



SPAIN
2020

ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM



*Migration
&
Home Affairs*

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 Inclusion, Migration and Social Security, 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 Directorate General for Migration, Secretariat of State for Migration.

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL REPORT

PART 1

Contributing to the EMN Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2020

AIM, SCOPE AND OUTPUTS OF THE EMN ANNUAL NATIONAL REPORTS 2020

a) **Aim:** The main aim of the EMN Annual National Reports is to:

■ Provide information and contribute to:

- The EMN Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2020
- EASO Asylum Report – Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the EU
- EMN Country Factsheets 2020
- EASO Information and Documentation System (IDS)

■ To reflect current EU policy priorities for migration and asylum, including:

- The European Commission's New Pact on Migration and Asylum, 23 September 2020.
- COVID-19-related guidance:
 - [Communication](#) on assessment of state of play of the Communication on non-essential travel, 8 April 2020.
 - [Guidance document](#) on implementing relevant EU rules on asylum and return procedures and on resettlement in order to ensure the continuity of procedures and the respect of basic rights, 16 April 2020.
 - Commission invitation to the Member States to extend the [restriction](#) on non-essential travel to the EU until 15 June 2020, 8 May 2020
 - Package of guidelines and recommendations to help Member States gradually lift travel restrictions and allow tourism businesses to reopen [presented](#) by the Commission, 13 May 2020
 - The Commission [encouraged](#) Member States not to consider the periods of stay of third-country nationals caused by COVID-19--related measures as illegal stay in the EU, 29 May 2020.
- European Border and Coast Guard Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, 14 November 2019
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the creation of a European network of immigration liaison officers, 25 July 2019.
- Regulation (EU) 2019/817 establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa, 20 May 2019
- Regulation (EU) 2019/818 establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration, 20 May 2019

- European Commission's staff working document on the Fitness Check on EU Legislation on legal migration, SWD(2019)1055, 29 March 2019
- Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (recast), (COM (2018) 634 final), 12 September 2018.
- European Commission's Communication on enhancing legal pathways to Europe: an indispensable part of a balanced and comprehensive migration policy, (COM (2018) 635 final), 12 September 2018.
- Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010, (COM(2018) 633 final), 12 September 2018.
- European Commission's Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Agenda on Migration (COM (2018) 301 final), 16 May 2018.
- European Commission's Communication on the Delivery of the European Agenda on Migration (COM (2017) 558 final), 27 September 2017.
- European Commission's Communication on the protection of children in migration, COM(2017) 211 final of 12 April 2017.
- Commission Recommendation on making returns more effective when implementing the Directive 2008/115/EC, ((EU) 2017/432), 7 March 2017.
- European Commission's Communication on a more effective return policy in the European Union – a Renewed Action Plan (COM (2017) 200 final), 2 March 2017.
- Action Plan on the Integration of third-country nationals (COM (2016) 377 final), 7 June 2016.
- Forthcoming EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (to be adopted on 24 November)
- EU anti-racism action plan 2020-2025 (COM(2020) 565 final)
- Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment COM(2016) 378 final, 7 June 2016.
- Council Conclusions on migrant smuggling (6995/16) of 10 March 2016.
- European Agenda on Migration (COM (2015) 240 final), 9 September 2015.
- EU Action Plan on Return (COM (2015) 453 final), 9 September 2015.
- EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling (2015-2020) (COM (2015) 285 final), 27 May 2015.
- Council Decisions on 14 September and 22 September 2015 providing for the mandatory relocation of 160 000 asylum seekers from Greece and Italy.¹
- Council Conclusions on Statelessness, 4 December 2015.

b) Scope: The report shall cover the period **1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020**.

¹ Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece and Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece.



ANNUAL REPORT 2020 ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM
IN [(MEMBER) STATE]
NATIONAL REPORT (PART 1)
[CONTRIBUTION TO EMN AND TO EASO 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 a) national policy developments and b) statistical data.

a) National Policy Developments

EMN NCPs are requested to provide information on key measures (legislative, policy, or practice) developed **during the reporting year (2020)** on migration and asylum policies, including both measures on the implementation of EU policy, legislative and financial instruments and any additional key national developments as follows:

- Developments resulting from actions at EU level in relation to specific policy topics;
- Key national developments in **legislation** and **policy**. Whilst detailed information on **practice** measures will not be collected and reported in the ARM 2020, policy measures may sometimes include decisions to undertake major practical/operational actions, and these major developments should be included in NCP responses.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE NATIONAL MIGRATION/ASYLUM SYSTEM IN 2020 – TO SERVE AS 2020 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”.

Key points:²

1. The Spanish legislation on Aliens was adapted in 2020 to fight against the pandemic: from making more flexible different procedures to prevent irregularity of foreign workers, residents, students, or blue card holders etc. and to find workers for the agriculture or the healthcare sector. Also the pandemic showed the necessity to reinforce the management of alien’s applications: a big effort has been made in 2020 on this field, which will be continued in 2021. And it also showed that migration has played a key role in this crisis and will become an important element in economic recovery.
2. A big effort has been made, despite the pandemic, to resolve applications for international protection: 116,614 international protection files were resolved, doubling the resolutions with respect to last year. This figure represents a historical record and confirms the trend that has been registered for two years
3. Other areas of the Aliens policies were also adapted to the pandemic in 2020: from the reception centres for persons with international protection, to the border control, the detention centres, or the development cooperation, were a brand-new Strategy to fight the pandemic was created

² These three key developments will be added in a dedicated box at the top of the Country Factsheets (as done in previous years). Please describe the development in one sentence. The key developments mentioned should also be reflected in the main narrative.

Overarching changes to the national migration and asylum system in 2020

The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, responsible for the elaboration and development, among others, of the policy of the Spanish Government for Aliens, Immigration, and Emigration, was created. This Ministry integrates the Secretary of State for Migrations (SEM), which includes 2 directorates General: for Migrations (DGM) and for Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention

Legal Migration

WORK-RELATED MIGRATION

The Order SND/421/2020 of 18 May and developing Instructions, in application of the State of Alarm, made more flexible the conditions under which a third country national may renew his/her residence and/or work authorisation in Spain, in order to avoid the irregularity of foreigners who were fully integrated into Spanish society.

Urgent measures of rationalisation and prioritisation were introduced in the processing of all cases of aliens in the healthcare sector. A protocol was established between the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Universities with the aim of expediting the procedures for the recognition of TCN degrees with the ongoing procedures.

The Order ISM/1289/2020 of 28 December 2020 regulates the collective management of hiring at the place of origin for 2021. In comparison with precedent orders, the incidence of the Covid-19 pandemic obliged to include in the order the obligation for the employers to elaborate a contingency plan and to implement measures to prevent and control the incidence of the pandemic among the workers. This Order also regulated the entry and stay for no more than a year of other workers.

STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS

Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation to expedite and facilitate the issuance and processing of visa applications by our Embassies and Consulates, giving priority to students starting the academic course in September / October 2020, in order to ensure that all students were able to get their visas on time. DGM Instructions established that the foreign minors studying in Spain who could not return to their countries because of the pandemic will not be in irregular situation and even could apply for a renewal for one more academic year of their authorization to stay and study in Spain

FAMILY REUNIFICATION INCLUDING FAMILY FORMATION³

Cause of the pandemic, the application of the sufficient means condition for family reunification authorisations in the context of Covid-19 and the family reunification of minor's procedure were made more flexible.

OTHER MEASURES REGARDING LEGAL MIGRATION

The Royal Decree-Law No. 13/2020 of 7 April made more flexible the renewal and access to work authorisations in the agriculture to combat the scarcity of workers as consequence of the pandemic Covid-19: The work authorisations for migrant workers which expired from 15 March until 30 June were automatically extended to work in the agricultural sector. Young people between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation but without authorisation to work were authorised to work in the agricultural sector without the need for any migration procedure. A residence and work permit was granted to young foreigners between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation who had been employed in the agricultural sector.

Finally, the access to a residence authorisation via "Social rooting" in the context of the pandemic, especially in some procedures in the framework of agriculture sector which started prior to the pandemic, was also made more flexible.

In the framework of the Brexit, different measures have been adopted:

- To implement Article 18.4 and 26 of the Withdrawal Agreement.
- To adjust the United Kingdom to the status of third country after the end of the transition period before the withdrawal of this country from the EU"

³ Please refer to developments in family reunification under the Dublin III Regulation in the section 'International Protection including Asylum' below.

