</p>

3.4. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF MINORS

3.4.1. ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE FOR MINORS

44. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to access to the asylum procedure (i.e. making, registering and lodging an application) for unaccompanied minors and/or separated children in 2022? Y/N**.**

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.4.2. RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION OF MINORS

45. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to relocation of minors to your Member State in 2022 (including prioritisation e.g. through quotas, fast-track procedures)? Y/N**.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on accompanied minors will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

46. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to resettlement of minors (this includes humanitarian admission programmes) to your Member/Observer State in 2022 (including prioritisation e.g. through quotas, fast-track procedures)? Y/N**.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on accompanied minors will be reported in the international protection chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	

3.5. RETURN OF MINORS

3.5.1.VOLUNTARY AND FORCED RETURN OF MINORS

47. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national / regional level in relation to voluntary/forced returns of minors in 2022? **Y/N**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information collected in this section on voluntary and forced return of accompanied minors will be reported in the return chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
<p>Development: <input type="checkbox"/> Update of the Manual of Voluntary Return. When returning with one parent or a different relative, an authorisation is needed from the other parent or both when travelling with another relative. Only when both parents have the guardianship of the minor. When only one parent has the guardianship, it has to be legally proven.</p> <p>Objective: To reinforce minor' security and their protection.</p> <p>Driver: Best interest of the minor</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.5.2.DETENTION AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION RELATED TO MINORS

48. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the (alternatives to) detention of minors or families with children for the purpose of return in 2022? **Y/N.**

Please report developments related to ALL minors here. Please note that information provided here on voluntary and forced return of accompanied minors will be reported in the return chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Category	Major development
<p>Development: No developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Separated children	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.6. OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Other vulnerable groups include disabled people, elderly people, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, and intersex (LGBTQI) people, pregnant women, persons with serious illnesses, persons with mental disorders and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, such as victims of female genital mutilation, following the specific headings outlined below.

Please note that this subsection covers other vulnerable groups excluding victims of human trafficking; this group is covered in Section 8.

3.6.1. VULNERABLE GROUPS IN THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE

49. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments at national level regarding vulnerable groups (excluding victims of trafficking in human beings) in the asylum procedure in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Special reception facilities for vulnerable groups	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Identification mechanisms/referrals	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Applicable procedural safeguards	
Development: The Protocol of action on violence of gender in the reception system, was developed together with the UNHCR. The protocol establishes clear guidelines for action in cases of gender-based violence. Objective: This tool seeks to improve prevention, mitigate risks and respond through a National Standard Operational Procedure for Gender Violence. Driver: Protection of women against gender violence in the reception centres.	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

3.6.2.VULNERABLE GROUPS OUTSIDE OF THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE

50. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments at national level regarding vulnerable groups (excluding victims of trafficking in human beings) outside of the asylum procedure in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Special reception facilities for vulnerable groups	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Identification mechanisms/referrals	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Applicable procedural safeguards	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

4. Integration and inclusion of adult migrants²⁹

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any ***new legal or policy developments in 2022*** relating to any of the areas in Section 4 as indicated below.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives³⁰ and the drivers³¹ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

Please note that this section refers to the integration of **third-country national adults including beneficiaries of international protection**. Applicants for international protection are addressed under Section 2. Measures related specifically to the integration of minors are addressed in Section 3.3.

Some of the questions in this section refer to national and regional policies. Please only report on regional policies where integration is a regional competence; where integration is a competence shared between national and regional levels, please report only on any significant regional variations.

4.1. NATIONAL INTEGRATION STRATEGY

51. Were there any developments in or changes to the national integration strategy (in general or targeting specific groups) in 2022? Y/N If yes, please elaborate below. Where specific groups are targeted, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents etc.)

Where relevant, please make reference to any developments in the national strategy that support the following principles of the EU Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027:³² inclusion for all,³³ targeted support where needed;³⁴ mainstreaming of gender and anti-discrimination priorities³⁵; providing support at all stages of the integration process.³⁶

³² EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion COM 2020 758 Final 24 November 2021 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0758&qid=1632299185798> last accessed 18 October 2021.

³³ Ensuring that all policies are accessible to and work for everyone, including migrants and EU citizens with migrant background. This means adapting and transforming mainstream policies to the needs of a diverse society, taking into account the specific challenges and needs of different groups.

³⁴ Within each policy area, policymakers should design targeted and tailored support mechanisms to help newcomers quickly integrate and to overcome specific challenges for these groups.

³⁵ Taking into account the combination of personal characteristics, such as gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation and disability that can represent specific challenges for migrants.

Development	Target Group	Major development
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> General	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	
Driver:	<i>If specific, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents, etc.)</i>	

52. Were there any changes in the distribution of responsibilities for integration policy between national, regional, and local authorities in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	

4.2. INVOLVEMENT OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS INCLUDING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

53. Were there any new legislation, policy or practice developments at the national/regional level targeting the involvement of multi-stakeholders in promoting the integration of third-country nationals in 2022 (e.g. civil society organisations, educational institutions, employers and socio-economic partners, social economy organisations, churches, religious and other philosophical communities, youth and students' organisations, diaspora organisations as well as migrants themselves)? Y/N.

Note: please only include overarching programmes/ developments and not individual projects.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	

³³ Ensuring that all policies are accessible to and work for everyone, including migrants and EU citizens with migrant background. This means adapting and transforming mainstream policies to the needs of a diverse society, taking into account the specific challenges and needs of different groups.

³⁴ Within each policy area, policymakers should design targeted and tailored support mechanisms to help newcomers quickly integrate and to overcome specific challenges for these groups.

³⁵ Taking into account the combination of personal characteristics, such as gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation and disability that can represent specific challenges for migrants.

³⁶ Providing support to migrants and their receiving communities at the earliest possible moment in the migration process. Mainstream policies are essential to supporting ongoing inclusion and meaningful participation.

4.3. PRE-DEPARTURE/ARRIVAL PROGRAMMES

54. Were there any new policy/legislative developments targeting the integration of third-country nationals through pre-departure/arrival programmes in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

4.4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

55. Were there any new developments targeting the integration of third-country nationals through education and training in 2022, including applying new technologies and digital tools (in general or targeting specific groups)? Y/N. <i>Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.3.1 of this template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.</i>	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Basic skills and language training	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Other forms of education / training (including non-formal learning³⁷ e.g. through involvement in associations, culture and sport etc.)	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

³⁷ According to CEDEFOP, non-formal learning is "learning which is embedded in planned activities not explicitly designated as learning (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support). Non-formal learning is intentional from the learner's point of view. (Source: Terminology of European education and training policy- a selection of 100 key terms. CEDEFOP, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2008. Available at: <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/publications/13125.aspx>) last accessed 14 November 2021.

