

#### **4.5 Decent and effective migration policy**

In these times an unprecedented number of people are moving. Both people fleeing war and instability in several regions, as well as migrants with an economic motive. The roads they seek in particular to Europe, making countless human tragedies as a result and traffickers abuse the situation. Simultaneously, the current asylum system and reception problems with integration put the relations within the Dutch society and between European countries on edge. Mutual trust and social cohesion are threatening to crumble by excessive migration shocks. The government is therefore committed to an effective and humane migration and integration at the national and European level. That includes addressing the causes of refugee flows, improving reception in the region, receiving refugees in accordance with international treaties and combating irregular migration. Who can stay, must quickly get involved. Thus we increase opportunities for newcomers. Who should not be here, should leave soon.

##### *International: migration agreements*

- Refugees who want to escape their fate should receive the protection we have enshrined in international treaties. Netherlands maintains that protection of honor and believes that other countries, especially EU Member States should also do so, since it is a shared international responsibility.
- By creating safe places for refugees and displaced to receive protection, assistance and opportunities close to home, we eliminate the need to migrate further. This requires ongoing investments in political and economic cooperation with those countries required by development in addition to emergency assistance. It seeks cooperation with international organizations, IOM and UNHCR.
- It should also be invested in eliminating the root causes of migration, both to the Netherlands and the EU. These investments are needed to improve economic and constitutional conditions in countries of origin (to improve opportunities in their own country). The Netherlands also invest in countries and regions where large numbers of refugees will be accommodated, as the new partner of Jordan and Lebanon, with the aim that improve protection and make refugees self-reliant.
- Refugees deserve protection, but that does not privilege to choose any country which must protect them. It is preferable to provide protection in the home region that one must flee. The Netherlands actively contributes to creating and maintaining safe and adequate care in the region. To regulate the uncontrolled flow of migrants to Europe, breaking the business model of people smugglers and especially to put an end to the numerous drownings in the Mediterranean, can be achieved, preferably at European level, through agreements on migration concluded with safe third countries, which meet the requirements of the Refugee Convention.
- Through these EU level agreements are made with transit countries and countries in the region of fires over the collection and taking back asylum seekers, both nationals and people from other countries in the region.
- Through an asylum procedure based on assessing international legislation if someone gains access to this safe shelter in the region. Where possible, this procedure is organized by the host country and other example by UNHCR. Once admitted to the safe

reception it is possible to qualify for resettlement. Also, after the conclusion of a migration agreement, the safeguards for this purpose independently monitored by a secure third country. For the purpose of the view on the living conditions and protection HCR and UNICEF will be facilitated with means for access to and care and education.

- Once these measures have achieved decreases the need to migrate by risking their lives. Who do by migrating nevertheless therefore in principle not eligible for protection in the country of preference. It can be returned after a brief procedure to the reception in the region in accordance with the 'safe third country' principle. One can indeed there (as the asylum procedure leads to acceptance) using the legal protection which is described in international conventions. During this short procedure, the applicant have the opportunity to spend individual circumstances forward if it is felt to run specific unacceptable risks to the regional shelter. There is emphatically eye for specific vulnerable groups. The practice remains that the immigration department determines whether one does not get access to the regular asylum procedure.
- As the realization of these measures achieve lower inflows to the Netherlands, Netherlands is also willing to offer increasingly resettlement to relieve reception in the region. Agreements are preferably made binding agreements at European level. The Dutch resettlement quota at the UNHCR goes from 500 to 750. In our resettlement policy gives the government special attention to vulnerable minorities and refugees with a view of successful integration into Dutch society.
- Migration agreements make it more feasible at an early stage to detect terrorists or war criminals to safe third countries.
- International asylum law is based on the UN Refugee Convention of 1951. That remains the framework for this government. But the nature and extent of the global asylum migration has changed dramatically in recent decades. The government therefore commissioned independent research whether and how the treaty should be brought up to date in order to provide a sustainable legal framework for the international asylum policies of the future.

