

# NEWS DIGEST

PANEL ON MIGRATION, MOBILITY  
AND INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT



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SUBSCRIBE

PREVIOUS ISSUES

RU

## CONTENT

### Project News

[Migration experts are being given the floor](#)

### Global Spotlight

[Belgium and IOM collaborate to reduce high costs of money transfers to developing countries](#)

### EU Spotlight

[EU leaders plan secure migrant centres](#)

### Highlights: Country News

- [Armenia](#) | First Partnership Council meeting between EU and Armenia takes place in Brussels
- [Azerbaijan](#) | New e-service for foreigners and stateless persons launched in Azerbaijan
- [Belarus](#) | Belarus, EU will adopt partnership priorities till the end of 2018
- [Georgia](#) | Georgia presents new generation of Migration Profile
- [Moldova](#) | Moldova signs labour migration agreement with Bulgaria
- [Ukraine](#) | Belarus, Ukraine to finalize border demarcation by 2026

## PROJECT NEWS

30/06/18



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#### Economic Integration of Migrants: Three Pillars Relevant for Ukraine

Integration of migrants is one of the conditions for tapping into the migration potential for development, and economic integration is the basis of the whole integration process. In the majority of countries in the world, integration policies are considered important components of migration policies. According to ILO data, in 2013, 93% of developed countries implemented measures for the integration of immigrants, as compared to 79% in 2006. In Ukraine, where actual development of migration policy started only after gaining national independence, attention to integration issues grew gradually in response to migration challenges, due to lack of experience, personnel, and necessary resources. However, currently a number of guidelines and political principles have already been developed in this sphere and some experience has been accumulated in the policy implementation.

While integration for the most part is associated with immigration, three-pronged approach may well be applied when tackling the subject in the Ukrainian context. The first pillar of economic integration is the inclusion of foreigners into the Ukrainian society. The second one relates to the challenges of integration that Ukrainians face in the hosting states (being one of the major providers of foreign labour force to Europe, Ukraine is reasonably concerned about the well-being of its citizens abroad). Finally, reintegration of labour migrants into society upon return to the homeland is the third crucial pillar.

**Pillar #1: Inclusion of foreigners into Ukrainian society**  
After the collapse of the USSR in the 1990s, integration efforts of the Ukrainian Government were predominantly addressed to Crimean Tatars, who were deported under the Stalinist rule, as well as to Armenians, Bulgarians, Serbians, and Greeks, who were returning to Crimea. Almost 200 thousand previously-deported persons were repatriated within the first three years of Ukraine's independence. At the beginning of 2014, more than 270 thousand Crimean Tatars and several thousand separatists representing other formerly-deported ethnic groups resided in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Since massive returns took place in the midst of a deep economic crisis, the majority of the above-mentioned migrants found themselves in extremely difficult conditions in Crimea. Facing neither housing nor jobs, despite clear provisions on rehabilitation of the formerly-deported people foreseen by the legislation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), countries of former residence did not provide any assistance for successful accommodation in Ukraine. Thus, Ukraine could only rely on the support of international organizations to respond to such reintegration needs. During the first years of independence, specialized governmental bodies were established, state programs for adaptation and integration of the formerly-deported peoples were developed, [see of which context in the report below](#). In the course of 20 years, more than UAH 3.2 billion of budgetary funds were allocated for implementation of these programs.



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## Migration experts are being given the floor

The Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration, Mobility and Integrated Border Management starts collecting and publishing the best expert opinions on various migration-related topics. The first two pieces kindly prepared by Dr. Olena Malynovska and Prof. Mario Carta are already available in the "Thematic Articles" section of our website. In the framework of its communication and visibility component, Panel plans to release op-eds and analytical overviews on a regular basis. Articles will usually be tied to the topic of the Panel meetings and written by our experts.

