



# EASTERN PARTNERSHIP

## Panel on Migration and Asylum

### Expert Meeting on Resettlement and Other Forms of Admission of Persons in Need of International Protection

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<b>ARMENIA</b>	
<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	<p>Armenia does not have experience from resettlement and relocation of refugees.</p> <p>There have been a few cases of resettlement implemented by UNHCR office in Yerevan within its mandate.</p> <p>23 UNHCR mandate refugees have been resettled from Armenia to host countries since 2000.</p>
<b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	Armenia has not been engaged in any forms of resettlement.
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	<p>There are no legislative regulations concerning resettlement procedures.</p> <p>The issue has not ever been brought to the attention of the authorities of Armenia.</p>
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	<p>As it is mentioned above limited number of UNHCR mandate refugees are being resettled from Armenia by UNHCR office in Yerevan.</p> <p>NGO's are not involved in resettlement procedures.</p>
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	No such procedures exist in practice.
<b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	There were no refugees resettled to Armenia so far.
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	N/A

<b>AZERBAIJAN</b>	
<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	<p>Azerbaijan's experience with resettlement of refugees per se is not so extensive. It is mainly UNHCR Representation in Azerbaijan who deals with resettlement of refugees in Azerbaijan.</p> <p>In previous years, up to 2000 mandate refugees of UNHCR were resettled in third countries within the resettlement program by the UNHCR Representation in Azerbaijan.</p>
<b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	<p>Effective national asylum system and refugee status determination was established in Azerbaijan in conformity with 1951 Geneva Convention and its 1967 Protocol. The Government of Azerbaijan admits applications of foreigners and stateless persons seeking asylum in Azerbaijan in accordance with the national legislation of Azerbaijan and 1951 Geneva Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Each applications are considered by the migration authorities and decisions are taken to grant a refugee status to the applicant or not. At present, 71 persons are registered as refugees with the State Migration Service of Azerbaijan.</p> <p>The legislation of Azerbaijan does not envisage the humanitarian admission of persons in need of international protection.</p>
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	<p>The resettlement of mandate refugees is implemented in the framework of resettlement program of UNHCR.</p>
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	<p>State Migration Service of Azerbaijan cooperates with the UNHCR Representation in Azerbaijan in the framework of resettlement program and upon the Representation's applications and in accordance with the national migration legislation of Azerbaijan arranges departure of persons to be resettled in third countries.</p> <p>At the same time, State Migration Service closely cooperates with International Organization of Migration in different directions. The State Migration Service jointly with IOM will soon start implementing "Pilot project on assistance to voluntary return of migrants from Azerbaijan" which is aimed to create proper conditions for successful return of vulnerable group of migrants and persons willing to return their countries voluntarily and whose application on seeking asylum has been rejected.</p> <p>In 2012-2014 the project "European Re-integration Instrument (ERI): assistance to Azerbaijani nationals returning from Belgium, France and the Netherlands" was implemented by the State Migration Service. The overall objective of the project was to facilitate and ensure sustainable reintegration assistance for persons returned either voluntarily or non-voluntarily from the respective host countries after 1 May 2012.</p> <p>The cooperation agreement between State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society was signed in 2013. In accordance with the agreement, Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society supported refugees and upon the request from the State Migration Service foreigners and stateless persons with wide range of assistance such as food, accommodation, clothing, transport, medical care, first aid, psychosocial support and etc. Relevant programs related to the protection of the rights of foreigners and stateless persons were implemented. Last but not the least, measures to restore contacts between refugees and their family members were undertaken in cooperation with</p>

	International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	The resettlement of mandate refugees is implemented in the framework of resettlement program of UNHCR.
<b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	<p>Having granted the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the national authorities have successfully integrated 250 000 Azerbaijanis who were forcibly expelled from Armenia in 1988-1992. In the same vein, the Government of Azerbaijan integrated up to 50 thousand Ahiskha (meskheti) turks who were expelled from Central Asia in 1990 and took shelter in Azerbaijan.</p> <p>At the same time, the Government of Azerbaijan has extensive experience in addressing mass displacement. At present, there are 789 000 internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan as a result of the ongoing occupation of the Nagorno-Karabakh and seven other surrounding regions of Azerbaijan by Armenia. Today Azerbaijan hosts in per capita terms, one of the highest number of refugees and IDPs in the world.</p> <p>The Government of Azerbaijan has made commendable progress in improvement of living conditions of IDPs, strengthening the social, educational, medical and economic sustainability of this group and continues to do so. Azerbaijan has developed a national legislation system in relation to the displaced people, which is in full conformity with international norms and regulations. 96 orders and decrees were signed by the President of Azerbaijan, 368 resolutions and decrees were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and 34 laws were adopted by the National Parliament. Two state programs addressing problems of refugees and internally displaced persons and improving living conditions and increasing employment have been approved to date.</p> <p>The Government of Azerbaijan has provided durable housing for internally displaced persons, especially with the construction of new settlements all with modern facilities. 94 new modern settlements were built for the internally displaced people. 49 thousand families or 243 thousand people were provided with the new housing.</p> <p>In order to address social problems of refugees and internally displaced persons, a total amount of USD 5.4 billion was spent in the last 20 years, which has resulted in significant decrease of the poverty and unemployment among IDPs.</p> <p>The above-mentioned measures are not considered as permanent local integration since the voluntary return to places of origin in safety and dignity is regarded as the only preferable option by IDPs themselves in terms of durable solution.</p> <p>Azerbaijan is dedicated to continue assuming the primary responsibility for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons. Nevertheless, the magnitude of the humanitarian situation with respect to the IDPs still requires the international support to national efforts. As the IDP population has grown, the number of IDPs is expected to continue rising given the protracted situation of displacement which is additional burden for the country to address. About 400 000 internally displaced persons continue to live under difficult conditions in old and unsuitable houses.</p>
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	N/A