4.5. LABOUR MARKET AND SKILLS

56. Were there any new developments at the national/ regional level targeting the labour market integration of third-country nationals in 2022, including applying new technologies and digital tools (in general or targeting specific groups)? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver		Major development
a) Access to vocational education and training / other types of training		
<p>Development:</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> General</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific</p> <p><i>If specific, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents, etc.)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
b) Measures targeting third-country national entrepreneurs		
<p>Development:</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> General</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific</p> <p><i>If specific, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents, etc.)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
c) Measures to facilitate the validation of formal qualification		
<p>Development: Royal decree 889/2022, of 18 October, by which establish the conditions and the procedures of homologation, of declaration of equivalence and of validation of foreign university studies.</p> <p>Objective: The recognition of qualifications is a key element in the field of policies aimed at attracting international talent as an element not only of improving competitiveness but also of contributing to the labour market in a context of increasing internationalization. The previous system has not been able to cope with the increase in the volume of applications for recognition, through homologation and declaration of equivalence procedures, of the university degree obtained in foreign educational systems. This, together with the complexity of the procedure established in the standard, has resulted in the accumulation of files and the subsequent delay in their resolution. Thus, the objective of this regulation is to solve the backlog of files and to establish a more agile system of</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> General</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific</p> <p><i>If specific, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents, etc.)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

<p>homologation, equivalence and validation of foreign university studies.</p> <p>Driver: it is worth noting the increase in people with university degrees who travel with the intention of starting or continuing university-level studies, as well as professionals who in their societies of origin were already exercising a profession, and who will seek to be able to work in Europe, as in Spain, developing work tasks in accordance with the degree obtained or with the profession that was already performed.</p>		
d) Measures to facilitate the recognition of skills		
<p>Development:</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> General</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific</p> <p><i>If specific, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents, etc.)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
e) Other measures to facilitate labour market integration of third-country nationals		
<p>Development:</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> General</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Specific</p> <p><i>If specific, please indicate the target group (e.g. women, long-term residents, etc.)</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

4.6. BASIC SERVICES

57. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/ regional level targeting the integration of third-country nationals through access to basic services in 2022? Y/N.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.3 of this template to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Access to housing	

Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Access to healthcare including in relation to mental health	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Access to social security	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

4.7. ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS AND RECEIVING SOCIETIES IN INTEGRATION

58. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/regional level targeting the integration of third-country nationals through active (civic/social) participation of migrants and receiving societies in 2022? Y/N.
(Note: please only include overarching programmes/developments and not individual projects).

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Migrant participation in local democratic structures	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Organising civic orientation programmes	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Providing opportunities for local communities to interact with migrants	
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

Objective:	
Driver:	
d) Other	
Development: No new developments	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
Objective:	
Driver:	

4.8. FIGHTING RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

59. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national or regional aimed at fighting discrimination of third-country nationals, racism etc. in 2022? Y/N. (Note: please only include overarching programmes/developments and not individual projects).

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.3.3 of this template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: II Action Plan to Combat Hate Crimes (2022-2024)</p> <p>Objective: The main aim is assistance and support for victims of hate crime, improving the activities that have been implemented in order to prevent these kinds of crimes before they occur and to respond when they have been perpetrated, so as to attempt to mitigate or reduce the harm caused to the victims, improving the response given by the law enforcement bodies.</p> <p>Driver: Increased social awareness about hate crimes.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because It focuses on preventing hate crimes before they occur and improving the response when they do occur.</p>
<p>Development: Law 15/2022, of 12 July, for Equal Treatment and Non-discrimination. It regulates the rights and obligations of natural or legal persons, public or private, establishes principal for action by the public authorities, and provides for measures aimed at preventing, eliminating, and correcting all forms of direct or indirect discrimination. Includes infractions and sanctions. In addition, with this law, a modification of the Penal Code, has been introduced, which has specifically typified «antigypsyism» within "hate crimes". The constitution of the Independent Authority for Equal Treatment and Non-Discrimination has been also approved.</p> <p>Objective: The law has the vocation of becoming the minimum common normative that contains the fundamental definitions of Spanish anti-discrimination law. The difficulty of the fight against discrimination is not so much in the recognition of the problem as in the real and effective protection of the victims.</p> <p>Driver: To fight against discrimination. The evolution of our society requires a broader and more effective response to address the challenges ahead in terms of inclusion, citizenship and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, without discrimination.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because It is not just another law of social rights but, above all, of specific anti-discrimination law. It's a major step forward in Spain for the protection of equal rights and includes comprehensive and innovate legal provisions</p>

5. Citizenship and Statelessness

Please note that this section refers to citizenship and statelessness with regard to adult persons from third countries. Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any **new legal or policy developments in 2022** relating to any of the areas in Section 5 as indicated below. Please note that the issue of the prevention of **children** being born stateless in your Member State is covered under Section 3.2.5.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives³⁸ and the drivers³⁹ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

5.1. ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

60. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to the acquisition of citizenship (prerequisites and conditions) for legally residing third-country nationals in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: The Law of Democratic Memory, of 19 of October, expands the options of acquisition of Spanish nationality for persons born abroad, whose father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, were originally Spanish and who, as a result of exile, or in the case of women married to a foreigner before the entry into force of Constitution of 1978, had lost or renounced Spanish nationality. The declaration must be formalized within 2 years, counting from 21 of October 2022.</p> <p>Objective: give the opportunity to recover Spanish nationality to people who, due to the exile of the Civil War, lost it, as well as the option to their descendants to be able to exercise this right.</p> <p>Driver: It's a reparative measure for people who suffered exile because of the Civil War, for reasons political, ideological or belief or sexual orientation and identity.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

³⁸ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

³⁹ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

5.2. STATELESSNESS

61. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to the ratification of international conventions on statelessness in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/ N .	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

62. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to a dedicated statelessness determination procedure (SDP) ⁴⁰ or any other procedures or mechanisms by which statelessness can be identified or the status can be determined in 2022? Y/ N .	
<i>Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.2.5 of this template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.</i>	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

63. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to the issuance of a residence permit for recognised stateless persons in your Member/Observer State in 2022? Y/ N .	
<i>Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.2.5 of this template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.</i>	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁴⁰ A statelessness determination procedure is a mechanism for determining whether an individual is stateless. Source: EMN (2020) Statelessness in the European Union, p.4. EMN Inform. Brussels: European Migration Network.

64. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the rights (access to the labour market, access to education, access to health care and social aid, access to citizenship, etc.) granted to recognised stateless persons in your Member State in 2022? Y/N**.**

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.2.5 of this template to report any developments related to accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

6. Borders, Visas and Schengen

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any ***new legal or policy developments in 2022*** relating to any of the areas as indicated below for Section 6.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁴¹ and the drivers⁴² of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

6.1. BORDER MANAGEMENT

6.1.1.EXTERNAL BORDER CONTROL MEASURES/MANAGEMENT

65. Were there any new developments in relation to border control measures/management implemented in 2022? Y/N**.**

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁴¹ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁴² Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

6.1.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF EU DEVELOPMENTS AT EXTERNAL BORDERS

66. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to the European harmonisation of external border controls in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Entry/Exit System (EES)	
<p>Development: The contract for the deployment of 1582 EES manual control terminals at air, land and sea Border Cross Points has been signed. Tests for the EES are on schedule.</p> <p>Objective: Entry Into Operation of the EES.</p> <p>Driver: EES Regulation</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)	
<p>Development: The contract for the ETIAS National Central System has been signed.</p> <p>Objective: Entry Into Operation of ETIAS.</p> <p>Driver: ETIAS Regulation.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
<p>Development: Legal amendment defining the appeal procedures for ETIAS authorization refusals.</p> <p>Objective: Entry Into Operation of ETIAS.</p> <p>Driver: ETIAS Regulation.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) The European Interoperability Framework (EIF)	
<p>Development: Legal amendment enabling the implementation of article 20 of the Interoperability Regulations for identification</p> <p>Objective: Identification of persons according to the EIF.</p> <p>Driver: Interoperability Regulations.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) European integrated border management (IBM)	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
e) Other	
<p>Development: End of all COVID-19 related restrictions at the external borders on 16-12-22.</p> <p>Objective: Return to normality at the external borders</p> <p>Driver: Epidemiological situation</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

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67. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to Local Border Traffic Regimes⁴³ in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Although not subject to Regulation (EC) 1931/2006, local border traffic with Morocco at Ceuta and Melilla remains limited, now based exclusively on public order reasons and not anymore on health reasons.</p> <p>Objective: To maintain safety of border crossings.</p> <p>Driver: Public order reasons</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

6.1.3. REINFORCED COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES IN THE AREA OF BORDER MANAGEMENT

68. Please list any agreements, and other forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with third countries that were completed or signed/ entered into force in 2022 with an objective to strengthen operational capacity in combatting irregular migration and control of external borders.

Where applicable, please indicate whether working groups or committees were operational in 2022.

Please do not include already existing agreements or collaboration schemes.

Title of agreement or Working Group (where relevant)	Third country (countries) with whom the cooperation exists	Description (e.g. provision of border equipment, training of border guards, etc.).

⁴³ 'Local border traffic' refers to the regular crossing of an external land border by border residents in order to stay in a border area, for example for social, cultural or substantiated economic reasons, or for family reasons, for a period not exceeding the time limit laid down in the Regulation (Article 3(3), Corrigendum to Regulation (EC) No 1931/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 laying down rules on local border traffic at the external land borders of the Member States and amending the provisions of the Schengen Convention, [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1931R\(01\)&from=EN](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32006R1931R(01)&from=EN) last accessed on 15 November 2021.

69. Did your Member State take any new policy decisions to deploy or remove liaison officers to particular regions or countries in 2022 (ILO⁴⁴/EMLO⁴⁵)? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

6.2. VISA POLICY

70. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the implementation of Visa Policy (both short-stay and long-stay visa) in 2022 under the following headings? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Visa reciprocity mechanism	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Other Visa related developments	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

6.3. SCHENGEN GOVERNANCE

71. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to Schengen governance during 2022 under the following headings? Y/N

Development including objective and driver	Major development
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⁴⁴ According to the EMN Glossary Version 7.0, an [Immigration Liaison Officer](#) (ILO) is a "representative of one of the EU Member States, posted abroad by the immigration service or other competent authorities in order to establish and maintain contacts with the authorities of the host country with a view to contributing to the prevention and combating of irregular migration, the return of irregular migrants and the management of legal migration".

⁴⁵ According to the EMN Glossary Version 7.0, a [European migration liaison officer](#) (EMLO) is "A specialised liaison officer seconded in EU Delegations in third countries tasked to coordinate and represent EU interests in the field of migration with the aim of maximising the impact of EU action on migration in third countries and enhancing the engagement of key countries of origin and transit on the entire spectrum of migration".

a) Internal borders (including temporary suspension of Schengen)	
<p>Development: Temporary reintroduction of controls at the Spanish internal borders on the occasion of the NATO Summit in Madrid between 22 June 2022 and 3 July 2022, and in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code).</p> <p>Objective: Safety of the Summit.</p> <p>Driver: NATO Summit.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) New Schengen acquis (including Schengen Information System (SIS))	
<p>Development: Tests are on schedule for the EIO of SIS recast.</p> <p>Objective: Entry Into Operation of SIS recast at EU level.</p> <p>Driver: SIS Regulations.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Schengen Evaluation missions	
<p>Development: Between February and March 2022, Spain received the Schengen evaluation visits for external border control, SIS, police cooperation, returns and data protection.</p> <p>Objective: Schengen evaluation mechanism.</p> <p>Driver: Schengen Evaluation Mechanism.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other Schengen governance related developments	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

7. Irregular migration including migrant smuggling

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any **new legal or policy developments in 2022** relating to any of the areas in Section 7 as indicated below.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁴⁶ and the drivers⁴⁷ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

7.1. PREVENTING AND TACKLING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

7.1.1. TACKLING MISUSE

72. Were there any new legal or policy developments introduced in 2022 to prevent and /or tackle irregular migration through misuse⁴⁸ of the following legal migration channels? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Visa liberalisation (including monitoring the effects of visa-free regimes in your country)	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Legal migration for the purpose of work (e.g. overstay, misuse of rights granted by a permit etc.)	
Development: No new developments Objective:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁴⁶ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁴⁷ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

⁴⁸ Misuse in this context refers to a serious breach of EU or national law.

