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ARMENIA	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p>Migration crises of 2015 hadn't created emergency situation or significant problems for border management in Armenia. Starting from 2014, 20,000 refugees from Syria who arrived by air sought protection in Armenia, on per capita basis making the country as the third largest recipient of Syrian refugees in Europe. Large number of people arrived were granted Armenian citizenship and the main challenge for the country is their sustainable integration.</p> <p>316 persons requested asylum in 2015, 110 persons in 2016 (more detailed information is available on the web site of the State Migration Service of Armenia).</p> <p>3 cases of illegal crossing of the state border has been detected in 2016.</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>The interagency cooperation has been strengthened and a working group has been established with the relevant Operational cooperation plans.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>-</p>

5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.	-
6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.	-
7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.	-
	Note: Overall border management system in Armenia has been significantly modernised in recent years and Integrated Border Management model has been adopted. All projects have been implemented in close cooperation with EU (financial and technical assistance, loans etc).The reception centers for asylum seekers are also constructed and equipped in compliance with international and European standards.

AZERBAIJAN

1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).	In 2015, in connection with granting refugee status, the State Migration Service registered applications of 146 persons (or 255 persons including their family members). Among them, 143 applicants entered Azerbaijan legally and 3 persons entered the country in an irregular manner. Based on data analysis, it is worth to note that the migration crisis of 2015 did not influence numbers of asylum seekers in Azerbaijan. In 2016, 95 foreign nationals applied for refugee status to the State Migration Service (or 209 persons including family members). Among them, 91 applicants entered Azerbaijan legally and 4 persons entered the country in an irregular manner.
2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly. - Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation	According to Art. 6.3.4 of the Migration Code of Azerbaijan, in order to ensure governance in the course of natural disasters, emergencies, martial law situations and other similar events, migrant registration shall be maintained as a form of migration management. Migrant registration is maintained by the State Migration Service of Azerbaijan with application of the Unified Migration Information System (UMIS). UMIS was established to register foreign nationals and stateless persons who reside and stay temporarily in Azerbaijan, to provide necessary information to governmental bodies of relevance to migration management, to automatize migration-related documenting, checks, requests and analysis and to improve the e-services provided in the sphere. UMIS was integrated with "Entry/Departure and Registration" system (inter-agency automatised information and search system) and with the State Population Register.

<p>in recent years? - Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>As it was already noted, no large scale emergency inflows of persons from other countries to the territory of Azerbaijan were observed. Nevertheless, Azerbaijan has necessary experience of managing situations of large scale population movements, and interested countries may apply our experience if deemed necessary. In particular, due to the conflict in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and 7 adjacent districts of Azerbaijan, more than 700 thousand Azerbaijanis were forced to leave their ancestral lands and places of permanent residence - they became internally displaced persons and had to settle temporarily in different regions of the country. In addition, in 1988-1992, Azerbaijan admitted 250,000 refugees who were deported from Armenia, while in 1990 the country admitted 50,000 Meskhetian Turks from the Central Asia, who were fully integrated into the society.</p> <p>In order to address the emerging problem of refugees and IDPs, necessary institutional and legal frameworks were developed, major works were completed and still continue. The State Committee on Refugees and IDPs was established (chaired by the deputy PM of Azerbaijan) to address complex problems of refugees and IDPs in a timely manner, to ensure efficient coordination of sectoral ministries/agencies and centralised governance. Over the past period, the Government of Azerbaijan constructed 95 modern townships for IDPs, 49 thousand families or 243 thousand refugees and IDPs were able to improve their living conditions.</p> <p>Based on relevant proposals of 32 governmental bodies and 14 international organisations, jointly with IFIs and UN agencies (including UNHCR) and other international humanitarian organisations, works continue for development of a draft program for "Great Repatriation (Great Return)".</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>Notwithstanding lack of an emergency, the system of border and migration management is being continuously improved. It is worth to note that all border crossing points are upgraded to the level of international standards, are equipped by modern hardware and specialised equipment, works were conducted to establish modern border infrastructure. In order to ensure efficient monitoring of migration processes, border crossing points along the whole perimeter of the state border are equipped by the Automatized Information and Search System that is used on-line by all relevant bodies.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>First of all, allocations from the state budget of Azerbaijan are used to finance activities associated with the sphere of border and migration management. However, it should be particularly noted that Azerbaijan closely cooperates with such international organisations as IOM, UNHCR, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, UN Development Program and other UN agencies that - in the framework of different programs and projects - provide necessary technical and consultative assistance (including finance support) to relevant bodies for further improvement of border and migration management. EU institutions and EU MS are leading donors of the programs and projects implemented by the above partners.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration</p>	<p>The State Migration Service of Azerbaijan was established by Decree # 560 of the President of Azerbaijan of March 19, 2007. The Service implements the state migration policy, develops the system of migration management, regulation and forecasting, and coordinates activities of relevant governmental bodies in the migration sphere. From the very start of its operation, the Service functions based on principles of respect to human rights and civil freedoms, legality and humanism.</p>

<p>management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>Application of the principle of "single window" in migration management - as directed by Decree of the President of Azerbaijan of March 4, 2009 - became a major step forward for development of the migration management system accounting for international practices, and promoted migration management in the country on the base of more flexible and effective mechanisms; for enhancement and streamlining migration management mechanisms, as well as for ensuring swiftness and transparency in the sphere. The State Migration Service, fulfilling its functions of the governmental body based on the principle of "single window", ensures granting permits to foreign nationals and stateless persons for permanent residence and temporary stay at the territory of Azerbaijan (with issuance of relevant certificates), their registration in places of residence, extension of terms of temporary stay of foreign nationals and stateless persons in Azerbaijan, as well as issuance of permits for paid labour activities at the territory of the country. After introduction of the principle of "single window", departure and return visas for foreign nationals were abrogated. Now, foreign nationals and stateless persons may depart from and return to the country without the need to apply for visas, with their permanent/temporary residence permits and valid passports.</p> <p>According to the Migration Code of Azerbaijan (enacted on August 1 by Law of Azerbaijan of July 2, 2013), that was developed for establishment of uniform legal framework in the sphere of migration accounting for international experience, migration legislation of Azerbaijan is based in principles of respect to human rights and civil freedoms, legality, equality before the law and fairness, ensuring compliance of the migration legislation of Azerbaijan with the universally recognised international legal norms, application of innovative methods of migration management and ensuring transparency.</p> <p>Regular meetings are held with representatives of authorised governmental bodies in the sphere of migration management, as well as discussions on legislative amendments.</p>
<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>Strengthening international relations and cooperation in both bilateral and multilateral formats is an important element of policies in the sphere.</p> <p>The problem of refugees and IDPs, that emerged in late 1990s, surely made cooperation with such international organisations as UNHCR, IOM, and IFRC a necessity. Interactions with the above and other organisations were extended and continue to be developed further. In recent years, successful cooperation with these organisations provided preconditions for implementation of different projects and initiatives, that have already contributed to improvement of the border management system (including integrated border management) and to improvement of migration management. Now, several major projects are implemented jointly with international organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Capacity Building of Border and Migration Management in Azerbaijan" - IOM project; • "National Capacity Building of Azerbaijan in the Sphere of Integrated Border Management" - IOM project; • "Support for the Mobility Partnership between Azerbaijan and EU (MOBILAZE)" - project of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development; • "The Initiative to Improve Quality of Asylum Systems in East Europe and South Caucasus" - UNHCR project; • "Improvement of Coordination of Protection of the Land Border between Azerbaijan and Georgia" - EU project; • "Enhancement in the Sphere of Integrated Border Management of EaP Member States" - a project with support of EU and FRONTEX. <p>At the same time, such EU support instruments as Twinning, TAIEX, and MIEUX are actively used.</p>

BELARUS	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p>Numbers of persons applying for refugee status or subsidiary protection in the Republic of Belarus:</p> <p>2014 - 868 persons from 22 countries (Ukraine - 664 person, Syria - 95 persons, Afghanistan - 34 persons, etc.);</p> <p>2015 - 1246 persons from 28 countries (Ukraine - 978 persons, Syria - 103 persons, Afghanistan - 41 persons, etc.);</p> <p>2016 - 788 persons from 24 countries (Ukraine - 637 persons, Afghanistan - 22 persons, Iraq and Syria - 21 persons from each, etc.).</p> <p>Numbers of persons apprehended for irregular border crossings:</p> <p>2014 - 644 persons;</p> <p>2015 - 971 persons;</p> <p>2016 - 593 persons.</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<p>There are legislatively set procedures (Law of the Republic of Belarus on Granting Refugee Status, Subsidiary and Temporary Protection in the Republic of Belarus) of decision-making on admission to the Republic of Belarus and stay of groups of foreign nationals and stateless persons, who arrived simultaneously, in large numbers, and applied for refugee status or subsidiary protection in the Republic of Belarus. These procedures are not applied in practice. The armed conflict in the Eastern Ukraine resulted in a major migration flow of Ukrainian nationals. According to Decree # 420 of the President of the Republic of Belarus of August 30, 2014, Ukrainian nationals who enter the country for temporary or permanent residence, were granted numerous benefits and preferences.</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>In 2014, Citizenship and Migration units were additionally staffed by officials in charge of reception and processing applications for refugee status or subsidiary protection (1 extra staff member in every oblast of Belarus).</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)?</p>	<p>Proposals were drafted for implementation of the EU International Technical Assistance Project (Assistance to the Republic of Belarus in Addressing Issues, Associated with Growing Inflows of Irregular Migrants), including establishment of temporary accommodation of foreigners - irregular migrants.</p>

Please give examples.	
5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.	The national budget, foreign donations, international technical assistance.
6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.	In 2014, the Action Plan was developed for actions of relevant governmental authorities in the case of simultaneous large-scale arrival of asylum seekers in the Republic of Belarus. Relevant procedures were not applied in practice.
7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.	Cooperation with relevant international organisations (UNHCR and IOM) was intensified, as well as cooperation with organisations of the Red Cross Societies.

