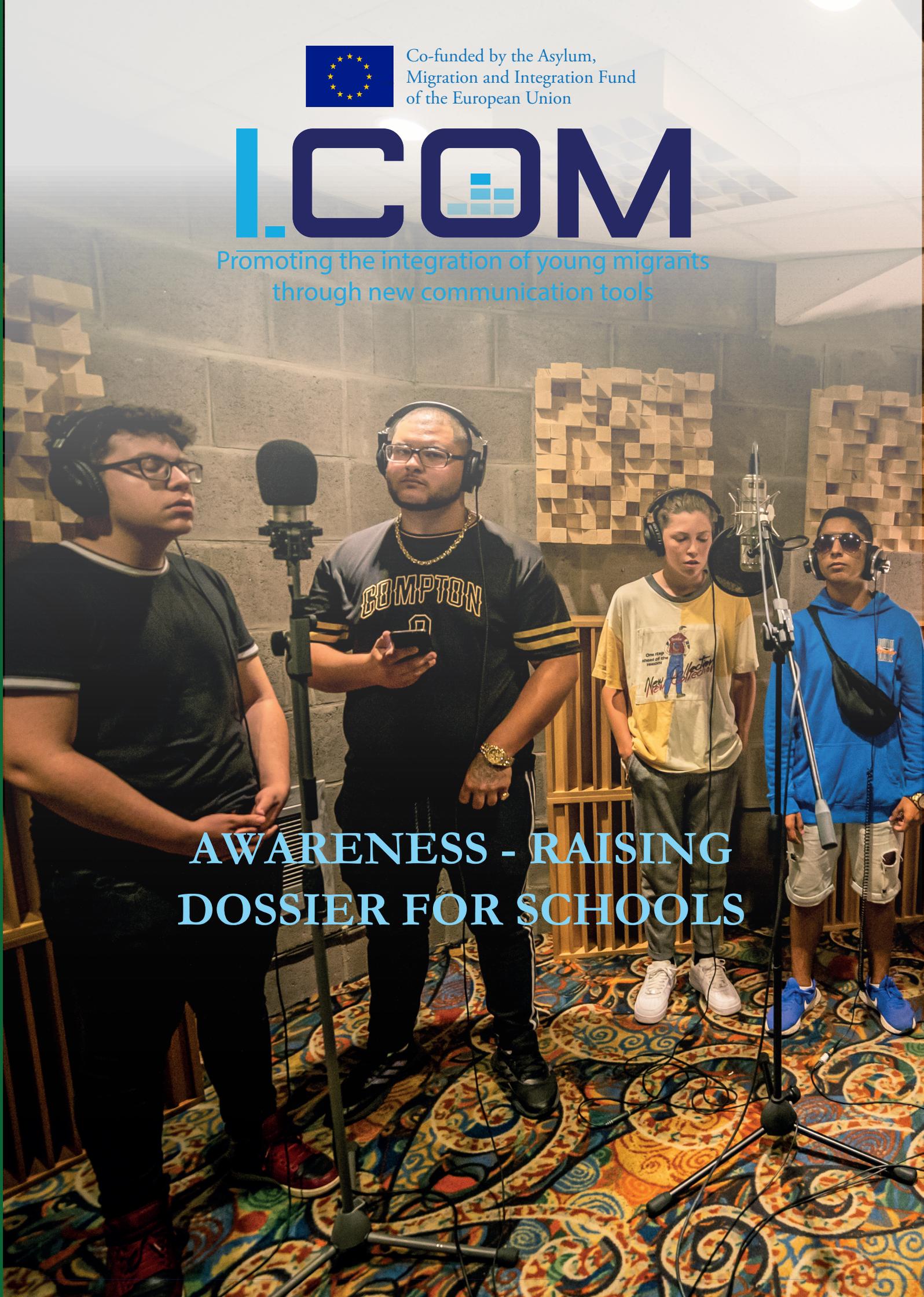




Co-funded by the Asylum,
Migration and Integration Fund
of the European Union

LCOM

Promoting the integration of young migrants
through new communication tools



**AWARENESS - RAISING
DOSSIER FOR SCHOOLS**



AWARENESS - RAISING DOSSIER FOR SCHOOLS



1. Introduction

The *Awareness-Raising Dossier for Schools*, as part of the *I.COM European Project* (<https://icom-project.eu/>), was created with the aim of helping teachers in schools and institutes to raise awareness and inform young people on immigration and reception issues, promoting reflection and overcoming those prejudices, which can involve migrants of the Muslim religion, disproportionately.

The linguistic and cultural dynamics that develop in migratory contexts have received growing attention from, above all, the sciences of language, and have been approached according to a range of different perspectives over time. For example, the bibliography related to migration in Italy itself has increased considerably, thanks to a constant collaboration with scholars from other countries. This is often inter-university cooperation, therefore with a very advanced and constantly updated amount of research activity. In any case, even before academic disciplines, it should be the school, and the education system as a whole, that will take an interest in immigrants and raise students' awareness of human rights and integration policies.

The *Dossier*, addressing the school world, aims to provide an opportunity for reflection on the causes that induce refugees to leave their homeland and seek acceptance in the countries of the European Union. The aim is to make teaching more effective and thus contributing to the development of more accepting cultures. For this reason, we will propose tools and didactic pathways that can help students to overcome the limits of their vision of the world and thus open themselves up to new and alternative ways of thinking and acting.

More specifically, we will try to provide a brief overview of the migratory flows that have always characterized Europe, with a focus on everyday reality. Thereafter, we will show some key concepts for an optimal and comprehensive understanding of migration and related concepts. The last section of the *Dossier* will focus on teaching activities in the classroom that facilitate students to acquire information on immigration issues, with specific terminology, and through this they will build opinions based on critical thinking. Moreover, the presence of foreign students can be an opportunity to highlight even more the value of the “differences” and will allow the working groups to confront directly with a multicultural reality.



2. Migration flows and Europe: preliminary reflections

International migration has always been at the centre of many political, social and media controversies. It is well known that the societies of host countries could feel anxiety or fear about the entry of the “newcomers”, with their different cultures, languages and traditions. Above all, people fear for their national identity. They tend to be resistant to accept the development of a new form of cultural or linguistic diversity that replaces or complements the traditional form of the territory, almost as if their everyday life was under attack or “contaminated” by other uses and customs.

Migration is becoming more and more chaotic and subject to alarm, often leading to acts of racism and discrimination, sometimes fuelled by the local media and even by our own governments. The increase in European migratory flows has in fact, especially in recent years, been the subject of intense political debate. Political parties compete with each other for consensus, thus legitimizing a feeling of hostility towards migrants that grows even more in election time, with the sole purpose of involving and influencing public opinion. As a result, as already mentioned, it is precisely this prevailing rhetoric “against the foreigner” that provokes and encourages episodes of violence and racism.

In addition, there can be a lack of opportunities for young refugees and other students to meet and exchange experiences as well as the absence of a specific and targeted educational programme. The latter, in particular, would allow new generations to understand that migration has always been part of our reality and that it evolves with the changing history. For example, in relation to Italy, the country has changed from one of emigration to one of immigration.

Therefore, convinced that the origins of migratory flows are to be found in the nature of the man himself, we choose to conclude this short introductory section with a quote from the university professor Paola Corti, from the book *History of International Migrations*: “sedentary life has been an exceptional condition in the history of mankind, while mobility has represented not only a strategy of survival, but an indispensable tool for practising occupations and professions that at times were not trivial”.



2.1. Migration flows and Europe: a general overview

2.1.1. From post-Columbian migrations to mass migrations

If we wanted to retrace the most important stages of the migratory flows that have involved the European continent, we should surely trace the discovery of America. Starting from the fifteenth century we observe that migrations from Europe were mainly linked to the slave trade from the countries of Africa. In fact, if we consider the period from the discovery of America until 1820, as many as 82% of migrants were African slaves and servants from European countries. This percentage was then overturned very quickly in 1880, the year in which 81% of those who emigrated to the Americas were “free men”. Subsequently, between 1846 and 1876, the total European emigration reached about 300,000 people a year as the era of so-called “mass migrations” began. In the early years of the 1900s the peak of annual flows was more than one million emigrants. In this scenario, the United States continued to represent one of the most coveted and important destinations, even though countries to which Europeans emigrated to included Argentina, Brazil and Canada.

Among the major factors that contributed to the start of these migrations we can mention: the significant reduction in transport costs, in terms of both time, economic resources and dangers related to intercontinental movements; the considerable reduction in the restrictions on emigration in many European countries and the resulting subsidies to encourage overseas transfers; the last major European famine, which occurred between 1845 and 1849, and the increase in average wages due to the industrialization process which involved a large part of Europe: in fact, people were finally in a position to afford a journey to find a better job elsewhere and to aspire to a new standard of living.

2.1.2. The twentieth century: a change of course

The two world conflicts, the Great Depression between the two wars that involved the main destination, the United States, already affected by the new restrictive immigration policies by the US government, caused a substantial interruption of European migration.

A real turning point, however, took place after the Second World War. While on the one hand a large part of the European population continued to emigrate to the Americas and Australia, on the other hand, Western Europe was gradually becoming one of the major destinations of international workers' movements. Some countries, such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland,



Belgium and the Netherlands started active recruitment programmes for the so-called “Guest Workers”, welcoming workers mainly from Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia. In any case, these intra-European flows from the countries of the South to the north-western Europe suffered a sharp slowdown with many governments interrupting the recruitment programmes, choosing instead to adopt policies aimed at facilitating the return of migrant workers. Therefore, the migration process radically changed.

One of the first immediate consequences was that the countries of southern Europe, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, began to transform themselves, little by little, from an area of emigration to a destination of new migratory flows. Among the conditions that contributed to this change of course are the end of colonialism in Africa and Asia, which gave many people the opportunity to emigrate to countries other than their “colonial masters” (France and England), such as Holland, Belgium and Germany. Another key factor to assess in the contemporary European scenario is undoubtedly the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe. This opened the way to a new type of departure, predominantly female, as in the case of Albanian and Romanian women in the early 1990s, comparable to a real mass exodus.

2.1.3. Migration flows to Europe today

Since the beginning of the new millennium, European governments have considerably strengthened border controls, thereby increasing entry difficulties for migrants. As a result, around 2013 an ever-increasing number of refugees and migrants began to move from non-European continents across the Mediterranean Sea along “alternative roads” that are usually deadly. The most common areas of origin are the Middle East, South Asia, Africa and the Western Balkans.

One of the characteristics of the Mediterranean migration model, which affects most of the countries of southern Europe, for example Italy, is the marked presence of women, due to a strong demand for labour in the field of care for the elderly and domestic tasks; we conclude that the immigration of women has intensified strongly, reaching 54.7% in 2011. Other communities, such as the Chinese, present a more balanced gender situation as they tend to be characterised by family reunification and subsequent stabilisation in Italy.

The nationalities from Africa and the Middle East deserve, in our opinion, a further consideration: as there are many migrants who, in trying to reach Europe put their lives at risk, facing the danger of a shipwreck for those who opt to travel by sea, or a road accident for those who, instead, are



hiding in vans or trucks. The protagonists of these tragic scenarios are mostly very young for whom irregular migration seems to be the only possible option. The paradox lies in the fact that migrants are often not even fully aware of the dangers and problems they face when they arrive. Many of them prefer to rely on the business of boat owners and be ferried to the European coasts like beasts in the hope, perhaps, of a better life.

It is well known that behind these desperate attempts there are wars, civil conflicts, oppressive political regimes, economic and social crises. The reasons behind these can be autochthonous, that is, linked to the historical and local events of the areas in question or, paradoxically, they are due to the failed choices of some Western governments. It is also well known that some of the consequences of migratory flows are still problems with the reception and inclusion of migrants, ignoring the personal tragedies that prompted these people to embark on what they themselves consider to be the “journeys of hope”. In addition, in recent years, the dramatic episodes of transnational terrorism that have affected Europe’s countries in an increasingly alarming way, have caused insecurity and fear among the local population, which can be used to “justify” any kind of discrimination against the “newcomer”.

3. Glossary of Immigration Terms

When we talk about immigration and think about the concepts related to it, are we really sure that we know its meanings in depth and can detect the differences in terminology?

In a lexical terrain so full of ambiguities and doubts, we intend to provide support to educators through the definition and explanation of the most recurrent words. We propose, in an intuitive and comprehensive way, a Glossary of Immigration Terms containing the basic terminology to guide and facilitate the activities that will be proposed in the specific section, inspired precisely by the *Asylum and Migration Glossary* of the European Commission (2018).

For each term, we will show you the equivalent also in the other Community languages in order to promote interdisciplinarity and linguistic knowledge, and to preserve the comparison between each of them.

Acronyms

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
BCP	Border Crossing Point
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
BMARS	Border Migration Administering and Reporting System
BMS	Biometric Matching System
BOMS	Border Operations Management System
CARIM	Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration
CEAS	Common European Asylum System
CIA	Committee on Immigration and Asylum
CIM	Centre for International Migration and Development
DG	Directorate-General
D2D	Diaspora to Development
DubliNet	A secure electronic network of transmission channels between the national authorities dealing with asylum applications
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
EC	European Commission
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECTHR	European Court for Human Rights
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECRI	European Commission against Racism and Intolerance
EES	Entry-Exit System
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EMN	European Migration Network
ESSPROS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
EUDO	European Union Democracy Observatory
EUROMED	Euro Mediterranean Migration
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency, also known as Frontex (from French: <i>Frontières extérieures</i> for “external borders”), an agency of the European Union headquartered in Warsaw, Poland, tasked with border control of the European Schengen Area, in coordination with the border and coast guards of Schengen Area member states.
GDISC	General Directors’ Immigration Services Conference
GPMD	Global Programme Migration and Development
IAMM	International Agenda for Migration Management
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRO	International Refugee Organization
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations

LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
MISSOC	Mutual Information System on Social Protection
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
MRA	Migration Risk Analysis
MTM	Migrating Transit at the Mediterranean
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
ONU	Organisation of the United Nations
REG	Return Experts Group
EEA	European Economic Area
THESIM	Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration
EU	European Union
UN	United Nations [see ONU]
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
VAC	Visa Application Centre
WAPES	World Association of Public Employment Services

GLOSSARY

<p>accommodation centre</p> <p>BG център за настаняване CS pobytové středisko DE Unterbringungszentrum EL κέντρο φιλοξενίας ES centro de acogida ET majutuskeskus FI vastaanottokeskus FR centre d'hébergement GA lárionad cóiríochta /gu & ai: lárionaid chóiríochta) HU befogadó állomás IT centro di accoglienza LT apgyvendinimo centras LV izmitināšanas centrs MT Ċentru ta' akkomodazzjoni NL asielzoekerscentrum (NL); opvangcentrum (BE) PL ośrodek dla osób ubiegających się o status uchodźcy PT centro de acolhimento RO centru de cazare și proceduri SK bytovacie zariadenie (EU acquis); pobytový tábor SL nastanitveni center SV förläggning NO asylmottak / mottakssenter</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A place used for the collective housing of applicants for international protection.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 2(i) of Directive 2013/33/EU (Recast Reception Conditions Directive)</p> <p>Broader term</p> <p>★★ reception facilities</p> <p>Related term</p> <p>★★ reception centre</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Such places include decentralized accommodation centres. In FI, the preferred English translation is 'reception centre'. For more information on categories of reception facilities available in EU Member States, see EMN: The Organization of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers in different Member States, 2014.
<p>acculturation</p> <p>BG акултурация CS akulturace</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A series of changes in cultural mores (ideas, words, values, norms, behavior, institutions) resulting from direct and</p>

