Meeting of the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum
– Integration of migrants and rights of internally displaced persons (IDP) –

13-14 November 2013
Prague, Czech Republic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Eastern Partnership (EaP) Panel on Migration and Asylum met in Prague on 13-14 November 2013 to discuss integration of migrants and refugees, as well as the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The meeting was hosted by the Czech Republic together with Azerbaijan as co-host. Representative from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine as well as participants from 11 EU Member States, international organizations, civil society and academia spent two days sharing their experience and best practices in the sphere of integration and internal displacement.

The first day of the Panel meeting focused on integration and began with opening statements by the Czech Republic, Azerbaijan and the European Commission (EC). Session I on building up integration policies started with an EC presentation on integration of third-country nationals at the EU level and continued by the academic view on a paradigmal change of the integration concept in 21st century. Integration policies in relation to the labour market were presented by the Czech Republic and Ukraine, whilst integration policies in relation to language training and adaptation courses or active citizenship were covered by Moldova and Germany.

Session II spotlighted integration in practice at the regional and local level, access to information and counseling and was illustrated by an EC demonstration of the European Website on Integration and continued with presentations of services provided by integration centers by the Brussels Reception Agency for Integration and the Tbilisi Innovation and Reform Centre. Session III provided an overview on the integration of refugees from the EU MS perspective shared by Sweden and the EaP states’ perspective represented by Armenia. The day was summarized by the Czech Republic.

The second day of the Panel meeting was dedicated to internal displacement and began with Session IV providing an introduction on IDPs in terms of protection and assistance. Scale and impact of the IDP situation in Europe was covered by the Internal Monitoring Displacement Center and followed by a CARIM East presentation on the integration of vulnerable populations in the EaP countries. Session V explored the enhancement of IDP rights, described in the presentations made by Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Session VI provided an overview of sustainable solutions and cooperation with presentations on cooperation with and among national and international stakeholders by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and on cooperation with local communities by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The session continued with an outline of the perspectives of return, resettlement and reintegration as well as addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups by the Danish Refugee Council taking Kosovo as an example.

General Panel Business included discussion and adoption of the Panel Work Programme for 2014 and an update on the Prague Process related activities by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The Panel was closed by the organizing states and the EC.
Welcome and Opening

Mr. Tomas Urubek, Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, opened the Panel meeting organized jointly with Azerbaijan and welcomed participants. He underlined that integration issues are prioritized in the Czech Republic, especially from a labour migration point of view. Integration policy has to be developed on a central level, though its implementation should involve all ministries and civil society. The meeting will help to share best practices, experiences and concrete examples of integration policies and practices in different countries.

Ms. Lucie Cihakova, EU Policies Department Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czech Republic, greeted everyone and thanked co-organizers for their support. She stressed, that integration is very important for successful development of the EaP states and priority for the Czech Republic, thus countries should work closer on this problem. The EaP Summit in Vilnius is crucial for the next steps as agreements are expected to be signed. She wished everyone a productive meeting.

Mr. Fuad Huseynov, Deputy Head of the State Committee on Work with Refugees and IDPs of Azerbaijan, welcomed participants of the meeting and thanked Czech Republic for hosting the meeting. He pointed out that the agenda of the meeting covers a wide range of the questions related to IDPs and integration and will therefore definitely contribute to successful cooperation in this sphere. He expressed hopes for fruitful discussions on such important topics for the region of Southern Caucasus.

Mr. Rob Rozenburg, Deputy Head of International Affairs, DG Home Affairs, European Commission, welcomed all participants to this 5th panel meeting, stressing that once again the subjects addressed at this meeting are very relevant, drawing the EU and the EaP closer on subjects of pertinent interest of both sides. He referred to forthcoming EaP Summit in Vilnius giving more visibility to the Panel as an adequate capacity building tool for cooperation and dialogue with a view to strengthening migration and asylum systems in the EaP countries. The Panel Work programme for 2014 will be discussed during the second day of the meeting.