CZECH REPUBLIC	
1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).	<p>The Czech Republic was not located at the main migration route. In 2015, total 1525 persons applied for international protection, ie. 369 persons more than previous year (31.9% increase). Asylum was granted to 71 persons, mostly from Syria. Supplementary protection was granted to 399 persons mostly from Ukraine and Syria.</p> <p>From the long term perspective, year 2015 was marked with the highest number of irregular migrants since the Czech Republic joined Schengen. During the year were found 8 563 persons. In comparison with 2014 it is an increase of 77.6% (4822 persons in 2014).</p>
2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly. - Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years? - Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency	The Czech Republic has a special emergency plan related to large scale migration wave. This plan also includes (as a measure of last resort) a possibility to reintroduce checks at the internal borders of the Czech Republic. The above mentioned plan has never been applied, nevertheless its revision is planned for this year.

situation?	
3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.	<p>In 2016, Police of the Czech Republic prepared operation plans for possible re-emerging emergency situations. In such cases, the three-level structure should be introduced: a) strategic one – steering body, b) tactical one – at the level of regions, c) operational one – assembly point for forces and resources. The operation plans include the establishment of a specific emergency registration spot, in case high numbers of asylum seekers should start entering the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>
4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.	<p>In case of emergency situation and introduction of the “Operation plans” is counted with establishment of appropriate infrastructure, such as securing the grounds, facilities, technical equipment and IT technologies. There is a project proposal “intelligent borders” counting with new technical equipment.</p>
5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.	<p>In case of an emergency situation are used financial resources of responsible institution. In case of the deficit in the budget of the respective institution, the government decides about the allocation of additional resources. In 2015, the Government of the Czech Republic decided to increase budget of the ministry of Interior and police in amount of approximately 37 000 000 EUR.</p>
6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.	<p>An intensive cooperation within the Analytical Centre for Protection of State Borders and Migration (ANACEN) continued also in 2015. ANACEN is a permanent inter-ministerial platform administrated by the Ministry of the Interior, which focuses on monitoring and analysing migration as a complex phenomenon. All the national bodies involved in the system of protection of state borders and international migration take part in the activities of the ANACEN by means of close cooperation and exchange of information, which provides opportunity for an operative and rapid response to arising challenges. Working groups of ANACEN held intensive regular meetings where the challenges connected with the migration crisis were discussed, information exchanged and relevant measures proposed and introduced.</p> <p>As a response of the escalation of migration crisis in neighboring Austria and an increase in the number of detected migrants irregularly transiting the Czech Republic a new scheme of Extraordinary Meetings of the Operative and Security Forum (O-S Forum) of ANACEN was introduced. Since mid-June 2015 the O-S Forum meets weekly or biweekly on the level of senior officials having decision making authority. This meeting format enables effective coordination of strategical decisions and implementation of necessary measures by all relevant law-enforcement organisations and bodies. The meetings are chaired by the Director of the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior.</p>
7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in	-

<p>the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	
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GEORGIA	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p>Georgia has not been affected by the Migration crisis in 2015. According to the statistics, cases of irregular border crossings (according to Criminal Code of Georgia, Article 344. Illegal Crossing of State Borders of Georgia) have not been changed, furthermore in 2016 it has been decreased. In 2014 124 cases were registered, in 2015 - 125 and in 2016 - 118 cases.</p> <p>The figures of asylum-seekers have been gradually decreased in 2015 compared with 2014. Georgia has received 1449 asylum-seekers in 2015, comparing to 1792 asylum-seekers in 2014. As for 2016, asylum claims have been decreased comparing to 2015, reached 947 asylum claims during the year.</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<p>Georgia has “Civil Security National Plan” which was adopted on September 24, 2015. National Plan is the guideline for unified system for the management of civil emergency situations, which regulates activities of the relevant administrative bodies. Main purpose of the National Plan is prevention, readiness and response to emergency situation, conduct recovery work, ensure civil security, protect environmental and economic objects, reduce material damage, protect civilians in emergency situation caused by the military operations, ensure safe and stable functioning of the objects assigned to civil security. The “Civil National Security Plan”, defines the main directions of the functions of emergency assistance in Article 8, namely: the emergency management of sudden flows of refugees as well as the measures to be implemented by the MRA and MIA has been defined by Function #3 of the section of providing the evacuation of the population. The abovementioned plan envisages 17 emergency assistance functions. Third function regulates the contingency planning for sudden influxes. According to the plan, leading agency for coordinating contingency planning is the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia.</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>In 2014 the Joint Maritime Operations Center was established. The concept of the JMOC integrates interagency approach for preventing, revealing and eliminating all kind of illegal activities, maritime incidents and grave violations of maritime space régime of Georgia that pose threats to the security of Georgia and the region as a whole. All relevant Ministries and legal entities involved in maritime operations are participating in the JMOC operations. Meaning that through the JMOC the interagency information exchange hub is created which is used for assessing risks and, in case of the maritime incidents, for supporting responding agencies in coordination and exchanges of data. JMOC became fully operational in September 2016.</p> <p>Risk factors on the Georgian land border, marine space, and with neighboring countries, are assessed on monthly bases. It is designed to ensure smooth operation of the Border Police units in order to provide continuous, targeted, prompt and objective assessments which will contribute to the development of decision-making process at the border police, as well as efficient planning and use of resources.</p> <p>During risk analysis information is received through various sources, among them: the situation inside the country; border line and control of persons moving along the border line or within the border zone; information about the situation in the neighboring countries; information about the situation in the occupied territories; cooperation on border security issues, including with third countries etc.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the</p>	<p>In order to ensure border security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia has elaborated project ‘Border Operations Management System (BOMS)’. The aim of the project is to equip land border with modern surveillance systems that will prevent, detect and suppress cases of</p>

<p>establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>transnational organized crimes and irregular migration. With the support of the United States, project was implemented on Georgia-Armenia border (1 border sector was equipped with modern technologies). Currently, within the framework of EU funded project, BOMS is being implemented at 4 border sectors on Georgia-Turkey Border.</p> <p>With an aim to have unified picture of the risks (including Border Checks, Border Surveillance, Migration) the concept of developing Unified Risk Analysis System of the Border Management was approved in the beginning of 2015. Based on the concept, respective action plan was elaborated by the Intra-agency working group. According the plan, by the end of 2017 the unified system of the risk analyses will be launched at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.</p> <p>The purpose of the unified system is to ensure identification of existing risks at the state border and gaps in the field of border and migration management as well as to develop effective mechanisms for implementation of responsive and preventive measures. The goal of the risk analyses is to define trends that will affect security at the border in short and long term perspective, make predictions and develop relevant recommendations that will assist authorized persons/agencies to take appropriate measures towards decreasing existing or/and anticipated risks at the state border. Unified Risk Analysis will support optimal decision making aimed at risk reduction with consideration of available resources and capacities.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Government of Georgia is working to develop unified migration risk analysis system. The system is envisaged as an essential component of the number of strategic and administrative measures taken in order to improve the overall migration management in the country. It combines the efforts of the six line agencies – Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State Security Service, Ministry of Justice (PSDA), Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, and the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs. It is expected to improve a periodical analytical report covering migration-related risks in the areas of regular and irregular migration, border crossing and organized crime, asylum, return and re-integration, integration, and internal migration. Concept of the system and the relevant Action Plan had been already elaborated by the MIA lead interagency working group under the State Commission on Migration Issues and approved. Currently, involved agencies are working to elaborate methodology for the risk analysis system.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>There have not been cases of emergency situation related to border and migration management that needed additional sources of funding. In general to strengthen border and migration management system in the country, the Government of Georgia implements different projects that are funded by the Government, as well as European Union and United States.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>Governmental agencies involved in border as part of migration management system have effective cooperation, which is regulated by different Ministerial orders and/or Memorandum of Understandings. The co-operation through the interagency co-ordination is ensured by the State Commission on Migration Issues (Commission) set up in 2010 and re-designed in 2013/14. The 12 agencies' strong Commission is the Government's consultative body to discuss and take decisions on migration policy and management related issues. For the effective fulfillment of its objectives, the Commission runs relevant Working Groups (including WG on Risk Analysis see above) with a particular aim. The guide and frame of its action is directed and defined by the comprehensive national Migration Strategy for 2016-2020 and its action plan.</p> <p>Additionally, from 2014 cooperation between MIA and MRA as regards to migration of asylum-seekers is regulated with a Joint Decree on Mutual Cooperation between the Ministries in the field of Identification of Asylum Seekers, their Acceptance at the State Border, Transfer and Exchange of Information.</p>

<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>MIA Border Police of Georgia has enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management. Based on the State interest and its security, Border Police of Georgia has bilateral agreements with Armenia and Azerbaijan on Cooperation in the Field of Border Security. With Turkey the legal framework of border cooperation is established through the Convention on the Settlement and Resolution of the State Border Incidents. At the same time Georgia has concluded agreements with all neighbors on Cooperation in the Area of Prevention, Limitation and Mitigation of Emergency Situations. Given legal framework creates solid background for practical communication and coordination in the sphere of Border and Emergency Management with neighboring countries.</p> <p>Taking into consideration the geographical situation of Georgia and regional security challenges, the additional need of further enhancement of cooperation with Border Agencies of neighboring countries was identified. In that regard the institute of Border Delegates (commissioners) is being developed. The border delegates (commissioners) will be responsible for the elaboration of bilateral annual joint action plans with their foreign counterparts and also for taking preventive measures and exchange information on border incidents through the direct communication with their counterparts. Border delegates will play key role in the communication and coordination of Emergency situations occurring on the state borders of the neighboring countries. In that regard MIA Border Police of Georgia elaborated Bilateral Agreement on Border Commissioners, which was signed in October 3, 2016 with Armenia (in force starting from February 3, 2017) and will be signed with Azerbaijan in the upcoming months.</p> <p>Moreover, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia concluded agreements on cooperation in the field of civil emergencies with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine, out of which agreements with Belarus, Latvia, Bulgaria and Kyrgyzstan were concluded in the years of 2014-2016. Draft agreements are under negotiations with Austria, Romania and Turkey and draft agreements are initiated with Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, France, Czech Republic, China and Hungary. The main objectives of cooperation envisaged by these agreements are to ensure the procedures for the rapid and effective provision of rescue teams, relevant equipment and/or relief materials between the partner countries in case of civil emergencies, as well as to share experience and best practices between the partner countries in the field of civil emergencies.</p>
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<h2>HUNGARY</h2>	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p><u>Submitted asylum applications:</u></p> <p>In 2015 177.135 migrants applied for asylum in Hungary. By contrast, before the record numbers of 2015, 42.777 asylum seekers were registered in 2014. In 2016, the number was 29.432.</p> <p><u>Irregular border crossings:</u></p> <p>At Hungary's external Schengen borders, the number of irregular border crossing surged in 2015, reaching the highest point. The detections increased from 19.613 in 2013 to 43.707 in 2014 and to 390.157 in 2015. In 2016, the number was 18.126 (in the period of 1 January - 14 December 2016).</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p>	<p>In September 2015, the concept of state of crisis caused by mass immigration was introduced in the Act on Asylum. According to the law, a crisis situation caused by mass immigration can be declared if</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of asylum seekers arriving in Hungary exceeds 500 people a day on a 1-month average, or exceeds 750 people a day on a 2-week (consecutive) average, or exceeds 800 people a day on a 1-week average.