International Protection

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM

As a result of COVID -19 in 2020, 88,762 applications for international protection were registered throughout Spain compared to 118,446 applications registered in 2019. As the Asylum Office (OAR) continued working during the year despite the challenging situation due to measures taken in order to fight against the pandemic, 116,614 international protection files were resolved, doubling the resolutions with respect to last year, where 58.060 petitions were resolved. This figure represents a historical record and confirms the trend that has been registered for two years (12,889 requests were resolved in 2018).

The acceleration of the processing of the files of Venezuelan applicants complying with all the guarantees will significantly alleviate the current workload of the OAR, hence the priority given to this measure that has already been implemented since February 2019. The measure allows solving the political challenge of the very high percentages of denial of international protection for this group through the granting of temporary residence and annual renewable work permits.

RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

Telematic procedure for the instruction and signing of resolutions. Fulfilment of commitments and optimization of National Resettlement Programs. The pilot Project on community sponsorship which started in 2019 in the Basque country continued in 2020 in the region of Valencia.

Minors and Other Vulnerable Groups

MINORS

Detection of special needs to identify profiles that require specific care and support measures. Specific aspects of the formalization of family groups with minors and non-accompanied minors. The instruction 1/2020 of the SEM allowed foreign minors from the age of 16 to work in Spain.

Also young people between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation but without authorisation to work were authorised to work in the agricultural sector without the need for any migration procedure. A residence and work permit was granted to young foreigners between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation who had been employed in the agricultural sector.

OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

New initiatives (*Red Acoge* NGO), have been opened for the care of LGBTBI people

Integration

INTEGRATION OF ADULTS

No special new developments have been implementer. Just adaptations of the current instruments to the exigences of the pandemic, especially in the case of the reception centres for people who applied for International protection

Citizenship and Statelessness

STATELESSNESS

Regarding applications of Statelessness during 2020, 619 requests have been submitted (1,691 in 2019). And the Asylum Office has managed to reduce the stock of requests for statelessness status.

Borders, Schengen and Visas

ENHANCED BORDER MANAGEMENT

Throughout 2020, due to Covid-19, several restrictive measures have been taken at internal and external borders limiting mobility. These measures have a temporary character and were taken in the coordination framework established at EU level through Commission Communications and Council Recommendations. Reintroduction of controls at the internal borders have demanded extraordinary deployments of border control staff, especially at the land borders with France and with Portugal

VISA POLICY

The activity of visa sections of Spanish Embassies and Consulates has not been suspended at any time during / due to the pandemic. In this period, C visas have issued in exceptional cases exempted from the entry ban, in accordance with Orders passed by the Ministry of Interior. D visas have been issued normally, since entry with a national visa has been allowed at all times.

SCHENGEN GOVERNANCE

Controls at the internal borders were reintroduced due to COVID-19, in parallel with restrictive measures on mobility inside the Spanish territory

Irregular Migration including Migrant Smuggling

PREVENTING AND TACKLING MISUSE OF LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

The new format of uniform residence permit, issued in Spain since July 2020, is used also for residence cards of family members of EU citizens, thus improving document security.

PREVENTING MIGRANT SMUGGLING AND IRREGULAR STAY

Collaboration was developed with different African countries as Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia...And, due to the increase of irregular arrivals by sea at the Canary Islands, a new FRONTEX joint operation was developed

Trafficking in Human Beings

NATIONAL STRATEGIC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

The Ministry of Interior coordinated the preparation of a National Strategic Plan against trafficking on human beings.

IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION PROVISION TO VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

With the specific aim of guaranteeing the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes, as well as the provision of services and resources to meet their specific needs, an Extension of the Contingency Plan against gender violence due to the COVID-19 crisis has been designed. And the Barajas (airport) Protocol was definitively implemented to assist the victims or potential victims of trafficking at their arrival to the airport

Return and Readmission

MAIN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN FIELD OF RETURN

Detention centres were first subject to strict preventive measures against COVID-19. Shortly afterwards, they were emptied since there was no perspective of enforcing returns.

Migration and Development Cooperation

NATIONAL ACTIONS

The Spanish Strategy on Cooperation as response to the pandemic was developed. It is based on the need to boost Spanish cooperation with the most vulnerable countries and people with the aim of offering a global response

0 OVERARCHING CHANGES TO THE NATIONAL MIGRATION AND ASYLUM SYSTEM IN 2020

1. Were there any overarching legal or policy developments in the national migration and asylum system in 2020? Y/N		
	Nature	Major Development
<p>The Royal Decree 2/2020, of the 12th of January (https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2020-410) which re-structures the Spanish ministries, and creates the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations, which is responsible for the elaboration and development, among others, of the policy of the Spanish Government for Aliens, Immigration and Emigration. In this Ministry is integrated the Secretary of State for Migration (SEM), which includes 2 directorates General: for Migration (DGM) and for Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention. The structure of the Ministry is developed by the Royal Decree 497/2020 (https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2020-4763)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1 LEGAL MIGRATION

1.1 OVERARCHING STRATEGIC POLICY CHANGES IN LEGAL MIGRATION

2. Were there any overarching legal or policy developments in relation to legal migration in 2020? Y/N.		
	Nature	Major Development
<p>A Communication (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/d_estacados/Comunicacion_DGM-SEM-DA3-RD-463_2020.pdf) developing the Royal Decree 463/2020 of 14 March, which suspends the administrative deadlines for reason of the State of alarm declared because of the pandemic, clarifies, in a flexible way, the application of that suspension to the procedures derived from Aliens legislation.</p> <p>Later, the Order SND/421/2020 of 18 May (https://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2020-5141), in application of the State of Alarm, made more flexible the extension of authorisations for third country nationals to stay, reside or work in Spain. This extension, despite its importance, was not sufficient and it was therefore necessary to deal with a relaxation of the conditions under which a third country national may renew his/her residence and/or work authorisation in Spain, in order to avoid the irregularity of foreigners who were fully</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

2. Were there any overarching legal or policy developments in relation to legal migration in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p>integrated into Spanish society and who have been affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Therefore, the Instruction 5/2020 was published (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgje/documentos/2020/INSTRUCCION_renovaciones.pdf) with the aim of adopting measures to prevent the irregularity of foreign workers (self-employed or employed workers, holders of a blue card, among others) as consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>This Instruction develops measures to facilitate the renewal of residence permits in cases of unemployment or business difficulties associated with the Covid-19 crisis. On the other hand, instructions were given for all these cases to be treated as a priority by the Aliens Offices.</p>		
<p>Adaptation to Brexit</p> <p>The Royal Decree-Law 38/2020, of the 29th December 2020, adopted measures to adjust the United Kingdom to the status of third country after the end of the transition period before the withdrawal of this country from the EU, regulated among other things the situation of British national citizens and workers in Spain https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2020/12/30/pdfs/BOE-A-2020-17266.pdf</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>The objective of this measure is to give legal certainty to those UK workers who were posted to Spain by a UK company before December 31, 2020. These workers are not covered by the Withdrawal Agreement. They can continue to provide their services without obtaining permit to reside and work. However, if an extension of the duration of the posting originally planned and communicated to the employment authority is necessary, a residence and work permit must be applied for. The national employment situation does not apply and no visa is required.</p>
<p>Particularly, the documentation system for UK citizens and their family members, in application of the Withdrawal Agreement, was in place from July 6th 2020 through the Joint Instruction signed by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration and the Ministry of Interior, published on July <i>the 4th</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <p><i>If major, please briefly explain</i></p>

2. Were there any overarching legal or policy developments in relation to legal migration in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p>https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2020/07/04/pdfs/BOE-A-2020-7276.pdf</p> <p>Joint Instruction of the Directorate General for Migration and the Directorate General of Police was issued, defining the procedure for the issuance of the document provided for in article 26 of the withdrawal agreement of the United Kingdom and the European Union</p>		