## BELARUS

<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience</b>	In the period from September 2014 to February 2015, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Belarus, with UNHCR finance support, implemented a project for "Provision of Protection to the Most Vulnerable Categories of Asylum Seekers in the Republic of Belarus Affected by
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<p><b>with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b></p>	<p>the Humanitarian Crisis". In the course of the project implementation, housing was purchased in the city of Gomel for accommodation of 14 Syrian nationals who came to the Republic of Belarus from Lebanon in the framework of refugee reception measures arranged by the project.</p>
<p><b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b></p>	<p>Resettlement of persons in need of international protection. The Syrian nationals who were resettled under the resettlement program, were granted refugee status in the Republic of Belarus.</p>
<p><b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b></p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b></p>	<p>UNHCR, the Byelorussian Red Cross Society.</p>
<p><b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b></p>	<p>Search for donors willing to provide funds for implementation of resettlement procedures. Registration of the funds provided according to the due legislation of the Republic of Belarus. UNHCR-facilitated selection of candidates for resettlement. Transportation of the refugees to Belarus. Implementation of national procedures for processing protection applications. Implementation of integration measures (in the course of processing protection applications and after granting the protection).</p>
<p><b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b></p>	<p>Provisions of Russian language training courses. Provision of assistance in employment. Admission of children to pre-school education facilities.</p>
<p><b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

## CZECH REPUBLIC

<p><b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience</b></p>	<p>The Czech Republic has been engaged in resettlement activities since 2005 and established its annual resettlement programme in 2008 when it resettled 43 Burmese refugees from Malaysia to the Czech Republic. The Czech Republic continued with the resettlement of Burmese refugees</p>
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<p><b>with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b></p>	<p>in 2010 and 2012 when it resettled 39 Burmese refugees from Thailand and 25 Burmese refugees from Malaysia.</p> <p>Since 2005 the Czech Republic has furthermore participated in a number of resettlement activities resettling over 70 refugees (from Uzbekistan, Cuba, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, China and Chechnya) for humanitarian or emergency reasons.</p>
<p><b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b></p>	<p>Apart from the dossier cases of the annual resettlement programme, the Czech Republic resettles refugees also based on humanitarian admission such as emergency resettlement procedures, including medical cases and women-at-risk cases. Since 2015 the Czech Republic has participated in the European Resettlement Scheme of the EU. At the end of 2015 the Czech Republic also initiated humanitarian admission scheme focusing on Iraqi IDPs.</p>
<p><b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b></p>	<p>The Czech Republic has been engaged in the resettlement activities since 2005. In July 2015 in light of the European Resettlement Scheme the Czech Republic pledged to resettle 400 refugees within 24 months, primarily focusing on Syrian families in Turkey.</p>
<p><b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b></p>	<p>All annual resettlement programmes are conducted in close cooperation with UNHCR, IOM and other civil society actors, such as NGOs, municipalities, local schools and churches primarily for the purposes of an efficient and successful integration of the resettled refugees.</p>
<p><b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b></p>	<p>All refugees submitted for a resettlement consideration are interviewed by the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in order to review the grounds for granting asylum in the Czech Republic. Part of the selection mission is also a cultural orientation programme (aimed at basic information provision, including the scope of assistance received in CZ, and realistic expectation creation).</p> <p>Once the Czech Republic takes the decision to accept refugees on the basis of UNHCR selection and the relevant documents provision (e.g. the resettlement file, health reports, etc.) and after the finalisation of health checks and compulsory security screening, the Ministry of the Interior notifies the UNHCR Prague office to coordinate subsequent communication with the UNHCR office in the country of asylum of the refugee. The transport to the Czech Republic is generally organised promptly by the Czech Republic, with the assistance of IOM when necessary.</p>
<p><b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b></p>	<p>After the arrival the refugees are accommodated in the Integration Asylum Centres and are included in the State Integration Programme. Usually within 6 months from the arrival the resettled refugees are provided with housing in municipally owned apartments across the Czech Republic based on a standard lease agreement.</p> <p>Resettled refugees attend intensive Czech language courses (total of 400 hours) and sociocultural adaptation course helping the refugees to adapt more swiftly to a new situation. All resettled refugees are also provided with social assistance. All minor children attend local primary or secondary schools. Social and health insurances, similar to those provided to Czech citizens, are covered by specifically allocated funds.</p> <p>Resettled refugees have the same rights and obligations as citizens when it comes to social welfare and financial assistance, including in the case</p>