<p>DE Akkulturation EL επιπολιτισμός, πολιτιστική αλληλεπίδραση ES aculturación ET kultuuriline kohanemine FI akkulturaatio, sopeutuminen vieraaseen kulttuuriin FR acculturation GA athchultúrú HU akkulturáció IT acculturazione LT akultūracija LV akulturācija MT Akkulturrazzjoni NL acculturatie PL akulturacja PT aculturação RO aculturalizare SK akulturácia SL akulturacija SV ackulturation NO assimilasjon</p>	<p>continuous contact and interaction between groups of different cultures, particularly through migratory movements or economic exchange, the media and other channels.</p> <p>Sources Derived by EMN from IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed., 2011 And IOM Glossary on Migration, 1st ed., 2004</p> <p>Synonym ★★ inculturation</p> <p>Narrower terms ★★ assimilation ★★ integration</p>
<p>admission onto the territory BG допускане на територията CS povolení ke vstupu na území DE Zulassung zum Hoheitsgebiet EL εισδοχή στην επικράτεια ES entrada legal al territorio ET riiki lubamine FI maahantulon salliminen FR admission sur le territoire GA cead isteach sa chríoch HU egy állam területére történő befogadás IT ammissione sul territorio LT įleidimas į teritoriją LV uzņemšana teritorijā MT Dħul fit-territorju NL toegang tot het grondgebied PL przyjęcie / dopuszczenie na terytorium PT entrada no território RO admisie pe teritoriu SK povolenie vstupu na územie štátu SL (zakoniti) vstop na ozemlje SV tillstånd att resa in i landet NO adgang til riket (b); tilgjenge til riket (n)</p>	<p>Definition The lawful entry of an alien onto the territory of a State after inspection and authorization by an immigration officer.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from the definition of ‘admission’ in IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed., 2011</p> <p>Broader term ★★ legal entry</p> <p>Note In countries signatory to the Schengen Agreement, only citizens from countries which are not signatory to the Schengen Agreement have to go through the admission process, whereas in non-Schengen countries all non-nationals have to be admitted.</p>
<p>age assessment BG оценка на възрастта CS určení věku DE Altersfeststellung / Altersbestimmung EL υπολογισμός της ηλικίας ES determinación de la edad ET vanuse määramine FI iän määrittäminen / iän selvittäminen FR détermination de l'âge GA measúnú aoise HU kormeghatározás IT accertamento dell'età</p>	<p>Definition Process by which authorities seek to establish the chronological age, or range of age, of a person in order to determine whether an individual is a child or not.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from EASO: Age assessment practice in Europe, 2013</p> <p>Related terms ★★ child ★★ minor</p> <p>Notes 1. Art. 4 (3a) of Council Resolution of 26 June 1997 on</p>

<p>LT amžiaus nustatymas LV vecuma noteikšana MT Valutazzjoni / Stima tal-età NL leeftijdsonderzoek PL ustalenie / ocena wieku PT determinação da idade RO evaluarea varstei SK posúdenie veku SL ocenjevanje starosti SV åldersbedömning NO aldersvurdering</p>	<p>unaccompanied minors states that in principle, unaccompanied asylum-seekers claiming to be minors must produce evidence of their age. If such evidence is not available or serious doubt persists, EU Member States may carry out an age assessment. Age assessment should be carried out objectively. For such purposes, EU Member States may have a medical age-test carried out by qualified medical personnel, with the consent of the minor, a specially appointed adult representative or institution.</p> <p>2. According to UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 6, the identification of a child as an unaccompanied and separated child (UASC) includes age assessment, which should take into account physical appearance, but also psychological maturity. The assessment must be conducted in a scientific, safe, child and gender-sensitive and fair manner, avoiding any risk of violation of the physical integrity of the child, giving due respect to human dignity.</p> <p>3. Age assessment can include a variety of processes or procedures either undertaken singularly or in combination, such as: analysis of documentary evidence, interview, X-ray, physical or other form of medical examination.</p>
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<p>alien BG чужденец CS cizinec DE Ausländer EL αλλοδαπός ES extranjero ET välismaalane FI ulkomaalainen FR étranger GA eachtrannach HU külföldi IT straniero LT užsienietis LV ārzemnieks MT Persuna barranija / għariba NL vreemdeling PL cudzoziemiec PT estrangeiro RO străin SK cudzinec SL tujec SV utlänning NO utlending / utenlandsk borger (b); utlending / utanlandsk borgar (n)</p>	<p>Definition In the global context, a person who is not a national (native or citizen) of a given State. In the EU context, a person who is not a national of an EU Member State.</p> <p>Source Global context: Derived by EMN from IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed., 2011 EU context: Schengen acquis</p> <p>Synonyms ★★ foreigner ★★ non-citizen ★★ non-national</p> <p>Related terms ★★ non-EU national ★★ third-country national</p> <p>Note The more frequently used term in the EU contexts is third-country national.</p>
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<p>applicant for international protection BG кандидат за международна закрила CS žadatel o mezinárodní ochranu DE Antragsteller auf internationalen Schutz EL αιτών διεθνής προστασία ES solicitante de protección internacional ET rahvusvahelise kaitse taotleja FI kansainvälistä suojelua hakeva FR demandeur de protection internationale GA iarratasóir ar chosaint idirnáisiúnta HU menedékkérő</p>	<p>Definition A third-country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.</p> <p>Source Art. 2 (i) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive)</p> <p>Narrower terms ★★ applicant in need of special procedural guarantees ★★ applicant with special reception needs ★★ asylum seeker</p>
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<p>IT richiedente protezione internazionale LT tarptautinės apsaugos prašytojas (EU acquis); prieglobsčio prašytojas LV starptautiskās aizsardzības pieteikuma iesniedzējs MT Applikant(a) għall-protezzjoni internazzjonali NL verzoeker om internationale bescherming PL wnioskodawca o udzielenie ochrony międzynarodowej PT requerente de protecção internacional RO solicitant al protecției internaționale SK žiadateľ o medzinárodnú ochranu (EU acquis) SL prosilec za mednarodno zaščito SV sökande av internationellt skydd NO person som søker om internasjonal beskyttelse (b) / person som søker om internasjonalt vern (n)</p>	<p>★★ rejected applicant for international protection</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ beneficiary of international protection</p> <p>★★ person eligible for subsidiary protection</p>
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<p>application for asylum</p> <p>BG молба за убежище CS žádost o azyl DE Asylantrag EL αίτηση ασύλου ES solicitud de asilo ET varjupaigataotlus FI turvapaikkahakemus FR demande d’asile GA iarratas ar thearmann HU menedékjog iránti kérelem IT domanda d’asilo LT prašymas suteikti prieglobstį LV patvēruma pieteikums MT Talba / Applikazzjoni għall-ażil NL asielverzoek / asielaanvraag PL wniosek o azyl PT pedido de asilo RO cerere de azil SK žiadosť o udelenie azylu / žiadosť o azyl SL prošnja za azil SV asylansökan NO asylsøknad</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>An application made by a foreigner or a stateless person which can be understood as a request for protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol or national refugee law.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Derived by EMN from the definition in Art. 2 (b) of Council Directive 2005/85/EC (Asylum Procedures Directive)</p> <p>Synonyms</p> <p>★★ asylum application ★★ asylum claim</p> <p>Broader term</p> <p>★★ application for international protection</p> <p>Narrower term</p> <p>★★ unfounded application for international protection</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. In most EU Member States this term is understood as a synonym to application for international protection following the adoption of Directive 2011/95/ EU (Recast Qualification Directive) and Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedures Directive).</p> <p>However, UK and IE, which have not adopted the single procedure, continue to use the term ‘application for asylum’ for an application for protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention only. In DE the term is still used to include, in addition to the application for international protection according the Qualification Directive, also the application according to the national legislation, Art. 16a Basic Law.</p> <p>2. Outside EU legislation and in everyday use, the terms ‘asylum application’ and ‘application for asylum’ are often used more frequently than ‘application for international protection’.</p> <p>3. According to Protocol 24 of TFEU on asylum for nationals of Member States of the European Union (1997), EU Member States shall be regarded as constituting safe countries of origin in respect of each other for all legal and practical purposes in relation to asylum matters. Accordingly, any application for asylum made by a national of an EU Member State is normally not taken into consideration. In practice, non-EU Member States can receive applications for asylum from EU Member States.</p>
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<p>application for international protection</p> <p>BG молба за международна закрила CS žádost o mezinárodní ochranu DE Antrag auf internationalen Schutz EL αίτηση για διεθνή προστασία ES solicitud de protección internacional ET rahvusvahelise kaitse taotlus FI kansainvälistä suojelua koskeva hakemus FR demande de protection internationale GA iarratas ar chosaint idirnáisiúnta HU nemzetközi védelem iránti kérelem IT domanda di protezione internazionale LT tarptautinės apsaugos prašymas (EU acquis); prašymas suteikti prieglobstį LV starptautiskās aizsardzības pieteikums MT Talba għall-protezzjoni internazzjonali NL verzoek om internationale bescherming PL wniosek o udzielenie ochrony międzynarodowej PT pedido de proteção internacional RO cerere de protecție internațională SK žiadosť o medzinárodnú ochranu (EU acquis) SL prošnja za mednarodno zaščito SV ansökan om internationellt skydd NO søknad om internasjonal beskyttelse (b); søknad om internasjonal vern (n)</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A request made by a third-country national or a stateless person for protection from a EU Member State, who can be understood to seek refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and who does not explicitly request another kind of protection, outside the scope of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive), that can be applied for separately.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive)</p> <p>Narrower terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ application for asylum ★★ examination of an application for international protection ★★ subsequent application for international protection ★★ unfounded application for international protection ★★ withdrawal of an application for international protection <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In most EU Member States this term is understood as a synonym to 'application for asylum' following the adoption of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) and Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedures Directive). 2. In everyday use, the terms 'asylum application' and 'application for asylum' are often used more frequently than 'application for international protection'. 3. According to Protocol 24 of TFEU on asylum for nationals of Member States of the European Union (1997), EU Member States shall be regarded as constituting safe countries of origin in respect of each other for all legal and practical purposes in relation to asylum matters. Accordingly, any application for asylum made by a national of an EU Member State is normally not taken into consideration.
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<p>asylum</p> <p>BG убежище CS azyl DE Asyl EL άσυλο ES asilo ET varjupaik FI turvapaikka FR asile GA tearmann HU menedékjog IT asilo LT prieglobstis LV patvērums MT Ażil NL asiel PL azyl PT asilo RO azil SK azyl SL azil SV asyl NO asyl</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A form of protection given by a State on its territory, based on the principle of non-refoulement and internationally or nationally recognized refugee rights and which is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in their country of citizenship and/or residence, in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Developed by EMN</p> <p>Narrower term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ right of asylum <p>Related term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ international protection <p>Note</p> <p>The literal translation of this term in Bulgarian (the word 'убежище') refers to a specific kind of protection which is granted by the President of the Republic of Bulgaria and differs from the protection granted on the basis of the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol.</p>
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<p>asylum seeker</p> <p>BG търсещ убежище</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>In the global context, a person who seeks protection from</p>
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<p>CS žadatel o azyl DE Asylbewerber (EU acquis, DE); Asylwerber (AT); Asylantragsteller (LU) EL αιτών άσυλο ES solicitante de asilo ET varjupaigataotleja FI turvapaikanhakija FR demandeur d'asile GA iarratasóir ar thearmann HU menedékkérő IT richiedente asilo LT prieglobsčio prašytojas LV patvēruma meklētājs MT Applikant(a) għall-azil NL asielzoeker PL osoba ubiegająca się o nadanie statusu uchodźcy (azyl) PT requerente de asilo RO solicitant de azil SK žiadateľ o udelenie azylu / žiadateľ o azyl SL prosilec za azil SV asylsökande NO asylsøker (b); asylsøker (n)</p>	<p>persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments.</p> <p>In the EU context, a third-country national or stateless person who has made an application for protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.</p> <p>Sources Global context: Derived by EMN from IOM glossary on migration, 2 ed. 2011 EU context: Derived by EMN from Art. 2(b) of Council Directive 2005/85/EC (Asylum Procedures Directive)</p> <p>Synonym ** asylum applicant</p> <p>Broader term ** applicant for international protection</p> <p>Related term ** refugee</p> <p>Notes 1. In most EU Member States this term is understood as a synonym to applicant for international protection following the adoption of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) and Directive 2013/32/EC (Recast Asylum Procedures Directive). However, other EU Member States, such as the UK and IE which have not adopted the single procedure, continue to use the term 'asylum seeker' for an applicant who requests protection under the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol only. In DE the term is still used to include, in addition to the provisions of Directive 2011/95/EU, those of the national legislation, Art. 16a Basic Law. 2. Outside EU legislation, the terms 'asylum seeker' or 'asylum applicant' are often used more frequently than 'applicant for international protection' in the everyday use of the term.</p>
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<p>asylum shopping BG пазаруване на убежище CS spekulativní podávání žádostí o azyl DE Asyl-Shopping EL το φαινόμενο της αναζήτησης του ευνοϊκότερου κράτους υποδοχής από τους αιτούντες άσυλο / asylum shopping ES compra de asilo ET soodsaima varjupaigariigi valimine FI turvapaikkashoppailu, edullisimman kohtelun tarjoavan maan etsintä FR no usual translation GA siopadóireacht tearmainn HU no usual translation IT shopping delle richieste di asilo LT ieškojimas, kur geriau gauti prieglobstį LV izdevīgāko patvēruma noteikumu meklēšana MT Sajda għall-azil NL asielshoppen PL asylum shopping / no usual translation PT asylum shopping RO asylum shopping SK zneužívanie azylového systému / azylový turizmus SL Azilni šoping / kupovanje azila SV asylum shopping (ansökningar om asyl i flera länder samtidigt)</p>	<p>Definition In the context of the Dublin Regulation, the phenomenon where a third-country national applies for international protection in more than one EU Member State with or without having already received international protection in one of those EU Member States.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from Commission Staff Working Document SEC/2008/2029 accompanying the European Commission Communication on the policy plan on asylum, COM (2008) 360 final</p> <p>Broader term ** secondary movement of migrants</p> <p>Related term ** Dublin Regulation</p> <p>Notes 1. The term 'asylum-shopping' has no legal definition but is used in an informal sense and also in Commission Communications. It is often used with a negative connotation, as it implies an abuse of the asylum procedure through the lodging of more than one application for international protection in different EU Member States (choosing the EU Member State which may grant the most appealing social, humanitarian and economic standards). 2. A second meaning understands asylum shopping as a</p>
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	<p>comparison and selection of one asylum rule among several (see European University Institute: The Development of the EU Asylum Policy: Revisiting the Venue-shopping Argument).</p> <p>3. Commission Staff Working Document SEC/2008/2029 provides not only some examples of what 'asylum shopping' means but also an assessment of the impacts of the Dublin system (which comprises the Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (Dublin III Regulation) and Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 (Eurodac Regulation) and their implementing regulations).</p>
<p>border area</p> <p>BG гранична зона CS pohraniční oblast DE Grenzgebiet / Grenzregion EL παραμεθόρια περιοχή / συνοριακή περιοχή ES zona fronteriza ET piiriala FI raja-alue FR zone frontalière GA limistéar teorann HU határmenti terület IT zona di frontiera LT pasienio teritorija LV pierobeža MT Żona ta' mal-konfini NL grensgebied PL strefa przygraniczna PT zona fronteira RO zonă de frontieră SK pohraničná oblasť (EU acquis); prihraničné územie SL obmejno območje SV gränsområde NO grenseområde</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>An area that extends no more than 30 kilometers from the border.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1931/2006 (Local Border Traffic Regulation)</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ border resident ★★ local border traffic</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Subsequent to Art. 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1931/2006 (Local Border Traffic Regulation) an EU Member State may specify the local administrative districts that are to be considered part of 'the border area' in a bilateral agreement with its neighboring third country(s). If part of any such district lies between 30 and 50 kilometers from the border line, it shall nevertheless be considered as part of the border area.</p>
<p>border resident</p> <p>BG граничен жител CS obyvatel pohraniční oblasti DE Grenzbewohner EL κάτοικος της μεθορίου περιοχής ES residente fronterizo ET piiriala elanik FI raja-alueen asukas FR frontalier (acquis UE, BE) ; résident frontalier (FR, LU) GA cónaitheoir teorann HU határ menti lakos IT residente frontaliere LT pasienio gyventojas LV pierobežas iedzīvotājs MT Resident(a) ta' mal-konfini / mal-fruntiera NL grensbewoner PL mieszkaniec strefy przygranicznej PT residente fronteira RO locuitor din zona de frontieră SK obyvateľ pohraničnej oblasti SL obmejni prebivalec SV gränsboende NO grenseboer (b); grensebuar (n)</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>In the EU migration context, a third-country national who has been lawfully resident in the border area of a country neighboring an EU Member State for a period specified in a bilateral agreement between an EU Member State(s) and neighboring third country, which shall be at least one year.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 3(6) of Council Regulation (EC) No 1931/2006 (Local Border Traffic Regulation)</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ border area ★★ frontier worker ★★ local border traffic</p>