1.2 WORK-RELATED MIGRATION

Admission policies for specific categories of third-country nationals

1.2.1 HIGHLY SKILLED/QUALIFIED WORKERS

3. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to highly skilled/qualified workers in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p>Urgent measures of rationalisation and prioritisation were introduced in the processing of all cases of aliens in the healthcare sector. A protocol was established between the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Universities with the aim of expediting the procedures for the recognition of TCN degrees with the ongoing procedures. This urgent procedure ended the 15th of May.</p> <p>Royal Decree-Law 29/2020 of 29 September (https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-2020-11415) among other decisions, authorises on an exceptional and transient nature the hiring of healthcare professionals who still lack the title of Specialist recognized in Spain, for the realization of functions typical of a specialty. The contract underwrote shall enable the performance of the healthcare activity and may be extended for up to twelve extended months for successive periods of three months.</p> <p>As it was said in 1.2, the Instruction 5/2020, which adopted measures to prevent the irregularity of foreign workers applied specifically to holders of a blue card, among others.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<p>British workers posted in Spain</p> <p>Workers posted to Spain by a company established in the United Kingdom before 31 December 2020 may, from 1 January 2021, remain in Spain and continue to provide their services without obtaining prior authorisation to reside and work (Article 6 of Royal Decree Law 38/2020 of 29 December), by an undertaking established in Spain. However, if an extension of the duration of the posting originally planned and communicated to the employment authority is necessary,</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

<p>a residence and work permit must be applied for. The national employment situation does not apply and no visa is required. In addition, workers from companies established in the United Kingdom who are posted to Spain from 1 January 2021 must obtain the necessary visas or residence and work permits as provided for in Spanish immigration law</p>		
<p>In accordance with Council Recommendation 912/2020, the list was expanded by Order INT/595/2020, of July 2, including highly qualified workers whose work is necessary and cannot be postponed or carried out remotely, including participants in high-level sports tests taking place in Spain.</p> <p>A protocol was established for the entry of highly qualified professionals who will develop a professional activity in Spain linked to a project of the audiovisual sector (the special characteristics of this sector have been considered to articulate the entry of professionals based on the exception already provided for in the regulations).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1.2.2 INTRA-CORPORATE TRANSFEREES

4. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to intra-corporate transferees in 2020? Y/N

1.2.3 SEASONAL WORKERS

5. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to seasonal workers in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p>The Order ISM/1289/2020 of 28 December regulates the collective management of hiring at the place of origin for 2021 (https://www.boe.es/eli/es/o/2020/12/28/ism1289) Some of the workers who will be authorized to enter Spain under this order will be seasonal workers repeaters from previous campaigns, thus, this order is supporting circular migration. In comparison with precedent orders, there is a novelty: the incidence of the Covid-19 pandemic. This order obliges the employers to elaborate a contingency plan to evaluate the risks, and to implement measures to prevent and control the incidence of the pandemic among the workers, especially regarding accommodation and transport. The order pays special attention also to the information and training to be provided to the workers and establishes that the employer is responsible for the implementation of all the specific measures of health control demanded to cross the borders. The Order also establishes measures to reinforce legal security of workers if, for force majeure reasons, they cannot go back to their countries if the borders are closed: the work authorisations will be prorogued, and accommodation will be guaranteed</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>It will allow the temporary entry in Spain in 2021 of thousands of third country nationals in a safe and orderly manner</p>

<p>The Instruction 2/2020 (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgje/documentos/2020/INSTRUCCION_2-2020_SUSPENSION_ORDEN_GECCO.pdf) suspended temporarily, because of the pandemic and in application of the Royal Decree 463/2020, the procedures for collective management of hiring at the place of origin for 2020</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
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1.2.4 LOW AND MEDIUM SKILLED WORKERS (OTHER THAN SEASONAL WORKERS)

6. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to low and medium skilled workers, other than seasonal workers, in 2020? Y/N.

1.2.5 ENTREPRENEURS, START-UPS, AND INVESTORS

7. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to entrepreneurs, business start-ups and investors in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	
<p>In this year's edition, the programme 'Rising up in Spain' will allowed the presentation of applications from the 1st December 2020 until the 1st March 2021. The programme is designed to support foreign start-ups setting up in Spain, and make all phases of the process of setting up and developing entrepreneurial projects in the country easy.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1.2.6 TRAINEES, AU-PAIRS AND VOLUNTEERS

8. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to trainees, au-pairs and volunteers in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p>The flexibility of the extension of authorisations of third country nationals (Order SND/421/2020 and Instruction 5/2020, see point 1.1) also applied for trainees and volunteers</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1.2.7 OTHER REMUNERATED WORKERS

9. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to other remunerated workers in 2020? Y/N.

1.2.8 SATISFYING LABOUR MARKET NEEDS

10. Were there any new legal or policy developments to satisfy labour market and skill needs/shortages in relation to the employment of third-country nationals (which were not already covered in question 1.2.1 above) in 2020? (e.g. use of instruments/tools to forecast labour shortages and the need for labour migration) Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p>The Royal Decree-Law No. 13/2020 of 7 April https://www.boe.es/buscar/doc.php?id=BOE-A-2020-4332) made more flexible the renewal and access to work authorisations in the agriculture to combat the scarcity of workers as consequence of the pandemic Covid-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work authorisations for migrant workers which expired from 15 March until 30 June were automatically extended to work in the agricultural sector (if the workers lived near the workplace). As a result of restrictions at external borders, the programme 2020 for collective management of contracts at origin was suspended, as it was mentioned in 1.2.3, but this measure also applied to the 7,050 Moroccan workers who were already in Spain working for the red fruit harvest season and whose permits expired during alarm. • young people between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation but without authorisation to work, whose residence permits expired between 15 March and 30 June, were authorised to work in the agricultural sector without the need for any migration procedure. <p>A residence and work permit was granted to young foreigners between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation who had been employed in the agricultural sector. This authorisation shall be valid for two years, renewable for two years, and shall be valid throughout the national territory, without limitation by occupation or sector of activity and without application of the national employment situation.</p> <p>The Instructions 3/2020 (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgie/documentos/2020/Instrucciones_prorroga_sector_agrario.pdf) and 9/2020 (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgie/documentos/2020/instruccion-092020-jovenes-empleo-agrario.pdf) developed this initiative</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

See also the Order ISM/1289/2020 of 28 December 2020 regulates the collective management of hiring at the place of origin, mentioned in 1.2.3 and 1.2.4		
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1.2.9 'SOCIAL DUMPING'⁴ AND LABOUR EXPLOITATION

11. Were there any new legal or policy developments aimed at tackling labour exploitation and/or social dumping of third-country national workers legally residing in your (Member) State in 2020? Y/N.

1.2.10 CIRCULAR MIGRATION

12. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding circular migration⁵ in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
As it was already mentioned (see 1.2.3) the Order ISM/1289/2020 allows that some seasonal foreign workers to come again to harvest in Spain the next year. Is a project, developed with Morocco, which allows year after year the arrival and return of thousands of workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1.2.11 BILATERAL LABOUR MIGRATION AGREEMENTS⁶

13. Were there any new developments regarding bilateral labour migration agreements between your (Member) State and third countries in 2020? Y/N.

⁴ 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." See: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_search/social-dumping_en

⁵ Circular migration: A repetition of legal migration by the same person between two or more countries. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/glossary_search/circular-migration_en

⁶ According to the International Organisation 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).