Session I. Building up Integration Policy
Facilitator: European Commission

Ms. Simona Ardovino, policy officer in the European Commission, DG Home Affairs Unit B1 "Immigration and Integration", held a presentation on the integration of third-country nationals at EU level. Ms Ardovino recalled that integration process enables the successful accommodation of migrants into our society and is therefore a key element for social cohesion and economic prosperity. Integration is closely linked to a well-managed migration policy. These are two sides of the same coin. The EU policy on integration aims to provide support and incentives to Member States' actions to promote integration of third-country and is based upon the Common Basic Principles (CBP) of integration developed in 2004. The CBP state that integration requires process of mutual accommodation, respect for the EU basic values, access to employment, knowledge of language, history and institutions, efforts in education, equal access to goods and services, interaction between migrants and citizens, freedom of religion respecting national laws and fundamental values, participation in democratic process, mainstreaming of policies and practices, and monitoring. In the last years, two European Agendas for Integration have set out the priorities of the EU in this field. The latest, 2011 Agenda focuses on integration through participation, more action at local level and involvement of countries of origin. The EU integration policy is developed through a number of instruments such as the National Contact Points on Integration, the European Integration Forum, the
European Web Site on Integration, the indicators of integration policies’ outcomes, and the European Fund for Integration of third-country nationals. Please, see presentation “EU Integration Policy”

Mr. Michal Vasecka, Assistant Professor of Masaryk University (CZ) and Comenius University (SK), Slovakia, delivered a presentation on the paradigm change of the integration concept in the 21st century through the idea of core (citizens) and its out groups (migrants with permanent residence) based on the example of Slovakia. He also described failures of integration policies in European countries as logical consequences of unclear goals these policies set in a post-religious and post-national era which leaves the question of the societal glue open. Integration is perceived differently, either as a never-ending process or as a concept loosing its meaning due to the globalization and transnational perspectives. Pre-conditions for becoming a part of the core incorporate equal status in terms of citizenship policies and equal rights, de-ethnicization of public sphere, shift toward political nation, culturally neutral state, de-racialization of interactions between citizens. In addition to basic indicators of integration such issues as inequality within the country, social exclusion, state interventions, security within the country, scores of democracy and liberties should be also considered. Please, see presentation “Concept of Integration Revisited”

Ms. Katerina Stepankova, Head of Unit of Foreign Employment, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic, described integration policies in Czech Republic focusing on the labour market. Labour rights of migrants are the same as the rights of own nationals and include employment contract in writing, adequate treatment, working condition and salary, protection of safety and health at the workplace. However third country nationals may only be employed in the Czech Republic if they hold valid work and residence permits, green card (national rules) or EU Blue card (EU rules). She referred to an employee card to be introduced in 2014 according to the Single permit directive (EU Directive 2011/98) and will combine both work permit and residence permit.. Illegal work (the work carried out without proper permits or in contradiction with issued permit) results in risks of no protection by the Labour Code. In addition illegal employment envisages sanctions for both employees and employers. Please, see presentation “Employment of EU/non-EU citizens in the Czech Republic”

Ms. Anna Komarova, Head of Labour Market Monitoring and Forecasting Division, Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, presented the situation in Ukraine with focus on the labour market. Since the 1990s Ukrainians have migrated into Europe and Russia due to the economic situation in the country. Currently the birth rate does not compensate for the rate of external migration and return migration from the EU is deemed to be improbable. Today Ukraine is shifting from being a transit country to becoming also a country of final destination, accepting migrants and facing challenges of their integration. The national legislation on migration is going through changes in order to become harmonized with the EU standards. Since 2011 the Migration Policy Concept has been adopted, the State Migration Service was created and the State Employment Service was reorganized. Protection of labour migrants is guaranteed by a number of signed agreements with other countries. Please, see presentation “Labour Migration in Ukraine” (in Russian)

Ms. Oksana Reiter, Head of Division on Justice, Freedom and Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, added on the previous presentation stressing importance and of integration for all agencies in the country. Ukraine has adopted the National Action Plan on Integration and Ministry of Education has recently set the regulations for recognition of international diplomas from other states. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs always informs migrants from other countries regarding integration opportunities for them in Ukraine. Often the problem of official employment for migrants in Ukraine is their high salary expectations.