<p>chain migration</p> <p>BG верижна миграция CS řetězová migrace DE Kettenmigration EL μεταναστευτική αλυσίδα ES cadena migratoria ET ahelränne FI ketjumaahanmuutto FR migration en chaîne GA imirce shlabhrúil HU lánc-migráció IT catena migratoria LT grandininė migracija LV ķēdes migrācija MT Katina ta' migrazzjoni NL kettingmigratie PL migracja łańcuchowa PT migração em cadeia RO migrație în lanț SK reťazová migrácia SL verižna migracija SV kedjemigration NO kjedemigrasjon</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>The practice where those who have settled on a family reunification basis can themselves sponsor further family members, consistent with European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) obligations.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>EMN: Family Reunification of Third-Country Nationals in the EU plus Norway: National Practices, 2016 and EMN: Family Reunification Study, 2008</p> <p>Related terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ family formation ★★ family migration ★★ family reunification ★★ right to family life ★★ right to family unity <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Originally chain migration refers to a process in which initial movements of migrants lead to further movements from the same area to the same area. In a chain migration system, individual members of a community migrate and then encourage or assist further movements of migration (see Bundeszentrale fürpolitischeBildung (BpB): Migration, Citizenship, Education Glossary of Terms). 2. Chain migration may also be based on ethnic or family ties with members of the same family migrating at different times, usually with primary wage earners migrating first, followed by secondary or nonwage earners. In countries with more or less liberal regulations on the rights of migrants to family reunification usually in accordance with international conventions, family reunification as an incidence of chain migration explains much of the growth in the total migrant population.
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<p>Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union</p> <p>BG Харта на основните права на Европейския съюз CS Listina základních práv Evropské unie DE Charta der Grundrechte der Europäischen Union EL Χάρτης των Θεμελιωδών Δικαιωμάτων της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης ES Carta de los Derechos Fundamentales de la Unión Europea ET Euroopa Liidu põhiõiguste harta FI Euroopan unionin perusoikeuskirja FR Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne GA Cairt um Chearta Bunúsacha an Aontais Eorpaigh HU Az Európai Unió Alapjogi Chartája IT Carta dei Diritti Fondamentali dell'Unione Europea LT ES pagrindinių teisių chartija LV Eiropas Savienības Pamattiesību harta MT Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tal-Unjoni Ewropea NL Handvest van de grondrechten van de Europese Unie PL Karta Praw Podstawowych Unii Europejskiej PT Carta Europeia dos Direitos Fundamentais RO Carta Drepturilor Fundamentale a Uniunii Europene SK Charta základných práv Európskej únie SL Listina Evropske Unije o temeljnih pravicah SV Europeiska unionens stadga om de grundläggande rättigheterna NO Den europeiske unions pakt om grunnleggende rettigheter</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>The formal EU document which combines and declares all the values and fundamental rights of individuals (economic and social as well as civil and political) to which EU Member States are obliged.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Derived by EMN from the European Charter of Fundamental Rights</p> <p>Synonyms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ EU Charter of Fundamental Rights ★★ EU Fundamental Rights Charter ★★ European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights <p>Related terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) ★★ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) ★★ human rights <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Charter was proclaimed in December 2000 and became binding in December 2009 when the Lisbon Treaty came into force. 2. The Charter does not establish new rights but assembles existing rights that were previously scattered over a range of international sources and thus makes them more visible. The Charter reaffirms, with due regard for the powers and tasks of the Union and for the principle of subsidiarity, the rights as they result, in particular, from the constitutional traditions and
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(b); pakta til Den europeiske unionen om grunnleggjande rettar (n)	international obligations common to the Member States, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) , the Social Charters adopted by the Union and by the Council of Europe and the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) . 3. For more information, see the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
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<p>citizenship</p> <p>BG гражданство CS státní občanství DE Staatsangehörigkeit / Staatsbürgerschaft EL ιθαγένεια / υπηκοότητα ES nacionalidad ET kodakondsus FI kansalaisuus FR nationalité GA saoránacht HU állampolgárság IT cittadinanza LT pilietybė LV pilsonība MT Ċittadinanza NL staatsburgerschap PL obywatelstwo PT nacionalidade RO cetățenie SK štátne občianstvo / štátna príslušnosť SL državljanstvo SV medborgarskap NO statsborgerskap (b); statsborgarskap (n)</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>The particular legal bond between an individual and their State, acquired by birth or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 2(d) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 (Migration Statistics Regulation)</p> <p>Synonym</p> <p>★★ nationality</p> <p>Narrower terms</p> <p>★★ acquisition of citizenship ★★ dual citizenship ★★ loss of citizenship ★★ union citizen</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ country of nationality ★★ ethnic nationality</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. Whilst in some EU Member States a distinction is made between citizenship and nationality, in the EU context and for the purpose of this glossary, no distinction is made, and the two terms are considered to be interchangeable. In countries which distinguish between citizenship and nationality, the term citizenship refers specifically to the legal rights and duties of nationals. The European Convention on Nationality, The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Glossary and the EUDO Glossary on Citizenship and Nationality prefer the term 'nationality'.</p> <p>2. According to Art. 1 of the Hague Convention on Certain Questions Relating to the Conflict of Nationality Law, 1930, it is for each State to determine under its own laws who are its nationals.</p> <p>3. The tie of nationality confers individual rights and imposes obligations that a State reserves for its population. Nationality carries with it certain consequences as regards migration, such as the right of a State to protect its nationals against violations of their individual rights committed by foreign authorities (particularly by means of diplomatic protection), the duty to accept its nationals onto its territory, and the prohibition to expel them.</p>
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<p>Convention grounds for persecution</p> <p>BG основания за преследване, посочени в Конвенцията за статута на бежанците CS důvody pronásledování podle Ženevské úmluvy DE Verfolgungsgründe (nach) der Genfer Konvention / Konventionsgründe EL λόγοι διώξης σύμφωνα με τη Σύμβαση της Γενεύης ES motivos de persecución EN Convenio de Ginebra de 1951 y Protocolo de 1967</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>The five enumerated grounds listed in Art. 1A (2) of the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol: race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion which must be the reason for persecution.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Derived by EMN from Art. 1A (2) of the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol</p> <p>Synonyms</p>
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<p>ET Genfi konventsioonis sätestatud tagakiusamise alused FI Geneven yleissopimuksen mukaiset vainon perusteet FR motifs de persécution au sens de la Convention de Genève GA forais ghéarleanúna de réir Choinbhinsiún na Ginéive HU a genfi egyezmény szerinti üldöztetési ok IT cause di persecuzione ex Convenzione di Ginevra LT persekiojimo pagrindai pagal Konvenciją LV Ženēvas konvencijas noteiktie vajāšanas pamati MT Motivi għall-persekuzzjoni skont ilKonvenzjoni NL gronden voor vervolging in de zin van het Vluchtelingenverdrag PL PT motivos de perseguição na aceção da Convenção de Genebra RO motive de persecutie stabilitate de Conventia de la Geneva SK dôvody prenasledovania podľa Ženevského dohovoru SL konvencijski razlogi za preganjanje / razlogi za preganjanje po Ženevski konvenciji iz 1951 SV konventionsgrunder för förföljelse NO konvensjonsgrunnene for forfølgelse (b); konvensjonsgrunnene for forfølgning (n)</p>	<p>★★ grounds for persecution ★★ reasons for persecution Broader term ★★ persecution Related terms ★★ Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol ★★ refugee Notes 1. Not every person who is outside their own country and has a well-founded fear of persecution is a Convention refugee. One of the conditions for qualification for refugee status within the meaning of Art. 1(A) of the Geneva Refugee Convention is the existence of a causal link between the reasons for persecution, namely race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, and the acts of persecution or the absence of protection against such acts. Persecution based on any other ground will not be considered. The risk of being persecuted may sometimes arise in circumstances where two or more Convention grounds combine in the same person, in which case the combination of such grounds defines the causal connection to the well-founded fear of being persecuted. 2. The following definitions come into play when States attempt to determine who is and who is not a refugee: - race is used in its broadest sense and includes ethnic and social groups of common descent; - religion also has meaning, including identification with a group that tends to share common traditions or beliefs, as well as the active practice of religion; - nationality includes an individual's citizenship. Persecution of ethnic, linguistic and cultural groups within a population also may be termed persecution based on nationality; - a particular social group refers to people who share a similar background, habits or social status. This category often overlaps with persecution based on one of the other four grounds. It has applied to families of capitalists, landowners, homosexuals, - political opinion refers to ideas not tolerated by the authorities, including opinions critical of government policies and methods. It includes opinions attributed to individuals even if the individual does not in fact hold that opinion. Individuals who conceal their political opinions until after they have fled their countries may qualify for refugee status if they can show that their views are likely to subject them to persecution if they return home.</p>
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<p>convention refugee BG бежанец съгласно Конвенцията за статута на бежанците от 1951 г. CS azylant / uprchlík podle Úmluvy DE Konventionsflüchtling EL πρόσφυγας σύμφωνα με τη Σύμβαση της Γενεύης ES refugiado (en términos de la Convención de Ginebra) ET konventsioonipagulane FI Geneven yleissopimuksen mukainen pakolainen FR réfugié au sens de la Convention de Genève GA dídeanaí de réir Choinbhinsiún na Ginéive HU konvenció menekült IT rifugiato ex Convenzione di Ginevra</p>	<p>Definition Person recognised as a refugee by States under the criteria in Art. 1A of the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol and entitled to the enjoyment of a variety of rights under that Convention. Source UNHCR International Thesaurus of Refugee Terminology Synonym ★★ recognised refugee Broader term ★★ beneficiary of international protection Related terms ★★ mandate refugee</p>
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<p>LT pabėgėlis pagal Konvenciją LV bēglis Ženēvas konvencijas izpratnē MT Rifuġjat(a) skont il-Konvenzjoni ta' Ġinevra NL verdragsvluchteling PL uchodźca konwencyjny PT refugiado (na aceção da Convenção de Genebra de 1951 relativa aos refugiados) RO refugiat în baza convenției de la Geneva SK utečenec podľa Ženevského dohovoru SL konvencijski begunec / begunec po Ženevski konvenciji SV konventionsflykting NO konvensjonsflyktning</p>	<p>★★ refugee status ★★ relocation</p>
<p>country of birth BG страна на раждане CS země narození DE Geburtsland EL χώρα γέννησης ES país de nacimiento ET sünniriik FI syntymämaa FR pays de naissance GA tír bhreithe HU születés helye szerinti ország IT paese di nascita LT šalis, kurioje gimė (EU acquis); gimimo valstybė LV dzimšanas valsts MT Art twelidek / Pajjizek NL geboorteland PL kraj urodzenia PT país de nascimento RO țara de naștere SK krajina narodenia SL država rojstva SV födelseland NO fødeland</p>	<p>Definition The country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place. Source Art.2(e) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 (Migration Statistics Regulation) Related terms ★★ country of nationality ★★ country of origin</p>
<p>country of destination BG страна на дестинация CS cílová země DE Zielland EL χώρα προορισμού ES país de destino ET sihtriik FI kohdema FR pays de destination GA tír cinn scríbe / iolra: tíortha ceann scríbe HU célország IT paese di destinazione LT tikslo valstybė LV mērķa valsts MT Pajjiż fid-destinazzjoni NL land van bestemming PL kraj docelowy PT país de destino RO țara de destinație SK cieľová krajina SL ciljna država SV destinationsland</p>	<p>Definition The country that is a destination for migration flows (regular or irregular). Source IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd. ed. 2011 Related terms ★★ country of origin ★★ country of transit</p>

<p>NO destinasjonsland</p>	
<p>country of nationality BG страна на гражданство CS země státní příslušnosti DE Land der Staatsangehörigkeit / Land der Staatsbürgerschaft EL Χώρα της ιθαγένειας ES país de nacionalidad ET kodakondsusjärgne riik FI kansalaisuusvaltio FR pays de nationalité GA tír náisiúntachta HU állampolgárság szerinti ország IT paese di cittadinanza LT pilietybės valstybė LV pilsonības valsts MT Pajjiż tan-nazzjonalità NL land waarvan iemand onderdaan is / land waarvan iemand het staatsburgerschap heeft PL państwo, którego obywatelem jest cudzoziemiec PT país de nacionalidade RO țara de cetățenie SK krajina štátneho občianstva / krajina štátnej príslušnosti SL država, katere državljanstvo / nacionalnost ima oseba SV medborgarskapsland NO statsborgerskapsland (b); statsborgarskapsland (n)</p>	<p>Definition The country (or countries) of which a person holds citizenship.</p> <p>Source Developed by EMN</p> <p>Synonym ★★state of nationality</p> <p>Related terms ★★ citizenship ★★ country of birth ★★ country of origin</p> <p>Notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A person may have a different country of nationality from their country of origin and/or country of birth owing, for example, to the acquisition of citizenship in a country different from their country of birth. 2. In some EU Member States, this term is used in the context of return. </p>
<p>country of origin BG страна на произход CS země původu DE Herkunftsland, Herkunftsstaat EL χώρα προέλευσης ES país de origen ET päritoluriik FI alkuperämaa/lähtömaa FR pays d'origine GA tír thionscnaimh HU származási ország IT paese di origine LT kilmės šalis (EU acquis); kilmės valstybė LV izcelsmes valsts MT Pajjiż tal-orijini NL land van herkomst PL kraj pochodzenia PT país de origem RO țara de origine SK krajina pôvodu SL izvorna država SV ursprungsland NO opprinnelsesland (b); opphavsland (n)</p>	<p>Definition The country of nationality or, for stateless persons, of former habitual residence.</p> <p>Source Art. 2(n) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive)</p> <p>Synonym ★★ state of origin</p> <p>Narrower terms ★★ country of origin information (COI) ★★ safe country of origin</p> <p>Related terms ★★ country of birth ★★ country of nationality ★★ country of return</p> <p>Note A person may have more than one country of origin.</p>
<p>crime against humanity BG престъпление срещу човечеството CS zločin proti lidskosti DE Verbrechen gegen die Menschlichkeit EL έγκλημα κατά της ανθρωπότητας ES crimen contra la humanidad ET inimsusevastane kuritegu FI rikos ihmiskuntaa / ihmisyttä vastaan</p>	<p>Definition Act committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.</p> <p>Source Art. 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</p> <p>Related terms ★★ exclusion clause</p>