Driver:	
c) Legal migration for the purpose of study and research (e.g. overstay, misuse of rights granted by a permit etc.)	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Family reunification	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
e) Other legal migration channels	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

7.1.2.FALSE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

73. Were there any new legal, policy, or practice⁴⁹ developments in 2022 to prevent, identify and/or investigate fraudulent acquisition and use of false travel documents? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: A National Forgery Desk was launched at national level. Objective: Check the authenticity of identity and travel documents enabling the verification of a document in a short period of time. Driver: Helping police activity on the ground	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

7.2. PREVENTING FACILITATION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION ('SMUGGLING') AND PREVENTING IRREGULAR STAY

7.2.1.COMBATTING FACILITATION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION (SMUGGLING)

74. Were there any new legal or policy developments aimed at preventing and combatting facilitation of irregular migration (smuggling), including facilitation of unauthorised entry in 2022? Y/N.

⁴⁹ Developments related to practices are more common in relation to false travel documents than legislative or policy developments. Thus, information on new practices in this area is requested here.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

7.2.2. PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

75. Were there any new legal, policy or practice⁵⁰ developments responding to the objective of prevention of irregular migration from third countries of origin and transit (e.g. policy decisions to undertake new information campaigns launched, websites, new projects with grass-roots NGOs or involving the diaspora, etc., with the exception of cooperation activities with third countries to be reported in Section 7.2.4) in 2022? **Y/N**.

If yes, please focus on the legal and policy decisions rather than providing a detailed list of projects.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Launch of the project Migrasafe Africa.</p> <p>Objective: The aim of this project is to support safe, orderly and regular migration through the promotion of legal pathways to the EU, by strengthening the capacities of the different actors involved in legal migration to the EU in eight African countries (Morocco, Senegal, Cape Verde, Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia).</p> <p>Driver: To promote regular migration and thus to prevent irregular migration</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

7.2.3. PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR STAY

76. Were there any new legal or policy developments aimed at preventing irregular stay and combatting facilitation of irregular stay, including disincentives and sanctions in 2022? **Y/N**.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁵⁰ Developments related to practices are more common in relation to prevention of irregular migration than legislative or policy developments. Thus, information on new practices in this area is requested here.

7.2.4.COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES TO PREVENT IRREGULAR MIGRATION

77. Did your Member/Observer State establish any NEW cooperation activities with new or existing partner third countries in 2022 to prevent irregular migration in relation to the specific regions outlined below? Y/N.	
a) The Western and Southern Mediterranean countries (i.e. Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Palestine**, Syria and Tunisia)	
<p>Development: Establishment of a Police Cooperation Project with Mauritanian Authorities (March 2022 to March 2025).</p> <p>Objective: To combat Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking Human Beings. Improve the operational capacities of Mauritanian LEA. Including the deployment of 4 Spanish police officers in that country.</p> <p>Driver: Irregular migration from Mauritania</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) The Eastern Partnership countries (i.e. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine)	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) The Western Balkans countries (i.e. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia)	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Countries in the African Atlantic coast (e.g. Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast etc.)	
<p>Development: Border surveillance and territorial control course in Gambia with the participation of 25 police officers (18.11.2022-10.12.2022) and Senegal, with 12 police officers (10.12.2022-17.12.2022).</p> <p>Objective: Improve capabilities of countries of origin and transit for the fight against irregular migration and human smuggling.</p> <p>Driver: Irregular migration from the African Atlantic coast.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
e) Other countries (please describe)	
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

* This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individuals positions of the Member States on this issue

Driver:	
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7.2.5. MONITORING AND IDENTIFYING IRREGULAR MIGRATION ROUTES

78. Were there any new legal, policy or practice⁵¹ developments with regard to identifying and/or monitoring irregular migration routes in 2022? Y/N**.**

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

79. Were there any new legal, policy or practice developments in relation to data collection regarding irregular arrivals in 2022? Y/N****

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

7.3. ACCESS TO SERVICES AND LEGAL SOLUTIONS FOR IRREGULARLY STAYING MIGRANTS

7.3.1. ACCESS TO SERVICES FOR IRREGULARLY STAYING MIGRANTS

80. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to access to services (e.g. education, healthcare) for irregularly staying migrants in 2022? **Y/N.**

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.3.2 to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: On 27 September 2022, the Council of Ministers approved direct grant to the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands to the amount of € 50 million. Objective: To ensure comprehensive, inclusive, and quality reception of migrants. Actions aimed at improving the possibilities of socio-occupational integration of young people previously in foster care are included. In this regard, actions in countries of origin to prevent irregular immigration may also be financed.	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁵¹ Developments related to practices are more common in relation to identifying and/or monitoring irregular migration routes than legislative or policy developments. Thus, information on new practices in this area is requested here.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Driver: The influx of irregular migrants to the Canary Islands	

7.3.2.LEGAL SOLUTIONS FOR IRREGULARLY STAYING MIGRANTS

81. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to legal solutions for irregularly staying migrants (e.g. tolerated stays, regularisation schemes for particular groups) in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Through the reform of the Alien's Act regulation, foreigners who have stayed in Spain for two years in an irregular situation, will be granted access to residence and work permit through the completion of a training program.</p> <p>Objective: The regulatory modification seeks to promote the incorporation into the labour market of people who are in Spain in an irregular situation and fulfill an effective commitment to training can obtain a residence permit.</p> <p>Driver: Workers with the necessary training to fill the jobs offered by companies; on the other hand, people who are working precariously or directly irregularly will be incorporated into the labour market.</p>	<p>x<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

7.4. OTHER MEASURES REGARDING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

82. Were there any other new legal or policy developments regarding irregular migration (i.e. developments not specifically tied to one of the categories or topics already covered above) in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: According to Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March, which approves the Regulations on the reception system for international protection, the management of humanitarian assistance programmes of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration is carried out through concerted action. Thus, the prior planning of the needs of the system allows an authorisation to be granted to any entity that meets the requirements for the provision of reception services for a period of up to four years. In this way, a multi-annual vision of the system is promoted, increasing its stability and predictability and allowing, at the same time, a closer link with the entities. In this context, the new model envisages the establishment of interoperable information systems that allow for real-time exchange, as well as greater transparency, reducing the administrative burden and facilitating effective evaluation.</p> <p>Objective: Its aims is to increase the efficiency in the operation of the Humanitarian Care Program, without excluding the flexibility necessary to adapt it to a dynamic context. That is, to strengthen the current system of <u>reception of migrants</u> and applicants for international protection in Spain, to improve their capacity, adapting it to current and estimated needs for the</p>	<p>x<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p> <p>The new model of concerted action makes it possible to overcome some of the limitations of the previous subsidy system and strengthen the system of reception of migrants</p>