Ms. Tatiana Ciumas, Head of Integration Unit of the Bureau for Migration and Asylum of Moldova, told about implementation of reintegration policies in Moldova focusing on language and adaptation courses. The National Strategy in the Migration and Asylum domain and the Action Plan for implementing the Strategy sets four objectives concerning integration of foreigners: drafting national legal framework, ensuring accommodation, support of active participation, and rising awareness on integration of migrants. These objectives will be revised in 2015. The law on integration of foreigners was adopted in 2011 and entered into force in July 2012. The law defines integration in the context of
Moldova, establishes integration activities, distributes competences and coordinates all the parties involved in the process. The Bureau for Migration and Asylum works closely with other ministries and special reintegration focal points in order to ensure effective operation of the integration programme. The state provides socio-cultural adaptation sessions, language courses and employment opportunities. Future activities envisage optimization of the inter-institutional mechanism and development of the internal implementation mechanisms. Please, see presentation "Implementation of the Integration Policy in the Republic of Moldova"

**Ms. Malti Taneja**, Policy Officer of the Cabinet of the Minister of State to the Federal Chancellor and Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration, Germany, reported on the integration policy in Germany. Due to the large number of people with integration background residing in the country, integration is a key policy area for the German government. Although it lays in the remits of national, regional and local administration, integration in practice is a very local phenomenon. The integration courses are funded by the federal authorities and include language lessons and guidance on living in Germany. Key factors of the National Action Plan on Integration rely on tangible, verifiable and binding integration policy, emphasis on structural change and principle of dialogue between state and civil society. The goal of integration policy goes beyond education and employment practices and expands to the active citizenship and participation in political and social life. Migrant organizations receive Federal Government support and provide advisory services, help in shaping policy on relevant issues, work with parents and educators, perform intercultural tasks. Please, see presentation "Integration Policy in Germany"

**Session II. Integration in Practice at Regional and Local Level, Access to Information and Counseling**

**Facilitator: Azerbaijan**

**Ms. Simona Ardovino**, policy officer in the European Commission, DG Home Affairs Unit B1 "Immigration and Integration", presented an interactive map of local and regional integration practices, which has been launched on the EU Website on Integration (EWSI) in June 2013. The EWSI is a platform to exchange information and learn about integration policy and is addressed to practitioners at all levels, as well as citizens and migrants.

The map of local and regional practices translates in concrete terms one of the key elements of integration, which is the local dimension. It does so by providing useful information on good practices that can be shared and reviewed by all stakeholders and by giving visibility to the wealth of projects and actions carried out at local level by public administrations, civil society, academia etc. In addition to the map the main features of the EWSI have been presented. The “EU and Integration” section overviews of the European Union’s work on migrant integration. The “Share info” section collects information (policy documents, stories, news and partnership requests) from all registered users. The “Integration practices” section contains the collection of good practices. The “Country info” section offers EU MS information sheets. The sections “Library” and “Links” guide through a variety of relevant sources. The sections “Members” and “Partners” lists all the organizations involved. The section “Funding” presents funding opportunities made available by European institutions and national authorities, and private grant-making bodies. There is also a news section on the website presenting latest developments in the field. The address of the website is [www.integration.eu](http://www.integration.eu).

**Mr. Eric De Jonge**, General Manager of the Reception Agency for Integration, Belgium, presented services provided by integration centers in Belgium. Integration is defined as an interactive process through which the government provides immigrants with a specific programme to help them increase their self-reliance and encourage society to recognize them as a fully-fledged citizens. The assistance is targeted at foreign nationals or Belgian nationals born abroad, persons registered with a Brussels municipality and persons with residence status with a long-term prospect. The free of charge
integration programme includes reception and intake, social orientation course (introductory course and civic orientation), elementary Dutch language course, individual guidance, career orientation and social participation. Studies show positive impact of the center on access to labour market and positive feedback about the programme as such, at the same time they indicated need of flexible programmes for working people and better cooperation with partners. Please, see presentation "Inburgering. Good Practices in Brussels"

Ms. Nato Gagnidze, Director of the Innovation and Reform Centre, Georgia, added on the assistance of the integration centers based on Georgian experience. Migration Strategy of Georgia for 2013-2015 was adopted in June 2013 and provides for improvement of the asylum system, integration process of refugees and individuals with humanitarian status according to the international standards. The country policy for integration of migrants and refugees incorporates development of the institutional and legislative framework for the asylum system; further work on mechanisms for the integration of persons with refugee and humanitarian statuses; employment, education and healthcare help; and assistance after leaving the reception center. Projects on naturalization and recognition of refugees, as well as the project on prevention and reduction of statelessness are implemented by the center under financial support of the UNHCR. Please, see presentation "Integration in Practice, Access to Information and Counseling in Georgia"