<p>FR crime contre l'humanité GA coir i gcoinne an chine dhaonna HU emberiség elleni bűncselekmény IT crimine contro l'umanità LT nusikaltimas žmoniškumui LV noziegums pret cilvēci MT Reat kontra l-umanità NL misdrijf tegen de menselijkheid PL zbrodnia przeciwko ludzkości PT crimes contra a humanidade RO crimă împotriva umanității SK zločin proti ľudskosti SL zločin proti človeštvu SV brott mot mänskligheten NO forbrytelse mot menneskeheten (b); brotsverk mot menneskeslekta (n)</p>	<p>★★ genocide ★★ war crime Notes Crimes against humanity include: a) murder; b) extermination; c) enslavement; d) deportation or forcible transfer of population; e) imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law; f) torture; g) rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity; h) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognised as impermissible under international law, in conn; i) enforced disappearance of persons; j) the crime of apartheid; k) other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.</p>
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<p>culture BG култура CS kultura DE Kultur EL πολιτισμός, κουλτούρα ES cultura ET kultuur FI kulttuuri FR culture GA cultúr HU kultúra IT cultura LT kultūra LV kultūra MT Kultura NL cultuur PL kultura PT cultura RO cultura SK kultúra SL kultura SV kultur NO kultur</p>	<p>Definition The set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of a society or a social group encompassing, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs. Source Derived by EMN from the definition in the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity Related terms ★★ cultural diversity ★★ cultural pluralism</p>
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<p>de jure population BG юридическо население CS de jure obyvatelstvo DE De-jure-Bevölkerung EL νόμιμος πληθυσμός (de jure) ES población (de derecho) ET de jure rahvastik FI de jure -väestö FR population de droit GA daonra de jure HU hivatalos népességszám</p>	<p>Definition A concept under which individuals (or vital events) are recorded (or are attributed) to a geographical area on the basis of the place of residence. Source OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms Related term ★★ de facto population Note This term is little used.</p>
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<p>IT popolazione de jure LT de jure gyventojų skaičius LV de jure iedzīvotāji MT Popolazzjoni de jure NL de jure bevolking PL populacja de jure PT população (de direito) RO populație (de drept) SK obyvateľstvo de jure / bývajúce obyvateľstvo SL de jure prebivalstvo SV bosatt befolkning / de jure-befolkning NO hjemmehørende befolkning / de jure befolkning (b); folkesetnad etter bustad / de jure-folkesetnad (n)</p>	
<p>determining authority BG решаващ орган CS rozhodující orgán DE Asylbehörde EL αποφαινόμενη αρχή ES autoridad decisoria de asilo ET tuvastav asutus FI määrittävä turvapaikkaviranomainen FR autorité responsable de la détermination GA údarás cinntitheach HU menedékjog iránti kérelem elbírálásáért felelős hatóság IT autorità responsabile per il riconoscimento dello status di rifugiato LT sprendžiančioji institucija (EU acquis); prašymą nagrinėti ir sprendimą dėl prieglobsčio suteikimo priimti įgaliota institucija LV (par patvēruma pieteikuma izskatīšanu) atbildīgā iestāde MT Awtorità għat-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet dwar l-ażil NL beslissingsautoriteit inzake internationale bescherming PL organ rozpatrujący wnioski PT autoridade responsável pela decisão (asilo) RO autoritatea responsabilă cu examinarea cererii de azil SK rozhodujúci orgán zodpovedný za preskúmanie žiadosti o udelenie azylu SL organ odločanja SV beslutande myndighet NO asylmyndighet (b); asylstyresmakt (n)</p>	<p>Definition In the context of international protection, any quasi- judicial or administrative body in an EU Member State responsible for examining applications for international protection that is competent to take decisions at first instance in such cases. Source Art. 2(f) of Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedures Directives) Synonym ★★ determining asylum authority Related term ★★ case worker in procedures for international protection</p>
<p>diaspora BG диаспора CS diaspora DE Diaspora EL Διασπορά ES diáspora ET diasporaa FI diaspora FR diaspora GA diaspora HU diaszpóra IT diaspora LT diaspora LV diaspora MT Dijaspóra NL diaspora PL Diaspora PT diáspora</p>	<p>Definition Individuals and members of networks, associations and communities, who have left their country of origin, but maintain links with their homelands. Source IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd. ed. 2011 Related term ★★ circular migration Notes 1. This concept covers more settled expatriate communities, migrant workers based abroad temporarily, expatriates with the nationality of the host country, dual nationals and second-/third-generation migrants. 2. It is a general term, with no legal definition, which can also cover EU Member State nationals (and immigrants) who feel strong connections to their origins.</p>

<p>RO diaspora SK diaspóra SL diaspora SV diaspora NO diaspora</p>	
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<p>displacement BG Разселване CS vysídlení DE Vertreibung EL εκτόπιση/ εκτοπισμός ES Desplazamiento ET sundränne FI kotiseudultaan siirtymään joutuminen FR déplacement GA easáitiú HU lakhelyelhagyás / lakóhely elhagyása IT Sfollamento LT perkėlimas LV pārvietošana MT spostament NL verplaatsing / ontheemding / verdrijving PL przesiedlenie PT deslocação RO SK vysídlenie SL razselitev SV fördrivning NO fordrivelse (b); fordriving (n)</p>	<p>Definitions In the global context, the forced removal of a person from their home or country, often due to armed conflicts or natural disaster. In the EU context, the forced removal or the evacuation, particularly in response to an appeal by international organisations, of a third-country national or stateless person from their country or region of origin, who is unable to return in safe and durable conditions because of the situation prevailing in that country, who may fall within the scope of Art. 1A of the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol or other international or national instruments giving international protection, in particular: (i) a person who has fled areas of armed conflict or endemic violence; (ii) a person at serious risk of, or who has been the victim of, systematic or generalised violations of their human rights.</p> <p>Sources global context: IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed. 2011 EU-context: derived by EMN from Art. 2(c) of Council Directive 2001/55/EC (Temporary Protection Directive)</p> <p>Broader term ★★ forced migration</p> <p>Narrower term ★★ environmentally displaced person</p> <p>Related term ★★ temporary protection</p>
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<p>emigrant BG емигрант CS vystěhovalec / emigrant DE Abwanderer / Auswanderer / Emigrant EL απόδημος / εξερχόμενος μετανάστης ES emigrante ET väljarändaja FI maastamuuttaja FR émigrant GA eisimirceach HU emigráns IT emigrante LT emigrantas LV emigrants MT Emigrant(a) NL emigrant PL emigrant PT emigrante RO emigrant SK vystáhovalec / emigrant SL izseljenec /emigrant SV utvandrare NO utvandrer</p>	<p>Definitions In the global context, a resident (national or alien) departing or exiting from one State intending to remain abroad for a period exceeding one year. In the EU context, a person who, having previously been usually resident in the territory of an EU Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.</p> <p>Sources Global context: UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration EU context: Art. 2(c) and (g) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 (Migration Statistics Regulation)</p> <p>Broader term ★★ migrant</p> <p>Related terms ★★ immigrant ★★ emigration ★★ short-term migrant</p> <p>Note National legislation might understand different time limits in their definitions.</p>
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<p>emigration</p>	<p>Definitions In the global context, the act of departing or exiting from one</p>
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<p>BG емиграция CS vystěhovalectví / emigrace DE Abwanderung / Auswanderung / Emigration EL αποδημία / μετανάστευση ES emigración ET väljaränne FI maastamuutto FR émigration GA eisimirce HU emigráció/ kivándorlás IT emigrazione LT emigracija LV emigrācija MT Emigrazzjoni NL emigratie PL emigracja PT emigração RO emigrație SK vystáhovalectvo / emigrácia SL izselitev /emigracija SV utvandring NO utvandring</p>	<p>State with the intention to remain abroad for a period exceeding one year. In the EU context, the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of an EU Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that EU Member State or another EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.</p> <p>Sources Global context: UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration EU context: Art. 2(c) and (g) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 (Migration Statistics Regulation)</p> <p>Broader term ★★ migration</p> <p>Related terms ★★ emigrant ★★ immigration</p>
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<p>enforcement measure BG принудителна мярка CS výkon rozhodnutí / výkonné opatření DE Vollstreckungsmaßnahme EL εκτελεστικό μέτρο ES medida de ejecución ET sunnimeede FI täytäntöönpanotoimenpide FR mesure d'exécution GA beart forfheidhmiúcháin HU végrehajtási intézkedés IT misura di esecuzione LT vykdymo priemonė LV izpildes pasākums MT Miżura ta' infurzar NL uitvoeringsmaatregel PL środek wykonawczy PT medida de execução RO măsură de aplicare SK vykonávacie opatrenie SL ukrep za uveljavitev / ukrep za izvršitev SV verkställighetsåtgärd NO iverksettelsestiltak (b); iverksetjingstiltak (n)</p>	<p>Definition Any measure taken by the enforcing EU Member State with a view to implementing an expulsion decision.</p> <p>Source Art. 2(c) of Council Directive 2001/40/EC (Expulsion Directive)</p> <p>Related terms ★★ expulsion ★★ expulsion decision ★★ return decision</p> <p>Note In IE and UK, this phrase is used in a more global sense for all forms of removal. For example, for UK, this refers to any action that is taken to enable the implementation of the immigration law.</p>
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<p>ethnic cleansing BG етничеко прочистване CS etnická čistka DE ethnische Säuberung EL εθνική εκκαθάριση / εθνοκάθαρση ES limpieza étnica ET etniline puhastus FI etninen puhdistus FR nettoyage ethnique GA glanadh eitneach HU etnikai tisztogatás IT pulizia etnica</p>	<p>Definition Rendering an area ethnically homogeneous by using force or intimidation to remove from a given area persons of another ethnic or religious group, which is contrary to international law.</p> <p>Source UN Security Council: Final Report of the Commission of Experts established Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 780 (1992)</p> <p>Related term ★★ genocide</p> <p>Notes 1. General Assembly resolution 47/121 referred in its Preamble to ‘the abhorrent policy of “ethnic cleansing”’.</p>
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<p>LT etninis valymas LV etniskā tīrīšana MT Tindif etniku NL etnische zuivering PL czystki etniczne PT limpeza étnica RO purificare etnică SK etnické čistky SL etnično čiščenje SV etnisk rensning NO etnisk rensing (b); etnisk reinsing (n)</p>	<p>2. Trial Chamber Judgment of 2 August 2001 of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has observed, while ‘there are obvious similarities between a genocidal policy and the policy commonly known as “ethnic cleansing”’, yet ‘a clear distinction must be drawn between physical destruction and mere dissolution of a group. The expulsion of a group or part of a group does not in itself suffice for genocide’.</p> <p>3. These legal documents thus state that crimes committed during an ethnic cleansing are similar to those of genocide, but while genocide includes an intent at complete or partial destruction of the target group, ethnic cleansing may involve murder only to the point of mobilising the target group out of the territory. Hence, there may be varied degrees of mass murder in an ethnic cleansing, often subsiding when the target group appears to be leaving the desired territory, while during genocide the mass murder is ubiquitous and constant throughout the process, continuing even while the target group tries to flee.</p>
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<p>EU Immigration Portal BG Имиграционен портал на ЕС CS Imigrační portál EU DE EU-Zuwanderungsportal / EUEinwanderungsportal EL Διαδικτυακή Πύλη της ΕΕ για τη Μετανάστευση ES Portal de la Inmigración de la UE ET ELi sissereändeportaal FI EU:n maahanmuuttoportaali FR Portail de l’UE sur l’immigration GA Tairseach Inimirce AE HU uniós bevándorlási portált IT Portale europeo dell’immigrazione LT ES imigracijos portalas LV ES Imigrācijas portāls MT Portal (Il-) tal-UE dwar l-Immigrazzjoni NL EU-portaalsite over immigratie PL Portal Imigracyjny UE PT Portal da Imigração da UE RO Portalul UE privind imigrația SK Imigračný portál EÚ SL EU Portal o priseljevanju SV EU:s invandringsportal NO Informasjonsportal om innvandring til EUs medlemsland</p>	<p>Definition A website with hands-on information for foreign nationals interested in moving to the European Union acting as a first point of entry for providing up-to-date, practical information on EU and national immigration procedures and policies.</p> <p>Source Developed by the EMN</p> <p>Synonym ★★ EUIP</p> <p>Broader term ★★ immigration</p> <p>Related terms ★★ European Migration Network (EMN) ★★ European Website on Integration</p> <p>Notes 1. The EU Immigration Portal was launched in November 2011 (see European Commission Press Release IP/11/1370 of 18 November 2011). 2. For more information, see the website of the EU Immigration Portal.</p>
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<p>exodus BG no usual translation CS exodus DE Exodus EL (μαζική) έξοδος ES éxodo ET massiline väljaränne FI joukkopako FR exode / fuite massive GA imeacht HU kivándorlás IT esodo LT egzodas LV masveida izceļošana MT Eżodu</p>	<p>Definition Movements in groups (isolated and sporadic) out of a country of origin in large numbers or of a section of the community at a given time.</p> <p>Source IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed., 2011</p> <p>Note A similar definition is also used in the UNHCR International Thesaurus of Refugee Terminology definition.</p>
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<p>NL uittocht / exodus PL exodus PT êxodo RO exod SK exodus / hromadný odchod SL eksodus / množična emigracija SV massflykt NO masseutvandring / masseflukt</p>	
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<p>expulsion BG експулсиране CS vyhoštění DE Rückführung (EU acquis) / Ausweisung (DE) EL απέλαση ES expulsión ET väljasaatmine FI maasta poistaminen (not in general use) FR éloignement (acquis UE, BE, FR) ; expulsion (LU) GA díbirt / ionnarbadh HU kiutasítás (when implemented with official escort: kitoloncolás) IT espulsione LT išsiuntimas LV piespiedu izraidīšana MT Espulsjoni / Tkeċċija NL verwijdering / uitzetting / uitwijzing PL wydalenie PT expulsão RO expulzare / returnare (forțată) sub escortă SK vyhostenie SL izgon / odstranitev SV avvisning / utvisning NO utvisning (b); utvising (n)</p>	<p>Definitions The removal of: (a) a third-country national subject to an expulsion decision based on a serious and present threat to public order or to national security and safety taken in the following cases: - conviction of a third-country national by the issuing EU Member State for an offence punishable by a penalty involving deprivation of liberty of at least one year; - the existence of serious grounds for believing that a third-country national has committed serious criminal offences or the existence of solid evidence of their intention to commit such offences within the territory of a Member State. (b) a third-country national subject to an expulsion decision based on failure to comply with national rules on the entry or residence of aliens. Source Art. 3(1) of Council Directive 2001/40/EC (Expulsion Directive) Broader term ★★ removal Narrower term ★★ expulsion decision Note In FI, the preferred English translation is 'removal from the country'.</p>
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<p>fundamental rights BG основни права CS základní práva DE Grundrechte EL θεμελιώδη δικαιώματα ES Derechos fundamentales ET põhiõigused FI perusoikeudet FR droits fondamentaux GA Cearta bunúsacha HU alapvető jogok IT diritti fondamentali LT pagrindinės teisės LV pamattiesības MT drittijiet fundamentali NL fundamentele rechten PL PT direitos fundamentais RO SK základné práva SL temeljne pravice SV grundläggande rättigheter NO grunnleggende rettigheter (b); grunnleggende rettar (n)</p>	<p>Definition Universal legal guarantees without which individuals and groups cannot secure their fundamental freedoms and human dignity and which apply equally to every human being regardless of nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status as per the legal system of a country without any conditions. Sources Derived by EMN from the Website of the European Commission on the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the FRA-Website Related terms ★★ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ★★ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) ★★ human rights ★★ European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) Notes 1. Fundamental rights permit people to develop their full potential and their fundamental mental, psychological, intellectual and physical capacity. They define what individuals or groups of people are entitled to and describe the limitations a state may impose to intrude on those entitlements. Some rights are absolute and others non-derogable, while some rights are qualified. 2. An absolute right cannot be limited or infringed under any circumstances, not even during a declared state of emergency,</p>
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	<p>such as Art. 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and Art. 2 of the United Nations Convention against Torture (UNCAT).</p> <p>3. Non-derogable rights may be either absolute or non-absolute. While non-derogable rights cannot be suspended, some provide for limitations in their ordinary application, such as the right to marry and found a family in Art. 12 of the ECHR.</p> <p>4. Qualified rights permit interferences subject to various conditions but these must be in accordance with the law and necessary in a democratic state for the requirements of public order, public health or morals, national security or public safety, such as the right to freedom of expression (Art. 10 of the ECHR).</p> <p>5. There are many crossovers between human rights and fundamental rights. According to the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), both fundamental rights and human rights entitle individuals to expect and receive certain levels of treatment. However, there is a difference: the term ‘fundamental rights’ is specifically used in national constitutions, whereas ‘human rights’ is used in international law.</p> <p>6. In the European Union, fundamental rights are guaranteed nationally by the constitutions of the EU Member States and at EU level by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The personal scope of application of the Charter is potentially</p> <p>7. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights is the EU’s centre of fundamental rights expertise, for further information see the Website of FRA</p>
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<p>genocide</p> <p>BG геноцид CS genocida DE Völkermord EL γενοκτονία ES genocidio ET genotsiid FI kansanmurha / joukkotuhonta FR génocide GA cinedhíothú HU népirtás IT genocidio LT genocidas LV genocīds MT Ġenocidju NL genocide / volkerenmoord PL ludobójstwo PT genocídio RO genocid SK genocída SL genocid SV folkmord NO folkemord</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>An act committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 2 of the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ crime against humanity ★★ ethnic cleansing</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. As outlined in the Convention, these acts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) killing members of the group; b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group. <p>2. The definition is also outlined in Art. 6 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.</p>
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<p>immigrant</p> <p>BG имигрант CS přistěhovalec / imigrant DE Zuwanderer (EU acquis); Einwanderer / Immigrant EL μετανάστης</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>In the global context, the act of arriving in a State with the intention to remain for a period exceeding one year.</p> <p>In the EU context, the action by which a person establishes their usual residence in the territory of an EU Member State for</p>
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<p>ES inmigrante ET sisserändaja FI maahanmuuttaja FR immigrant GA inimirceach HU bevándorló IT immigrato LT imigrantas LV imigrants MT Immigrant(a) NL immigrant PL imigrant PT imigrante RO imigrant SK přistahovalec / imigrant SL priseljenc SV invandrare NO innvandrere (b); innvandrere (n)</p>	<p>a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another EU Member State or a third country.</p> <p>Sources Global context: UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration EU context: Art. 2(b) and (f) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 (Migration Statistics Regulation)</p> <p>Synonym ★★ Immigration</p> <p>Broader term ★★ migration</p> <p>Narrower term ★★ EU Immigration Portal</p> <p>Related terms ★★ emigration ★★ immigrant</p>
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<p>integration BG интеграция CS integrace DE Integration EL ένταξη ES integración ET lõimimine / integratsioon FI kotouttaminen / kotoutuminen FR intégration GA imeascadh HU integráció IT integrazione LT integracija LV integrācija MT Integrazzjoni NL integratie PL integracja PT integração RO integrare SK integrácia SL integracija / vključevanje SV integration NO integrering</p>	<p>Definition In the EU context, a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of EU Member States.</p> <p>Source Action 1, section 2 of Communication on a Common Agenda for Integration, COM (2005) 389 final</p> <p>Narrower terms ★★ Common Basic Principles ★★ European Website on Integration ★★ Handbook on Integration ★★ National Contact Points on Integration</p> <p>Related terms ★★ adaptation ★★ host society ★★ reintegration</p> <p>Notes 1. Art. 79(4) of the TFEU gives the legal base for Union activities on integration. The promotion of fundamental rights, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all are key integration issues. 2. At EU level, integration policy is developed within the framework of Common Basic Principles – CBP (of which the broad definition above is the first one). 3. For more information, see European Website on Integration.</p>
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<p>ius sanguinis BG no translation CS ius sanguinis / právo krve DE Abstammungsprinzip / Ius sanguinis EL δικαιο του αίματος / ius sanguinis ES ius sanguinis ET vereõigus FI periytymisperiaate FR droit du sang GA ius sanguinis HU ius sanguinis (vér szerinti leszármazás elve) IT ius sanguinis LT kraujo teisė LV ius sanguinis</p>	<p>Definition The determination of a person's nationality on the basis of the nationality of their parents (or one parent or one particular parent) at the time of the target person's birth and at the time of acquisition of nationality by the target person (the two points in time are different in cases of acquisition after birth).</p> <p>Source EURO Online Glossary on Citizenship and Nationality</p> <p>Synonyms ★★ jus sanguinis ★★ ius sanguinis</p> <p>Related terms ★★ acquisition of citizenship ★★ ius soli</p>
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<p>MT ius sanguinis NL ius sanguinis / jus sanguinis / afstammingsbeginsel PL prawo krwi PT ius sanguinis RO ius sanguinis / legea sângelui SK právo krvi / ius sanguinis SL jus sanguinis SV jus sanguinis / härstammingsprincipen NO jus sanguinis / nedstammingsprinsippet</p>	
<p>ius soli BG no translation CS ius soli / právo půdy DE Territorialprinzip / Ius soli / Geburtslandprinzip EL δίκαιο του εδάφους / ius soli ES ius soli ET sünnikohaõigus FI syntymäperiaate FR droit du sol GA ius soli HU ius soli (területi elv) IT ius soli LT žemės teisė LV ius soli MT ius soli NL ius soli / jus soli / territorialiteitsbeginsel PL prawo ziemi PT ius soli RO ius soli/ legea locului SK právo zeme / ius soli SL jus soli SV jus soli / territorialprincipen NO jus soli / territorialprinsippet</p>	<p>Definition The principle that the nationality of a person is determined on the basis of their country of birth.</p> <p>Source EUDO Online Glossary on Citizenship and Nationality</p> <p>Synonym ★★ jus soli</p> <p>Related terms ★★ acquisition of citizenship ★★ ius sanguinis</p>
<p>long-stay visa BG виза за дългосрочно пребиваване CS dlouhodobé vízum DE Visum für den längerfristigen Aufenthalt (EU acquis); Langzeit-Visum EL θεώρηση εισόδου για διαμονή μακράς διάρκειας ES visado para estancia de larga duración ET pikaajaline viisa FI pitkäaikainen viisumi FR visa de long séjour GA víosa fadchuirte HU hosszú távú tartózkodásra jogosító vízum IT visto per soggiorno di lunga durata LT ilgalaikė viza LV ilgtermiņa vīza MT Resident(a) fit-tul NL visum voor verblijf van langere duur PL wiza długoterminowa PT visto de longa duração RO viză de lungă ședere SK dlhodobé vízum SL vizum za dolgoročno bivanje SV visering för längre vistelse NO oppholdstillatelse (b); oppholdsløyve (n)</p>	<p>Definition The authorisation or decision issued by one of the EU Member States in accordance with its national law or Union law required for entry for an intended stay in that EU Member State of more than three months.</p> <p>Source Art. 2(m) of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (Dublin III Regulation)</p> <p>Broader term ★★ visa</p> <p>Related terms ★★ airport transit visa ★★ short-stay visa</p>