<p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of asylum seekers staying in the transit zone of Hungary exceeds 1000 people a day on a 1-month average, or exceeds 1500 people a day on a 2-week (consecutive) average, or exceeds 1600 people a day on a 1-week average. - In addition to the above criteria, whenever there are circumstances associated with the migratory situation which threaten the public security, public order or public health of a municipality, especially when there are riots or acts of violence in reception centres in given municipality. <p>In a crisis situation caused by mass immigration, temporary requisitions of items and property owned by the State or a local government can be applied under certain conditions. The crisis situation can be declared in a Government Decree, for the entire territory or defined areas of Hungary. Based on the new law, the Hungarian Government instituted a state of crisis in the southern districts of Hungary bordering Serbia on 15 September 2015 and extended it to further border districts on 18 September 2015. The Government declared a nationwide state of crisis on 9 March 2016 for 6 months, until 9 September 2016.</p> <p>The Fundamental Law serves as a general legal basis for the deployment of national defense forces in order to protect the borders of Hungary, also in the context of a migratory crisis. During a crisis caused by mass migration defined under the Asylum Act, the Hungarian defense forces contribute to the defense of the state borders, implement measures to manage conflict situations which directly threaten the order of the state border and measures to manage mass-scale migration, as well as responding to acts of violence directed against the order of the state border.</p> <p>In 2015 and 2016, with regard to the migratory flows, Hungary enacted legal amendments aiming to speed up the procedures and enhance the border protection at the external borders. In 2015, according to the amendments adopted to the asylum law, the length of the procedure was shortened in order to ensure that protection is provided to people who are in genuine need of it. The former two-stage procedure has become one-stage procedure and the new legislation entrusted the asylum authority to decide on the expulsion of the rejected asylum applicants. The amendments also introduced the accelerated procedure: the asylum authority shall decide within 15 days and there is a possibility to request the judicial review of the decision (request shall be submitted within 7 days and the court shall decide within 8 days).</p> <p>In 2015, new criminal acts were introduced in the Criminal Code, in relation to damaging of the border fence and its illicit crossing (prohibited crossing of the border fence, vandalism of the border fence, and disruption of the construction works related to the border fence).</p> <p>In order to manage mass immigration, with amendments to the Act on Asylum, transit zones have been set up on designated border crossing points where irregular migrants can submit their applications for asylum and the admissibility of asylum claims is to be examined (in which case, the asylum authority and the court shall apply the rules of the special border procedure).</p> <p>In case of mass influx of asylum seekers arriving in an irregular manner, special border procedures were established which enable the fast processing of asylum applications. In 2016, the so-called 8-kilometer rule was also introduced. The aim of the legal amendments is to guarantee the widespread applicability of border procedures by making it possible to escort third country nationals who are staying irregularly in Hungary, and are apprehended within an area of 8 kilometers of the borderline through the gate of the facility established for the protection.</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these</p>	<p>As regards migration management, the system of the open reception centres was reorganized in 2015; the reception centre in Bicske with the greatest reception capacity was closed and a new reception centre was established in Kiskunhalas. Currently two open reception centres are operating, and a community shelter with mixed functions due to the fact that it can be the designated place of stay of foreigners undergoing aliens policing procedures, as well as asylum procedures. The reception centres provide accommodation and services not only for asylum seekers but for persons already granted international protection (for a period of 30 days). Besides the open reception centres, closed refugee</p>

<p>changes.</p>	<p>detention centres are also operated by the Immigration and Asylum Office and by the Hungarian Police.</p> <p>Regarding the Hungarian Police, during the migration crisis in 2015 it was necessary to redeploy and reallocate resources, as well as to introduce organisational changes in the structure of the Police. A Directorate for Border Policing was established with 1182 staff, and the number of investigators dealing with irregular migration within the National Bureau for Investigation was increased to 100 officers. At county-level Police Headquarters in Southern Hungary, new temporary units were set up in connection to the criminal procedures related to damaging of the border fence and its illicit crossing. In 2016, according to the decision of the Government, the border patrol units of the Police were strengthened with further 3000 staff, organized in two directorates for border policing (and in further sub-units).</p> <p>During the state of crisis caused by mass immigration (as described under Question 2), the Hungarian Defence Forces can contribute to the defence of the state borders, implement measures to manage conflict situations which directly threaten the order of the state border and measures to manage mass-scale migration, as well as responding to acts of violence directed against the order of the state border.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>Due to the increased number of illegal border crossings, and with the aim to enhance border protection, a temporary border barrier was built by the Hungarian Defence Forces in certain sections along the Hungarian-Serbian and the Hungarian-Croatian border, and thermal vision cameras as well as laser cameras were set up, covering almost the whole length of the border section. The establishment of a so-called intelligent border surveillance system is in progress, as well as the development of the border barrier along the Hungarian-Serbian border. The result of the planned developments will be a two-line protection and alarm system, including a camera system and an alarm system in the first line and a fence protection system with electric sensors in the second line. At the moment, 297 laser cameras, 89 thermal vision cameras and sensors are set up at altogether 193 posts, as well as one fixed and one mobile centres of command.</p> <p>Besides the establishment of the temporary border barrier, weapons and technical equipment had to be provided for the patrolling staff, while mobile communication had to be established at proper quality and with adequate capacity. With this aim, the mobile network coverage has been increased, and certain developments are still in progress.</p> <p>Transit zones and centres for criminal procedures have been set up at different locations, including capacity for video conferences, IP phone network and broadband connection. The police staff in service at the Southern border section of Hungary is accommodated in renovated police buildings and in commercial accommodations. Besides those, military tents, mobile toilets and rain shelters have been established at the Hungarian-Serbian border section. The acquisition of new service vehicles (150 all-terrain vehicles and 150 minivans) is under progress in order to exchange the amortised ones.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>As regards national sources, the budget line of Expenditures related to the management of mass migration of the Ministry of Interior is available to cover the costs related to border and migration management in emergency situations.</p> <p>From the beginning of the emergency situation, the Government allocated significant amount from the national budget to the expenditures of the National Police, dedicated to the tasks resulting from the increased migratory pressure (such as to cover human resources related costs, acquisition of vehicles and technical equipment, maintenance of infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>Regarding support from the European Union, the Immigration and Asylum Office of Hungary was granted emergency financial assistance within the framework of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) twice over the past years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Emergency Assistance – Capacity-building of asylum and human resources aiming at respond effectively to migration pressure in Hungary</i> <p>This project was implemented and co-funded by the European Union within the framework of the emergency assistance program 2014 of the</p>

	<p>Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund between 1 January 2015 and 29 September 2015. The project aimed at building human resources and care-related capacities in the reception facilities, as well as enhancing reception capacities of the centers, and at the same time, processing the considerable backlog of asylum cases to ensure the proper performance of the Hungarian asylum and reception system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>2. Emergency Measures for the Improvement of the Hungarian Asylum Reception Capacity and for the support of administration procedures</i></p> <p>This project was implemented and co-funded by the European Union within the framework of the emergency assistance program 2015 of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund between 1 November, 2015 and 30 April, 2016. The project aimed at maintaining the proper performance of and enhancing the capacities of the Hungarian asylum and reception system in response to the challenges posed by the high migration pressure Hungary faced in 2015.</p> <p>In July 2015, the National Police Headquarters was granted EUR 1.5 million emergency assistance from the Internal Security Fund (ISF) by the European Commission, in order to contribute to the following expenditures: acquisition of mobile containers, fingerprint readers, rental costs, transport costs and payment of overtime. Certain developments (such as the acquisition of vehicles, establishment of thermal vision camera system, renovation of detention centre) were funded by the AMIF and ISF, as well.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>The emergency situation has strengthened the cooperation between government authorities as the higher workload required greater coordination, cooperation and synergies. Among the cooperating agencies working together with the Hungarian Police, the most important are the Hungarian Defence Forces (contribution to the border protection), the Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters (investments related to the border barrier), as well as the voluntary civilian “neighbourhood patrols” at the level of local governments in the municipalities most affected by the migration crisis.</p>
<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>On a bilateral basis, Hungary has provided significant support to the border management of the countries of Western Balkans in the form of police contingents to Serbia (30 police officers 2015-ben, and 20-20 police officers were deployed as of October 2016 in 20-day shifts), to Slovenia (2 shifts, 52 police officers/shift until January 2016) and to FYROM Macedonia (in the first half of 2016 in every second month, since 1 September 2016 in every month 25 police officers/shift), as well as technical equipment and vehicles. The support to FYROM Macedonia as well as to Serbia will continue during 2017 in the form of human resources, technical equipment and vehicles.</p> <p>In the framework of Frontex, Hungary joined the RABIT operation in Greece in 2015-2016 with 4 police officers and one vehicle equipped with thermal vision camera. During 2016, in three shifts, 2-10 police officers served in Greece. In the framework of the EU-Turkey agreement, Hungary offered 75 police officers to Frontex with the aim to support border management in Greece. During 2016, 20 police officers were deployed under this framework. In Bulgaria, 4-10 police officers served in monthly shifts during 2016. Besides that, one car expert was deployed to Poland and 11 document experts were deployed to Romania and Finland.</p> <p>In the framework of EASO, the migration experts of the Hungarian Immigration and Asylum Office supported the work of the hotspots in Italy and Greece. Between January-September 2016, 8 experts were deployed to Greece and 2 experts to Italy, who supported the work of Italian authorities in the asylum process and in the Dublin unit, respectively. As of January 2017, 4 experts have been deployed to the Italian and Greek hotspots for six weeks.</p> <p>In the framework of the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism, Hungary provided support to Serbia and Slovenia in 2015 and to Greece in 2016, in relation to the management of the migration crisis.</p>