	<p>of unemployment.</p> <p>For the purposes of the integration programme, cooperation between the Integration Asylum Centres and NGOs is set up to support the integration process of the resettled refugees.</p>
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	The Czech Republic has not yet relocated any applicant for international protection.

<b>FINLAND</b>	
<p><b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b></p>	<p>Statistics: (can be found on Migri's webpage: <a href="http://www.migri.fi/about_us/statistics/statistics_on_asylum_and_refugees/quota_refugees">http://www.migri.fi/about_us/statistics/statistics_on_asylum_and_refugees/quota_refugees</a> )</p> <p>2015: Syria 638, Stateless 5, Somalia 1, Democratic republic of Congo 151, Afghanistan 139 + emergency and urgent quota referrals 100 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2014: Syria 495, Democratic republic of Congo 146, Sudan 165, Afghanistan 130 + emergency and urgent quota referrals 94 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2013: Afghanistan 226, Iraq 13, Iran 109, Somalia 11, Democratic republic of Congo 151 , Sudan 140 + emergency and urgent quota referrals 96 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2012: Myanmar 105, Sri Lanka 16, China 1, Pakistan 6, Somalia 23, Afghanistan 232, Democratic republic of Congo 165, Iran 72, Iraq 12 + emergency and urgent quota referrals 102 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2011: Myanmar 119, Pakistan 22, Sri Lanka 21, China 6, Somalia 1, Afghanistan 265, Democratic republic of Congo 92, + emergency and urgent quota referrals 100 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2010: Democratic republic of Congo 126, Afghanistan 153, Myanmar 131, Sri Lanka 10, Pakistan 6, Iraq 144, Egypt 1 + emergency and urgent quota referrals 63 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2009: Democratic republic of Congo 151, Iraq 301, Stateless 26, Myanmar 125, Somalia 1, Iran 1, Sri Lanka 22 + emergency and urgent quota referrals 100 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2008: Democratic republic of Congo 156, Burundi 5, Iraq 282, Myanmar 150, Sri Lanka 18, Pakistan 5, China 3, Burundi 1, Somalia 1, Iran 2, Ivory Coast 2, Stateless 3+ emergency and urgent quota referrals 99 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2007: Democratic republic of Congo 147, Ruanda 1, Iran 92, Iraq 159, Myanmar 230, + emergency and urgent quota referrals 94 (different nationalities)</p> <p>2006: Myanmar 416, Kambodža 13, Nepal 11, Sri Lanka 3, China 3, Iran 53, Somalia 38, Afghanistan 17, nationality unknown 8, Iraq 3, Democratic republic of Congo 1, + emergency and urgent quota referrals 177 (different nationalities)</p>
<p><b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection?</b></p>	<p>We have engaged in resettlement as a form of admission/legal pathway.</p>

<b>(resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	N/A
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	We have cooperated with UNHCR and IOM in relation to resettlement.
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	<p>The Finnish Immigration Service ("Migri") is responsible for all the preparations before each mission. After completing selection mission and all after-work, Migri makes the decisions on the selections and informs HCR. Migri places the refugees in municipalities in cooperation with the ELY Centres. IOM makes the travel arrangements for the admitted quota refugees at the request of Migri. Embassies of Finland overseas assist with exit procedures. Red Cross is always in the airport in Finland receiving the refugees and assisting them to the municipality.</p> <p>The relevant Finnish authorities review the refugee submissions concerning the possible security threats. Security checks are done along the process and as part of it. During the selection mission the Finnish authorities interview refugees in the country where they are staying. We also consider possible exclusion clause of the Geneva Convention while reviewing the cases.</p> <p>Refugees admitted to Finland under refugee quota on UNHCR's proposal are granted a refugee status. The resettled persons do not undergo an asylum procedure after having been resettled. They are also granted continuous residence permit including work permit for four years. Finland also issues the Biometric residence permit cards to the refugees accepted in Finland.</p> <p>Information on the selection process can also be found on Migri's webpage: <a href="http://www.migri.fi/asylum_in_finland/quota_refugees">http://www.migri.fi/asylum_in_finland/quota_refugees</a></p>
<b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	N/A
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	So far we have relocated 111 asylum seekers from Greece and 148 asylum seekers from Italy (total 259).