Ms. Cararina Reis Oliveira, Head of Unit of Research and International Relations, ACIDI – High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue, Portugal, presented the One-Stop-Shop approach for immigrant integration. Recognizing the importance of having coherent integration policy for immigrants, Portugal created in 1996 a state cabinet with a main mission of promoting the integration and intercultural dialogue, which further developed into a public institute called High Commission for Integration and Intercultural Dialogue. The National Immigrant Support Centers were created in 2004 to provide integrated response to problems experienced by immigrant citizens. The scope of activities of such centers covers legal support, family reunification support, social and housing support, qualification and employment support and other services. Prerequisites for implementing a One-Stop-Shop include partnership and cooperation between government agencies and civil society where the employees are migrants themselves (not public servants), mediation services by immigrant communities, accessibility, economic and public finances aspects and services provided. The Portuguese integration policy success owes to the migration history, political consensus, treating immigrants as a part of solution, not a problem, and positive public opinion about immigrants. Please, see presentation "One-Stop-Shop: A New Answer for Immigrant Integration"

Session III. Integration of Refugees
Facilitator: Czech Republic

Ms. Katarina Arvidson, Swedish Ministry of Employment, overviewed perspective of the EU Member States on integration of refugees based on Swedish experience. The goal for integration policy in Sweden envisages equal rights, obligations and opportunities for all regardless ethnic or cultural background. Cohesive strategy for integration underlines faster introduction for new arrivals; more entrepreneurs; better results and greater equality in school; better language skills and more adult education opportunities; effective anti-discrimination measures; development of urban districts with extensive social exclusion; common basic values in a society characterized by increasing diversity. The Introduction Act targets adult refugees and other protected persons through individual plans in order to support new arrivals in learning Swedish, finding employment and becoming self-sufficient. The Public Employment Service is responsible for coordination of these activities. Please, see presentation "Integration Policy in Sweden"

Ms. Ruzanna Petrosyan, Chief Specialist of the State Migration Service, Ministry of Territorial Administration of Armenia, continued with the EaP perspective on integration of refugees. Armenia faced three waves of the refugees: 1) 1988-1992 – Armenians leaving Azerbaijan, 2) since 1992 – foreigners coming after the Soviet Union collapsed, 3) 2012-2013 – Syrian nationals applying for asylum in Armenia. Integration policy for refugees was always focused on their self-sufficiency and paid attention to their socio-economic state, legal and political aims, cultural needs, psychological
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Session IV. Internally Displaced Persons: Protection and Assistance - Introduction
Facilitator: Czech Republic

Dr. Frank Smith, NRC, IDMC, Head of Department for Middle East, Europe, Caucasus and Asia, in its introductory presentation reported on the scale and impact of the IDPs situations in Europe. Currently there are up to 2.5 million of IDPs in the region. The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for IDPs and the Pinheira Principles are the key documents for managing internal displacement. In his view governments should consider following principles, while formulating their internal legislation and practice concerning IDPs: international instruments of human rights, non-discrimination against displacement, attention to national minorities and vulnerable groups in accordance with international standards, protection of IDPs as a primary responsibility of the state concerned. Key areas for IDPs integration are housing, livelihoods, medical services, education, voting and participation. The competent national or local authorities need to facilitate the issuance of new documents or the replacement of documents lost in the course of displacement. Please, see presentation “Scale and Impact of the IDPs Situations in Europe”

Ms. Agnieszka Weinar, CARIM East, overviewed integration of vulnerable people more in general including asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs in the EaP countries. Relatively low number of people are seeking asylum in the EaP states, as they more often are transit countries on the way to further destinations. Integration of refugees and asylum seekers does not seem to be a priority for migration policies of the EaP countries. IDPs are registered only in Azerbaijan and Georgia and sometimes these issues are highly politicized. Social cohesion instruments are not always used. The scarce resources of the EaP countries are strained by each conflict and increases in migration flows directed to Europe. The challenges of practical implementation of the integration activities include access to labour market, documentation issues, contrasting legal frameworks and policy priorities in available funding. Depoliticization of the problem is the first necessary step towards building a coherent and durable solution to integration of the vulnerable groups into society. Please, see presentation “Asylum Seekers, Refugees and IDPs in the EaP countries: Recognition, Social Protection and Integration – An Overview”

Session V. Rights of Internally Displaced Persons
Facilitator: European Commission