You may access our new rubric at the following link [➔](#)

18/06/18



## Belgium and IOM collaborate to reduce high costs of money transfers to developing countries

IOM, the UN Migration Agency, joins forces with Belgium on the development of MigApp: an app that provides objective information to migrants and includes a price comparison tool for international money transfers. Belgium is one of the four pilot countries where the app has been launched. Other EU pilot countries include Greece, Ireland and the Netherlands.

Eager to learn about new features of MigApp? Please follow the [link](#) →

## EU SPOTLIGHT

29/06/18



## EU leaders plan secure migrant centres

Secure centres for migrants may be set up in EU Member States and in the third countries to process asylum claims under a deal reached after marathon talks at a summit in Brussels. The controlled centres would be set up by EU states on a voluntary basis. There were no details on which countries might set up the secure centres or take in refugees, but French President Emmanuel Macron said they would be in countries where migrants first arrived in the EU. The deal follows weeks of diplomatic wrangling over migrant rescue ships, and which country should take them in.

What other measures were agreed by the EU leaders? Find the answer [here](#) →

## EaP COUNTRY NEWS

 **ARMENIA** | 22/06/18



## First Partnership Council meeting between EU and Armenia takes place in Brussels

On 21 June, the EU and Armenia held the first meeting of the Partnership Council under the EU-Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA), which entered into force on 1 June 2018.

The Council is the highest body established under the CEPA to supervise the implementation of the agreement and to discuss issues of mutual interest. Armenia and the EU expressed their willingness to expand and deepen cooperation within the framework of the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement, as well as within the Eastern Partnership and the reviewed European Neighbourhood Policy.

For further information, please follow this [link](#) →

 **AZERBAIJAN** | 08/06/18



## New e-service for foreigners and stateless persons launched in Azerbaijan

The State Migration Service of Azerbaijan has launched a new e-service that will allow foreigners and stateless persons to check the existence of ban on their entry to and exit from Azerbaijan.

For further information, please follow this [link](#) →

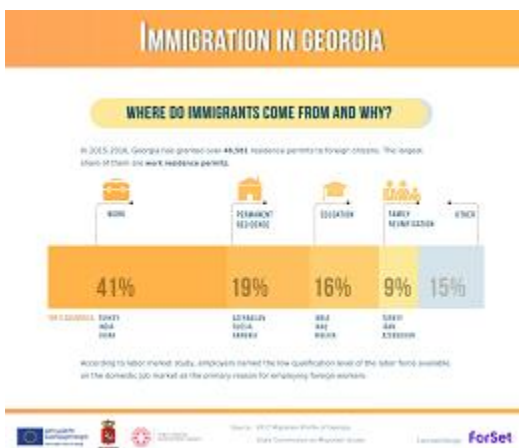




## Belarus, EU will adopt partnership priorities till the end of 2018

Belarus-EU partnership priorities are to be adopted in 2018. The document is expected to boost cooperation between Belarus and the European Union. In particular, it will help improve economic relations and send a positive signal to European investors.

For further information, please follow this [link](#) ➔



## Georgia presents new generation of Migration Profile

The State Migration Commission on Migration Issues decided to introduce the third modification of Migration Profiles. The new visualized national Migration Profile is the complementary annex of Medium/Brief Migration Profiles.

You can find out the main features of different versions of Migration Profiles of Georgia [here](#) ➔



## Moldova signs labour migration agreement with Bulgaria

On 18 June Bulgaria, Moldova signed an agreement on the regulation of labour migration. The treaty was signed for a five-year term, with a subsequent automatic extension for a three-year period.

The main provisions of the agreement are available [here](#) ➔



## Belarus, Ukraine to finalize border demarcation by 2026

The long-term state border demarcation plan for 2018-2026 has been approved at the 17th session of the Ukrainian-Belarusian demarcation commission that gathered in Lutsk (Ukraine) on 26-27 June. It was also decided to begin demarcation of the Ukrainian-Belarusian state border in the exclusion zone of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in 2019.

For further information, please follow this [link](#) ➔

Find more news at <http://eapmigrationpanel.org/en/news>

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