<p>future and contributing to make it more efficient, especially in the management of future migration crises.</p> <p>Driver: The new model of concerted action makes it possible to overcome some of the limitations of the previous subsidy system.</p>	
<p>Development: Investment 5 of Component 22 of the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan.</p> <p>Objective: to create 5,700 reception places (planned for 2024) distributed in PI Reception Centers and First Arrival Centers in the peninsula and the Canary Islands; rehabilitation and improvement of existing reception centres; and the development of a new information system to improve the management of places and other aspects related to the reception of IP applicants and beneficiaries of the humanitarian care system</p> <p>Driver: The creation of these 5,700 new places will allow to respond to the needs of reception complying with the standards set in state and community regulations.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because It will allow to respond to the needs of reception of migrants</p>

8. Trafficking in adult human beings

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any **new legal or policy developments in 2022** relating to any of the areas in Section 8 as indicated below. Please note that this section is relevant to adult victims of trafficking in human beings. Updates relating to minor victims are requested under Section 3.1.2.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁵² and the drivers⁵³ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

In order to respond to this section, please consider liaison with the appointed **National Rapporteur or Equivalent Mechanism on Trafficking in Human Beings (NREMs)** in your Member State.

NREMs share information with the Commission (via the informal EU Network of NREMs) on a biannual basis on developments relevant to their national legal and policy framework.

8.1. NATIONAL STRATEGIC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

83. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding the prevention and/or the fight against trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals (e.g. national action plans or national strategies introduced) during 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁵² Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁵³ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

8.2. IMPROVING DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION OF AND PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

8.2.1. PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL VICTIMS

84. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments in relation to the provision of information and assistance to third-country national victims (including applicants for asylum) in 2022? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Training ⁵⁴ and awareness raising ⁵⁵	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Measures on cooperation between national authorities	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Measures on cooperation between (Member) States	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁵⁴ Training in this context refers to the training of professional and other support staff involved in providing information and assistance to third-country national victims.

⁵⁵ Awareness raising in this context refers to raising awareness amongst third-country national victims about the provision of assistance and support.

8.2.2.DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

85. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the detection⁵⁶ and identification⁵⁷ of third-country national victims including applicants for international protection) in 2022? Y/N**.**

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.1.2 of this Template to report any developments on accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Training and awareness raising	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Measures on cooperation between national authorities	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Measures on cooperation between (Member) States	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁵⁶ EMN Glossary definition of [detection](#) of (a situation of) trafficking in human beings: the process of identifying a possible situation of trafficking in human beings.

⁵⁷ EMN Glossary definition of [identification](#) of a victim of trafficking in human beings: The process of confirming and characterising a situation of trafficking in human beings for further implementation of support.

86. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding the provision of assistance, support and protection to (presumed) third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings during 2022? Y/N**.**

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

8.2.3.COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

87. Were there any new legal or policy developments involving cooperation with third countries on the prevention and fight against trafficking in human beings in 2022? Y/N**.**

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Training and awareness raising	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Joint investigation teams	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Information and prevention campaigns	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
d) Other	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

9. Return and readmission

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any ***new legal or policy developments in 2022*** relating to any of the areas in Section 9 as indicated below.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁵⁸ and the drivers⁵⁹ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

9.1. UPDATE ON EMN REG ACTIVITIES AND UPDATE FROM FRONTEX

PLEASE NOTE THAT SECTION 9.1 OF THE SYNTHESIS REPORT WILL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING

9.1.1. Summary of the EMN REG return and reintegration activities developed during 2022 (to be drafted by the EMN Service Provider)

9.1.2. Summary of the Frontex Return Implementation Framework, including Joint Return Operations (JROs) (To be provided by Frontex).

9.2. MAIN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF RETURN

9.2.1. GENERAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA OF RETURN

88. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to return of irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

⁵⁸ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁵⁹ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

9.2.2.ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN

89. Were there any new legal or policy developments with regard to (assisted) voluntary return in 2022? Y/N.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only section 3.5.1 of this Template to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors, but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Annual Agreement with IOM was signed.</p> <p>Objective: To manage AVRR projects through an increase of budget and both general and specific objectives.</p> <p>Driver: The budget has increased due to an expected increase of returns and because this agreement contributes to achieving safe, orderly, and dignified migration, since it safeguards the human rights of migrants, respects international principles and norms, and contributes to preserving the integrity of regular migration structures and asylum systems.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

9.2.3.REINTEGRATION MEASURES

90. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding reintegration measures in 2022? Y/N.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: The Agreement signed between IOM and Spain.</p> <p>Objective: To increase the number of productive returns, because they are a strong tool for sustainable reintegration.</p> <p>Driver: The budget was increased due to the higher expectations of the IOM regarding productive voluntary returns.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

9.2.4.FORCED RETURN AND DETENTION

91. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding forced return, detention, alternatives to detention of irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in 2022? Y/N.

Please note that NCPs are requested to use only sections 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 of this Template to report any developments related to families with accompanied minors but these developments will be included in this chapter of the published ARM.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
a) Forced Return	

Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
b) Detention	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because
c) Alternatives to detention	
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

9.3. COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND TRANSIT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EU READMISSION AGREEMENTS

9.3.1.COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND TRANSIT ON RETURN MANAGEMENT AND REINTEGRATION

92. Were there any <u>new legal or policy</u> developments regarding cooperation with third countries in 2022 on return and reintegration management? Y/N.	
Development including objective and driver	Major development
Development: No new developments Objective: Driver:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major, because

9.3.2.IMPLEMENTATION OF EU READMISSION AGREEMENTS

93. Please report on activities undertaken at national level to support the implementation of EU readmission agreements in 2022 (implementing protocols, cooperation with third countries to encourage implementation) by completing the table and providing any additional relevant information:	
EU Readmission agreement (country)	National development (i.e. implementing protocol, cooperation) <u>in 2022 only</u>.

9.4. CROSS-CUTTING DEVELOPMENTS IN RETURN AND REINTEGRATION RELATED TO OTHER THEMATIC SECTIONS OF THE ARM (BORDERS, IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND TRAFFICKING)

94. In previous sections, cooperation with third countries in the field of border management, visa policy, irregular migration and return were addressed. These policies are often interlinked, also with return and reintegration. If applicable, please highlight any links between these dimensions and return and reintegration policy. Please also highlight any links with sustainable development policies.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: No new developments</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

10. Migration and development

Please indicate (Y/N) whether there have been any ***new developments in 2022*** relating to national actions in the field of migration and development, as indicated below.

To include a development in this section, please ensure that there is an **explicit link** between the migration and development selected.