LATVIA	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p>Latvia has not been directly affected by the migration crisis in 2015 – the migration flows from the regions affected by the crisis have not increased substantially.</p> <p>The number of asylum applications lodged has remained relatively stable (in 2016 – 350, in 2015 – 328, in 2014 – 364). The attempts to abuse the asylum procedure continued. The aim of persons who abused asylum procedure was to receive a legal status in the European Union (hereafter – EU) and move to other EU countries.</p> <p>The number of the irregular border crossings increased (irregular crossing of the “green” border) from 31 in 2014 to 63 in 2015 and 108 in 2016. In 2016 for the irregular crossing of the “green” border 376 persons were apprehended (in 2015 – 476, in 2014 - 144). The main nationalities of irregular immigrants were Vietnamese, Afghan, Iraqi, Russian, Pakistani, Georgian, Syrian and Indian.</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<p>On 4th July of 2012 the Cabinet of Ministers adopted the Action Plan for coordinated activities of institutions in relation to possible mass arrival of asylum seekers in Latvia from the countries affected by crisis (hereafter – Plan). The aim of this Plan is to define measures to be taken by institutions to prevent and react on mass arrival of asylum seekers, availability of resources and arrangements for the involvement of institutions in situations of mass arrivals.</p> <p>In accordance with the Plan, it shall be applied when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 1-5 days the number of asylum seekers exceeds the long-term accommodation capacity of the State Border Guard (hereafter – SBG) and the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (hereafter-OCMA) and the number of asylum seekers reaches 500-3000; • within 5-10 days 3000-20000 asylum seekers arrive simultaneously. <p>The plan has never been applied. It has also never been amended.</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>So far there has not been mass arrival of asylum seekers in Latvia therefore there has not been necessity to start the implementation of the Plan mentioned above, as well as to make any institutional/ organizational changes.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>The project “The construction of infrastructure of border zone along the border of Latvia and Russia” was developed. This project includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The foot control bar along the whole border; • The zone of policing and free surveillance zone, constructing the culverts • four suspended bridges; • patrol trail; • 92 475 m long fence.

	<p>In 2016 22 km long fence, 41 km long foot control bar and trail patrol were constructed. Till the end of 2017 it is planned to build 40 km long fence and 60 km long foot control zone and patrol trail. It is planned to implement this infrastructure building project by 2019.</p> <p>In Latvia there is one Accommodation Center for Asylum Seekers (hereafter –ACAS) — which is located in Mucenieki, in Ropaži Municipality. Till the beginning of 2017 the capacity of this center was for 150 persons, but it was decided that there is a need to enlarge it with one more building “Bundulīši” in Mucenieki. In the new building 250 asylum seekers can be accommodated. Thus the total capacity of ACAS in Mucenieki now is for 400 persons.</p> <p>Since the second half of 2015, the Accommodation Centre for Apprehended Foreigners in Daugavpils (Latvia) is overcrowded. To ensure accommodation of apprehended foreigners, second Accommodation Centre is being developed in Mucenieki. It is planned to put it into service in 2017. The capacity of this center is foreseen for 84 detained foreigners.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>To cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system EU funding has been used (Internal security fund (ISF) (borders/visas; police cooperation), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) for the period of 2014-2020). This funding is being used in accordance with National programs, thus enhancing the capacity of the structures of interior affairs in a long-term, for instance via AMIF the ACAS in Mucenieki was renovated and equipped. National programs are the ones through which the EU reacts to the crisis situations.</p> <p>If the Plan has to be implemented, institutions involved in the measures of prevention of threats and crisis management will need to provide resources to carry out their tasks from the State budget. As for the extra financing, if necessary, it would be decided on case by case basis.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>In relation to the tasks of the Plan mentioned above, Ministry of Interior regularly organizes desk trainings, that are attended by the representatives from all institutions mentioned in the Plan (from Ministry of Interior and institutions under its supervision; Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Welfare; Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, the Red Cross NGO, National armed forces, State Emergency Medical Service, Food and Veterinary Service, Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Health Inspectorate).</p>
<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>As regards to the international cooperation, UNHCR's Regional Office for the Nordic and Baltic Countries has offered to organize the training for the involved institutions, including the SBG to check their readiness for the situations of massive arrival of asylum seekers on the territory of Latvia. At the same time the cooperation of UNHCR, European Asylum Support Office, and International Organization of Migration was strengthened in relation to the Action Plan for Movement and Admission in Latvia of Persons who Need International Protection (adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers in December of 2015) . It has to be mentioned that this plan unlike the Plan for coordinated activities of institutions in relation to possible mass arrival of asylum seekers is developed for planned admission of asylum seekers in Latvia and is being implemented.</p>

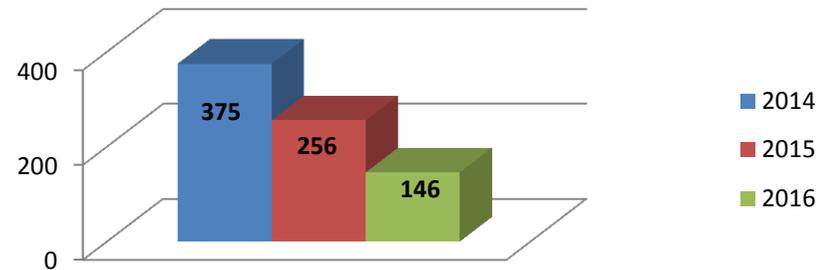
LITHUANIA	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p>The pressure of irregular migration on Lithuania, if compared with the numbers of migrants reaching South Europe, is not high because Lithuania’s geographic situation may be considered a natural deterring factor for the South-to-North transit irregular migration. The Europe-bound intensive wave of migration originating in Near East has not therefore had a visible systemic impact on Lithuania. The irregular nature of irregular migrant facilitators’ attempts to reach the Scandinavian countries across Lithuania is manifested in four (4) incidents which were recorded in Lithuania in September 2015 and resulted in detention of 22 Iraq nationals en route from South Europe through Poland and</p>

Lithuania to Finland and Sweden.

Considering the data over the past three years, the scale of irregular migration in Lithuania shows a downward trend.

The figure below presents the 2014 to 2016 statistics of detention of people for unauthorised crossing of the Lithuanian section of EU external borders.

People detained for unauthorised crossing of the Lithuanian border



The downward trend in the numbers of people detained for unauthorized crossing of the Lithuanian section of EU external borders is mainly a result of a decrease in irregular migration of nationals of Georgia, Vietnam and Afghanistan across the Lithuanian border.

Lithuania has been mostly challenged with irregular migration of Vietnam nationals lately as their route stretches from Russia to Latvia and then, across the EU internal borders, to Lithuania and Poland.

While the numbers of irregular migrants decreased in 2016, the border sections of entry and distribution of migrants between those sections remained the same: about 41 to 42 percent of irregular migrants entered Lithuania from Belarus and about 46 percent from Latvia in both 2015 and 2016. The fact that more than 60 percent of irregular migrants entered Lithuania from Belarus in 2014 brings about a conclusion that the installation of surveillance systems at the Lithuanian and Belarus border and intensified cooperation with Belarus has rendered a long-term impact on the distribution of migration flows between border sections, i. e. the flows have shifted to the north and irregular migrants tend to choose the Latvian and Russian border section for entry in the EU.

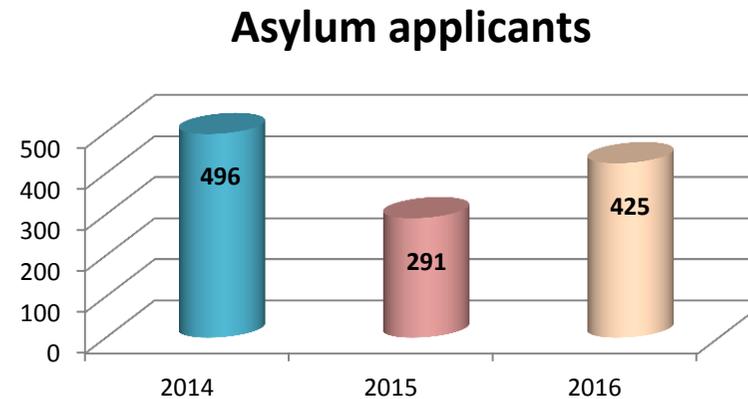
Although a downward trend was observed in the number of received asylum applications in 2015 and early 2016, the total statistical data for 2016 have shown an increase in the number of asylum applicants.

Two aspects may be identified considering the 2014 to 2016 indicators of asylum applicants:

1. On the one hand, the total number of asylum applications was on a decrease along with a decrease in the number of nationals of Georgia and Afghanistan entering Lithuania because nationals of those two countries had accounted for a larger part of asylum applications in the previous years;
2. On the other hand, aliens in need of asylum were transferred from the Member States (Greece and Italy) and third countries (Turkey) to Lithuania in 2016, on the basis of a decision of EU institutions. The transferred aliens submitted asylum applications. 206 aliens were transferred

in 2016 (159 nationals of Syria, 14 stateless persons and 33 nationals of Iraq) and all of them applied for asylum in Lithuania. As a result, an increase in the numbers of asylum applicants in Lithuania is explained by the numbers of applications received from the transferred people.