1.2.12 OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN WORK-RELATED MIGRATION

14. Were there any other new legal and / or policy developments in the area of work-related migration in 2020 (for example, in the simplification of procedures etc)? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<i>The applications for an authorisation to reside and work as employee in Spain can be presented electronically using the application "Mercurio", thanks to the agreement reached between 3 ministries. Potentially, thanks to this initiative, the workload of the Immigrations Offices will be reduced between the 27 and 29%.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
The cooperation project with Morocco through the project "Young people as agents of change" continued. 100 Moroccan post-graduates will consider a master's degree in Spain in key areas and sectors for Morocco's social and economic development. chosen by the Moroccan Ministries involved in the project (Higher Education, Labour and External Education). Participants should design an entrepreneurial project related to the studies carried out, which would be launched in Morocco after the completion of the Master. The 10 best projects are expected to receive up to EUR 10,000 for implementation. The ten entrepreneurs were supported until December 2020, and it is planned to support the remaining 88 entrepreneurs in their employment integration in Morocco. For this, nearly EUR 2,5 billion of EU funding were available.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1.3 STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS

15. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to a) Students and b) Researchers in 2020? Y/N

a) STUDENTS <i>(Please list in order of importance or chronological order as instructed under the first question)</i>	Nature	Major Development

<p><i>The activity of visa sections of Spanish Embassies and Consulates was not suspended during the pandemic. During periods in which air and sea connections were suspended, visa applications were processed but visa stickers were not printed until travel connections were re-established. Due to travel restrictions, the issuance of visas in 2020 has fallen sharply. In addition, the measures implemented in order to process visas in a secure environment reduced the capacity to process visas; nonetheless, instructions were issued in June 2020 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation to expedite and facilitate the issuance and processing of visa applications by our Embassies and Consulates, giving priority to students starting the academic course in September / October 2020, in order to ensure that all students were able to get their visas on time.</i></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<p>The already mentioned Order SND/421/2020 establishes that the long-term visa issued in the framework of a youth mobility agreement and the short stay visa for no more than 180 days, which expires during the State of Alarm, will be prorogued for 3 months after the end of that State of Alarm.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislative <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<p>The DGM Instructions 7/2000 (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgje/documentos/2020/INSTRUCCION_7_2020_estudios_menores.pdf) establishes that the foreign minors studying in Spain who could not return to their countries because of the pandemic will not be in irregular situation and even could apply for a renewal for one more academic year of their authorisation to stay and study in Spain.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislative <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<p>b) RESEARCHERS (please describe)</p>	<p>Nature</p>	<p>Major Development</p>

1.4 FAMILY REUNIFICATION⁷ INCLUDING FAMILY FORMATION

16. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding family reunification including family formation in 2020 (excluding persons within the asylum procedure, which is covered in section 2, and family reunification for unaccompanied minors, which is covered in section 3)? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
<p><i>The DGM Instructions 4/2020</i> (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgie/documentos/2020/INSTRUCCION_reagrupacion_familiar.pdf) made more flexible the application of the sufficient means condition for family reunification authorisations in the context of Covid-19: an employment contract shall be deemed to exist in cases where the sponsor is affected by a procedure for suspending a contract by force majeure or for economic, technical, organisational or production reasons, as well as in the case of domestic employees who have suffered a reduction, in whole or in part, on their working day. Income from the social assistance system will also be considered. In addition, they made also more flexible the access to family reunification of minors: both the minimum amount required and the prospect of maintaining the financial resources during the year following the date of submission of the request should be made more flexible, especially in the context of the 19 COVID crisis. The amount shall be weighed against the following criteria: the best interests of the minor, and the circumstances of the case. Refusal of renewals of authorisations for family reunification for lack of financial means must be adequately and exhaustively motivated in each case. A flexible assessment of the concurrent circumstances shall be carried out.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

1.5 INFORMATION ON ROUTES TO AND CONDITIONS OF LEGAL MIGRATION

17. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 to improve the provision of information on the routes to and conditions of legal migration for third-country nationals? 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.

1.6 OTHER MEASURES REGARDING LEGAL MIGRATION

⁷ This refers to family reunification under the Family Reunification Directive ([2003/86/EC](#)).

18. Were there any other new legal or policy developments regarding legal migration in 2020? **Y/N.**

	Nature
<p><i>The Instructions 6/2000 of the DGM</i> https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgje/documentos/2020//NSTRUCCION_iniciales.pdf made more flexible the access to a residence authorisation via "Social rooting" in the context of the pandemic, especially in some procedures which started prior to the pandemic</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<p>The instructions 1/2020 of the SEM (https://extranjeros.inclusion.gob.es/ficheros/normativa/nacional/instrucciones_sgje/documentos/2020/report_final_200305_Instruccion_MENAS.pdf) allowed foreign minors from the age of 16 to work in Spain. This initiative is addressed to the Non-Accompanied Minors, who had an authorisation to reside since the moment that he/she is under the Service of protection for Minors, but that authorisation did not allow automatically to work</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

2 INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

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

2.1 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IN THE EU MEMBER STATES AND NORWAY

Changes in legislation and policy

2.1.1 ACCESS TO THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE

19. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to access to the asylum procedure (i.e. making, registering and lodging an application)⁸ in 2020? Y/N

2.1.2 RECEPTION OF ASYLUM APPLICANTS

20. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to reception of applicants for international protection in 2020? Y/N

	Nature	Major Development
<p>New developments in this section are mainly marked by the public health emergency situation caused by COVID-19.</p> <p>All the measures detailed below were temporary and applied only during the validity of the alarm state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary suspension of the obligation to have documentation in force to continue receiving aid from the System, when the reason is the impossibility of renewing said documentation due to the application of the Instruction of the General Directorate of the Police 1/2020 of organizational measures of the 03/13/2020. 2. Possibility of requesting access to the Reception System when it was not possible to make the expression of will to request asylum, by application of the Instruction of the General Directorate of the Police 1/2020. To guarantee this access, a telephone helpline was set up by a team of social workers from the State Secretariat of Migrations (SEM), supported by a translation service that was contracted. 3. Suspension of compulsory withdrawals from the Reception System, except in cases of danger to the physical integrity or health of a resident or worker of the Reception System. 4. All transfers and referrals of beneficiaries of the system to temporary reception places in any province were suspended. Notwithstanding the fact that this was the general rule, measures were adopted to 	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

⁸ 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.

<p>continue assisting asylum seekers living on the streets in the province where they were found.</p> <p>5. The Secretary of State for Migration (SEM) proposed to the State Government the consideration of the reception and care service for asylum seekers and refugees, an “essential service”, throughout the national territory, as it has been considered in order to continue providing this service while the restrictions imposed by the declaration of the State of Alarm and its extensions lasted.</p> <p>6. Instructions were given so that all the beneficiaries of the System that they served, received and understood the measures adopted in the framework of the declaration of the State of Alarm, in a language that they understood. The own public Centres of Migration and cooperating NGOs of the National Reception System prepared dissemination materials (posters, brochures, videos, etc.) in various languages to facilitate this dissemination.</p> <p>7. Instructions were given to respect all the recommendations made by health authorities, in relation to isolation or quarantine in reception facilities. A system was established from the SEM to carry out a daily monitoring of these cases, in order to assess the actions to be carried out when necessary.</p> <p>8. Temporary suspension of any term related to the processing of international protection grants.</p> <p>9. The SEM put in place new reception resources to ensure that isolation measures were complied with, in the cases of people who resided in the reception facilities and had a positive COVID diagnosis or were suspected of carrying the virus.</p> <p>10. The SEM requested extraordinary funding from the Commission within the framework of the Emergency Programs, to finance the measures adopted as a result of the Pandemic and the costs derived from the containment measures.</p>	
<p>The Secretary of State for Migration and EASO, have signed an Operational Plan for 2021 in which the European Agency will immediately begin work to support the change of model of the asylum seeker reception system in Spain.</p> <p>The roadmap to be developed by EASO will focus mainly on the following points from January 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support the transition to a new host model in the country; · Improve structural processes in support of the Spanish host system; · Contribute to capacity building within the Spanish reception system through professional development, tools and materials; Provide greater capacity to reception services in the Canary Islands; an · Support the Spanish authorities in the field of resettlement. 	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Major</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p>
<p>The Council of Ministers authorized in December the granting of direct grants amounting to EUR 53 million to entities managing the system for the reception of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection to meet the needs of the System. These direct grants are co-financed with the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the European Social Fund (ESF)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Major</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other</p>

21. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding detention of applicants for international protection in 2020? Y/N.⁹

2.1.3 ASYLUM PROCEDURES – TYPES OF PROCEDURE

22. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to types of asylum procedures in 2020 under the following headings. Y/N

	Nature	Major Development
a) Dublin procedure (e.g. policies relating to suspension of transfers)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Border Procedure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Safe country concepts (e.g. introducing concept into law; creating or revising safe country of origin lists)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
d) Other procedures (e.g. admissibility procedures; accelerated procedures)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

⁹ Detention in the context of return is covered in Chapter 9.

2.1.4 ASYLUM PROCEDURE – OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

23. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to operational aspects of the asylum procedure in 2020 under the following headings? Y/N.