If yes, for each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the development: what changed?**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁶⁰ and the drivers⁶¹ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Flag whether the development was a 'major' development and, if so, briefly explain (1-2 sentences) why you consider this a major development (e.g. *strategic development, fundamental policy change, high impact on applicants, political priority, etc.*).**
- ✓ **Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in order of importance. If several developments are deemed equally important, please use a chronological order.**

31. Were there any new developments aimed at facilitating synergies between migration and development in third countries in 2022? Y/N.

Please see footnote for examples.⁶²

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Development: Parliamentary approval of the new law for Sustainable Development Cooperation and Global Solidarity (in process)</p> <p>Objective: Fulfil the international commitments regarding the SDG, allowing the creation new strategies that include the nexus between migration and development in third countries.</p>	<p>x <input type="checkbox"/> Major, because <i>includes a comprehensive scope on migration</i></p>

⁶⁰ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁶¹ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? For example, a potential driver in 2022 could be a rise in protection applications. Please note that specific drivers can be broken down from major developments, i.e. what drove the need to adapt legislation, systems or processes in a particular way?

⁶² Examples of such developments could include: New national development strategies, incorporating migration; mainstreaming migration into national development activities; engagement at multilateral level, including new developments in relation to participation in regional consultative processes; policies supporting refugee-host countries such as Regional Development Protection Programmes (RPPs); policies aimed at engaging third country national diaspora in their home countries; policies aimed at reducing the transfer costs of remittances and/or maximising the positive impact of remittances in countries of origin, policy level decisions to participate in EU partnerships/projects (e.g. EU legal migration pilot projects) or policies or projects aimed at building economic opportunities in particular for youth and addressing root causes of irregular migration. Please do not include lists of funded projects.

Development including objective and driver	Major development
<p>Driver: Need to adapt Spanish law to the Sustainable Development Goals and to include migration in this policy. Objective:</p>	<p><i>between the goals of the law</i></p>
<p>Development: Participation in Migration TEIs set by the European Union</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that migration to the EU from priority countries in Maghreb, Sahel and West Africa countries is safe, regular, and orderly.</p> <p>Driver: need to adopt regional focused measures for each migration route and cooperate with all countries involved.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major, because implies a new cooperation path that is individualised and targeted to each route.</p>
<p>Development: Adoption of Cadiz Action Plan and Political Declaration (Rabat Process)</p> <p>Objective: Setting the goals for regional cooperation for the next five years.</p> <p>Driver: Changes in migration flows due to the situation caused, among other reasons, by the war in Ukraine and the food crisis.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>
<p>Development: Agreement between Spain and IOM for implementation of projects on SDG and migration</p> <p>Objective: Financial contribution of Spain to targeted, specific projects created by IOM</p> <p>Driver: Need to develop projects created by experts on-site.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Major, because</p>

11. Response to the influx of persons fleeing the war in Ukraine

Please note that this chapter is divided into two sections:

- Temporary protection for persons fleeing Ukraine
- Measures taken outside of the legal framework of the Temporary Protection Directive (especially relevant for measures taken before the TPD was triggered)

For each development, please:

- ✓ **Briefly describe the legislative and policy developments in 2022 since the adoption on 4 March 2022 of Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 activating the Temporary Protection Directive**
- ✓ **Against the background of the large number of developments and the dynamic situation, please only include major developments in this section.**
- ✓ **Describe the objectives⁶³ and the drivers⁶⁴ of the legislative or policy development.**
- ✓ **Please report only major developments in this chapter. Please include one development per row and add additional rows as required.**
- ✓ **List developments in chronological order.**

11.1. TEMPORARY PROTECTION FOR PERSONS FLEEING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

32. What were the legislative and policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to the implementation of the Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 outlining who shall and may be entitled to temporary protection?

This question is limited to the legislative and policy developments relating to the scope of temporary protection (including a possible use of the adequate protection alternative). Procedures for registration, documentation etc. are dealt with in separate questions.

Development including objective and driver

Development: By [Agreement](#) of the Council of Ministers, Spain has extended the scope of temporary protection to persons affected by the conflict in Ukraine who may find refuge in Spain, in the following terms:

⁶³ Objective of the development: what is this legal/policy change/development intended to achieve?

⁶⁴ Driver for the development: what were the reasons for enacting this legal/policy change/development? The overall driver for activation of the TPD in 2022 is Ukraine, but there could be more specific drivers for specific questions e.g. issues with reception capacity; need to carry out skills mapping; qualification equivalence for access to education for adults.

- 1) Ukrainian nationals who were staying in Spain before February 24, 2022 who, as a result of the armed conflict, cannot return to Ukraine.
- 2) Third-country nationals or stateless persons who were legally residing in Ukraine on the basis of a valid legal residence permit (whether permanent or otherwise as students) issued in accordance with Ukrainian law and cannot return to their country or region.
- 3) Nationals of Ukraine who were in an irregular situation in Spain before February 24 and who, as a result of the armed conflict, cannot return to Ukraine.
- 4) Members of the families of the persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Objective: To respond with solidarity to the influx of displaced people provoked by the Russian military invasion of Ukraine.

Driver: Russia's unprovoked and unjustified military invasion of Ukraine that seeks to undermine European and global security and stability.

33. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to the registration of persons arriving from Ukraine?

Development including objective and driver

Development: Order PCM/169/2022, of 9 March, by which develops the procedure for the recognition of the temporary protection to people affected by the conflict in Ukraine.

Objective: to adopt additional rules to the provisions contained in the Regulation on the temporary protection regime in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons, for the individual recognition of temporary protection of persons displaced by the conflict in Ukraine.

Driver: Necessity and effectiveness, responding to a situation of extreme gravity as a result of Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, which has led to the massive influx of people fleeing the conflict. Proportionality, as it contains the essential regulation to meet the needs it seeks to cover and the objectives to be achieved with its application. Efficiency as it facilitates compliance with Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/382 of 4 March 2022. Legal certainty, since the rules and measures necessary to grant this temporary protection to displaced persons, protected by the Agreement of the Council of Ministers of March 8, 2022, are established.

34. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to the provision of residence permits or other documents granting the right to reside to beneficiaries of temporary protection? Please include information on the type of documents provided to beneficiaries of TP and the reason behind this.