Mr. Fuad Huseynov, Deputy Head of the State Committee on Work with Refugees and IDPs of Azerbaijan, delivered presentation focused on integration of IDPs in Azerbaijan. Starting from 1993, 94 orders and decrees were signed by the President, 357 resolutions and decrees were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and 33 laws were adopted by the National Parliament plus 2 State Programs and 2 Annexes were developed. He presented indicators of the work done: number of newly constructed settlements, declined poverty level among IDPs, allocated resources of US$ 1,400/person in, which is the highest indicator compared to other conflict zones in the world. He referred to 550 various types of community micro-projects were developed, 83% of which were IDPs, were implemented within the last 10 years by the Social Development Fund of IDPs. The IDPs receiving paid education in higher and secondary state educational establishments are exempted from tuition fees. Current problems of IDPs still include highest poverty rate in the country (15%),
great need for creating employment places and production enterprises, and cultural support. In total, US$ 4.6 billion were spent for addressing social problems of IDPs in the last 10 years. He stressed that the motto of the A2 government is to enable to live a dignified future, up until return.

**Ms. Marina Pochkhu**, Deputy Head of IDPs Issues Department, Ministry of IDPs from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees of Georgia, presented on the rights of IDPs in Georgia. There are currently 272,000 of IDPs in Georgia. The new draft law on IDPs from the occupied territories builds on uniformed and non-discriminatory approach to all IDPs. The main legal and operational tools for managing IDP issues remain the IDP State Strategy adopted in 2007 and the Action Plan for strategy implementation updated in 2012. The criteria for housing of IDPs are founded on the principles of voluntary and informed decisions, family unity, special protection of minors left without families or a guardian, adequate accommodation, access to documentation and public services, publicity and transparency. In 2013 new state policies covered universal medical insurance for IDPs and special education quotas for IDP children. In May 2013 the Agency on Livelihoods Provision for IDPs was created aiming at support of IDP integration process through improvement of their livelihoods. *Please, see presentation “Enhancing Rights of IDPs in Georgia”*

**Session VI. Sustainable Solutions and Cooperation**

**Facilitator: Azerbaijan**

**Mr. Dag Sigurdsoen**, UNHCR Representative in Azerbaijan, elaborated on the cooperation with and among national and international stakeholders. Although work with IDPs cannot be successful without involvement of all actors, the primary responsibility in all IDP situations belongs to government. Displacement programmes in Azerbaijan have been developed with help of NGOs and support of international organizations with commitment of government. The IDP situation within the country has moved from a state of emergency and today focuses on the programmes of social assistance. For past ten years, many IDPs were granted citizenship, housing and received education. Many programmes are implemented now by the NGOs and integration organizations play a great role in development of their capacities. The remaining challenges include vulnerability of some IDP groups, underutilization of the IDPs potential, and dependency syndrome after 20 years of government assistance. All the initiatives and cooperation among government, civil society and international organizations are based on the fundamental understanding of collective strength.

**Mr. Serhan Aktoprak**, International Organization for Migration, Baku, Officer in Charge, reported on the cooperation with local communities. The IOM programmes in the post-emergency phase bridge the gap between relief and development by empowering communities to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas as one way to prevent forced migration and provide return-friendly environment to the displaced. The implemented projects were solely or heavily dedicated to and benefited IDPs: 1) Food Assistance Programme (2006-2008) ensured food security for IDPs, 2) Sustainable water supply through kahriz renovation (1998-2013) contributed to the prevention of forced economic migration, 3) Socio-Economic Reintegration Programme for Mine Victims on Azerbaijan (2007-present), providing incentives and opportunities to develop and/or expand the micro/small businesses, 4) Strengthening the Capacity of CSOs and CBOs to become engaged in IDPs Reintegration (2013-2014), contributing to enabling environment to protect socio-economic rights and effective integration of IDPs. *Please, see presentation “Cooperation with local communities”*

**Ms. Verica Recevic**, Program Manager, Danish Refugee Council, Serbia, delivered a presentation on perspectives of return, resettlement and reintegration or addressing needs of vulnerable groups in the Kosovo context. IDPs are citizens of Serbia and they are exercising all rights in Accordance with Constitution and Laws of Serbia and the UN Guiding Principles on displacement. By adoption of the Law on Migration Management, the legal framework for implementation of additional programs intended towards improvement of the living conditions of IDPs has been established. More than twenty thousand of people received assistance for the period 2008-2012. The DRC implements following programs: Refugee Local Integration, Livelihood Enhancement to IDPs in the place of displacement, Cross-Boundary Activities – Return Facilitation, Legal Assistance to Refugees and IDPs,
Medical Assistance to Refugees and IDPs. Close cooperation and support of the work of national authorities, local authorities and local NGOs, international donors, UN agencies and national governments. In view of the question of sustainable return, she stressed that in Kosovo return was enabled, albeit not sustainable especially for second generation/young people.