## GEORGIA

<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have</b>	In the history of independent Georgia, country has already experienced number of ethnic cleansing campaigns and armed conflicts; The territories of the Tskhinvali Region/Former Autonomous District of South Ossetia and Abkhazia are still under military occupation and about 8 percent of population are internally displaced as a result of externally generated conflict. Even though, the legal protections of asylum seekers,
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<b>resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	<p>refugees and international cooperation in this regard have always been Georgia's main priorities.</p> <p>As for today, Georgia has no experience in regard with resettlement of refugees and has no statistics respectively. However, as a priority issue Georgia mobilized its efforts for improving asylum procedures, strengthening status determination procedures, guaranteeing integration rights for the beneficiaries, as well as dealing with mass influx situations. Georgia has received up to 3,500 asylum seekers as a result of ongoing refugee crisis (from Iraq, Ukraine, Syria, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia) and more than 1,100 were granted a status in Georgia.</p>
<b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	<p>Georgia has not experienced in practice any form of admission for persons in need of international protection.</p>
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	<p>The capacity to engage in resettlement depends on several internal and external factors. As it was mentioned before, situation in Georgia provide a difficult backdrop and has an influence on Georgia's involvement in ongoing Resettlement processes in Europe. In light of the global migration crises, it is important for Georgia to have tools and knowledge for effective resettlement policies and for engaging in resettlement processes.</p>
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	<p>Georgia has no experience of cooperation with international organizations in relation to resettlement. However, UNHCR, its Regional Office in the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia) and UN Association of Georgia have always been strong partners of respective governmental institutions for enhancement of asylum legislation and ensuring protection of asylum seekers, refugees and humanitarian status holders in Georgia.</p>
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	<p>Georgia has no practical procedure for resettlement.</p>
<b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	<p>In Georgia, there is no specific legislation in regard with resettled refugees, however there is a relevant legislative framework in place to facilitate the integration of refugee status holders in general; the regulatory framework guarantees the right of their social, economic, and cultural integration as they have access to health, educational, and other state services.</p> <p>First of all, refugees are provided with relevant identity and travel documents that ensures removing of legislative barriers and simplifies access to state services and opportunities. Furthermore, refugees are involved in the State Health Program, according to which they will enjoy the same benefits from the Georgian Healthcare System as Georgian citizens. This system includes 19 medical programs. The refugees are enrolled in the "Common State Program for the Health Care and Insurance" and are considered as the beneficiaries of the "Vertical" program of the health care.</p> <p>Additionally, refugees can be granted with monthly allowances to rent accommodation and they have access to free legal assistance and representation in court cases. In the field of education, refugees enjoy the same rights as citizens of Georgia. They can be enrolled in public schools in Georgia and can take intensive Georgian language courses free of charge. Accordingly, their chances to benefit from the state</p>

	<p>programs and benefit from the professional retraining opportunities for finding their place in Georgia's labor market are significantly increased.</p> <p>Finally, "The Organic Law of Georgia on the Citizenship" provides simplified procedures for granting citizenship of Georgia for refugees. According to the Article 12(4) of the Law of Georgia on Citizenship, the refugees are excluded from the obligations to have work experience in Georgia, or ownership of business or shares and obligations in the enterprises. As for the obligations for the refugees for the naturalizations, as such knowledge of Georgian language and History of Georgia, the MRA guarantees their access to such services in coordination with other institutions. From 2009 until June 2015, 480 refugees were granted Georgian citizenship. To encourage the naturalization process, Georgian language and history programs are regularly improved and made available to refugees.</p>
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	N/A