Development including objective and driver

Development: At the Reception, Attention and Referral Centers or at the Police Stations, applicants are given a document attesting to the fact that they have applied for temporary protection. It features identification data of its holder, nationality, date of birth, contact data, a fingerprint and a photograph and its validity period, one year. If the holder is a minor, identification data of the adult in charge of them is added as well as his or her fingerprint. This document gives them access to material conditions of reception, if they cannot afford for their ordinary expenses, and allows them to stay legally in Spain for its duration. After a positive decision is made, which should happen within 24 hours, and notified to them, they receive a decision that recognizes them as beneficiaries of temporary protection and grants them a residence permit and authorization to work.

34. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to the provision of residence permits or other documents granting the right to reside to beneficiaries of temporary protection? Please include information on the type of documents provided to beneficiaries of TP and the reason behind this.

Development including objective and driver

Decisions are provided in an A4 two-sided paper sheet, signed electronically with a barcode and Secure Verification Code and it contains the file number, Foreigner ID number (NIE), nationality and full name of the person.

Objective: to provide legal documentation to beneficiaries of TPD.

Driver: To respond to the necessities of people arrived to Spain due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

35. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to ensuring access to the labour market for beneficiaries of temporary protection?

Development including objective and driver

Development: With the granting of temporary protection to displaced persons from Ukraine, in 24 hours they have authorisation to work in our country. The specialised units of the Organization of Employers (CEOE) and the Social Security, that were installed in the Reception, Attention and Referral Center, offer employment guidance and are playing a key role in the integration of refugees into the labour market. It also includes financial support for skills and qualifications recognition.

Objective: To offer counselling to the people arrived from Ukraine, in order to have the possibility to enter the labour market, as soon as possible.

Driver: the displaced people arrived from Ukraine need to work and they need guidance for it, as in most cases they don't know Spanish.

36. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to access to basic services for beneficiaries of temporary protection?

Development including objective and driver

a) Access to suitable accommodation and/or means to obtain housing

Development: [TECHO platform](#) (preferably for those displaced by the crisis in Ukraine): platform that channels in an orderly manner the offers of rental housing by individuals, organizations, associations, etc. aimed at families hosted in SAPIT. Financial aid for people with international or temporary protection in the Autonomy Phase of the itinerary for access to rental housing. Likewise, the International and Temporary Protection Reception System entities have mediation teams to support the search for housing.

Objective: Actions aimed at strengthening access to accommodation and housing of people displaced from Ukraine.

Driver: Need of accommodation and housing of people displaced by the war in Ukraine.

<p>b) Access to medical care including in relation to mental health</p> <p>Development: Access to the public health system is guaranteed by law for applicants and beneficiaries of international and temporary protection, under the same conditions as for other nationals and residents in the country. To strengthen the network of services for people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine with disabilities, credit has been transferred from the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (MISSM) to the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030 with the aim of ensuring adequate and quality social protection. To influence the specificities of the care group, SAPIT entities and centers develop specialized psychological care programs. In RD 220/2022, special consideration is given to mental health and disability as factors of vulnerability, therefore, the SAPIT provides financial aid for the payment of medicines, glasses, orthoprosthetic material, dental treatments, etc.</p> <p>Objective: Provide health care in the same basis as nationals have.</p> <p>Driver: Health and mental health needs of people displaced from Ukraine.</p>
<p>c) Access to assistance in terms of social welfare and means of subsistence</p> <p>Development: Royal Decree 672/2022, of 1 August, regulating the direct granting of subsidies to the Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>Objective: This Royal Decree allows the Autonomous Communities to provide, directly or indirectly, accommodation and/or maintenance services to the addressees. This state response has been supplemented by services and resources made available by other public administrations.</p> <p>Driver: This Royal Decree seeks to promote better attention to the basic needs of persons benefiting from the temporary protection regime affected by the conflict in Ukraine who do not have sufficient economic resources.</p>
<p>Development: Royal Decree 673/2022, of 1 August, regulating the direct granting of subsidies to the Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>Objective: To finance the provision of direct financial assistance to persons benefiting from the temporary protection regime affected by the conflict in Ukraine who lack sufficient financial resources. This Royal Decree allows the Autonomous Communities to manage the payment of a direct aid to the recipients of EUR 400 per month per adult, plus EUR 100 per month for a minor dependent, for a maximum of 6 months.</p> <p>Driver: Persons with temporary protection affected by the conflict in Ukraine without financial resources to access housing and who do not participate in the Reception System and therefore cannot access the aid of the Autonomy Phase, may benefit from the financial aid provided for in this Royal Decree.</p>
<p>d) Access to education for minors (including educational support)</p> <p>Development: Minors beneficiaries of TPD are guaranteed access to education on an equal basis with nationals and residents of the country, with schooling between 3- and 16-years compulsory. They also have possibility of accessing government scholarships in public universities. Spain has a Comprehensive Educational Assistance Contingency Plan for Ukrainian students displaced in Spain, approved by the Council of Ministers on 3.29.2022 as an annex to the National Plan for response to the consequences of the war in Ukraine. In some cases, this schooling has also been facilitated through bilingual information on websites, the creation of educational materials, as well as through the reinforcement of educational integration instruments such as liaison or Spanish language classrooms, support staff and</p>

collaboration with the third sector. Regarding this issue, the Ministry of Education created 200 vacancies for Ukrainian language assistants to support the school integration of children displaced from Ukraine during the year 2022.

There is also financial aid for the payment of childcare, school uniforms, school supplies, school canteen, etc.

Objective: Support the schooling and follow-up of minors beneficiaries of TPD.

Driver: Educational needs of minors displaced due to the war in Ukraine.

Development: Education in the post-compulsory stages (Bachillerato) in Spain is guaranteed by a public and free offer. Most of the Regional Governments are guaranteeing that students who so request can continue their studies through a responsible declaration that conditions obtaining the corresponding degree to the due validation of the previous stages.

Legal amendments have also been approved to facilitate the recognition of foreign non-university studies and qualifications and speed up the approval procedures for displaced persons subject to temporary protection.

Objective: To facilitate that students displaced from Ukraine can continue their studies.

Driver: Educational needs of minors displaced due to the war in Ukraine.

e) Access to education for adults

Development: Royal Decree 985/2022, of 22 November, regulates the direct grants to certain public universities, and to the Conference of Rectors of Spanish Universities in the field of the University-Refuge Action Plan. The University-Refuge Action Plan includes actions to develop at the university level to welcome students, researchers and Administration and Services Staff beneficiaries of TP. The Ministry of Universities will take the necessary actions to expedite the processing of approval and equivalence procedures for diplomas academics of the beneficiaries of TP, as well as to join the initiative of the Council of Europe European Qualifications Passport for Refugees.

Objective: Facilitating the access of beneficiaries of TP to university education.