#### *European asylum policy*

- Netherlands aims at developing a common European asylum policy. We can only together on the big issue of migration.
- Although the obligations under international law for all member states are equal, compliance is complicated by regional and national differences in asylum procedures. The Dutch legislation must be equal to the European legislation. The level of protection and the framework for asylum procedures are the same in all EU countries. 52 Netherlands aims for harmonization in this area in order also to prevent competition by deterioration in living conditions and laws for asylum seekers.
- In the meantime, efforts to delete the following national headlines on European legislation.
  - An asylum permit is granted initially for three years rather than five years. Then you may be eligible for a license for another two years. Who after two temporary

residence permits still fulfills the requirements for refugee status will receive a permanent residence permit.

- o If obtained on the basis of the documents with repeated application reveals no chance of success this application, the hearing is omitted.
- o Legal aid is provided in line with EU legislation after a proposal to reject an asylum application, partly to relieve the judicial system. This capability comes with the IND free to be used elsewhere.
- It is not always easy to achieve changes in legislation at EU level. In some specific areas, however, can indeed be successfully achieved. The Netherlands is working actively for it. It is necessary to specify the concept of 'safe third country' closer to realize the point of reception in the region effectively. Also need a legal mechanism that can be used in times of high inflows should be available so that within a clear European framework refugees are caught in sites in the region where one receives such security, shelter and medical care. Netherlands wants it within the EU continue to play a leading role.
- The European Commission rightly urges countries to be more effective in returning migrants who have been rejected after an asylum procedure. To realize this is also European legislation, such as administrative detention, to be adapted and stepped up to make his return effectively. Families with children and unaccompanied minors are now collected as a child-friendly manner.

#### *European external borders*

- Well guarded Europe's external borders are a precondition for open borders. To dramas at sea and the flourishing of human beings to stop is required in addition to the above we guard our EU external firm. To increase the Dutch contribution to this, we are expanding our capacity for border control and we put it where necessary (within Europe) in emergency funds. The European external procedures should also be made to return to their country of origin or safe shelter locations. Especially Greece and Italy deserve support in their asylum process and reception. Netherlands to this additional capacity will contribute through the Border Security Teams.
- Cooperation with countries from which migrants leave should be intensified. Including in the field of maritime search and rescue in territorial waters. Drowning should be in accordance with existing international legal frameworks to the nearest safe port, although that is on the side from which they departed. The non-refoulement principle is leading. The transfer of migrants to European territory while the nearest safe port in Africa or the Middle East is, facilitates human trafficking and must be countered. Strengthening the (international) approach of the leaders of the organizations dealing with migration related crime should be achieved through structural use of sanctions, for example by trial before an international court and applying EU sanctions instruments as it is also used against terrorists .
- International cooperation with regard to safe havens in third countries, as in cooperation with forced return, the principle of 'more for more and less for less' leading. Both positive and negative impulses are used to move the countries of origin to the take-back of

subjects. This include the provision or withholding OS funds, but also the provision or denial of visas for residents, particularly for government officials and dignitaries of the country or the provision or withdrawal of landing rights flights from that country, potential pressure means.

#### *Preventing asylum reception shopping within the EU*

- within the negotiations on the Common European Asylum System is securely deployed effectively countering by traveling within the EU and / or "asylum shopping" between EU Member States. Each EU Member State should contribute to doing independent travel to the EU rather asunder request via the secure shelter in the region remains without effect.
- Information about previous residence in another country must be likely to lead to transfer to the country within Europe. When an asylum seeker at the border stopped being denied access to the Netherlands and he is transferred to the Belgian and German authorities. Either via a Dublin claim because that person is registered in EURODAC, either by direct alerting the authorities that a person wrongly by them is not recorded.
- Also, by traveling within the EU in the country which, for example, after resettlement and first asylum application in another European country (Dublin), provides protection to another EU Member State via short procedures be discouraged by travelers to give legal to stay and amenities.
- Meanwhile, the Netherlands will all asylum applicants who qualify for resettlement continue to take its fair share in accordance with original relocatiebesluiten as requested by the European Commission. This Netherlands show solidarity with its European partners. States that this does not fulfill their obligations should be cut in European subsidies.