The figure below shows the numbers of asylum applications received in Lithuania in 2014 to 2016.



2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.
- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?
- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania issued Regulation No 1503 of 20 October 2010 approving the State Emergency Management Plan. According to the Plan, the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the management of a massive influx of aliens and is to be assisted by the Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. That national plan is worked out in more specific details in the emergency management plans of the Ministry of the Interior and State Border Guard Service.

The criteria of a massive influx of aliens as emergency incident are established in Paragraph 13 of Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 1063 of 14 October 2015 amending Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No 241 of 9 March 2006 "On the approval of the list of criteria of emergency incidents:"

Effect	Incident description	Criteria	
		measurement unit	assessment, size, critical boundary
13. Civil safety system forces need to be used and coordinated	13.1. a massive influx of aliens to the Lithuanian territory in the operational territory of one frontier station of the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania when the State border of the Republic of Lithuania is crossed in unauthorised places, at unauthorised time or in an unauthorised order	people per day	≥ 30

As the criterion of an emergency incident was not reached in the past years the emergency management plans were not activated as well.

3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.	<p>The preparation for emergencies has had no influence of the organisational structure of the State Border Guard Service.</p>
4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.	<p>Although procurement of materiel and assets is planned this is a regular effort aimed at reinforcement of external border control.</p>
5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.	<p>The costs would be covered from the national reserve.</p>
6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.	<p>The Emergency Management Plan of the State Border Guard Service was reviewed in March 2016 specifying the organisation and coordination of emergency management in relation to a massive influx of aliens.</p> <p>With regard to the results of the civil safety table top exercise “Massive influx of aliens” held at the State Border Guard Service on 21 December 2015 and in order to prepare for possible emergencies, the State Border Guard Service arranged the civil safety tactical exercise “Massive influx of aliens” on 12 April 2016 and, upon completion, assigned all its frontier districts to arrange similar table top exercises with participation of municipal administrations.</p>
7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.	<p>Although there was no need for that and cooperation in those issues has not been worked out in any greater detail (no common management plans have been drafted), joint special preventive operations have been held upon assessment of risks at the internal borders.</p> <p>The special border operation <i>Breaking Dawn 2 (Brékštanti aušra 2)</i> was organised in July 2016 which was aimed at irregular migration prevention and control. The progress of the operation and application of tactical methods were coordinated with units of the State Border Guard of the Republic of Latvia in the course of that border operation. Officials of the Public Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior, Police and Customs participated in the border operation together with officials of the State Border Guard Service.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), the special border operation Heartbeat (Dūžis) was held in the time frame from 23 September 2016, 12:00, to 2 October 2016, 12:00, which was aimed at irregular migration prevention and disruption using heartbeat detectors.</p>

POLAND

1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).

During the last three years Poland hasn't been affected by a significant influx of asylum seekers. The number of asylum seekers in 2015 has almost doubled compared to 2014 but still did not exceeded earlier growths connected to a large number of applicants of Russian nationality coming from Chechnya.

Majority of asylum seekers in Poland cross the eastern border of the country (mostly CIS countries). Poland systematically monitors the inflow of citizens with Chechen nationality from Russia, as well as citizens of Ukraine. Until 2015, Ukraine was the main transit country both for the citizens of the CIS (mainly Georgians and Russians), and non-CIS irregular migrants (primarily Somali and Afghan nationals) aiming to reach the EU through its eastern borders. In 2016 PL recorded more irregular migration at the border with Belarus.

Overall situation at the borders can be described as stable and under full control of the Polish Border Guard. Migration routes that run across Poland were not extensively used by migrants entering Europe via the Western Balkan route.

Additionally we are constantly monitoring the situation in Tajikistan. Growing crisis in this country has resulted in an increase in the number of citizens from Tajikistan and other Middle Asia countries lodging applications for international protection in Poland. The upcoming migration issue for Poland is most likely going to be the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh. Therefore, an increase in the number of applications for international protection motivated by religious issues is likely to be observed.

No of asylum seekers lodging application in PL					
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6887	10753	15253	6621	12325	12319

The top 5 origin countries in 2016 were Russia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Armenia and Georgia respectively.

No of illegal border crossings			
	2014	2015	2016
Into PL	3304	4873	5310
From PL	2157	1344	1373
Total	5461	6217	6683

**2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.
- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?**

Yes, Poland has a legal framework that regulates migration management in emergency situations.

Legal basis:

- National Plan for Emergency Management, adopted 6 march 2012 and updated 23 July 2013 by the Council of Ministers
- Standard Operational Procedure – 10 “Actions undertaken in case of a massive influx of foreigners on the territory of Poland” (part of the National plan for Emergency Management).
- Action plan of the Ministry of the Interior on organization, reception, transport and stay of foreigners/asylum seekers from Ukraine
- Strategy on the proceedings to be used in case of a massive inflow of foreigners in the South sector of the Polish border

<p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action plan of the Office for Foreigners - Action plan of the Department for Social Assistance (Office for Foreigners) <p>Action plan of the Office for Foreigners</p> <p>On 2 April 2014, the Office adopted <i>Contingency Plan of the Office for Foreigners in case of a sudden influx of Ukrainian migrants</i>. The Plan was based on three scenarios in which a different number of Ukrainians apply for refugee status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ influx of foreigners up to 20 individuals per day, ▪ influx of foreigners from 20-100 individuals per day, ▪ influx of more than 100 persons per day. <p>For each scenario, the Office would adopt different measures concerning the organization of work in the Office (i.e. secondments of employees, launch and management of Central Reception Points and new accommodation centers, additional responsibilities of the departments), means of communication and transportation, as well as sources of financing. Moreover, the contingency plan enumerates potential risks hindering its implementation. The Plan was updated in 2016.</p> <p>On 8 July 2014 Office for Foreigners adopted a more detailed contingency plan focusing on additional accommodation possibilities, Central Reception Points and temporary accommodation campgrounds. The Plan was updated on 12 August 2016.</p> <p>Actions undertaken in case of a massive influx of foreigners on the territory of Poland</p> <p>The document had been developed since June 2011 in the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Government Security Centre, in parallel in the course of work of two above mentioned teams, i.e. the inter-ministerial Team for Migration and the inter-ministerial Team for National Border Management.</p> <p>The document contains an action plan for the State authorities in case of a potential migration crisis at the eastern border of Poland, which is a development on the standard operational procedure designed by the Government Security Centre, which is a component of “The National Crisis Management Plan” approved by the Council of Ministers on 6 March 2012. It is a set of non-binding guidelines.</p> <p>Action plan of the Ministry of the Interior on organization, reception, transport and stay of foreigners/asylum seekers from Ukraine</p> <p>Adopted in January 2014 as an answer to a viable threat of a surge in the number of asylum seekers from Ukraine affected by a growing political and economic crisis.</p> <p>Strategy on the proceedings to be used in case of a massive inflow of foreigners in the South sector of the Polish border</p> <p>Agreed in October 2015, identified actions to be taken to manage changing migration flows from the Mediterranean and Balkan routes to the EU Member States. The strategy covered both the asylum and the return procedures, as well as addressing identification and reception matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</i> <p>The migration situation has never entered into emergency status and the reception system has been working on normal basis in recent years.</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes</p>	<p>Changes linked to the processing of applications for international protection were varied. With a view to improving procedural guarantees, Poland introduced institutional and organizational changes in the field of asylum - Poland decided to increase the number of open reception centres for foreigners applying for international protection from the eight already existing up to 12 open centres, while at same time improving</p>

<p>in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>the conditions and services which might benefit foreigners.</p> <p>Furthermore Poland studied the possibility to re-open an additional Border Control Office in the southern sector of the state border in order to enhance the control of the Schengen external border.</p> <p>In the framework of the integration activities Poland trained a first vast group of guardians and cultural assistants for unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>Poland introduced trainings for teachers at primary and secondary schools in order to support creation of a new and adequate curriculum for foreign pupils.</p> <p>Other measures undertaken by Poland included the transfer of border control activities, the opening of new reception/accommodation/detention centres and the provision of crisis management training.</p> <p>These actions were primarily related to the changing circumstances on the territory of neighbouring country – Ukraine and not related directly to the migration flows from the North Africa.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>Mainly State budget. However some activities implemented by Polish Border Guard as well as the Office for Foreigners are partially cofinanced by the European funds.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>In 2014 the Office for Foreigners coordinated its actions with the Commander in Chief of the Border Guard as well as with the Directors of Regional Emergency Management Centers from Podkarpackie voivodeship and Lubelskie voivodeship.</p> <p>The Office was constantly monitoring the developments and publishing up-to-date statistics (once a day), providing relevant explanation on the asylum procedure as well as procedures related to legalization of stay, preparing short memos on current development (3-5 times a day), weekly document on Ukraine and security, and answers to questions on Ukraine (a few times a week). The situation in Ukraine and the role of the Office were discussed during regular meeting of the Emergency Management Team of the Office.</p> <p>Moreover, in 2014 PIONEX 2014, the biggest training exercise of services of the Ministry of Interior for the last 40 years, was organized. It was aimed to verify the way how different services function, cooperate and communicate with each other in a crisis situation. In addition the Office of Foreigners participated in a military training exercise ANACONDA 2016 included a component on massive influx of migrants.</p>

<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>Poland proposed strengthening of operational cooperation on the European Union's external borders to ensure the security and protection of public order within the Union and conducted expert seminars on the management of the asylum system for case officers from Moldova and Tunisia.</p> <p>Cooperation with Ukraine has been strengthened significantly, more precisely in the field of the cooperation of Border Guard Headquarters and its posts, the information flow, risk analysis and forecasting influx of migrants/foreigners.</p> <p>In July 2014 the Office for Foreigners together with EASO organized a Practical Cooperation Workshop on Ukraine. It was the first event of this type initiated by EASO that was taking place in one of the Member States.</p> <p>Moreover, experts from the Office of Foreigners have been taking part in EASO support mission for Greece and Italy. In 2016 40 experts took part in 62 support missions. Conducted activities included among all: first-contact assistance; supporting and enhancing identification and assistance to vulnerable applicants; pre-registration of applicants for international protection.</p> <p>In addition, in regard to enhancing international cooperation, the Office for Foreigners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses the experience of other countries, especially those participating in the meetings of the GDISC group for asylum forecasting; - took part in EASO Contingency Planning meetings; - took part in European Platform of Reception Agencies (e.g. emergency meeting on current situation in individual countries on 29 November 2015); - maintains working relations with selected EU member states to obtain information about their contingency plans.
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PORTUGAL	
<p>1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).</p>	<p>The migratory crisis of 2015 did not affected directly Portugal, namely regarding the asylum applications requested at the external border by third countries nationals but in a indirectly way through the internal displacement of the of some of the applicants with entrance in other Member States, more than an increase of the arrival of irregular migrants.</p> <p>The arrivals of migrants are mainly by air, mainly due to the geographical position of Portugal, which only shares land borders with Spain.</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<p>The National plan on integrated border management foresees measures such as the contingency plan for situations of abnormal influx of arrivals of migrants to the national border.</p>



<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>No. Not applicable.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>If there was one, yes.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).