Driver: the need to overcome administrative barriers to access the university education for the beneficiaries of TP.

37. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in relation to family reunification for beneficiaries of temporary protection? This includes reunification with family members outside the EU and of family members enjoying temporary protection in different Member States.

Development including objective and driver

Development: Although no specific measure has been promoted in relation to the family reunification of these nationals, the immigration offices have been urged to expedite these files as far as possible, and they have been reminded of the situation of force majeure of these people when assessing the file individually.

Objective: to respond with agility the individual cases that may arise.

Driver: the different situations that people displaced from Ukraine may have.

38. What were the legal or policy developments since 4 March 2022 in your Member State in relation to the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children enjoying temporary protection?

Development including objective and driver	Category
<p>Development: RD 6/2022, adopting urgent measures in response to the war in Ukraine, provides for certain procedural guarantees concerning minors in relation with the (alleged) family members or guardians accompanying them in order to avoid trafficking.</p> <p>Objective: Detection of minors victims of trafficking.</p> <p>Driver: Protection of minors displaced due to the war, when in certain occasions, it's not clear the link with the person accompanying them.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Separated children</p>
<p>Development: The police, who processes the request, require from all adults accompanying a minor a document that proves that they are their children. If they are not or do not have documents to prove it, the police request other documents, so that they prove that they are their legal guardians. In that case or in the event that they do not have any document that proves that they are their guardians, the police register these minors in the registry of unaccompanied minors and inform the Prosecutor's Office.</p> <p>In cases where access to the International Child Protection Reception System is requested by an adult who is not one of his or her parents, as a matter of urgency, following the request for access, the host entity must ensure that adult submits an application for foster care, care or guardianship with the competent child protection services, together with the documentation they can provide to prove the family relationship and the parental authorisation, if any. In the event of reasonable doubts as to the family relationship, the host entity shall inform the regional authority responsible for the protection of minors.</p> <p>Objective: to protect the rights and security of minors arrived from Ukraine</p> <p>Driver: The uncertainty that in occasions exists due to the unclear relationship between the minors and the adult accompanying them</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Separated children</p>

39. What were the legal or policy developments in relation to support for persons enjoying temporary protection who voluntarily want to go back to Ukraine?

Development including objective and driver
<p>Development: No cases reported.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>Driver:</p>

11.2. MEASURES TAKEN OUTSIDE OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE TEMPORARY PROTECTION DIRECTIVE

The following questions look at measures taken to protect persons fleeing Ukraine during 2022 which fall outside the legal framework of the Temporary Protection Directive and Council Implementing Decision 2022/382.

40. What were the major legal or policy developments undertaken in relation to protection of persons fleeing the war in Ukraine prior to activation of the TPD? This should also cover aspects related to initial registration (e.g. at the border) and/or provision of other services.

Development including objective and driver

Development: No developments

Objective:

Driver:

41. What were other major legal or policy developments undertaken outside the framework of the Temporary Protection Directive in relation to protection of persons fleeing the war in Ukraine (e.g. the lifting of visa requirements for Ukraine by non-Schengen countries)?

Development including objective and driver

Development: Participation in the Subgroup of Transfers of Persons Displaced by the Ukrainian War from Moldova to Spain within the framework of the Platform for Solidarity with Moldova promoted by the European Commission. From 11 May 2022, the date on which the first transfer took place, until 31 December 2022, a total of 52 people have been transferred and received in Spain under this Platform.

Objective: This initiative, to which Spain has joined, together with other Member States of the European Union (EU) and other European States, represents an expression of solidarity with Moldova to alleviate the pressure it suffers from the arrival of people fleeing Ukraine, while offering these people protection, adequate reception conditions and a solution for the most vulnerable refugees.

Driver: Solidarity with Moldova

42. What were the major legal or policy developments undertaken regarding the prevention of and/or the fight against trafficking in human beings?

Development including objective and driver

Development: RD 6/2022, adopting urgent measures in response to the war in Ukraine, provides for a swifter procedure to detect victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation by the social services working with displaced people from Ukraine. This accreditation will give access to the rights of information and referral to assistance resources established in state regulations and in article 12 of the Warsaw Convention, and, if the rest of the requirements are met, to the Minimum Vital Income.

Development including objective and driver

Objective: To facilitate the detection of persons displaced from Ukraine who are victims of trafficking.

Driver: The invasion of Ukrainian territory by troops of the Russian Federation is causing a humanitarian disaster, with millions of Ukrainians displaced throughout Europe, tens of thousands of them in Spain. These people who have had to leave their country in terrible circumstances, are exposed to situations of extreme vulnerability, especially women and children, face to human traffickers, who have already been detected stalking these people.

Development: Procedure for the prevention, detection, care and referral of possible victims of trafficking in human beings in the Reception, Care and Referral Centers (CREADE). This procedure includes attention by specialised entities in the field of trafficking in human beings. There is an active phone number 24 hours a day, which deals with assistance and coordination for the evaluation of cases. More than 20 potential victims have been treated in 2022. Asking key questions in filiation interviews is extremely important for detection.

Objective: To establish guidelines for action in the CREADE, when there are suspicions that a person may be the object of a situation of trafficking in human beings.

Driver: To be proactive in the prevention of trafficking of people displaced due to the war in Ukraine

Development: RD 6/2022, contemplates the granting of subsidies for the prevention, detection, care and protection of victims of violence against women and victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation in the context of the humanitarian crisis.

Objective: To reinforce prevention, detection and protection against trafficking of persons displaced from Ukraine.

Driver: The invasion of Ukrainian territory by troops of the Russian Federation is causing a humanitarian disaster, with millions of Ukrainians displaced throughout Europe, tens of thousands of them in Spain. These people who have had to leave their country in terrible circumstances, are exposed to situations of extreme vulnerability, especially women and children, face to human traffickers, who have already been detected stalking these people.

Development: An amendment of Criminal Code has been passed, adding an aggravating circumstance for the crime of trafficking in human beings, when the victim is a person whose situation of vulnerability has been caused or aggravated by a displacement resulting from an armed conflict or a humanitarian catastrophe.

Objective: To reinforce protection against trafficking of persons displaced by wars.

Driver: The invasion of Ukrainian territory by troops of the Russian Federation is causing a humanitarian disaster, with millions of Ukrainians displaced throughout Europe, tens of thousands of them in Spain. These people who have had to leave their country in terrible circumstances, are exposed to situations of extreme vulnerability, especially women and children, face to human traffickers, who have already been detected stalking these people.