<p>long-term migrant</p> <p>BG дългосрочен мигрант CS dlouhodobý migrant DE langfristiger aufhältiger Migrant / LangzeitMigrant EL μετανάστης επί μακρόν διαμένων ES persona migrante de carácter permanente ET pikaajaliselt riigis viibiv sisserändaja FI pitkäään oleskellut maahanmuuttaja FR migrant de longue durée GA imirceach fadtéarmach HU huzamos tartózkodási engedéllyel rendelkező személy IT migrante di lungo periodo LT ilgalaikis migrantas LV ilgtermiņa migrants MT Viza għal iżjara / miġja / waqfa fit-tul NL langverblijvende migrant / langdurig migrant PL migrant długookresowy PT migrante de longa duração RO migrant pe termen lung SK dlhodobý migrant SL migrant za daljše obdobje SV långtidsmigrant NO migrant med langvarig opphold (b); migrant med langvarig opphold (n)</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A person who moves to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of usual residence.</p> <p>Source OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms</p> <p>Broader term ★★ migrant</p> <p>Related terms ★★ long-term migration ★★ short-term migrant</p>
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<p>long-term migration</p> <p>BG дългосрочна миграция CS dlouhodobá migrace DE langfristige Migration / Langzeit-Migration EL μακροχρόνια μετανάστευση ES migración de larga duración ET pikaajaline sisseränne FI pitkäaikainen maahanmuutto FR migration de longue durée GA imirce fhadtéarmach HU huzamos idejű tartózkodási céllal történő migráció IT migrazione di lungo periodo LT ilgalaikė migracija LV ilgtermiņa migrācija MT Migrant(a) fit-tul / għal żmien twil NL langetermijnmigratie PL migracja długookresowa PT migração de longa duração RO migrație pe termen lung SK dlhodobá migrácia SL migracija za daljše obdobje SV långtidsmigration NO langtidsmigrasjon</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>Movement of individuals who change their country of usual residence for a period of at least one year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes their new country of usual residence.</p> <p>Sources Derived by EMN from the UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms</p> <p>Synonyms ★★ permanent-type migration ★★ permanent migration</p> <p>Broader term ★★ migration</p> <p>Related terms ★★ long-term migrant ★★ short-term migration ★★ temporary migration</p> <p>Note 'Long-term migration' and 'permanent migration' are often understood as quasi-synonyms. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines permanent migration as 'a concept relating to undertaking migration with a view to, or which results in, settling on a permanent basis in the country of destination'</p>
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<p>migrant</p> <p>BG мигрант CS migrant DE Migrant EL μετανάστης ES persona migrante ET sisserändaja FI maahanmuuttaja / maastamuuttaja</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>In the global context, a person who is outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens and who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.</p> <p>In the EU/EFTA context, a person who either: (i) establishes their usual residence in the territory of an EU/EFTA Member State for a period that is, or is expected to</p>
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<p>FR migrant GA imirceach HU migráns IT migrante LT migrantas LV migrants MT Migrant(a) NL migrant PL migrant PT migrante RO migrant SK migrant SL migrant SV migrant NO migrant</p>	<p>be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another EU/EFTA Member State or a third country; or</p> <p>(ii) having previously been usually resident in the territory of the EU/EFTA Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in the EU/EFTA Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>Global context: derived by EMN from the UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and UNESCO EU context: Derived by EMN from Eurostat's Concepts and Definitions Database and the UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration</p> <p>Narrower terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ economic migrant ★★ emigrant ★★ forced migrant ★★ immigrant ★★ long-term migrant ★★ short-term migrant ★★ stranded migrant <p>Related term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ migration <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At international level, no universally accepted definition for 'migrant' exists, but the UN recommendations for statistics on international migration and on population censuses specifies at least one year as the criterion for change of country of usual residence to define this change as 'migration'. 2. Under the UN definition, those travelling for shorter periods as tourists and businesspersons would not be considered migrants. However, common usage includes certain kinds of shorter-term migrants such as seasonal workers. 3. The term 'migrant' is usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of 'personal convenience' and without intervention of an external compelling factor; it therefore applies to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family. 4. This definition does not include intra-EU mobility of citizens or residents, even though national concepts of international migration may include mobility, as will national statistics on international migration.
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<p>migration</p> <p>BG миграция CS migrace DE Migration EL μετάναστευση ES migración ET ränne FI muuttoliike / siirtolaisuus FR migration GA imirce HU migráció IT migrazione LT migracija LV migrācija</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>In the global context, movement of a person either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration) for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.</p> <p>In the EU context, the action by which a person either:</p> <p>(i) establishes their usual residence in the territory of an EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another EU Member State or a third country; or</p> <p>(ii) having previously been usually resident in the territory of an EU Member State, ceases to have their usual residence in that EU Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at</p>
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<p> MT Migrazzjoni NL migratie PL migracja PT migração RO migrație SK migrácia SL migracija SV migration NO migrasjon </p>	<p>least 12 months.</p> <p>Sources</p> <p>Global context: derived by EMN from UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed., 2011 EU context: Derived by EMN from the UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms</p> <p>Narrower terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ economic migration ★★ emigration ★★ forced migration ★★ immigration ★★ irregular migration ★★ legal migration ★★ long-term migration <p>Related terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ displacement ★★ migrant <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the international level, no universally accepted definition for migration exists. 2. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines migration as follows: 'movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration), encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes'. This broad definition covers all forms of migration (voluntary / forced migration, internal / international migration, long-term / short-term migration), different motives for migration (migration because of political persecution, conflicts, economic problems, environmental degradation or a combination of these reasons or migration in search of better economic conditions or conditions of survival or well-being, or other motives such as family reunification) and irrespective of the means used to migrate (legal/irregular migration). Thus it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. 3. Under the UN, the definition 'movements for shorter periods' would not be considered migration.
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<p>multiculturalism</p> <p> BG мултикултурализъм CS multikulturalismus DE Multikulturalismus EL πολυπολιτισμικότητα ES multiculturalismo ET multikultuursus FI monikulttuurisuus FR multiculturalisme GA ilchultúrthacht HU multikulturalizmus IT multiculturalismo LT multikultūriškumas LV multikulturālisms MT Shubija għall-Mobbilità NL multiculturalisme PL wielokulturowość PT multiculturalismo </p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A policy that endorses the principle of cultural diversity and supports the right of different cultural and ethnic groups to retain distinctive cultural identities ensuring their equitable access to society, encompassing constitutional principles and commonly shared values prevailing in the society.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Derived by EMN from the FRA (EUMC) Open Glossary (no longer available online)</p> <p>Synonym</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ interculturalism <p>Related term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★★ cultural diversity <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term was first used in 1957 to describe CH but came into common currency in Canada in the late 1960s. It quickly spread to other English-speaking countries. 2. There is no universally accepted definition of
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<p>RO multiculturalism SK multikulturalizmus SL multikulturalizem SV multikulturalism NO multikulturalisme</p>	<p>multiculturalism, multiculturalism can refer to different concepts: demographic facts, philosophical or political ideas and values.</p> <p>3. Multiculturalism emphasises cultural differences and different cultures existing next to each other without necessarily much contact or participative interaction.</p> <p>4. The model of multiculturalism has often been criticized on different grounds. Critics of multiculturalism question the ideal of the maintenance of distinct ethnic cultures within a state; others argue that policies of multiculturalism have failed to create inclusion of different cultures within society, but instead have divided society by legitimising segregated separate communities that have isolated themselves and accentuated their specificity.</p>
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<p>naturalisation</p> <p>BG натурализация CS nabytí občanství / naturalizace DE Einbürgerung EL πολιτογράφηση ES adquisición de nacionalidad ET naturalisatsioon FI kansalaistaminen FR naturalisation GA eadóirsiú; eadóirseacht HU honosítás IT naturalizzazione LT natūralizacija LV naturalizācija MT Naturalizzazzjoni NL naturalisatie; nationaliteitsverklaring (BE) PL naturalizacja PT naturalização RO obținerea cetățeniei / naturalizare SK naturalizácia SL naturalizacija SV naturalisation NO naturalisering</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>Any mode of acquisition after birth of a nationality not previously held by the target person that requires an application by this person or their legal agent as well as an act of granting nationality by a public authority.</p> <p>Source EUDO Online Glossary on Citizenship and Nationality</p> <p>Broader term ★★ acquisition of citizenship</p> <p>Note</p> <p>This definition does not include automatic acquisition that is not initiated by the individual concerned or their legal agent (even in cases where the individual has an option to decline this attribution of nationality) or acquisition of nationality based on a unilateral act by the target person (e.g. acquisition by declaration or option).</p>
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<p>overstayer</p> <p>BG престой над разрешения срок CS překročení doby povoleného pobytu / osoba s překročenou dobou povoleného pobytu DE Person, die die zulässige Aufenthaltsdauer überschritten hat EL ο αλλοδαπός διαμένων πέραν του χρόνου που δικαιούται ES extranjero en situación irregular sobreenida ET lubatud viibimisaja ületamine / ületaja FI henkilö, joka on jäänyt maahan oleskeluluvan tai viisumin umpeuduttua FR personne dépassant la durée de séjour autorisée GA rófhantóir (and overstaying = rófhantóireacht) HU túltartózkodó IT overstayer LT asmuo, viršijęs teisėto buvimo laiką LV persona, kas pārsniedz atļauto uzturēšanās termiņu MT Sebg (Sebbieq) il-qgħad, Min jiskorrilu / jiskadilu l-permess (biex) jibqa', Min itawwal żjara illegalment NL overstayer PL osoba która utraciła prawo do pobytu</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>In the global context, a person who remains in a country beyond the period for which entry was granted. In the EU context, a person who has legally entered but then stayed in an EU Member State beyond the allowed duration of their permitted stay without the appropriate visa (typically 90 days or six months), or of their visa and/or residence permit.</p> <p>Sources Global context: IOM Glossary on Migration, 2nd ed., 2011 EU context: developed by EMN</p> <p>Broader term ★★ third-country national found to be illegally present</p> <p>Related terms ★★ irregular migrant ★★ irregular stay</p>
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<p>PT estrangeiro com excesso de permanência RO străin cu ședere ilegală (prin depășirea termenului de ședere conferit de viză sau alt document de ședere) SK osoba, ktorá prekročila povolenú dobu pobytu SL tujec, ki je prekoračil dovoljeni čas prebivanja SV person vars uppehållstillstånd har gått ut NO person hvis oppholdstillatelse er utløpt (b); person med opphaldsløyve som har gått ut (n)</p>	
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<p>positive discrimination BG позитивна дискриминация CS pozitivní diskriminace DE positive Diskriminierung EL θετική διάκριση ES discriminación positiva ET eeliskohtlemine FI positiivinen syrjintä FR discrimination positive GA idirdhealú dearfach HU pozitív diszkrimináció IT discriminazione positiva LT pozityvioji diskriminacija LV pozitīva diskriminācija MT Diskriminazzjoni pożittiva NL positieve discriminatie PL dyskryminacja pozytywna PT discriminação positiva RO discriminare pozitivă SK pozitívna diskriminácia SL pozitivna diskriminacija SV positiv särbehandling NO positiv diskriminering</p>	<p>Definition A policy or a programme providing advantages for certain groups of people who are seen to have traditionally been discriminated against, with the aim of creating a more egalitarian society. Source Derived by EMN from the FRA (EUMC) Open Glossary (no longer available online) Synonyms ★★ affirmative action ★★ positive action Related term ★★ principle of equal treatment Note This consists of preferential access to education, employment, healthcare or social welfare.</p>
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<p>Prague Process BG Пражки процес CS Pražský proces DE Prager Prozess EL Διαδικασία της Πράγας ES Proceso de Praga ET Praha protsess FI Prahän prosessi FR Processus de Prague GA Próiseas Phrág HU Prágai Folyamat IT Processo di Praga LT Prahos procesas LV Prāgas process MT Proċess (Il-) ta' Praga NL Praag Proces PL Proces Praski PT Processo de Praga RO Procesul Praga SK Pražský proces SL Praški proces SV Pragprocessen NO Praha-prosessen</p>	<p>Definition A process to strengthen cooperation in migration management between the European Union (EU) and 19 partner countries to the East (the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Turkey, Russia, Central Asia and Southern Caucasus). Source Joint Declaration from Prague Ministerial Conference Synonym ★★ Prague Process – Building Migration Partnerships Related term ★★ Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) Notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This process follows a ministerial conference in Prague in April 2009, at the initiative of the CZ in conjunction with HU, SK, PL and RO. 2. Its activities extend across five areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) combating irregular migration; b) readmission, voluntary return and reintegration; c) legal migration; d) integration; and e) migration and development. 3. The process takes a comprehensive, balanced, pragmatic and operational approach, respecting the rights and human dignity of migrants and their family members, as well as of refugees. 4. For more information, see the website of the Prague Process. </p>
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<p>racial discrimination</p> <p>BG расова дискриминация CS rasová diskriminace DE rassistische Diskriminierung / Rassendiskriminierung EL φυλετική διάκριση ES discriminación racial ET rassiline diskrimineerimine FI rotusyrjintä FR discrimination raciale GA idirdhealú ciníoch HU faji diszkrimináció IT discriminazione razziale LT rasiinė diskriminacija LV rasu diskriminācija MT Diskriminazzjoni razzjali NL rassendiscriminatie PL dyskryminacja rasowa PT discriminação racial RO discriminare rasială SK rasová diskriminácia SL rasna diskriminacija SV rasdiskriminering NO rasediskriminering</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 1(1) of UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</p> <p>Broader term</p> <p>★★ discrimination</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ racism ★★ xenophobia</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Convention does not define 'race' but it does define 'racial discrimination'. 2. Distinctions made on the basis of citizenship (that is, between citizens and non-citizens) are specifically excluded from the definition, as are affirmative action policies and other measures taken to redress imbalances and promote equality. 3. Some institutions such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) use the term 'discrimination' with the same definition.
<p>racism</p> <p>BG расизъм CS rasismus DE Rassismus EL ρατσισμός ES racismo ET rassism FI rasismi FR racisme GA ciníochas HU rassizmus / fajgyűlölet IT razzismo LT rasizmas LV rasisms MT Razzizmu NL racisme PL rasizm PT racismo RO rasism SK rasizmus SL rasizem SV rasism NO rasisme</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>Ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 4 of UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ racial discrimination ★★ xenophobia</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Racism can be defined in many ways. A broad, general definition is used here in order to have a common understanding of the concept. However, there is a problem in that the term 'racism' presupposes the existence of different races. Recital (6) of Directive 2000/43/EC (Racial Equality Directive) states that 'The European Union rejects theories which attempt to determine the existence of separate human races.' 2. According to the EU acquis, and specifically Art. 1 of Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA, offences concerning racism and xenophobia are considered to be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) publicly inciting to violence or hatred directed against a group of persons or a member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin; b) the commission of an act referred to in point (a) by public dissemination or distribution of tracts, pictures or other material; c) publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivializing crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, directed against a group of persons or a