## HUNGARY

<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	<p>Hungary had a resettlement program governed by Government Decrees under the auspices of UNHCR between 2012 and 2015 which was developed and extended year by year. Relevant data related to the resettlement program are included in the table below.</p> <p><b>Eligibility:</b></p> <p>The potentially eligible applicant <b>must meet the following criteria:</b></p> <p>The applicant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>must be a Syrian national</b> (Palestinians living in Syria are not eligible to be involved in a resettlement program),</li> <li>- <b>must be registered with UNHCR (or Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) in Turkey.</b> One is registered with DGMM if he/she holds an ID called <i>Yabancı Tanıtma Belgesi</i>),</li> <li>- <b>must be residing in a country other than Syria</b> (in case of Hungary these countries are Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon),</li> <li>- <b>must have some connections to Hungary</b> (The reason why this criteria is included is that if a potential beneficiary is somehow connected to Hungary (he/ she has relatives living here or friends from the Syrian diaspora willing to support them/ studied in Hungary in the past/ etc.), he/ she is not likely to abscond.</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="577 1139 2141 1471"> <thead> <tr> <th>Resettlement Program (Year)</th> <th>Resettlement Framework</th> <th>Number of Resettled Person</th> <th>Citizenship</th> <th>Age/Gender</th> <th>Country of Residence</th> <th>Protection status granted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>2012</b></td> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>1</td> <td>Iranian</td> <td>Y35-64/ male</td> <td>Ukraine</td> <td>refugee status</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7"><b>Total number of persons resettled in 2012: 1 person</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4"><b>2013</b></td> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>1</td> <td>Syrian</td> <td>Y14-18/ male</td> <td>Lebanon</td> <td>refugee status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>1</td> <td>Syrian</td> <td>Y14-18/ female</td> <td>Lebanon</td> <td>refugee status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>1</td> <td>Syrian</td> <td>Y19-34/ male</td> <td>Lebanon</td> <td>refugee status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNHCR</td> <td>1</td> <td>Syrian</td> <td>Y35-64/ female</td> <td>Lebanon</td> <td>refugee status</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Resettlement Program (Year)	Resettlement Framework	Number of Resettled Person	Citizenship	Age/Gender	Country of Residence	Protection status granted	<b>2012</b>	UNHCR	1	Iranian	Y35-64/ male	Ukraine	refugee status	<b>Total number of persons resettled in 2012: 1 person</b>							<b>2013</b>	UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y14-18/ male	Lebanon	refugee status	UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y14-18/ female	Lebanon	refugee status	UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y19-34/ male	Lebanon	refugee status	UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ female	Lebanon	refugee status
Resettlement Program (Year)	Resettlement Framework	Number of Resettled Person	Citizenship	Age/Gender	Country of Residence	Protection status granted																																									
<b>2012</b>	UNHCR	1	Iranian	Y35-64/ male	Ukraine	refugee status																																									
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		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y14-18/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	2	Syrian	Y19-34/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y19-34/ female	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ female	Jordan	refugee status	
	<b>Total number of persons resettled in 2013: 9 persons</b>							
	<b>2014</b>	UNHCR	2	Syrian	Y35-64/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y19-34/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y14-18/ female	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ female	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y19-34/ male	Turkey	refugee status	
	<b>Total number of persons resettled in 2014: 6 persons</b>							
	<b>2015</b>	UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y19-34/ female	Lebanon	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ male	Lebanon	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y_LT14/ male	Lebanon	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y_LT14/ female	Lebanon	refugee status	
		UNHCR	2	Syrian	Y_LT14/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	3	Syrian	Y_LT14/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y19-34/ female	Jordan	refugee status	
		UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ male	Jordan	refugee status	
	UNHCR	1	Syrian	Y35-64/ female	Turkey	refugee status		
	UNHCR	3	Syrian	Y14-18/ male	Turkey	refugee status		
<b>Total number of persons resettled in 2015: 16 persons</b>								
<b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	In case of the Hungarian resettlement program, no pathways other than resettlement apply.							

<p><b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b></p>	<p>See answer to question 5.</p>
<p><b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Call for Applications:</u></b></p> <p>As a <b>preliminary step</b> before the actual launch of the program, a <b>call for applications (CFA)</b> is sent out by the <b>Department of International Affairs</b> (the department in charge of coordinating the resettlement program) of the <b>Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN)</b> of Hungary to <b>UNHCR</b>, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, <b>other NGOs and church-run organizations</b> engaged in refugee matters as well as the members of the <b>local Syrian community</b>.</p> <p>Once the applications are received, <b>OIN conducts brief interviews on the phone</b> to find out the <b>reasons why they applied</b> for the program, <b>learn more about their life circumstances</b> and the <b>level of vulnerability</b> and examine <b>the ways they can be interviewed in person during the selection mission</b>.</p> <p>This procedure fundamentally differs from the regular resettlement practice because in a regular case UNHCR submits Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) to the countries for resettlement considerations, and they make their choice based on dossiers. In the Hungarian resettlement practice, the <b>OIN selects and screens the applicants</b>. If this selection and screening process is over, the <b>OIN asks UNHCR to prepare and send the RRFs to the OIN</b>. The reason why this practice is implemented is <b>to make sure that the persons to be resettled want to stay and live in Hungary</b>.</p> <p><b><u>Selection procedure:</u></b></p> <p>Once the applications are received, they are sent to our partner authorities for <b>security screening</b> (homeland security authorities). After receiving the feedback, <b>an exhaustive list of applicants along with a brief description of each applicant is submitted to the management</b> of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN), and <b>based on the recommendations</b> of the relevant departments of OIN and of our partner authorities, <b>the management decides</b> which applicants are to be interviewed in person on a selection mission and who can be selected on a dossier basis, and who should be excluded from the program. Then <b>potential beneficiaries are officially informed</b> about the time and venue of the personal interview, and <b>asked to bring all the documents</b> (IDs, degrees, certificates, family booklets, etc.) they have to the interview. (It might be problematic if there are no interpreters and translators available).</p> <p>The <b>selection mission is implemented through the funding of the European Union (ERF/ AMIF)</b>. It is OIN's responsibility to select the members of the selection mission (refugee affairs officers and an interpreter) and make all the necessary arrangements by choosing <b>the locations</b> where the selection mission is undertaken, <b>on the basis of the number of the interviewees</b>. If we have no ample funding for a selection mission</p>