	Nature	Major Development
a) Access to information and legal counselling/representation		
Please, see answer to question N 20	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Provision of interpretation		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
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		
<p>As the Asylum Office (OAR) continued working during the year despite the challenging situation due to measures taken in order to fight against the pandemic, 116,614 international protection files were resolved, doubling the resolutions with respect to last year, where 58.060 petitions were resolved. This figure represents a historical record and confirms the trend that has been registered for two years (12,889 requests were resolved in 2018).</p> <p>The acceleration of the processing of the files of Venezuelan applicants complying with all the guarantees will significantly alleviate the current workload of the OAR, hence the priority given to this measure. The measure allows solving the political challenge of the very high percentages of denial of international protection for this group through the granting of temporary residence and annual renewable work permits.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
d) Country of origin information (policy level developments in methodology)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
e) Digitisation of the procedure/Data management elements		
The main change in this area is the development of a new database to handle files. Its operation will fully digitise work in	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

the Asylum Office and streamline communications with applicants and other interested parties throughout the process

2.1.5 FAMILY TRACING AND MAINTAINING FAMILY UNITY FOR ADULT BENEFICIARIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

24. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the availability of family tracing for adult beneficiaries of international protection in 2020?¹⁰ Y/N

25. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to maintaining family unity for adult beneficiaries of international protection in 2020?¹¹ Y/N

2.1.6 WITHDRAWAL OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

26. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to withdrawal (both revocation and cessation) of international protection in 2020? Y/N

2.1.7 OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

27. Were there any other new legal and policy developments in the field of asylum in 2020 which were not covered above? Y/N

2.2 RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.2.1 RELOCATION¹²

National relocation mechanisms

28. Were there any developments in 2020 with regard to relocation activities organised under national schemes including ad hoc relocation resulting from search and rescue disembarkations. Y/N.

¹⁰ Please note that family tracing for unaccompanied minors is covered in Chapter 3.

¹¹ Please note that family tracing for unaccompanied minors is covered in Chapter 3.

¹² 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 V6).

Breakdown: Please breakdown as set out below				
Name of National Relocation Programme	State Bilateral/multilateral agreement/ad hoc mechanism, if applicable (e.g., Malta Declaration, a particular vessel)	Number relocated	Country of disembarkation from which relocation took place	Top 3 countries of origin of persons relocated

Legal and policy changes in relation to national relocation programmes in the boxes below.¹³

29. Were there any new legal or policy changes in 2020 in relation to national relocation programmes? Y/N

2.2.2 RESETTLEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMMES¹⁴

EU-sponsored Resettlement Programmes and national resettlement programmes

30. Please report on quotas and/or pledged and actual numbers resettled in 2020 under resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes by filling in the table below.

Type of programme	Name of national programme	Resettlement quota/pledge for 2020	Number of resettlements carried out in 2020	Country resettled from (e.g. Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Libya, Niger etc)	Top 3 countries of origin of persons resettled (e.g. Syria, Iraq etc)
EU – sponsored resettlement	European resettlement programme (this covers national UNHCR programmes which implement pledges made				

¹³ Please note that relocation and resettlement activities specifically related to unaccompanied minors are covered in Chapter 3.1.14.

¹⁴ 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 V6).

	<p>for EU-sponsored resettlement)</p> <hr/> <p>EU-Turkey Statement</p> <p>Please indicate if your MS' resettlements under the EU-Turkey statement are counted separately or as part of the overall EU pledge for your Member State.</p>
National programmes	<p>National Resettlement programme (covers resettlement under national programmes other than EU pledges above)</p> <hr/> <p>National Humanitarian Admission Programme</p> <hr/> <p>Private/community Sponsorship programme/scheme.</p> <hr/> <p>Ad-hoc special programmes (national or international initiatives)</p>

Legal and Policy Developments in relation to resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes¹⁵

31. Were there any new legal or policy changes in 2020 in relation to resettlement (e.g. pledges made in 2020 for future years; new national programmes introduced; new policy approaches to resettlement, e.g. community sponsorship). Y/N

	Nature	Major Development
Fulfilment of commitments and optimization of National Resettlement Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

¹⁵ Please note that relocation and resettlement activities specifically related to unaccompanied minors are covered in Chapter 3.1.14.

3 MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

3.1 MINORS

Policy developments may be applicable specifically to third-country national unaccompanied minors or minors accompanied by family members.¹⁶

3.1.1 IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

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

3.1.2 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

33. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the identification, detection and housing of third-country national minors who are (potential) victims of human trafficking? (Y/N)

	Nature	Category	Major Development
The Children's Observatory is coordinating the development of a shared model of Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents for unaccompanied foreign minors. The Ministry of Interior, through the General Commissariat for Aliens and Borders, takes part in this working group.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<p><i>Procedure for the referral of potential victims of trafficking in human beings who apply for international protection at Madrid Barajas airport.</i></p> <p><i>The goal of this Procedure is to establish action guidelines when foreign nationals of legal age or family units (including minors) arrive to Madrid Barajas airport and request international protection. When any person with responsibilities in this process suspects they could be victims of trafficking in human beings, they are correctly referred within the framework of the Reception System for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

3.1.3 RECEPTION FACILITIES

34. Were there any new legal or policy developments at the national level in relation to the reception of (unaccompanied) minors (including changes in policies/legislation regarding safeguards, minimum standards, facilities adapted to unaccompanied children and families

¹⁶ Within the meaning of the definitions provided by Article 2 of the Qualifications Directive ([2011/95/EU](#)).

with children, policies on the availability of staff trained in child protection, availability and use of alternative care system, monitoring of the facilities)? (Y/N).

3.1.4 GUARDIANSHIP

35. Were there any new legal or policy developments at the national level in relation to guardianship of minors (including changes to the policies regarding training of guardians and policy changes regarding the number of minors in their care)? (Y/N).

3.1.5 PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE

36. 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 of (unaccompanied) minors)? (Y/N).

	Nature	Category	Major Development
Following a recommendation of the Spanish Ombudsman in 2018, an application for international protection can be made by unaccompanied foreign minors, even if they don't have a legal representative yet (art. 7 of Directive 2013/32/EU of June 26; art. 34 of Law 39/2015).	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

3.1.6 AGE ASSESSMENT

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

3.1.7 FAMILY TRACING AND MAINTAINING FAMILY UNITY

38. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to family tracing and maintaining family unity? (Y/N)

3.1.8 DETENTION DURING THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF RETURN

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

40. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to the (alternatives to) detention of (unaccompanied) minors or families with minors during the asylum procedure? (Y/N)

3.1.9 VOLUNTARY AND FORCED RETURN

Were there any new developments in 2020 at the national/regional level in relation to voluntary/forced returns of (unaccompanied) minors?

41. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to voluntary/forced returns of (unaccompanied) minors? (Y/N)

3.1.10 INTEGRATION

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

Nature	Category	Major Development
Basic skills and language training		
<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Early childhood education and care		
<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Primary and secondary education		
<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Informal and non-formal learning		

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legislation | <input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors | <input type="checkbox"/> Major |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Policy | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

3.1.11 ACCESS TO SERVICES/RIGHTS FOR MINOR ASYLUM SEEKERS

43. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 at national level in relation to the services/rights for minor asylum seekers in 2020, including new national level programs and/or initiatives to improve access to these services? Y/N.

	Nature	Category	Major Development
a) Access to healthcare	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Access to psychological support	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Access to education	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Accompanied minors <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
d) other			

3.1.12 ACCESS TO SERVICES/RIGHTS FOR IRREGULARLY STAYING MINORS

44. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 at national level in relation to the services/rights for irregularly staying minors in 2020? Y/N.

	Nature	Category	Major Development
--	--------	----------	-------------------

a) Access to healthcare			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislation	Accompanied minors	Major	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Policy	Unaccompanied minors		
b) Access to psychological support			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislation	Accompanied minors	Major	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Policy	Unaccompanied minors		
c) Access to education			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislation	Accompanied minors	Major	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Policy	Unaccompanied minors		
d) Other			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislation	Accompanied minors	Major	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Policy	Unaccompanied minors		

3.1.13 TRANSITION INTO ADULTHOOD

45. 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 TCN unaccompanied minors legally residing in your Member State? (Y/N)		
	Nature	Major Development
As it was said before the instructions 1/2020 of the SEM allowed foreign minors from the age of 16 to work in Spain. This initiative is addressed to the Non-Accompanied Minors	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other It is a key measure to advance in the protection and inclusion of minors
Young people between the ages of 18 and 21 in a regular situation but without authorisation to work were authorised to work in the agricultural sector without the need for any migration procedure. A residence and work permit of 2 years, renewable for 2 more, was granted to young foreigners between the ages of 18 and 21 in	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

a regular situation who had been employed in the agricultural sector.