	<p>member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin when the conduct is carried out in a manner likely to incite violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group;</p> <p>d) publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivializing the crimes defined in Art. 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal appended to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945, directed against a group of persons or a member of such a group;</p> <p>3. The Council of Europe provides further insight into the understanding of this term.</p>
<p>readmission agreement</p> <p>BG споразумение за реадмисия CS readmisní dohoda DE Rückübernahmeabkommen EL συμφωνία επανεισδοχής ES acuerdo de readmisión ET tagasisivõttuleping FI takaisinottosopimus FR accord de réadmission GA comhaontú um athghlactha isteach HU visszafogadási egyezmény IT accordo di riammissione LT readmisijos susitarimas LV atpakaļuzņemšanas nolīgums MT Ftehim ta' dħul mill-ġdid / ta' riammissjoni NL overnameovereenkomst PL umowa readmisyjna PT acordo de readmissão RO acord de readmisie SK readmisná dohoda SL sporazum o vračanju oseb SV återtagandeavtal NO returavtale</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>An agreement between the European Union (EU) and/ or an EU Member State with a third country, on the basis of reciprocity, establishing rapid and effective procedures for the identification and safe and orderly return of persons who do not, or no longer, fulfil the conditions for entry to, presence in, or residence in the territories of the third country or one of the EU Member States, and to facilitate the transit of such persons in a spirit of cooperation.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Preamble to EU Readmission Agreements (e.g. EU Readmission Agreement with Serbia)</p> <p>Broader term</p> <p>★★ readmission</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ return</p> <p>★★ mobility partnership</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>1. Readmission agreements concluded between the EU and a third country supersede those of any EU Member State with the same country, although this might not be the case for DK and possibly IE and UK as these EU Member States can choose not to participate in (opt-in to) the relevant EU agreement.</p> <p>2. For more information, see the website of the European Commission on readmission.</p>
<p>Refugee</p> <p>BG бежанец CS uprchlík DE Flüchtling / Geflüchteter EL πρόσφυγας ES refugiado ET pagulane FI pakolainen FR réfugié GA dídeanaí HU menekült IT rifugiato LT pabėgėlis LV bēglis MT Rifugjat(a) NL vluchteling PL uchodźca PT refugiado RO refugiat SK utečenec (EU acquis); azylant SL begunec</p>	<p>Definitions</p> <p>In the global context, either a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned before, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it. In the EU context, either a third-country national who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned above, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it, and to whom Art. 12 (Exclusion) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) does not apply.</p> <p>Sources</p>

<p>SV flykting NO flyktning</p>	<p>Global context: Art. 1A of the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol EU context: Art. 2(d) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive)</p> <p>Broader term ★★ forced migrant</p> <p>Narrower terms ★★ Convention refugee ★★ prima facie refugee ★★ resettled refugee</p> <p>Related terms ★★ applicant for international protection ★★ asylum-seeker ★★ displaced person</p> <p>Note Whereas the exclusion clauses are an integral part of the refugee definition of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive), the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol refers to the exclusion clauses in its Articles 1D, 1E and 1F (see also the definition of 'exclusion clause').</p>
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<p>refugee in orbit</p> <p>BG no translation CS refugee in orbit (no translation) DE refugee in orbit (no usual translation) EL πρόσφυγας σε τροχιά ES refugiados en órbita ET ringlev pagulane (no usual translation) FI kiertävä pakolainen FR réfugié en orbite GA dídeanaí ag fithisiú HU no usual translation IT rifugiato vagante LT pabėgėlis orbitoje LV riņķojošs bēglis MT Rifugjat(a) f'orbita / f'limbu NL vluchteling in orbit PL uchodźca na orbicie / refugee in orbit PT refugiado em órbita RO refugiat pe orbită SK utečenec v pohybe / refugee in orbit SL refugee in orbit / tavajoči begunec SV flykting på väg / flykting som slussas mellan länder NO videresendt flyktning (b); vidaresend flyktning (n)</p>	<p>Definition A refugee who, although not returned directly to a country where they may be persecuted, is denied asylum or unable to find a State willing to examine their request and are shuttled from one country to another in a constant search for asylum.</p> <p>Source UNHCR International Thesaurus of Refugee Terminology</p> <p>Related terms ★★ de facto refugee ★★ postponement of removal</p>
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<p>resettlement</p> <p>BG презаселване CS přesídlení DE Neuansiedlung EL επανεγκατάσταση ES reasentamiento ET ümberasustamine FI uudelleensijoittaminen FR réinstallation GA athlonnú HU áttelepítés IT reinsediamento LT perkėlimas LV pārmitināšana MT Risistemazzjoni</p>	<p>Definitions In the global context, the selection and transfer of refugees from a State in which they have sought protection to a third state which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status. In the EU context, the transfer, on a request from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and based on their need for international protection, of a third-country national or stateless person, from a third country to an EU Member State, (i) refugee status within the meaning of Art. 2(d) of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) or (ii) a status which offers the same rights and benefits under national and EU law as refugee status.</p> <p>Sources</p>
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<p>NL hervestiging PL przesiedlenie PT reinstalação RO relocare SK presídlenie / presídľovanie SL preselitev SV vidarebosättning NO gjenbosetting (b); gjenbusetting (n)</p>	<p>Global context: glossary of the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook EU context: Derived by EMN from Art. 3(1)(d) of Decision 573/2007/EC establishing the Refugee Fund</p> <p>Narrower term ★★ resettlement programme</p> <p>Related terms ★★ durable solution ★★ refugee in transit ★★ relocation ★★ resettled refugee</p> <p>Notes 1. The status provided ensures protection against refoulement and provides a resettled refugees and their family or dependants with access to rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalised citizen of the resettlement country. For this reason, resettlement is a durable solution as well as a tool for the protection of refugees. 2. This term should not be confused with 'relocation'.</p>
<p>right of asylum BG право на убежище (от гледна точка на държавата, предоставяща закрила) CS právo azylu DE Recht, Asyl zu gewähren; Asylrecht (DE) EL δικαίωμα παροχής ασύλου ES derecho de asilo ET õigus varjupaigale FI turvapaikkaoikeus FR droit d'asile GA ceart tearmainn HU menedékjog IT diritto di asilo LT prieglobsčio suteikimo teisė LV patvēruma tiesības MT Dritt mogħti għall-ażil NL asielrecht / recht van asiel PL prawo do udzielenia azylu PT direito ao asilo RO dreptul la azil SK právo udeliť azyl SL azilna pravica SV asylrätt NO rett til å gi beskyttelse / asyl (b); rett til å gje vern / asyl (n)</p>	<p>Definition The right of the State, in virtue of its territorial sovereignty and in the exercise of its discretion, to allow a non-national to enter and reside, and to resist the exercise of jurisdiction by any State over that individual.</p> <p>Source UNHCR International Thesaurus of Refugee Terminology</p> <p>Synonym ★★ right to grant asylum</p> <p>Broader term ★★ asylum</p> <p>Related term ★★ right to asylum</p> <p>Notes 1. In some States there are narrower or broader criteria than that laid down in the Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol. 2. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) uses a generic term, in two senses: - right to grant asylum (a State may grant asylum in its territory to any person at its own discretion) and - the right to be granted asylum either vis-a-vis the State in whose territory asylum is requested, or vis-a-vis the pursuing State.</p>
<p>Schengen Agreement BG Шенгенско споразумение CS Schengenská dohoda DE Schengener Übereinkommen EL Συμφωνία Σένγκεν ES Acuerdo de Schengen ET Schengeni leping FI Schengenin sopimus FR accord de Schengen GA Comhaontú Schengen HU Schengeni Megállapodás IT Accordo di Schengen LT Šengeno susitarimas LV Šengenas nolīgums</p>	<p>Definition An agreement between some EU Member States and some neighbouring non-Member States to gradually remove controls at their common borders and introduce freedom of movement for all nationals of the signatory Member States, other EU Member States or third countries.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from the Schengen acquis</p> <p>Related terms ★★ Schengen Borders Code ★★ Schengen Convention ★★ Schengen Information System (SIS)</p> <p>Notes 1. The Schengen Agreement was signed on 14 June 1985</p>