#### *Shelter and support in the Netherlands*

- fluctuations in the level of intake that lead to the need to achieve in a short period of extra care, undermining support for childcare. There is little understanding in our society for the influx of asylum seekers from safe countries of origin, especially if they are collected (long time) in refugee centers in residential areas.
- Netherlands must respond permanently flexibly to fluctuations in the size and / or composition of the inflows. For this we need a flexible asylum system that is both socially and financially effective than taking ad hoc measures. Within this system to reception, asylum procedures and integration or return integrated approach to and cooperation be strengthened in the immigration process and municipalities. In a few places to go chain partners under one roof in the country working with mid-sized centers and / or near the same site. There is made a first selection in a fast, efficient procedure which determines in which track, the applicant continue in process. Asylum seekers with a great opportunity to asylum go to smaller centers near the church that will accommodate them later. As one starts directly with language classes and can be started at the asylum reception with integration by the municipality where they will be housed later. The government keeps track of the location of promising applicants consider their job

qualifications and local job offer. The number of house moves by moving the integral structure to a minimum, especially where it concerns school-age children, they are not required in principle elsewhere in the Netherlands. Asylum seekers whose application has little to no chance of succeeding, remain in the medium-sized centers. They get there directly in the fast procedure. Then a rejection leads immediately to a deportation procedure.

- This means that in the vicinity of the treatment sites also should be room for VBL's (freedom-restricting locations) and EBTL (extra supervision and monitoring locations) for nuisance seekers.
- Stacking for applications is reduced as much as possible by ensuring that the asylum procedure lasts eight days and that the one-day test takes place in a repeated request within two days. To make this procedure fast gradients used the Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND), the additional capacity.
- Netherlands will only offer protection to people who deserve it. War criminals should be able to make use of our protection. Team international crimes IND (1F unit) is therefore strengthened to spot potential war criminals in the current asylum.

#### *Effective return*

- as legally established that someone has he brought no right of residence in the Netherlands to the country of origin. That may encounter problems in practice, because the willingness of failed asylum to work with missing or because the willingness of countries of origin for missing work with. The Repatriation and Departure Service (DT & V) gets extra capacity with the aim of achieving a higher proportion of absconding. Intensive case management may lead to higher voluntary departure. For example by encouraging return willingness of groups to which the appetite is low. Cooperation with municipalities for this is crucial.
- Forced departure, like criminal aliens, is increased by possibilities to foreigners in administrative detention, broaden --and regulations within the framework of European law. The DT & V also gets budget to build capacities at sister authorities in third countries in order to stimulate operational cooperation
- Special attention is given to minor migrants. It happens too often that children end up in dangerous situations. The government realizes adequate care for minors in the 54 countries of origin so that they can grow up safely as they can therefore return to the homeland. This does not apply to home countries such as unsafe (like now Syria).

#### *Daycare vertrekplichtigen*

- Failed asylum seekers must leave the Netherlands independently and quickly. Anyone who does not immediately can be collected for a limited period in one of eight set up LVV (Self aliens facility) locations overseen by DT & V and in cooperation with municipalities. The first two weeks is no requirement to contribute to a return to country of origin, then they must cooperate in return except that they still qualify for a residence permit. When they do not work seriously to return to country of origin is denied care and support.

- For this purpose, an agreement is concluded with the VNG. Municipalities can then vertrekplichtigen refer to LVV locations. It remains individual emergency shelter for a few days on the basis of public policy possible, but not own bed, bath and bread makers.