3.1.14 RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION

46. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level in relation to resettlement and/or relocation of unaccompanied minors to your Member State in 2020 (including prioritisation e.g. through quotas, fast-track procedures)? (Y/N)

3.1.15 STATELESSNESS

47. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the prevention of children being born stateless in your Member State in 2020? Y/N

48. Were there any legal or policy developments in relation to the protection of children recognised as stateless in your Member State in 2020? Y/N

3.2 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, which group is covered in Section 7.

49. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level regarding vulnerable groups (excluding victims of trafficking in human beings) in the asylum procedure? YES

a) Special reception facilities for vulnerable groups

Development (please list in order of importance or chronological order as instructed under the first question).	Nature	Major Development
<i>During 2020, new devices (Red Acoge NGO), have been opened for the care of LGTBI + people.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

b) Identification mechanisms/referrals		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Applicable procedural safeguards		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>If major, please briefly explain</i>
d) Other		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other

50. Were there any new legal or policy developments at national level regarding vulnerable groups (excluding victims of trafficking in human beings) outside of the asylum procedure?

a) Special reception facilities for vulnerable groups		
	Nature	Major Development
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Identification mechanisms/referrals		

	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Applicable procedural safeguards		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
d) Other		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

4 INTEGRATION

Please note that this section refers to the integration of **adults**; measures related specifically to the integration of minors are already addressed in Chapter 3.

4.1 NATIONAL INTEGRATION STRATEGY

51. Were there any developments in or changes to the national integration strategy? **N**

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

4.2 EDUCATION OF ADULTS

53. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/ regional level targeting the integration of third-country nationals through education? **N**

Development	Nature	Target Group	Major Development
a) Basic skills and language training			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Informal and non -formal learning¹⁷ (e.g. associations, culture and sport)			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Other			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

4.3 LABOUR MARKET AND SKILLS

¹⁷ 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>)

54. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/ regional level targeting the labour market integration of third-country nationals (in general or targeting specific groups)? N

55. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/ regional level targeting the access to vocational training and other types of training for third-country nationals? N

56. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/ regional level targeting the validation of skills and recognition of qualifications for third-country nationals? N

4.4 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?

Development	Nature	Target Group	Major Development
a) Access to housing			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Access to healthcare including in relation to mental health			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Access to social security			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
d) Other			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

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4.5 ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

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? **N**

Development	Nature	Target Group	Major Development
a) Migrant participation in local democratic structures			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Organising civic orientation programmes			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Other			
<i>Idem</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Generic	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

4.6 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.? **N**

4.7 PRE-DEPARTURE/ARRIVAL PROGRAMMES

60. Were there any new policy/legislative developments targeting the integration of third-country nationals through pre-departure/arrival programmes? **N**

4.8 INVOLVEMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS

61. Were there any new policy/legislative developments at the national/regional level targeting the involvement of non-government stakeholders in promoting the integration of third-country nationals (e.g. civil society organisations, diasporas, migrant communities, faith-based organisations)? (Note: please only include overarching programmes/developments and not individual projects) **N**

5 CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

5.1 ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

62. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the acquisition of citizenship (prerequisites and conditions) for legally residing third-country nationals in your Member State in 2020? Y/N

5.2 STATELESSNESS

63. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the ratification of international conventions on statelessness in 2020? Y/N

64. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to a dedicated statelessness determination procedure (SDP)¹⁸ or any other procedures or mechanisms by which statelessness can be identified or the status can be determined in 2020? Y/N

65. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the issuance of a residence permit for recognised stateless persons in your Member State in 2020? Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development
<p>Regarding applications of Statelessness during 2020, 619 requests have been submitted, compared to 1,691 registered in 2019.</p> <p>The Asylum Office has managed to reduce the stock of requests for statelessness status. This stock has gone from 4,375 files in 2018 and 4,100 in 2019 to currently standing at 1,379 pending requests.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

66. 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 2020? Y/N

¹⁸ 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.

6 BORDERS, VISA AND SCHENGEN

6.1 ENHANCED BORDER MANAGEMENT AT THE EXTERNAL BORDERS

6.1.1 BORDER CONTROL MEASURES/MANAGEMENT

67. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to border control measures/management implemented in 2020. Y/N.

Development	Nature	Major Development*
<i>Throughout 2020, due to Covid-19, several restrictive measures have been taken at internal and external borders limiting mobility to what is essential to prevent the spread of the virus. These measures have a temporary character, are coherent with measures taken inside the territory and are taken in the coordination framework established at EU level through Commission Communications and Council Recommendations.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
<i>Idem</i> <i>In the intranet of the National Police a new tool is available to all officers to carry out risk analysis and produce reports related with border checks.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

6.1.2 IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS AT EXTERNAL BORDERS

68. Were there any new legal or policy developments to ensure more effective control of the external borders, such as policy decisions to reinforce border control staff, providing training, increasing overall resources, introducing action plans or protocols, etc. in 2020 under the following headings. Y/N.

Development	Nature	Major Development*
a) General issues		
<p>On one hand, due to COVID-19, flows at the external borders have been severely reduced, thus diminishing the workload. On the other hand, cases exempted from the restrictions needed to be carefully checked. This has been coordinated with the Spanish Consulates abroad and with the carriers (mainly airlines). Issuing of certificates by the High Sports Council and by the Cinematography and Audio-visual Arts Institute, for example, have been basic elements for this task.</p> <p>Reintroduction of controls at the internal borders have demanded extraordinary deployments of border control staff, especially at the land borders with France and with Portugal (the latest being the longest internal border in the Schengen area).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Brexit, with the end of the transition period on 31.12.20, has required infrastructure upgrades and staff reinforcements at certain sea borders, with ferry connections with the UK, air borders, especially in touristic areas, and the land border with Gibraltar.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Entry/Exit System (EES)		
<i>Spain is currently participating in several workgroups for the development of the Entry and Exit System training courses and for the implementation of the EES itself.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
d) the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
e) Local Border Traffic Regime		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
f) the European integrated border management (IBM)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other

6.13 REINFORCED COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES IN THE AREA OF BORDER MANAGEMENT

69. Please list any agreements, and other forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with third countries that were completed or signed/ entered into force in 2020 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 2020.

Please do not assess 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.).
Agreement between the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Guinea on cooperation in the field of security and the fight against crime (Signed on 10/12/ 2019 and entry into force in 2020)	Republic of Guinea	The main purpose of this agreement is to cooperate in the fight against a series of crimes, including trafficking in human beings and irregular immigration. This cooperation is based on strengthening the operational capacities of the Republic of Guinea's security forces, information exchange, technical assistance and cooperation in the field of training.
International Administrative Agreement between the Ministry of the Interior (Secretary of State for Security) and the International Organisation for Migration. (Signed on 02/12/2020).	IOM	Cooperation of the Spanish Ministry of the Interior in the IOM's programme of assisted voluntary return with reintegration in Morocco and Algeria for irregular migrants from third countries who are stranded in those countries.

70. Did your (Member) State take any new policy decisions to deploy or remove liaison officers to particular regions or countries in 2020 (ILO/¹⁹EMLO²⁰)? N

¹⁹ According to the EMN Glossary Version 7.0, an Immigration Liaison Officer (ILO) is a "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". A European Migration Liaison Officer.

²⁰ 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".