	<p>undertaken at multiple locations, we <b>opt for dossier-based selection</b>.</p> <p>As a next step, OIN notifies the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade about the dates and program of the selection mission. We also <b>ask our local diplomatic representations to provide</b> the members of the selection mission with a venue and all the necessary support. After the selection mission and the assessment of the dossiers, <b>the experts of OIN and those of our partner authorities file their recommendations</b>. Then the head of the Refugee Affairs Department and the management of OIN <b>refer the list of potential beneficiaries to the Ministry of Interior</b>, where <b>an expedited refugee recognition procedure</b> takes place and the recognition certificates are signed by the Minister or the State Secretary. After this, the full list of beneficiaries is officially sent to UNHCR as well as the Department of Consular and Citizenship Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Alien Policing Directorate of OIN. The <b>local UNHCR branch prepares the RRFs for submission</b>. The Department of International Affairs of OIN and the Alien Policing Directorate of OIN try to look into the possibilities in terms of exit and entry procedures.</p> <p><b><u>Travel arrangements:</u></b></p> <p>Until the end of 2015, when the selection and recognition procedures were completed, it used to be the relevant department of OIN who was in charge of making all travel arrangements <b>in close cooperation with IOM</b>. IOM used to be <b>responsible for arranging local assistance, airport coordination and pre-departure fit-to-travel medical screening</b>. OIN was in charge of <b>making travel arrangements and coordinating the reception of beneficiaries</b>. From this year on, IOM no longer takes part in the Hungarian resettlement program because a partner NGO of OIN (affiliated with the Reformed Church in Hungary) is in charge of providing all travel arrangements-related services ranging from pre-departure medical screening (implemented through the NGOs local church network) through booking flight tickets to Hungary to cultural orientation.</p>
<p><b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b></p>	<p><b><u>Arrival in Hungary:</u></b></p> <p>Before the arrival of beneficiaries, we <b>consult the Hungarian (Airport) Police</b> (in charge of border management at the airport) and inform them about the arrival of the beneficiaries of the Hungarian Resettlement Program <b>to ensure flawless entry procedures</b>. At the airport, the representatives of OIN and those of the NGO in charge of the integration program welcome the beneficiaries and officially declare that they have been granted refugee status in Hungary. Then a meeting at the OIN headquarters is arranged.</p> <p>During <b>the meeting, the beneficiaries apply for a Hungarian ID and address registration card</b>. They are also informed about the opportunity of <b>requesting and receiving regular integration allowances from the State</b>. These allowances (also given to regular refugees residing in Hungary) cover accommodation costs, health insurance, food, schooling and other expenses. In their case, <b>the additional allowance of 10,000 EUR/person</b> (provided by EU funds) <b>is given to the NGO (Kalunba Charity) responsible for designing and following through their integration programs</b>, which include <b>tailor-made intensive Hungarian language courses</b> (this is the most important of all, because without speaking Hungarian it is very hard to find a job), <b>vocational trainings, career orientation courses and accommodation programs</b>, as well as for <b>catering for their individual and special needs</b>.</p>
<p><b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b></p>	<p>N/A</p>

## LATVIA

<p><b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience</b></p>	<p>Latvia has no previous experience concerning resettlement. Currently we are preparing for starting resettlement activities to meet</p>
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<b>with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	commitments undertaken by Latvia to resettle persons in need of international protection from third countries.
<b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	Previously Latvia has not been involved in any form of admission/legal pathways for persons in need of international protection. Currently we are engaging ourselves in preparations for resettlement.
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	In general, main reasons why Latvia has not resettled before are lack of political commitment.
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	In relation to resettlement Latvia is in the process of discussing possible cooperation with IOM and UNHCR.
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	Currently there is no practical procedure for resettlement in Latvia; we are in the process of establishing it.
<b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	The Cabinet of the Ministers of the Republic of Latvia on 02.12.2015 adopted an Order Nr. 759 "Action plan of the transferring and reception in the Republic of Latvia for persons in need of the international protection", which provides establishment of the suitable conditions for Latvia for the reception of the asylum seekers and refugees, as well as socio-economic inclusion measures for persons granted international protection. This Plan will also apply to relocated and resettled asylum seekers. These measures include integration activities and currently we have begun implementing them.
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	Till April 26, 2016 Latvia has relocated 23 persons within EU relocation programme - 6 persons from Greece (Eritreans and Syrians) in February 2016 and 17 persons from Greece and Italy (Iraqi, Syrians, Eritreans) in April 2016. Transfer and reception of these persons in need of the international protection took place according to specially established above mentioned Action Plan.