#### *Children's Pardon*

- The permanent system for long-term living in the Netherlands children (pardon) is maintained in its current form.

#### *Legal migration*

- Asylum Migration serves to protect, not to facilitate obtaining employment. The asylum procedure is not meant for people who want to come to the Netherlands for economic reasons. Such mixing is undesirable and should be prevented. However, there are migrant workers who can make a meaningful contribution to the Dutch economy and society. Netherlands beneficial for labor is thus facilitated. It can strengthen the (knowledge) economy, innovative strength and competitiveness of the Netherlands. Therefore we carry in proportion to the needs of the labor market a positive legal migration. The work permit will be granted for three years. Exploitation of migrants being actively controlled.

### **4.6 Integration**

In a just society, you can not determine your future ancestry. Integration is therefore essential for both people themselves and the Dutch society. Successful integration requires both taking responsibility as a society that offers everyone the opportunity to develop their talents. So join. By learning the language, to be at work, actively participate in our society and the Dutch freedoms and equalities - respect - enshrined in our Constitution. The government is investing in increasing opportunities. The supply of early childhood education will be increased to four sessions to avoid delays or eliminate. It also invested heavily in the educational policy in primary education, effective integration with communities and the fight against illiteracy. We offer opportunities that must grab people than himself.

We should not acquiesce example young people with a non-western background have it much harder to find a job or even an internship. That is demotivating and does not contribute to the feeling of being an integral part of the Dutch society. Labor market discrimination is tackled vigorously. The government as employer will set a good example by pursuing an active diversity and anti-discrimination policy.

A democratic society can only function if we draw a line under threat as freedoms of others, as everyone participates and combat discrimination. For gay hatred, anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, honor killings, female genital mutilation, child marriage, forced marriage, hatred and violence against dissidents and against minorities has no place in our society.

- Dutch citizenship is something to be proud of what you have to earn. Rapid integration of asylum seekers is crucial. Newcomers are expected to make every effort to integrate:

learning the language, respecting our laws, embracing our freedoms and opportunities and finding employment. Active inclusion by the applicant itself is the starting point. All applicants with high probability of acceptance and all status holders in the care of the COA get from day one language lessons. The language requirements will be tightened from A2 to B1. To this end, language lessons will also be funded at level B1 by the government.

- There remains municipal experimental space for providing job opportunities to aspiring status holders.
- Too many newcomers still depend too long on social assistance. This is an unacceptable outcome of the integration policy. To prevent this, where possible, an activating and simultaneously self-sufficient welfare system. A simpler and activating system of provisions for status holders may include: integration with citizenship values and mandatory learning and (volunteers) working range; guided access to the welfare state: municipalities collect the care allowance, housing allowance and assistance during the first two years and the newcomer receives these facilities and support in kind with living expenses. After a test time, a status holder may himself which saves in the labor, possibly flow out earlier. Anyone who fails the test, basically flows out yet. On the basis of the foregoing agents, and methods are being developed that can be applied in all municipalities, if necessary, on the basis of laws and regulations, which makes it possible in this manner to facilitate the self-sufficiency of newcomers.
- In addition, the term is tightened to the public policy criterion for naturalization requests from four to five years. Dutch citizenship can thus only be achieved unless a crime is committed within five years prior to submitting an application for naturalization by the applicant.
- Culpably not integration has consequences, such as losing their residence status for regular migrants and not getting a stronger residence status for asylum permit holders. Also a discount benefit people who do not integrate properly addressed. Integration is a duty, and a requirement for obtaining the Dutch citizenship. The conditions for naturalization in the Netherlands relate to language skills, knowledge of laws and regulations and the consequent freedoms and equalities, constitutional rights and duties, participate demonstrably fulfill the obligation to seek and compensation that apply to beneficiaries. The way integration courses and examinations are tested, will be reviewed with quality, effectiveness and enforcement are important. Public broadcasting can play a role. Refugees who are resettled are prepared for the arrival in our country.