<p>MT Ftehim (Il-) ta' Schengen NL Schengenakkoord PL Układ z Schengen PT Acordo de Schengen RO Acordul Schengen SK Schengenská dohoda SL Schengenski sporazum SV Schengenavtalet NO Schengen-avtalen</p>	<p>between BE, FR, DE, LU and NL. 2. The Agreement and the Convention, the rules adopted on that basis and the related agreements together form the 'Schengen acquis'. Since 1999, this has formed part of the institutional and legal framework of the European Union by virtue of a protocol to the Treaty of Amsterdam. 3. The rules governing the movement of persons across borders are set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code). 4. For more information, see the website of the European Commission on Schengen.</p>
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<p>second-generation migrant BG второ поколение мигрант CS migrant druhé generace DE Migrant der zweiten Generation EL μετανάστης δεύτερης γενιάς ES inmigrante de segunda generación ET teise põlvkonna sisserändaja FI toisen polven maahanmuuttaja FR migrant de la deuxième génération GA imirceach den dara glúin HU második generációs migráns IT migrante di seconda generazione LT antros kartos migrantas LV otrās paaudzes migrants MT Migrant(a) tat-ieni ġenerazzjoni NL tweede generatie allochtoon / tweede generatie migrant PL migrant drugiego pokolenia PT migrante de segunda geração RO migrant (a doua generație) SK migrant druhej generácie SL migrant druge generacije SV andra generationens invandrare NO person med to innvanderforeldre (b); person med to innvanderforeldre (n)</p>	<p>Definition A person who was born in and is residing in a country that at least one of their parents previously entered as a migrant. Source Developed by EMN Synonym ★★ second-generation immigrant Broader term ★★ person with a migratory background Related terms ★★ first-generation migrant ★★ third-generation migrant Notes 1. This term is not defined in legislation, but definition has a more sociological context; a broad definition encompassing the concept of a 'second-generation migrant' has been used. 2. Strictly this term does not relate to a migrant, since the person concerned has not undertaken a migration, but the term is included as it is commonly used in publications and the media. 3. According to the Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, the group referred to as 'second-generation' is generally restricted to those persons whose parents were born abroad, whereas those persons having one parent born in the country and the other one born abroad represent a special case (they form the group of persons with a mixed background). As explained in 1. above, a broader definition was considered more appropriate for the work of the EMN.</p>
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<p>smuggling of migrants BG контрабанда на мигранти CS převaděčství migrantů DE Schleusung von Migranten EL παράνομη διακίνηση μεταναστών / λαθραία διακίνηση μεταναστών ES tráfico de inmigrantes ET sisserändajate ebaseaduslik üle piiri toimetamine FI maahanmuuttajien salakuljettaminen FR trafic de migrants GA smuigleáil imirceach HU embercsempészés IT traffico di migranti LT neteisėtas migrantų gabenimas LV migrantu kontrabanda MT Ku(n)trabandu ta' migranti NL mensensmokkel</p>	<p>Definition The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the irregular entry of a person into a (UN) Member State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. Source Art. 3 of UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime Note The UN Protocol was approved by Council Decision 2006/616/EC.</p>
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<p>PL przemyt migrantów PT auxílio à imigração ilegal RO contabandă cu migranți SK prevádzacstvo migrantov SL tihotapljanje migrantov SV smuggling av migranter NO menneskesmugling</p>	
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<p>social dumping BG социален дъмпинг CS sociální dumping DE Sozialdumping EL κοινωνικό ντάμπινγκ ES dumping social ET sotsiaalne dumping FI sosiaalinen polkumyynti FR dumping social GA dumpáil shóisialta (níor aistríodh an coincheap i dteangacha eile), coinníolacha oibre faoi bhun an chaighdeáin HU szociális dömping IT dumping sociale LT socialinis dempingas LV sociālais dempings MT Esklużjoni soċjali NL sociale dumping PL dumping socjalny PT dumping social RO dumping social SK sociálny damping / sociálny dumping SL socialni damping SV social dumping NO sosial dumping</p>	<p>Definition The practice whereby workers are given pay and/or working and living conditions which are sub-standard compared to those specified by law or collective agreements in the relevant labour market, or otherwise prevalent there.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from the Norwegian Regulations regarding workers from the new EU Member States</p> <p>Narrower term ★★ wage dumping</p> <p>Notes 1. There is no clear, universally accepted definition of social dumping. 2. In the EU context, this practice usually refers to EU/ EFTA and third-country nationals.</p>
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<p>subsidiary protection BG субсидиарна закрила CS doplňková ochrana DE subsidiärer Schutz EL επικουρική προστασία ES protección subsidiaria ET täiendav kaitse FI toissijainen suojelu FR protection subsidiaire GA cosaint choimhdeach HU kiegészítő védelem IT protezione sussidiaria LT papildoma apsauga LV alternatīvā aizsardzība MT Protezzjoni sussidjarja NL subsidiaire bescherming PL ochrona (uzupełniająca) PT protecção subsidiária RO protecție subsidiară SK doplňková ochrana SL subsidiarna zaščita SV subsidiärt skydd NO subsidiær beskyttelse (b); subsidiært vern (n)</p>	<p>Definition The protection given to a third-country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to their country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person to their country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Art. 15 of Directive 2011/95/ EU (Recast Qualification Directive), and to whom Art. 17(1) and (2) of this Directive do not apply, and is unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from Art. 2(f) of Directive 2011/95/EC (Recast Qualification Directive)</p> <p>Broader term ★★ international protection</p> <p>Narrower term ★★ person eligible for subsidiary protection</p> <p>Related terms ★★ (civil) war refugee ★★ humanitarian protection ★★ temporary protection</p> <p>Note This term is not used in UK (see 'humanitarian protection').</p>
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<p>third country</p> <p>BG трета страна CS třetí země DE Drittstaat EL τρίτη χώρα ES tercer país ET kolmas riik FI kolmas maa FR pays tiers GA tríú tír HU harmadik ország IT paese terzo LT trečioji šalis LV trešā valsts MT Pajjiż terz NL derde land PL kraj trzeci PT país terceiro RO țară / stat terț SK tretia krajina SL tretja država SV tredjeland NO tredjeland</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>A country that is not a member of the European Union as well as a country or territory whose citizens do not enjoy the European Union right to free movement, as defined in Art. 2(5) of the Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code)</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Derived by EMN from the description of ‘free movement of citizens’ on the website of Eurofound</p> <p>Narrower terms</p> <p>★★ safe third country ★★ third-country national</p>
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<p>trafficking in human beings</p> <p>BG трафик на хора CS obchodování s lidmi DE Menschenhandel EL εμπορία ανθρώπων ES trata de seres humanos ET inimkaubandus FI ihmiskauppa FR traite des êtres humains GA gáinneáil i ndaoine HU emberkereskedelem IT tratta di esseri umani LT prekyba žmonėmis LV cilvēku tirdzniecība MT Traffikar ta' Persuni NL mensenhandel PL handel ludźmi PT tráfico de seres humanos RO trafic de ființe umane SK obchodovanie s ľuďmi SL trgovina z ljudmi SV människohandel NO menneskehandel</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Art. 2 of Directive 2011/36/EU (Trafficking Directive)</p> <p>Synonym</p> <p>★★ human trafficking</p> <p>Narrower terms</p> <p>★★ detection of a victim of trafficking in human beings ★★ identification of a victim of trafficking in human beings</p> <p>Related terms</p> <p>★★ exploitation ★★ national referral mechanism ★★ Palermo Protocol</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A position of vulnerability means a situation in which the person concerned has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved. 2. Exploitation includes, as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the exploitation of criminal activities, or the removal of organs. 3. The EU anti-trafficking website provides a onestop-shop for practitioners and the public interested in the problem of trafficking.
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<p>United Nations Convention on the Rights of</p>	<p>Definition</p> <p>An international human rights treaty setting out the civil,</p>
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<p>the Child (UNCRC)</p> <p>BG Конвенцията на ООН за правата на детето CS Úmluva OSN o právech dítěte DE Übereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über die Rechte des Kindes / Internationale Kinderrechtskonvention EL Σύμβαση των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για τα Δικαιώματα του Παιδιού ES Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos del niño ET Ühinenud Rahvaste Organi-satsiooni lapse õiguste konventsioon FI YK:n lapsen oikeuksien sopimus FR Convention des Nations Unies relative aux droits de l'enfant GA Coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe um Chearta an Linbh HU a gyermek jogairól szóló ENSZ Egyezmény IT Convenzione delle Nazioni Unite sui diritti dell'infanzia e dell'adolescenza LT Jungtinių Tautų Vaiko teisių konvencija LV Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas Bērnu tiesību konvencija MT Konvenzjoni tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti dwar idDrittijiet tat-Tfal NL Hoog Commissariaat van de Verenigde Naties voor de Vluchtelingen PL PT Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre os Direitos da Criança RO SK Dohovor OSN o právach dieťaťa SL Konvencija Združenih Narodov o pravicah otrok SV FN:s konvention om bar</p>	<p>political, economic, social and cultural rights of children.</p> <p>Source Derived by EMN from the Website of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Synonyms ★★ Convention on the Rights of the Child ★★ CRC ★★ UNCRC</p> <p>Broader term ★★ child</p> <p>Related terms ★★ fundamental rights ★★ human rights</p> <p>Notes 1. The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted on 20 November 1989. The first international legally binding text recognizing all the fundamental rights of the child embodies four general principles: - the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions affecting children (Art.3). - there shall be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status (Art.2). - States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life and shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child (Art. 6). - children shall be assured the right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with the child's age and level of maturity (Art. 12)</p> <p>2. In addition to these four principles, the CRC provides for a number of fundamental rights which include, inter alia, the need for protection from abuse, exploitation and neglect, and the importance of the physical and intellectual development of the child. It gives particular attention to the role of the family in providing care to the child, to the special protection needs of children deprived of their family environment and those of asylum-seeking and refugee children.</p>
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<p>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>BG Върховен комисар на ООН за бежанците CS Úřad Vysokého komisaře OSN pro uprchlíky DE Hoher Flüchtlingskommissar der Vereinten Nationen EL Υπατης Αρμοστεία των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για τους Πρόσφυγες (ΥΑ του ΟΗΕ για τους Πρόσφυγες) ES Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados ET ÜRO pagulaste ülemvolinik FI Yhdistyneiden kansakuntien pakolaisasiain päävaltuutettu FR Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés GA Ard-Choimisinéir na Náisiún Aontaithe do Dhídeanaithe HU Az Egyesült Nemzetek Menekültügyi Főbiztosa IT Alto Commissariato delle Nazioni Unite per i Rifugiati LT Jungtinių Tautų Vyriausybės pabėgėlių komisaras LV Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācijas Augstais komisārs bēgļu lietās MT Kummissjoni (II-) Għolja għar-Riġugjati tan-Nazzjonijiet</p>	<p>Definition The refugee agency of the United Nations (UN) mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide, and to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.</p> <p>Source Website of UNHCR</p> <p>Synonym ★★ UNHCR</p> <p>Related terms ★★ Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol ★★ International Organization for Migration (IOM) ★★ international protection ★★ refugee law</p> <p>Notes 1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on 14 December 1950 by the UN General Assembly. 2. The Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol is the basic</p>
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<p>Uniti NL Hoog Commissariaat der Verenigde Naties voor Vluchtelingen PL Wysoki Komisarz Narodów Zjednoczonych do Spraw Uchodźców PT Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas para os Refugiados RO Întitulul Comisariat al Națiunilor Unite pentru Refugiați / Întatul Comisariat ONU pentru Refugiați SK Úrad Vysokého komisára OSN pre utečencov SL Visoki komisariat Združenih narodov za begunce SV FN:s flyktingorgan NO FNs høykommissær for flyktinger (b); FNs høgkommissær for flyktingar (n)</p>	<p>statute guiding the UNHCR’s work. The functions of the UNHCR are defined in the Statute of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1950. 3. For further information, see the website of the UNHCR</p>
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<p>visa BG виза CS vízum DE Visum EL θεώρηση εισόδου / βίζα ES visado ET viisa FI viisumi FR visa GA víosa HU vízum IT visto LT viza LV vīza MT Viża NL visum PL wiza PT visto RO viză SK vízum SL vizum SV visering NO visum</p>	<p>Definition The authorisation or decision of an EU Member State required for transit or entry for an intended stay in that EU Member State or in several EU Member States. Source Art. 2(m) of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (Dublin III Regulation) Broader term ★★ travel document Narrower terms ★★ airport transit visa ★★ long-stay visa ★★ short-stay visa ★★ Visa Code ★★ visa facilitation agreement ★★ Visa Information System (VIS) Note For some third countries (specifically, and as of December 2011, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Russian Federation and Ukraine) there are visa facilitation agreements which facilitate, on the basis of reciprocity, the issuance of visas for an intended stay of no more than 90 days per period of 180 days to the citizens of the European Union and the third country party to the agreement. These are often concluded at the same time as readmission agreements. For more information see the DG HOME website, webpage on visa policy.</p>
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<p>vulnerable person BG уязвимо лице CS zranitelná osoba DE schutzbedürftige Person EL ευάλωτο άτομο ES persona vulnerable ET haavatav isik FI haavoittuvassa asemassa oleva henkilö FR personne vulnérable GA duine soghonta HU sérülékeny (csoporthoz tartozó) személy IT persona vulnerabile LT pažeidžiamas asmuo LV mazāk aizsargāta persona (EU acquis); īpaši aizsargājama persona MT Persuna vulnerabbli</p>	<p>Definition Minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of trafficking in human beings, persons with serious illnesses, persons with mental disorders and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, such as victims of female genital mutilation. Source Art. 21 of Directive 2013/33/EU (Recast Reception Conditions Directive) Narrower term ★★ applicant with special reception needs Related terms ★★ identified victim of trafficking in human beings ★★ presumed victim of trafficking in human beings</p>
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<p>NL kwetsbare persoon PL osoba szczególniej troski PT pessoa vulnerável RO persoană vulnerabilă SK zraniteľná osoba SL ranljiva oseba SV utsatt person NO sårbar person</p>	<p>★★ torture ★★ unaccompanied minor Notes 1. Directive 2011/36/EU (Trafficking Directive) defines a 'position of vulnerability' as a "situation in which the person concerned has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved". 2. Some directives use narrower definitions such as Directive 2008/115/EG (Return Directive) in its Art. 3(9)</p>
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<p>war crime BG военно престъпление CS válečný zločin DE Kriegsverbrechen EL έγκλημα πολέμου ES crímenes de guerra ET sõjakuritegu FI sotarikokset FR crimes de guerre GA coir chogaidh HU háborús bűncselekmény IT crimine di guerra LT karo nusikaltimas LV kara noziegums MT Reati tal-gwerra NL oorlogsmisdaad / oorlogsmisdrijf PL zbrodnie wojenne PT crime de guerra RO crime de război SK vojnový zločin SL vojni zločin SV krigsförbrytelser NO krigsforbrytelse (b); krigsbrottsverk (n)</p>	<p>Definition Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions or other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflicts within the established framework of international law, as defined in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Source Art. 8(2) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Related terms ★★ crime against humanity ★★ exclusionclause</p>
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<p>xenophobia BG ксенофобия CS xenofobie DE Ausländerfeindlichkeit / Fremdenfeindlichkeit / Xenophobie EL ξενοφοβία ES xenofobia ET ksenofoobia / võõraviha FI muukalaispelko, muukalaisviha; vieraanpelko, vierasviha FR xénophobie GA seineafóibe HU xenofóbia/ idegengyűlölet IT xenofobia LT ksenofobija LV ksenofobija MT Ksenofobija NL xenofobie PL ksenofobia PT xenofobia RO xenofobie SK xenofóbia SL ksenofobija SV främlingsfientlighet NO fremmedfrykt (b); framandfrykt (n)</p>	<p>Definition Attitudes, prejudices and behaviour that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity. Source UNESCO Glossary of migration-related terms Related terms ★★ racial discrimination ★★ racism Notes 1. According to the EU acquis, and specifically Art. 1 of Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA, offences concerning racism and xenophobia are considered to be: a) publicly inciting to violence or hatred directed against a group of persons or a member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin; b) the commission of an act referred to in point (a) by public dissemination or distribution of tracts, pictures or other material; c) publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivializing crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined in Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute of the International Criminal Court, directed against a group of persons or a</p>
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	<p>member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin when the conduct is carried out in a manner likely to incite violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group;</p> <p>d) publicly condoning, denying or grossly trivializing the crimes defined in Art. 6 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal appended to the London Agreement of 8 August 1945, directed against a group of persons or a member of such a group defined by reference to race, colour, religion, descent or national or ethnic origin when the conduct is carried out in a manner likely to incite violence or hatred against such a group or a member of such a group.</p>
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4. Didactic and teaching activities