6.2 VISA POLICY

71. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the implementation of Visa Policy (both short-stay and long-stay visa) in 2020 under the following headings. Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development*
a) Visa reciprocity mechanism		
<p>End of the transition period the United Kingdom (31st December 2020):</p> <p>Visa fees for UK citizens were updated on the basis of reciprocity.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Other Visa related developments		
<p><i>1st. Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2019/1155 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Operating instructions were issued to our Embassies and Consulates, including procedural reforms and the necessary IT changes were made.</i> <p><i>2nd. 2017 Schengen evaluation, infringement procedure due to poor implementation of Directive 2004/38/EC, judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (ECLI:EU:C:2019:248) of 26 March 2019 regarding the status of children in permanent legal guardianship under kafala (provision of care) and general clarification of doubts:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Operating instructions were issued to our Embassies and Consulates, including procedural changes.</i> <p><i>3rd. COVID-19:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The activity of visa sections of Spanish Embassies and Consulates has not been suspended at any time during / due to the pandemic. In this period, C visas have issued in exceptional cases exempted from the entry ban, in accordance with Orders passed by the Ministry of Interior. D visas have been issued normally, since entry with a national visa has been allowed at all times. All of the previous, without prejudice to the legal provisions and restrictions established by foreign countries and Governments with regards to the opening of Embassies and Consulates on their territory. Therefore, even if the processing of long-term visa applications has never been suspended, no visa stickers were issued during periods in which air and sea connections were suspended until the situation returned to normal. Therefore, the issuance of visas in 2020 has fallen sharply.</i> <i>Instructions were issued in June 2020 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation to expedite and facilitate the issuance and processing of visa applications by our Embassies and Consulates, giving priority to the following three categories of applicants: Students starting the academic course in September / October 2020; Labour force working in essential sectors and activities relevant sectors of the Spanish and</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

European economy (including seafarers working on Spanish ships and temporary workers); and Accreditation visas.

· *Visas that could not be used due to national travel restrictions were reissued (free of charge) by our Embassies and Consulates.*

· *Type C Schengen visas to return to Spain were issued to those holders of residence permits who were abroad and could not benefit due to travel restrictions from the extension of residence permits established by the Order of the Ministry of Health SND/421/2020 of May 18, by which the validity of residence permits and / or work authorizations among other permits, whose validity had expired during the state of alarm or 90 days prior to its declaration, were automatically extended until 21 December 2020.*

6.3 SCHENGEN GOVERNANCE

72. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to Schengen governance during 2020 under the following headings. Y/N?

Development	Nature	Major Development*
a) Internal borders (including temporary suspension of Schengen)		
Controls at the internal borders were reintroduced due to COVID-19, in parallel with restrictive measures on mobility inside the Spanish territory, for the following periods: - They were reintroduced at the land borders with France and Portugal on 17 March at 00:00. - They were reintroduced at sea and air borders on 15 May at 00.00. - They were all lifted, except at the internal borders with Portugal, on 20 June at midnight. - They were lifted at the internal borders with Portugal on 30 June at midnight.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
b) new Schengen acquis (including Schengen Information System (SIS))		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Schengen Evaluation missions		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major
	<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

d) Other Schengen governance related developments		
<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/> Major	
<input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

7 IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING MIGRANT SMUGGLING

7.1 PREVENTING AND TACKLING OF MISUSE OF LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

7.1.1 IRREGULAR MIGRATION AS A RESULT OF VISA LIBERALISATION

73. Were there any new legal or policy developments introduced in 2020 to prevent irregular migration as a result of visa liberalisation? Y/N.

74. Were there any new legal or policy developments to monitor the effects of visa free regimes in your (Member) State in 2020? Y/N

7.1.2 MISUSE OF LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS BY THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL WORKERS

75. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 to tackle misuse of legal migration channels by third-country national workers (e.g. overstay, misuse of rights granted by a permit)? Y/N

7.1.3 MISUSE OF LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS BY THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL STUDENTS AND RESEARCHERS

76. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 to tackle misuse of legal migration channels by third-country national students and researchers (e.g. overstay, misuse of rights granted by a permit)? Y/N

7.1.4 MISUSE OF FAMILY REUNIFICATION MIGRATION CHANNELS

77. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 to tackle misuse of family reunification migration channels? Y/N.

7.1.5 MISUSE OF OTHER LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

78. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 to tackle misuse of other legal migration channels? Y/N

7.1.6 FALSE TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

79. Were there any new legal, policy or practice²¹ developments in 2020 to prevent, identify and/or investigate fraudulent acquisition and use of false travel documents? Y/N

7.1.7 MISUSE OF FREE MOVEMENT RIGHTS BY THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS

80. Were there any new legal or policy developments in 2020 to prevent the fraud and misuse of free movement rights? Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development
The new format of uniform residence permit, issued in Spain since July 2020, is used also for residence cards of family members of EU citizens, thus improving document security.	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other

7.2 THE FIGHT AGAINST FACILITATION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION ('SMUGGLING') AND PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR STAY

7.2.1 COMBATTING FACILITATION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION (SMUGGLING)

81. Were there any new legal or policy developments aimed at preventing and combatting facilitation of irregular migration (smuggling), including facilitation of unauthorised entry in 2020? Y/N

7.2.2 PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

82. Were there any new developments in legislation, policy or practice²² 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 2020? Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development
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²¹ 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.

²² 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.

Due to the increase of irregular arrivals by sea at the Canary Islands, a new FRONTEX joint operation (Joint Operation Focal Point Canary Islands) is running there since November 2020.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Major |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Legislation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Practice |

7.2.3 PREVENTION OF IRREGULAR STAY

83. Were there any new legal or policy developments aimed at preventing irregular stay and combatting facilitation of irregular stay, including disincentives and sanctions in 2020? Y/N

7.2.4 COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES TO PREVENT IRREGULAR MIGRATION

84. Did your (Member) State establish any NEW cooperation activities with new or existing partner third countries in 2020 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**);
 Morocco - Cooperation in the fight against irregular immigration and border management. This cooperation includes strengthening the capacities of Moroccan security forces and joint patrolling (land and sea).
 Mauritania - Cooperation in the fight against irregular immigration and border management. This cooperation includes strengthening the capacities of Mauritanian security forces and joint patrolling (land, sea, air). Activities in the framework of the exchange of operational information (Joint Investigation Team-ECI) in the fight against irregular immigration networks.
- b) The Eastern Partnership countries (i.e. **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine**);
- c) The Western Balkans countries (i.e. **Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia**);
- d) Countries in the African Atlantic coast (e.g. **Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast etc.**).
 Senegal - Cooperation in the fight against irregular immigration and border management. This cooperation includes strengthening the capacities of Senegalese security forces and joint patrolling (sea and air). In addition, Senegalese security forces participate in the GARSI Sahel Project, in the fight against terrorism and border control, which is also yielding positive results in terms of dismantling human smuggling networks in the Sahel.

Likewise, in order to increase the exchange of information between the security forces of both countries, as well as the investigative work, a Common Operational Procedure (POC) has been set up with the Senegalese authorities.

Niger: Activities in the framework of the exchange of operational information (Joint Investigation Team-ECI) in the fight against irregular immigration networks. In addition, Niger's security forces are involved in the GARSI Sahel Project, in the fight against terrorism and border control, which is also yielding positive results in terms of dismantling human smuggling networks in the Sahel.

Gambia: The Spanish Ministry of the Interior is developing a project to support Gambian law enforcement agencies in maritime border surveillance in the Barra-Tanji area. Initially, technical assistance was provided, which has continued with technical assistance and joint patrolling activities with the Gambian Navy and the GID Immigration Service. This project has included the donation of operational material, as well as the deployment of Spanish staff for joint patrolling (land and sea).

7.2.5 MONITORING AND IDENTIFYING IRREGULAR MIGRATION ROUTES

85. Were there any new developments in legislation, policy or practice,²³ with regard to identifying and/or monitoring irregular migration routes in 2020? Y/N

²³ 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.

8 TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

This Section should address key developments in the migration context with regard to **third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings**. Please note that developments related to the trafficking of minors are covered in Chapter 3.