Slovak Republic was not directly affected by the migration crisis in 2015.

Asylum seekers:

The number of applicants for asylum remains stable with more noticeable decreases in 2016, as following numbers prove (2013: 441 applications, 156 repeated; 2014: 331 applications, 103 repeated; 2015: 330 applications; 59 repeated; 2016: 146 applications, 47 repeated).

Certain changes that took place are stated and described in answers to next questions.

Irregular border crossing:

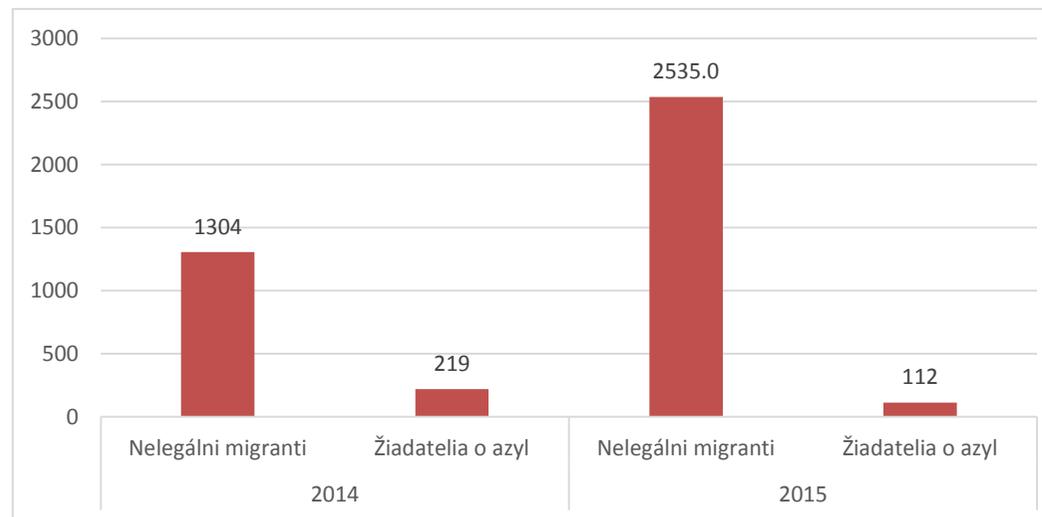
Comparing the years 2014 and 2015 - total irregular migration increase by 94.4% - from 1304 persons to 2535 persons per year.

The number of irregular migrants in 2015 was the highest since Slovakia's accession to Schengen.

Migration crisis in the Slovak Republic was associated with intra-Schengen migration from Hungary (occasionally from Austria) following the Western Balkan route, resulting in a sharp increase in the number of irregular migrants in the context of residing without authorization.

Subsequently, after the introduction of measures by the Police (inter alia consisted of detainment of irregular migrants) was denied further transit to the country of destination. Migration flows from the territory of Hungary have decreased.

Apprehended irregular migrants vs. the number of asylum applications:



The graphic representation shows that despite the recorded increase in the number of irregular migrants in 2015, fewer migrants applied for asylum than in the previous year. This may be caused by the fact that the Slovak Republic is not a country of destination for them and they realize the impact of the Dublin Regulation.

<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p>	<p>Article 70 of The Police Act provides: “the legal framework regulating the border and migration management in a crisis situation.”</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>Slovak Republic has at its disposal enough standard and also reserve capacities in (its) own facilities (804 places). As a direct reaction on the deteriorating migration crisis and possible higher pressure of incomers (for example from Hungary) new standby asylum centre was created near Malacky. It consists of two buildings and a tent city. It was not necessary to use that capacities.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>There were not allocated any external sources of funding.</p>
<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the</p>	<p>The course of the migration crisis did not affect the cooperation and the communication among relevant authorities that continued to work effectively in the standard way. We can state that because of the migration crisis the communication between involved bodies did not change.</p>

cooperation has changed.	
7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.	<p>Due to the undue burden of asylum system capacities in neighbouring Austria was signed Memorandum between the Ministry of Interior of Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Austria about temporary provision of accommodation capacities for applicants for international protection in Austria with Syrian nationality. In total numbers until now this support was given to 1220 applicants from that 1207 returned to Austria already.</p> <p>This cooperation resulted as very effective and is really appreciated on both sides.</p>

UKRAINE	
1. Please briefly indicate how your country has been affected by the migration crisis in 2015, highlighting the number of asylum seekers and irregular border crossings (compared to the trends of the previous years).	<p>According to a common opinion of European experts, the Eastern route of irregular migration (the one covering the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Moldova), that also goes through the territory of Ukraine, does not pose a threat to the European Union.</p> <p>In general, the situation at the Eastern EU border was considered by European institutions and Border Guard agencies as stable and controlled in recent years.</p> <p>In 2015, 1433 foreigners applied to territorial bodies of the State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMSU) for refugee status or subsidiary protection.</p> <p>It is necessary to note, that - in comparison to previous years (1173 persons in 2014 and 1033 persons in 2013) - the number of applications for refugee status or subsidiary protection increased in connection with the major inflow of refugees to Europe.</p> <p>In addition, it is worth to note that the number of attempted illegal crossings of the state border to EU increased in 2.4 times in 2015 (1146 persons in 2015 vs 460 persons in 2014), including 6-fold increase at the border with Hungary (709 persons in 2015 vs 119 persons in 2014), 25% increase at the border with Slovakia (276 persons in 2015 vs 220 persons in 2014); 18% increase at the border with Poland (91 persons in 2015 vs 77 persons in 2014); and 37% increase at the border with Romania (70 persons in 2015 vs 44 persons in 2014).</p> <p>Growing numbers of irregular migrants at the border between Ukraine and Hungary were attributed to interception of large numbers of nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan (306 persons in 2015 vs 21 persons in 2014), Syria (138 persons in 2015 vs 41 persons in 2014), Iraq (47 persons in 2015 vs 4 persons in 2014), Georgia (34 persons in 2015 vs 20 persons in 2014), Sudan (35 persons in 2015 vs 7 persons in 2014) and Somalia (32 persons in 2015 vs 5 persons in 2014).</p> <p>Numbers of foreigners who attempted to enter Ukraine in an irregular manner for their further irregular migration to EU countries continued to increase.</p> <p>In particular, within 2015, state border protection bodies of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine apprehended for different infringements and refused entry to Ukraine of 17.3 thousand irregular migrants.</p> <p>Among them, 13.7 thousand foreigners (potential irregular migrants) were issued substantiated refusals of entry to Ukraine, 1.8 thousand irregular migrants were apprehended for illegal crossing (attempted illegal crossing) of the state border, and 1.7 thousand foreigners were apprehended for non-compliance with the rules of stay and other offences.</p> <p>In comparison to the similar period of 2014, the overall number of apprehended migrants and the ones refused entry increased by 45%, including 1.9-fold increase of the number of migrants apprehended for illegal crossing of the state border, 2% decrease of the number of persons apprehended for non-compliance with the rules of stay and other offences, 1.5-fold increase of the number of potential irregular migrants who were refused entry to Ukraine.</p>

	<p>Statistical reports suggest that the general situation in connection with irregular migration of third country nationals through the territory of Ukraine remains stable. The Eastern route of irregular migration that goes through the territory of Ukraine, does not pose a threat to the EU.</p> <p>According to FRONTEX annual Risk Analysis of threats at the Eastern external EU borders, in 2015 and 2014, numbers of migrants apprehended at the border between Ukraine and EU countries, did not exceed 0.2% of total apprehensions at external EU borders.</p> <p>It is worth to note, that the migration crisis in the EU had no substantial impacts on migration situation in Ukraine, however, there are clear adverse impacts on the situation associated with the military aggression of the Russian Federation in South-eastern regions of Ukraine.</p> <p>In particular, in 2016, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) apprehended 38.56 thousand persons (vs 21,334 in 2015) for illegal crossing of the state border, including 1,513 apprehensions at the border with EU countries (vs 1,595 in 2015).</p> <p>In terms of countries of nationality, the main nationalities of the apprehended persons included: Ukraine - 36,958 persons (vs 19,443 persons in 2015), RF - 220 persons (vs 273 persons in 2015), RM - 414 persons (vs 334 persons in 2015), RB - 46 persons (vs 71 persons in 2015), Georgia - 62 persons (vs 112 persons in 2015), Iraq - 24 persons (vs 63 persons), Vietnam - 110 persons (vs 45 persons in 2015), Turkey - 79 persons (vs 45 persons in 2015), and Romania - 40 persons (vs 22 persons in 2015).</p> <p>In 2015, at the background of growing overall numbers of persons apprehended for illegal crossing of the state border, numbers of apprehended irregular migrants increased. In 2016 the situation somehow stabilised.</p> <p>Numbers of irregular migrants apprehended for illegal crossing of the state border: 960 irregular migrants in 2014, 1,816 irregular migrants in 2015, and 1,040 irregular migrants in 2016.</p> <p>The main categories of irregular migrants who attempted to cross the border still continue to include nationals of Afghanistan, Moldova and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>At the same time, in 2016, 70 persons applied to SBGS for refugee status or subsidiary protection (48% decrease in comparison to 134 applicants in 2015).</p> <p>Main categories of asylum seekers by countries of citizenship:</p> <p>in 2016: RF - 22 persons, Tajikistan - 15 persons, Afghanistan - 11 persons, Syria - 9 persons, Turkey and Uzbekistan - 4 persons from each, China - 2 persons, stateless persons (Russia), Sierra Leone and Cyprus - 1 person from each;</p> <p>in 2015: Afghanistan - 56 persons, RF - 15 persons, Tajikistan - 12 persons, Iraq - 10 persons, Syria and Somalia - 7 persons from each, Iran - 6 persons, Pakistan - 5 persons, Uzbekistan and stateless persons - 3 persons from each, Armenia and Yemen - 2 persons from each, Bangladesh, Turkey, Palestine, Belarus, Sierra Leone and US - 1 person from each.</p>
<p>2. Does your country have a legal framework that regulates border and migration management in emergency situations? If yes, please describe it briefly.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency</p>	<p>Law of Ukraine on Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons.</p> <p>The Concept of Integrated Border Management (IBM), approved by Decree # 1149-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 28.10.2015.</p> <p>The Action Plan for Implementation of the Concept of Integrated Border Management, approved by Decree # 626-r of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 31.08.2016.</p> <p>In addition, it is worth to note that - according to provisions of Law of Ukraine on Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary or Temporary Protection - in cases of large scale inflows of persons from a country with shared borders with Ukraine to the territory of Ukraine due to civil war events, ethnic conflicts, etc., the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine shall adopt a regulation on granting temporary protection to such persons (based on a submission of the central executive body in charge of implementation of the state policy in the sphere of refugees and persons in</p>