*Please, see presentation “Perspectives of Return, Resettlement and Reintegration or Addressing Needs of Particularly vulnerable groups”*

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**General Panel Business and Closure**

**Chair:** European Commission

**Mr. Rob Rozenburg**, Deputy Head “International Affairs”, DG Home Affairs, European Commission, outlined the proposed Panel activities for 2014 based on the preliminary consultation done with the national focal points. Thus, the 1st Panel meeting will be focusing on smuggling and is preliminary scheduled for April/May 2014. The meeting will be held in Vilnius under joint organization by Lithuania and Belarus (to be confirmed). The 2nd Panel meeting to take place in Kyiv in October/November 2014 with the co-organisation of UA and PL and will be dedicated to labour migration. As for the expert workshops, the 1st one will concentrate on detention of migrants and will be hosted by Moldova and one of the EU MS in March/April 2014. The 2nd workshop is planned for November/December 2014 and will cover the topics of either asylum procedures or reception facilities. The organizing countries are to be determined. He also highlighted the distinction between Panel meetings and expert workshops, where the Panel meetings are of a broader nature and discuss policy matters and expert workshops explore specific subjects. Therefore, the panel meetings should be attended by the national focal points or other relevant people, whereas workshops require participation of experts and practitioners.

**Belarus** promised to confirm its readiness to co-host upon official request of the European Commission. **Lithuania** reassured its readiness to organize the meeting jointly with Belarus.

**Ukraine** confirmed its intention to organize the 2nd Panel meeting in Kyiv and notified that consultations have already started with Poland.

**Poland** underlined its willingness to be a co-organizer of the meeting together with Ukraine.

**Moldova** promised to host the workshop on detention of migrants and suggested Romania, Belgium or Sweden to become a co-organizer.

The participants agreed on approval of the Panel Work Programme for 2014.

**Ms. Olga Kulebyakina**, International Organization for Migration, Mission in Ukraine, as a part of he support function to the Panel, reminded about the new address of the Panel website ([www.eapmigrationpanel.org](http://www.eapmigrationpanel.org)) and asked the national focal points to update this link on the websites of the agencies they represent. The materials from all the panel meetings are stored at the Intranet section of the website ([http://eapmigrationpanel.org/page40424.html](http://eapmigrationpanel.org/page40424.html)) and credential for accessing this section could be found by contacting the IOM Ukraine or the SMB. Any suggestions on the website development are welcomed and should be addressed directly to the Panel.

**Mr. Erik Reho**, Swedish Migration Board, a part of the support function to the Panel, told that the SMB is responsible for gathering information and developing questionnaires disseminated prior to the meetings and workshops to be used during the meetings. Any feedback may be provided directly to the SMB.

**Hungary** announced the following expert workshop on statelessness to be held in Budapest on 12-13 December 2013, co-organized with Moldova.

**Mr. Zdenek Belonoznik**, International Center for Migration Policy Development, provided an update on the Prague Process (PP) related activities. The PP implements the Action Plan endorsed in 2011, where 1 out of 22 actions is dedicated to integration. The manual, covering both theoretical and practical aspects of integration, will be produced within the framework of joint project of ICMPD, Czech Republic and Russia and later disseminated among the PP states.

**Mr. Rob Rozenburg**, Deputy Head “International Affairs”, DG Home Affairs, European Commission, thanked organizers and participants and highlighted one more time the importance of the subject of
integration for all gathered states. He also applauded the maturity of the dialogue and exchanges in the framework of this panel, which has allowed to discuss also highly sensitive subjects in an open and constructive manner.

Mr. Fuad Huseynov, Deputy Head of the State Committee on Work with Refugees and IDPs of Azerbaijan, expressed deep appreciation to everyone for active participation and engagement which allowed to created interesting forum and exchange of opinions between EaP countries and EU MS.

Ms. Jaroslava Gahurova, Ministry of Interior, Czech Republic, showed gratitude to everyone involved in organization of and participation at the meeting, admitting complexity of the topic and future work to be done.