8.1 NATIONAL STRATEGIC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

86. 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 2020? Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development
<p>The Ministry of Interior is currently coordinating the preparation of a National Strategic Plan against trafficking on human beings. This Plan includes two recent recommendations. On the one hand, the recommendation issued by the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) of the Council of Europe, which in its last report urged the Spanish authorities to adopt with priority an integral plan to tackle THB in any of its forms, improving identification and assistance to victims. On the other hand, the recommendation of the U.S. Department of State advises our country in its last report about trafficking in human beings to design and implement a new national action plan that addresses all forms of trafficking in human beings appropriately.</p> <p>The plan presents a structure divided into two blocks: one is the legal framework of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings together with an updated vision of the situation in our country and the other is the goals and criteria on which it was designed and a series of actions necessary to have an integral approach with full guarantees.</p> <p>For that and following the usual approach of the different protocols, conventions, strategies and action plans that have been developed since 2000 at international level, the Plan is organized around 5 priorities for an effective action against trafficking in human beings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detection and prevention of trafficking in human beings 2. Protection, assistance and recovery of the victims 3. Prosecution of the crime 4. Cooperation and y coordination 5. Increasing knowledge about this phenomenon <p>For each of these priorities, action lines and measures have been established that require a prior and fundamental effort in terms of a legislative reform, as well as firm commitment by all stakeholders.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>This Strategic Plan will be the first comprehensive tool in Spain to address all forms of human trafficking</p>

8.2 IMPROVING 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

87. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the provision of information and assistance to third-country national victims (including child victims and applicants for asylum) in 2020? Y/N		
Development	Nature	Major Development
a) Training and awareness raising		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Measures on cooperation between national authorities		
<p><i>The Ministry of Equality has promoted a Contingency Plan against gender violence due to the COVID-19 crisis which, by Royal Decree 463/2020, meant the confinement of the Spanish population.</i></p> <p><i>This Plan will develop measures of strategic and operational nature to prevent, control and minimize the possible negative consequences of the confinement measures on the lives of many victims of gender violence.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, and with the specific aim of guaranteeing the rights of victims of sexual exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes, as well as the provision of services and resources to meet their specific needs, an Extension of the above-mentioned Contingency Plan has been designed.</i></p> <p><i>http://observatorioviolencia.org/wp-content/uploads/Plan-Vi%C4%9Bctimas-trata_COVID_definitivo.pdf</i></p> <p><i>The measures included in the extension guarantee:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The right to information for victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation and other women in prostitution.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The detection and identification of victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation and of cases of extreme vulnerability in prostitution contexts</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The integral assistance and protection (Art. 11 of the Directive 2011/36/UE and Art.12 of the Warsaw Convention) of the victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as the attention to cases of special vulnerability.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The declaration of comprehensive care services and safe accommodation as essential.</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>The right to a minimum living income for victims who need it and who meet the requirements, also for those who are in an irregular administrative situation.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <p><i>If major, please briefly explain</i></p>

The housing alternative, with public entities being able to arrange for the use of tourist accommodation establishments.

c) Measures on cooperation between (Member) States

8.2.2 IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

88. Were there any new legal or policy developments in relation to the identification of third-country national victims (including child victims and applicants for international protection) in 2020? Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development
a) Training and awareness raising		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Measures on cooperation between national authorities		
<p><i>(See question 33)</i></p> <p><i>Victims of trafficking applicants for international Protection: During 2020, the Barajas (airport) Protocol was definitively implemented to assist the victims or potential victims of trafficking at their arrival to the airport. This protocol, broadly speaking, improves the coordination of all the agents involved in the arrival of asylum seekers at Barajas airport. From the arrival at the airport, the evaluation of the person is managed immediately for their immediate transfer to a specialized place for reception.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Measures on cooperation between (Member) States		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other

8.2.3 COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

89. Were there any new legal, policy or practical²⁴ developments involving cooperation with third countries on the prevention and fight against trafficking in human beings in 2020? Y/N

- a) Training and awareness raising
- b) Joint investigation teams
- c) Information and prevention campaigns

²⁴ Developments related to practices are very common in relation to the fight against trafficking in human beings. Thus, information on new practices in this area is requested here.

9 RETURN AND READMISSION

9.1 MAIN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF RETURN

Changes in legislation and policy

9.1.1 GENERAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA OF RETURN

90. Were there new legal or policy developments in relation to return of irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in 2020? Y/N

Development	Nature	Major Development
<p>During the first wave of the pandemic, administrative return procedures were suspended.</p> <p>In order to prevent irregular stay due to impossibility to leave the country, short stay periods stopped counting for several weeks.</p> <p>The validity of residence permits was prolonged for 6 months, to compensate the difficulties in renewing them.</p> <p>Detention centres were first subject to strict preventive measures against COVID-19. Shortly afterwards, they were emptied since there was no perspective of enforcing returns and remained so for several months. Currently, only a part of the total capacity is used, and for carefully selected cases that have a higher probability of return.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>Different consequences of the unprecedented situation caused by COVID-19 had to be faced.</p>

9.1.2 ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN

91. Were there any new legal or policy developments with regard to (assisted) voluntary return in 2020? Y/N.

Reintegration measures

92. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding reintegration measures in 2020? Y/N

	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p><i>If major, please briefly explain</i></p>
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9.1.3 FORCED RETURN AND DETENTION

93. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding forced return, detention, alternatives to detention of irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers in 2020? Y/N		
Development	Nature	Major Development
a) Forced Return		
(See question 90)	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
b) Detention		
(See question 90)	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other
c) Alternatives to detention		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other

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

Cooperation with third countries of origin and transit on return management and reintegration

94. Were there any new legal or policy developments regarding cooperation with third countries in 2020 on return and reintegration management? Y/N

Implementation of EU Readmission Agreements

95. Please report on activities undertaken at national level to support the implementation of EU readmission agreements in 2020 (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) in 2020 only.

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

96. In previous chapters, 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.

10 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

10.1 NATIONAL ACTIONS IN THE FIELD OF MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

97. Were there any new legal or policy developments aimed at facilitating synergies between migration and development in third countries? Please see footnote for examples.²⁵

Development	Nature	Major Development
<p><i>The adoption of THE SPANISH COOPERATION STRATEGY IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 CRISIS:</i> The situation of the displaced, refugee and migrant population requires a specific and targeted response.</p> <p>Millions of people are trapped in a particularly critical situation, especially in the Sahel, Central America and America or in the countries receiving Venezuelan migrants.</p> <p>Response: 100 million in humanitarian aid, €14 million of it immediately through AECID.</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> The Strategy is based on the need to boost Spanish cooperation with the most vulnerable countries and people with the aim of offering a global response to a global pandemic, under the premise of "not leaving anyone behind", and of "no-one is safe until we are all safe".</p> <p><u>Driver:</u> Reorientation of the Spanish Development Cooperation in response to the Covid-19 crisis.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p>High and swift impact in vulnerable people, specially migrants.</p>
<p><i>-Proposal of a TEAM EUROPE INITIATIVE ON MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN WEST AFRICA.</i></p> <p><i>Objective: providing a toolbox for a comprehensive migration approach, with a multi-country approach for West Africa and the Atlantic Rim countries of origin, transit and destination of migrations, and a comprehensive approach to migration addressing the following: institutional strengthening for migration management in all areas, including the fight against illegal migration, human trafficking; support to development programs in areas of green jobs for youth, support to the local private sector; resilience in food security; and good practices in reception and integration of migrants.</i></p> <p><i>Driver: Addressing irregular migration affecting specially the southern border of the EU requires a stable and lasting</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p><i>If major, please briefly explain</i></p> <p>It addresses the future of migration management and its root causes in the region of West Africa</p>

²⁵ 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; Regional Development Protection Programmes (RPPs)); policies aimed at engaging third country national diaspora in their home countries; policy level decisions to participate in EU partnerships/projects (e.g. EU legal migration pilot projects). Please do not include lists of funded projects.

mechanism; the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) finishes in 2021.

-The Council of Ministers of Spain approved THE SOLIDARITY PLAN FOR UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO VACCINATION

Legislation

Major

Policy

Other

Objective: to contribute to guaranteeing fair, affordable and universal access to the vaccine. Through this plan, jointly drawn up by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of Health, a series of priority groups are established for vaccination, including the refugee population, displaced persons and asylum seekers, particularly in humanitarian contexts, together with partner countries of Spanish Cooperation where access by the priority 20% of the population is not guaranteed

Driver: the need for citizens in the Western Balkans, Africa and Latin America , a region that has suffered terribly, both in terms of the number of people who have died and in the social and economic consequences of the crisis, to have access to the vaccine.

ACTIONS ON WOMEN, GIRLS AND COVID

Legislation

Major

Policy

Other

The Spanish Cooperation, through its Training Centres in Latin America, supports planned and well-managed migration policies that guarantee full and effective rights and opportunities for migrant women and girls, especially in the face of the Covid-19 health crisis.

Example of actions: webinar on "Localization and leadership of women's organizations in the humanitarian response to COVID-19"

Driver: COVID-19 crisis



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES, UNIÓN EUROPEA
Y COOPERACIÓN

MINISTERIO
DE JUSTICIA

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DEL INTERIOR

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DE INCLUSIÓN, SEGURIDAD SOCIAL
Y MIGRACIONES