<p>situation?</p>	<p>need of subsidiary or temporary protection).</p> <p>Persons in need of temporary protection mean foreigners and stateless persons who are forced to seek protection in Ukraine in large numbers due to an external aggression, foreign occupation, civil war, ethnic conflicts, natural or technological disasters or other events that interrupt public order at the whole territory of their country of origin or at a some area thereof.</p> <p>Temporary protection shall be granted to such persons up to cessation of the circumstances in their countries of origin, that forced them to move to the territory of Ukraine, but not longer than for one year (temporary protection may be extended for a period of time that does not exceed one year).</p> <p>Temporary protection shall be terminated if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the persons can return to their country of origin due to cessation of the circumstances that substantiated granting them temporary protection; - the persons move to another country. <p>Decisions on termination of temporary protection shall be made by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU).</p> <p>However, it is necessary to note that the above legal provisions on temporary protection have not been applied in Ukraine yet.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been applied during an emergency situation in recent years?</p> <p>There were no border and migration management emergencies.</p> <p>- Have these legal provisions been amended during/after the emergency situation?</p> <p>In order to streamline administrative proceedings in cases of forced expulsion or apprehension for identification of foreigners to be compulsory deported or returned to their countries of origin under international readmission agreements, on 04.02.2016, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine on Amending the Administrative Court Procedure Code of Ukraine as Pertains to Court Proceedings on Claims for Compulsory Expulsion or Apprehension for Identification and Ensuring Compulsory Expulsion of Foreigners and Stateless Persons, or Ensuring Transfer of Foreigners and Stateless Persons According to International Readmission Agreements of Ukraine (Law of Ukraine # 991-VIII, drafted by SMSU).</p> <p>On 19.05.2016, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine on Amending Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine, as Pertains to Improvement of Provisions on Court Protection of Foreigners and Stateless Persons and Settling Some Issues Related to Combating irregular Migration (Law # 1379-VIII). The Law approximates some Ukrainian legal provisions on migration management to European norms, and settles some problematic issues associated with delivery of irregular migrants to SMSU territorial bodies and units, to courts and their accommodation in Temporary Accommodation Centres for Migrants.</p> <p>Main aims of SBGS development include ensuring security of the state border of Ukraine, protection of sovereign rights of Ukraine in its exclusive (marine) economic zone and - in a longer run, after accession to the EU - ensuring readiness of the country to protect external EU borders at the East, North and South of Ukraine.</p> <p>In 2016, Decree # 92/2016 of the President of Ukraine of 04.03.2016, enacted the Concept of Development of Defence and Security Sector of Ukraine, that defines ways for development of national security and defence capacity, as well as responsibilities of Ukrainian security and defence actors for organisation of planning, responding to threats and fulfilment of their statutory tasks.</p> <p>In particular, in the sphere of border management, response actions are stipulated in the case of armed and other provocations, aggravation of situation at the state border:</p>
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- Shooting attacks against border patrols, deployment areas, border crossing points, other sites and civilians;
 - Armed assaults against border patrols and border protection units, attempts to take border crossing points and other sites located within the border strip or controlled frontier areas;
 - Illegal crossing of the state border by groups of armed persons from the territory of a neighbouring country to the territory of Ukraine, made deliberately to escalate international tensions, as a cause to trigger an armed conflict at the state border or a military aggression;
 - Non-compliance with the procedures of peaceful navigation in the territorial sea of Ukraine or with established rules of navigation and stay of foreign civilian ships and naval (auxiliary) vessels in the territorial sea (inland waters);
 - Unarmed provocations, such as accusative statements, loud shouts, threats to border guards and citizens of Ukraine, anti-Ukrainian rallies and demonstrations at the state border or nearby, movement or destruction of border signs, blocking roads to border crossing points at the territory of a neighbouring state;
 - Military exercises of the transborder state (field manoeuvres, concentration of forces) nearby the state border of a clearly offensive nature;
 - Attempts to cross the state border by a sabotage and reconnaissance force of another state;
 - A substantial increase of cases of entry to Ukraine of the persons who - accounting for risk analysis results - may be associated with anti-state and terrorist activities of irregular migrants;
 - Growing numbers of attempts to smuggle weapons and ammunition through the state border, as well as attempts to smuggle other items that may be used for terrorist acts and other illegitimate activities in Ukraine;
 - Sharply growing numbers of violations of the state border regime and the frontier area regime;
 - Introduction of a set of measures by other states (or a threat to introduce) to obstruct navigation in inland waters and the territorial sea of Ukraine.
- SBGS participates directly and fulfils auxiliary roles in response to other crisis situations.
- As pertains to migration management, the sphere of competence of SBGS is defined by Law of Ukraine on the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, Law of Ukraine on Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons, Law of Ukraine on Border Control, Law of Ukraine on Refugees and Persons in Need of Subsidiary and Temporary Protection, covering:
- Registration of foreigners in border crossing points for visa-free travel;
 - Enforcement of compulsory measures against violators of the due legislation on the state border;
 - Examination of grounds for entry and granting admission to Ukraine;
 - Reduction of terms of temporary stay and - provided relevant grounds - cancellation of visas;
 - Enforcement of compulsory return and expulsion of foreigners-offenders and transfer of such foreigners to temporary accommodation centres for foreigners and stateless persons;
 - Reception of applications for refugee status or subsidiary protection and transfer of relevant persons to territorial bodies of the Migration Service;
 - Maintaining - in cooperation with SMSU bodies and the National Police - control of compliance of foreigners with their grounds for stay and legal status in controlled frontier areas.

	<p>In order to ensure legislative regulation of activities in the sphere, several draft laws were developed, including:</p> <p>the ones adopted by the Verkhovna Rada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Ukraine on Amending the Administrative Court Procedure Code of Ukraine as Pertains to Court Proceedings on Claims for Compulsory Expulsion or Apprehension for Identification and Ensuring Compulsory Expulsion of Foreigners and Stateless Persons, or Ensuring Transfer of Foreigners and Stateless Persons According to International Readmission Agreements of Ukraine (Law of Ukraine # 991-VIII of 04.02.2016). <p>The Law defines procedures of apprehension of foreigners-offenders and reduces terms of court proceedings on such apprehensions (from 5 days to immediate examination, but not longer than within 3 days).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Ukraine on Amending Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine, as Pertains to Improvement of Provisions on Court Protection of Foreigners and Stateless Persons and Settling Some Issues Related to Combating Irregular Migration (Law # 1379-VIII of 19.05.2016). <p>The Law implements procedures of EC Directive 2013/33/EU of 26.06.2013, introduces alternatives to apprehension of foreigners-offenders, and defines procedures of court proceedings on cases of apprehension of foreigners for their identification and ensuring expulsion;</p> <p>the ones registered in the Verkhovna Rada:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Ukraine on Amending Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine (as Pertains to Proceedings on Administrative Offences in the Border Control Sphere) (Law # 4114 of 19.02.2016); <p>Main changes: 1) substantially higher monetary fines under articles 185-10, 202, 203 and 204-1 of the Code of Administrative Offences; 2) the option to avoid submission of a protocol under para 2 of Art. 203 of the Code of Administrative Offence; 3) alterations in territorial jurisdiction over administrative offences committed at temporary occupied territories of AR Crimea (TOTs); 4) delegation of rights to decide on persons who examine cases to the Chairman of SBGS; 5) rectifying technical deficiencies in the Code of Administrative Offences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Ukraine on Amending Some Legislative Acts of Ukraine (as Pertains to Clarification of Some Provisions in Implementation of International Readmission Agreements of Ukraine) (Law # 5344 of 02.11.2016); <p>The amendments would allow to apprehend (by a court decision) the persons who were received under readmission arrangements, including persons with documents, in order to ensure their further readmission transfers, with possibility of their permanent escorting;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law of Ukraine on Amending the Code of Ukraine of Administrative Offences and Some Other Laws of Ukraine (as Pertains to Ensuring the State Border Security) (Law # 5442 of 23.11.2016). <p>Main changes: 1) introduction of confiscation of instruments of offence (diving suits, boats, etc.); 2) two new administrative offences (a failure to comply with a prohibition on entry and failure to comply with procedures of entry/departure to/from the ATO zone); 3) abrogation of Art. 207 of the Code of Administrative Offences (a failure of a ship captain to return pass permits); 4) clarification of provisions pertaining to banning entry of foreigners who stayed irregularly at TOTs, SDDL0.</p>
<p>3. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in institutional or organizational changes in the border and migration management system of your country? If yes, please briefly describe these changes.</p>	<p>In 2016, institutional capacity building of SMSU in the sphere of migration management (including combating irregular migration) focused on establishment of relevant structural units in territorial SMSU bodies, further introduction of the Integrated Migration Management Information System (IMMIS), establishment of the Contact Information Intelligence Centre to monitor migration, analyse current migration risks, improvement of the underlying legislative framework, etc.</p> <p>In order to implement the state policy in the sphere of border security, the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine developed updated Concept of Integrated Border Management - the Concept was approved by the Government in October 2015 (CMU Decree # 1149-r of 28.10.2015).</p>