## LITHUANIA

<b>1. Please share information about</b>	Lithuania has only started resettlement in 2016. A pilot case of a Syrian family of 5 persons was presented by UNHCR in April, 2016. The family
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<p><b>your country’s previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b></p>	<p>was transferred from Turkey to Lithuania.</p>
<p><b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b></p>	<p>The case of the first family has been presented by UNHCR for Humanitarian Transfer.</p>
<p><b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b></p>	<p>One family has been recently resettled, which will facilitate further practice.</p>
<p><b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b></p>	<p>UNHCR and IOM.</p>
<p><b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b></p>	<p>Cases of candidates for resettlement are referred to UNHCR by the Turkish authorities. UNHCR gathers information submitted by applicants and forwards it to the Lithuanian Embassy in Ankara (Turkey) which sends it to Lithuanian migration authorities. Having performed security checks Lithuania either accepts or refuses the cases and informs the Embassy of the decision. If cases are accepted, the personnel of the Embassy conducts an interview during which the applicants are provided with cultural orientation and gives their final consent to be transferred to Lithuania or refuses the transfer. In case of a positive reply a transfer of the applicants from Turkey to Lithuania is facilitated by IOM personnel. Having arrived in Lithuania the applicants apply for asylum.</p>
<p><b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b></p>	<p>The integration process has not started yet as the persons concerned lodged asylum applications upon arrival, which are under examination procedure so far. The integration process will start once the resettled persons are granted international protection.</p>
<p><b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b></p>	<p>Under relocation program 6 persons have been transferred from Greece to Lithuania from December, 2015, and in 2016 so far: Iraqi family (4 persons) and 2 Syrian applicants. Both “groups” have been granted international protection status and are under integration process now. 25 new cases of candidates for relocation to Lithuania have been sent by Greece authorities.</p>

<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	
<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	<p>During the years 1993-1999 Slovak government realized resettlement of Ukrainian citizens with Slovak origin from the region of Chernobyl accident. At that time 1183 persons were resettled approx. 330 families. Most of these people already had Slovak citizenship.</p> <p>Another resettlement took place in the form of humanitarian admission. On the 10th of December 2015, 149 Iraqis in need of international protection from Erbil arrived to Slovakia.</p> <p>In addition, since the year 2009 Slovakia, in cooperation with UNHCR and IOM, (based on trilateral agreement) carries out humanitarian transfer of refugees who are in need of international protection to the Slovak Republic, where they are provided with accommodation and services and where they stay up to 6 months before the transfer to the country of final destination. Overall SK has accepted 997 persons so far.</p>
<b>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	As it was mentioned in the first question, Slovak republic carried out humanitarian admission of persons in need of international protection.
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	N/A
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	NGOs played an important role in the above mentioned humanitarian admission.
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	The pre-arrival procedure including the preparation of lists of individuals to be transferred was initiated by a third party, which has done preliminary vetting and prepared all the necessary documents of the target group. As the next step, employees of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of SR personally carried out interviews with all the families serving as the secondary selection process. Also, the cultural orientation was provided to the group by the employees of Migration Office during their visit in Erbil. The Slovak government arranged visas, cooperated with their transfer to Slovakia, as well as ensured their transfer to the reception centre, where they stayed for the period of three months being provided accommodation, food, and pocket money. In the reception centre, asylum procedure took place. During this period Slovak language classes were provided too. The first month spent in the reception centre is a quarantine period, during which all the medical examinations are being done and infectious diseases (if any) are eliminated. After their stay in the asylum centre, the families were moved to their new homes proceeding with the integration process.
<b>6. How have you facilitated the</b>	All the integration measures provided for resettled refugees are implemented by an NGO, while methodological guidance is provided by the

<b>integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior. The Migration Office always monitors the process of integration in order to make sure that activities are carried out smoothly, and may intervene if necessary.
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	Slovakia was a partner of the Project EUREMA I and II and was ready to relocate vulnerable persons, but nobody expressed interest to come to Slovakia.