	<p>Key changes in the new Concept (comparatively to the previous version):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the range of main IBM actors - from initial 4 (SBGS Administration, SMSU, Mol, MFA) to 10 (Mol, MFA, the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of Defence, SBU, SBGS Administration, the State Fiscal Service, SMSU, the National Police, the National Guard); - Legislatively fixed European IBM model; - Definition of clear mechanisms for interaction at the national and international levels; - Coordination of efforts of authorised governmental bodies for comprehensive and flexible response to modern border security challenges; - Ensuring openness of the state border for legitimate transborder activities. <p>In August 2016, in order to ensure efficient functioning and development of the IBM system, the Government approved the Action Plan for Implementation of the IBM Concept (CMU Decree # 626-r of 31.08.2016).</p> <p>Relevant actions will be implemented in parallel at four levels:</p> <p>international level - in relations with countries without shared borders with Ukraine;</p> <p>intergovernmental level - in relations with transborder countries of Ukraine;</p> <p>national level - as pertains to matters of internal and inter-agency procedures;</p> <p>border level - as pertains to ensuring cooperation for protection of the state border and compliance with state border regimes.</p> <p>Implementation of the Action Plans will allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure fulfilment of Ukraine's commitments under the Association Agreement and the visa-free dialogue with EU, as well as other international commitments for border security improvement; - To approximate the Ukrainian IBM system to the best international standards (especially European ones), to ensure their further development; - To enhance the level of border security, accounting for modern threats and challenges; - To ensure efficient coordination, openness and transparency of operations of IBM actors; - To raise international, transborder and inter-agency cooperation to a qualitatively new level.
<p>4. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation required the establishment of new infrastructure or the acquisition of new technical equipment in your border and migration management system (e.g. new reception facilities, modern technical tools for border control)? Please give examples.</p>	<p>The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS), in the framework of its planned development, organised and implemented a number of actions for improvement of border management, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 specialised facilities for accommodation of apprehended persons were commissioned with the overall capacity of 60 persons ("Pavloviche" BG section of Lviv BG Unit, "Smilnitsya" BG section of Mostitskiy BG Unit, "Bolshoy Berezniy" and "Uzhgorod" BG sections of Chop BG Unit, "Solotvino" BG section of Mukachevo BG Unit, "Sopych" BG section of Sumy BG Unit); - experimental simplified admission procedures for persons and vehicles are tested in road border crossing points; <p>In order to approximate border and customs controls to EU standards, in road border crossing point "Novy Yarilovichi" (Ukraine-Belarus border section), an innovative experiment was conducted to introduce simplified admission procedures for persons and vehicles in road border crossing points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - practical implementation of the SBGS program for reforming state border protection units continues (under New Face of the Border project with support of the US Embassy in Ukraine);

	<p>In November 2015, the first stage of New Face of the Border project was successfully completed - the one associated with reforming state border protection units of "Gostomel" and "Zhulyany" BG sections of "Kyiv" separate BCP (including contest-based selection and training of 150 serving SBGS officers).</p> <p>SBGS with support of the US Embassy in Ukraine continues to implement the program for reforming state border protection units in the framework of the second stage of the pilot project (covering "Borispol-1" and "Borispol-2" BG sections of "Kyiv" separate BCP and "Krakovets" BG section of Mostitskiy BG Unit). The Mission of the International Organisation for Migration in Ukraine (IOM) was selected as the project implementation agency.</p> <p>As its final objective, the project is implemented to establish model BG sections with professional, motivated and principled personnel, fulfilling state functions at the border and enjoying high public confidence. The project implementation covers the period from February to August 2017.</p> <p>- in the framework of technical capacity building, SBGS introduced a number of modern border protection technologies;</p> <p>Since 2014, one of major SBGS priorities is associated with establishment of "intelligent" border protection system, stipulating enhancement of technical capacity and introduction of modern border protection hardware.</p> <p>In 3 recent years, due to state budgetary allocations and international technical assistance projects, the following technologies were introduced by SBGS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Triton" mobile combat modules (overall 4 units in Kharkiv BG Unit); • the system of early warning, detection and identification of Aeros Corp. (US) that is deployed at "Mariupol" technical surveillance centre (in test operation up to 31.03.17); • SMARTDEC-869 wireless surveillance system (including 4 sets at Ukraine-Belarus border section. supplied under SURKAP-2 technical assistance project); • video-surveillance and alert systems (multi-spectral cameras and detectors, installed at already available metal observation towers, fences and standalone towers), seismic sensors with fiberoptic cables, data transfer and command centres (deployed in command centres of border protection units to get warnings generated by border surveillance hardware), that - in combination - provide for establishment of an intelligent system of control and response at the Russia-Ukraine border section (deployed in the control zone of Kharkiv BG Unit, deployment continues in the control zone of Lugansk BG Unit); • BpAK-MP-1 Spectator-M unmanned aerial systems (6 units overall, distributed between Lutsk, Lviv, Mukachevo, Podolsk, 10th Mobile BG Units and the SBGS Training Centre). <p>- conceptual approaches were developed for establishment of a modern "intelligent" state border protection system in the longer term (up to 2030), as well as some proposals for technical capacity building at borders with Slovakia and Poland.</p>
<p>5. What national and external sources of funding are available to cover the extra costs related to the border and migration management system of your country in an emergency situation? Please provide concrete examples if relevant.</p>	<p>National budgets, as well as mobilisation of earmarked international donor assistance.</p> <p>The Concept of Integrated Border Management (IBM) is implemented by finance allocations from the state budget for relevant governmental authorities, as well as from other sources (CMU Decree 1149-r of 28.10.2015).</p> <p>According to para 3 of CMU Decree # 626-r of 31.08.2016 on Approval of the Action Plan for Implementation of the IBM Concept: "Administration of SBGS, central executive bodies and other governmental authorities shall ensure implementation of the Action Plan, as approved by this Decree, within the limits of approved budgetary allocation for a relevant year".</p>

<p>6. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation affected the cooperation among relevant agencies of the border and migration management system in your country? If yes, please describe how the cooperation has changed.</p>	<p>In the framework of implementation of the Joint Order, in 2016, works continued to support operations of the Virtual Contact Analytical Centre and exchange of intelligence between IBM actors. In particular, three meetings were conducted with participation of 10 IBM actors and international experts, dedicated to the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures of implementation of objectives of the IBM Concept; - Progress indicators of the Action Plan for Implementation of the IBM Concept; - Exchange of intelligence between IBM actors; <p>- Results of activities of the Virtual Contact Analytical Centre in 2016, and spheres of further cooperation in 2017, in the framework of implementation of the IBM Concept.</p> <p>Besides that, interaction and cooperation in the sphere of migration management particularly focused on collaboration with the Migration Service of Ukraine (SMSU).</p> <p>In particular, in 2016 alone, the following joint agency-specific regulations were drafted and adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Instruction Manual on Procedures of Actions of SBGS Officers and Interaction with Territorial SMSU Bodies in the Case of Applications of Foreigners or Stateless Persons for Refugee Status or Subsidiary Protection (approved by Mol Order # 772 of 10.08.2016). - Amendments to the Instruction Manual on Procedures of Decision-making of SBGS Border Protection Bodies on Prohibition of Entry of Foreigners and Stateless Persons to Ukraine (as pertains to particulars of imposing and lifting entry prohibitions in the case or foreigners who failed to pay their monetary fines; approved by Mol Order # 150 of 02.03.2016). - Order # 60 of the Administration of SBGS of 10.05.2016 on Organisation of Activities of Foreigners Units and Administrative Proceedings of Regional Directorates and State Border Protection Bodies (the Order approved Regulations of relevant entities accounting for specifics of administrative proceedings and dealing with foreigners).
<p>7. Has (preparation for) the emergency situation resulted in enhanced international cooperation in the field of border and migration management in the case of your country? If yes, please give examples.</p>	<p>EU launched its project - Support of Migration Management and Asylum in Ukraine - in order to approximate migration management and treatment of asylum seekers in Ukraine to the best European and international standards.</p> <p>In connection with some aspects of migration management, international cooperation partners included European governmental and non-governmental organisations. In particular, we participated in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The meeting of the Working Group of the Budapest process for the Silk Road countries; - Meetings with representatives of the EC HQ on the launch of the Capacity Building in Migration Management Project; - The meeting of the EaP Panel on Migration and Asylum; - 9th meeting of the Joint Ukraine-EU Committee on Readmission Matters; - Ukraine-Hungary expert consultations to agree the text of the Implementation Protocol between CMU and the Hungarian Government to the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement; - International meeting of the Steering Committee of MONITOR project (the Pilot Initiative of Readmission Monitoring in Ukraine and Pakistan); - 5th summer courses of UNHCR on border management and protection of refugee rights; - The international meeting with the Polish Border Guards and FRONTEX representatives to discuss issues of cooperation in the sphere of expulsion of irregular migrants;

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regional Interim Conference of the joint UNHCR-SBGS project - the Initiative to Improve Quality of Asylum Systems in Countries of East Europe and South Caucasus;- Expert consultations between representatives of governmental bodies of Ukraine and Georgia involved into implementation of the EU-Ukraine Readmission Agreement, to discuss issues of operation of the electronic readmission management system. |
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