<b>SWEDEN</b>																																					
<b>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</b>	<p>Sweden has had a resettlement program since 1950. Resettlement takes place in the form of selection missions and dossier examination, including emergency processing. In the last ten years, resettlement has comprised as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="577 523 1480 1141"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Size of program</th> <th>Main nationalities</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>1 700</td> <td>Afghan, Myanmar, Iraq, Colombia, Uzbekistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>1 800</td> <td>Afghan, Myanmar, Iraq, Colombia, Uzbekistan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Afghan, Myanmar, Iraq, Stateless Palestinian, Eritrean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Somali, Eritrean, Afghan, Iraq, Stateless Palestinian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Stateless Palestinian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Ethiopian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Congolese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Congolese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>1 900</td> <td>Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Size of program	Main nationalities	2006	1 700	Afghan, Myanmar, Iraq, Colombia, Uzbekistan	2007	1 800	Afghan, Myanmar, Iraq, Colombia, Uzbekistan	2008	1 900	Afghan, Myanmar, Iraq, Stateless Palestinian, Eritrean	2009	1 900	Somali, Eritrean, Afghan, Iraq, Stateless Palestinian	2010	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Stateless Palestinian	2011	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Ethiopian	2012	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian	2013	1 900	Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Congolese	2014	1 900	Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Colombian, Congolese	2015	1 900	Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese	2016	1 900	Syrian, Somali, Afghan, Eritrean, Congolese
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<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international</b>	Lack of instructions from the government on anything but resettlement.																																				

<p>protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</p>	
<p>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</p>	<p>Resettlement cases must be referred by UNHCR. IOM is contracted for logistical tasks and support.</p>
<p>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</p>	<p>UNHCR refers cases, SMA examines them via either dossier examination or selection missions, if residence permit is granted a municipality is appointed and preparations for transfer start. These include exit permits, travel documents, visas, fit-to-fly checkups. Cultural orientation is conducted when possible.</p>
<p>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</p>	<p>Resettled refugees have access to mainstream integration and reception services, including language training, civic orientation and other support services provided by municipality offices or the Public Employment Service.</p>
<p>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</p>	<p>Sweden relocated 39 asylum seekers from Italy in 2015. Sweden experienced a good cooperation with Italy and it was a smooth process. Since the situation and numbers of asylum seekers arriving in Sweden escalated during the autumn of 2015, the Swedish Government requested to the European Commission in November 2015 to exempt Sweden from its responsibilities under the relocation decisions, and asked that Sweden should benefit from the relocation and be able to relocate asylum seekers from Sweden to other Member States. As a response to the Swedish request, the Commission proposed to give Sweden a temporary suspension from relocating to Sweden for a year. That proposal is currently under discussion but not yet adopted. Relocation from Sweden seems unlikely in the current situation as the Commission has proposed to use the remaining quota for relocation for resettlement from Turkey instead, but the Swedish request remains in case those places should not be used.</p>

## UKRAINE

<p>1. Please share information about your country's previous experience with resettlement. In what forms have resettlement taken place? Please share statistics from the last ten years on number of resettled persons and their nationalities.</p>	<p>Ukraine has no experience of resettlement of persons in need of international protection into the country.</p>
<p>2. What forms of admission/legal pathways have you engaged in or considered for persons in need of international protection? (resettlement, humanitarian</p>	<p>Taking into account absence of previous experience in resettlement of persons in need of international protection to Ukraine an answer to this question cannot be provided.</p>

<b>admission, private sponsorship or other forms)?</b>	
<b>3. If your country has not resettled or offered other forms of admissions for persons in need of international protection, what are the main reasons for not engaging (i. e. practical obstacles, lack of knowledge, lack of political commitment)?</b>	<p>Ukraine experienced difficult political and socio-economic situation for several years, while in 2014-2016, the situation was further aggravated due to the anti-terrorist operation in certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions and consequently large numbers of internally displaced persons.</p> <p>After stabilisation of the situation in the country, accounting for Ukraine's adherence to European values, the country will be able to consider issues of resettlement of persons in need of international protection and relevant implementation mechanisms.</p> <p>A separate condition for further discussion on this topic should be increase of the level of trust from the competent authorities: recognition of Ukraine as a safe third country, achieving deeper integration with the EU member states in the sphere of asylum policy and border management, achieving high level of information system compatibility, introduction of visa-free regime for Ukrainian citizens to the EU etc.</p>
<b>4. What international organisations have you cooperated with or considered cooperating with in relation to resettlement? Do you also involve NGOs?</b>	<p>The State Migration Service of Ukraine in its sphere of competence cooperates with the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Ukraine and its implementing partners, with the Red Cross in Ukraine and the Danish Refugee Council in Ukraine.</p> <p>Issues of cooperation with the above organisations in the sphere of resettlement of refugees have not been discussed yet.</p>
<b>5. Please briefly describe the practical procedure for resettlement to your country.</b>	<p>Taking into account absence of previous experience in resettlement of persons in need of international protection to Ukraine an answer to this question cannot be provided.</p>
<b>6. How have you facilitated the integration process for resettled refugees?</b>	<p>Taking into account absence of previous experience in resettlement of persons in need of international protection to Ukraine an answer to this question cannot be provided.</p>
<b>7. For EU Member States: Please share your national experiences from the EU relocation programme.</b>	<p>This question is not applicable to Ukraine.</p>