4.1. Preparatory recommendations

The *Awareness-Raising Dossier for Schools* proposes a wide range of exercises which can be grouped into three categories: **textual**, **reflective** and **practical** activities. The classroom programme can be varied at the discretion of the teacher, according to the grade or year of the school and therefore of the different age groups of students.

Before presenting the didactic activities, we choose to provide some preparatory “recommendations”, addressing both educators and students:

- It is suggested to view the videos contained in the DVD attached to the *Dossier* in order to get a basic understanding of the theme of immigration, thus encouraging an initial reflection through the comprehension and observation of the stories;
- It is also recommended to read the Glossary carefully in order to acquire the specific terminology useful for the activities;
- We propose to the teachers an interlinguistic reading of the Glossary, meaning with this expression the possibility to involve also the language teachers for a better understanding and evaluation of other European realities, both in terms of language and culture;
- Finally, we advise teachers to carefully choose newspaper articles, documents and pictures and/or videos: based on the information contained therein, students will have the opportunity to really know about migratory dynamics, to acquire the fundamental concepts and, above all, to evaluate their reliability through critical thinking.

4.2. Text-based exercises

A. TEXT ANALYSIS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WORDS (NEWSPAPER ARTICLE)

❖ **GENERAL OBJECTIVES:**

- To demonstrate that you understand the fundamental vocabulary of immigration
- To be able to evaluate the information reported in newspaper articles with critical and reflective thinking, analysing the terminology and writing style that could sometimes hide the opinion of the author

Teachers have the freedom to choose the newspaper articles they deem most appropriate. The reading, and subsequent analysis of these can be a stimulus to debate in class the themes of



migration, reception and integration, with particular reference to immigrants of Muslim faith. It is recommended to group the documents into five categories: examples of racism in various areas of daily life (sport, health, entertainment, chronicle); news characterised by both positive and still problematic aspects of immigration; good news about integration and coexistence between migrants and local society; information “traps”, or examples of titles or articles where words are used incorrectly or give a false vision or a distorted view of reality.

After the reading and the critical analysis of the text, students can rewrite or reread the text making use of the terminology of the Glossary in order to verify the comprehension and reception of the contents.

B. PICTURE ANALYSIS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WORDS (DOCUMENTARY OR TELEVISION NEWS)

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To demonstrate that you understand the fundamental vocabulary of immigration
- To be able to observe how media represents immigration through images and words
- To be able to view and listen, evaluate and critically report information transmitted by documentaries or television news, and reflect on the reasons that may lie behind certain choices and/or associations of pictures and words

Teachers have the freedom to choose the documentaries or television news programmes they deem most appropriate. It is recommended also, in this case, to group the videos into two categories: those describing and portraying migrants in terms of humanity and solidarity, and those who, on the contrary, describe their arrival as an “invasion” with reference to the images and the words.

After viewing the video, students will be asked to rewrite what they have seen and heard by rephrasing the words expressions used by journalists. Moreover, they will have the opportunity to present to the class pictures that, in their view, would have been more appropriate for dealing with the subject, reasoning critically on the impact of the words and images used.

C. TEXT ANALYSIS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WORDS (THE TESTIMONIES OF MIGRANTS)

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To demonstrate that you understand the fundamental vocabulary of immigration



- To understand the risks that migrants and refugees face attempting to reach Europe by sea in the hope of a better life
- To read the real testimonies of migrants, focusing attention on the words that best reflect the feelings and fears of migrants, thus appreciating their experiences

Teachers have the freedom to choose the testimonies they deem most appropriate. It is recommended to suggest to the class a couple of documents so that students can, after reading both, evaluate and compare them from the terminological and content point of view. The aim is to show that the often tragic stories of migrants contain commonalities in relation to fears and feeling expressed.

Subsequently, teachers may suggest to students to compare these testimonies with newspaper articles or television documentaries previously examined, in order to detect the terminological or stylistic differences that should be even more obvious.

D. WRITING NEWS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WORDS

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To demonstrate that you understand the fundamental vocabulary of immigration
- To be able to observe and evaluate the images used by the television media to deal with the subject
- To be able to write and tell a news story using still images or videos on the subject of the problems that compel people to leave their country of origin or the difficulties faced during the “journeys of hope” and upon their arrival

Teachers have the freedom to choose the pictures or videos they deem most appropriate. Teachers are advised to divide the class into three groups by assigning each of them a certain writing style for the news story: 1) text to be written by a journalist upset by the dramatic situation; 2) another by a journalist opposed to the arrival of migrants; 3) the third by a journalist who describes the facts in an impartial and neutral way, thus allowing the reader or viewer to make up their own mind.

Finally, we suggest to the teachers to do the exercises in the order presented here. Students should now have mastered the basic vocabulary of immigration and be able to critically evaluate the terminology used by the media, whether they be newspapers or television reports. Consequently, with this exercise, students should demonstrate that they have acquired the above skills to put them into practice no longer in reading a document, but in writing a news story.



E. TERMINOLOGICAL REFLECTION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WORDS (SIMILAR TERMS)

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To demonstrate that you understand the fundamental vocabulary of immigration
- To detect the differences between apparently similar terms
- To be able to explain in your own words the meaning of the terms, giving real or fictitious illustrative examples

Teachers have the freedom to choose the words they deem most appropriate. We suggest opting for apparently similar terms that can easily mislead, both in form and content. In this way, students will be even more able to demonstrate their acquired skills in terms of reflection and detection of differences. The exercise involves the teacher proposing the words and the definitions to the class, asking the students to reflect about the meaning and then, ultimately, asking them to write and explain the chosen examples.

Example of similar words: *migrant - immigrant*

In any case, teachers are advised to refer to the Glossary and, above all, to propose it to the class as a support in the study of the fundamental vocabulary and in the performance of the exercises. At the discretion of the teachers, they can decide to integrate the exercise with another activity that provides for the development of a conceptual map at the decision of the students. They will try to represent the fundamental notions about immigration following their own logical model. Someone could, in fact, choose to represent everything regarding the situation of migrants in the country of origin, thus inserting in its scheme the words related to it, such as *war, death, hunger, lack of work, slavery*. Another student might, instead, want to represent the problems encountered upon arrival in the country, talking about *racism, diversity, remoteness, fear, mistrust*.

The aim of the activity is to verify the knowledge acquired so far and, above all, the ability to recognize the most important concepts and information learned in the course of the programme.

4.3. Exercises for reflection purposes

A. WE LEARN TO REFLECT WITH...THE JOURNEY

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the importance that the journey has had, and still has, on the life of human beings since early times, often accompanied by extraordinary discoveries and prestigious treasures that have changed the course of history



→ Try to reflect on the reasons that led and that still motivate many people to embark on a journey, whatever it may be, abandoning forever their country of origin

Teachers have the freedom to choose the event or trip they deem most appropriate in order to explain to the class the importance from the historical point of view. Since ancient times the Egyptians, the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabs, as well as the Italians themselves with the Maritime Republics, with courage and boldness, have completed extraordinary feats. To date, we must thank these and many other peoples for having changed our history and above all our knowledge of the world.

Teachers are advised to present to the class a chronological itinerary covering the main journeys of history, up to the present day. At the end of the activity, students should demonstrate that they have understood the importance of the journey and the reasons that can lead men to abandon their native land.

At the discretion of the teachers, this exercise can be integrated with an additional didactic path, titled “The school is our trip”. For every student, the school experience represents the first “trip” away from home. In this completely new scenario that the child faces, s/he needs to find reference points that give her/him safety, well-being and tranquillity. The school is undoubtedly a didactic path, but it also impacts on the child at a personal and emotional level, therefore, it is necessary to create a safe environment that allows students to feel an integral part of a group in order to improve, among the many things, their learning and performance.

To achieve this, we propose a reflection that we hope will be useful for social cohesion and overcoming differences. If a student needs peace and support in undertaking this “trip”, should we not guarantee the same to a student from another country who often finds much worse difficulties and integration problems? Therefore, teachers might ask students how they would feel to live away from families and friends in a foreign country, asking them to imagine thoughts and perceptions.

B. WE LEARN TO REFLECT WITH...THE OVERCOMING OF STEREOTYPES

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

→ To understand that differences in culture, language, or provenance cannot be considered as an impediment to integration but rather as an enrichment element useful to deal with a multicultural and multilingual reality



→To reflect on the stereotypes that current society uses about migrants, falsifying and manipulating reality for media or political purposes

Teachers have the freedom to choose the commonplace examples they deem most appropriate in order to involve students in a careful and profound reflection.

The distinction between us “good people” and migrants who refuse to integrate into host countries is, without a doubt, the main stereotype nowadays. In fact, it would be enough to look back a century to remember, for example, the difficulties encountered by Italian immigrants in the United States and, more recently, in Switzerland as these problems are the same as those currently affecting North Africans, Syrians and Asians entering Italy.

The story is simple and current. At the arrival of a foreigner, people have anxieties and fears because of this “novelty”.

In the course of this activity, teachers will have to propose to the class a discussion on the theme of the most widespread stereotypes used in relation to migrants. The teacher will start from one of the most common labels in today’s society, providing a range of information and criticism that will prove its falsity and baselessness. For example, a myth to be dispelled could be the supposed wealthy situation of refugees, in particular those who reach Italian territory by sea. A “journey of hope”, as we have already defined several times, certainly costs several thousand euros, but it is precisely the desperation that causes people to make such a sacrifice. Migrants risk their lives to escape, paradoxically, from another kind of death.

At the end of the exercise, students will be able to reflect and analyse the above-mentioned viewpoints using critical thinking, evaluating the many facets that characterise the dramatic reality of migrants and, above all, the value of differences.

Finally, teachers could conclude the activity by asking students to make one last but fundamental consideration. They will be asked to think about whether they have ever had such views about a person of the same nationality as themselves. This question is meant to make the students understand that such a feeling can unfortunately involve any of us and while it is natural to dislike some other people acts of discrimination based on perceived difference is not tolerable.



C. WE LEARN TO REFLECT WITH...OUR DNA

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To understand that current migration should not be considered to be a “novelty”: as already explained, as we can just look back over the centuries to understand that families were forced, as at the present time, to emigrate in the hope of a better life
- To reflect on one’s personal history and expose to the class travel experiences and transfers, focusing on the feelings and moods that these changes have aroused
- To think about the origins of one’s own family and the journeys taken by relative who emigrated

Teachers have the freedom to choose the personal experience they deem most appropriate to introduce the class to the theme of travel and transfers.

After reporting the example event, teachers will have to ask the students to explain where their families came from and why they moved: *Which of you came from another country? From another continent? From another region? From another city?*

Transfers, of whatever kind, are often due to the choices of parents who, in the hope of improving their standard of living, decide to move. As a result, school changes for children are frequent events. Teachers should try to focus on the most common feelings that students can experience as a result of intolerance by others. These feelings can be due to experiences within school and have important social consequences. Children can become afraid to try to make friends and feel excluded due to not being invited to become involved in activities by others. Also is the fear of being different and being a “newcomer”, unfamiliar with the social mores of the school, area or country. In view of this awareness, teachers will ask students to reflect on these experiences and feeling, pointing out that what have experienced in the past is what currently affects most foreign students, intensified by real episodes of racism that we hear, unfortunately, every day.

After having reasoned and discussed these considerations with the students, teachers can conclude the present activity with another type of exercise that aims to search, in the distant past, the history of their families. It would be interesting if the children drew a genealogical map including at least their great-grandparents and if they recorded any movement within the country or emigrations. To prepare for this activity, teachers will need to be aware of relevant free genealogical websites or obtain a subscription to pay sites for a period of time. This research will contribute not only to the understanding of the reasons that lead a person to leave her or his own land but, above all, to break down beliefs related to who we are and our origins. Too often, in fact, we pride ourselves on the fact that we belong to a particular territory or region; however, it would be enough to know the



history of grandparents to understand that we too are children of transfers and “journeys of hope” and that, therefore, in our DNA we are all a bit migrants. With regard to this last consideration, take as your starting point the following video:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=10&v=tyaEQEmt5ls&feature=emb_title.

Another version of this exercise which can be done without having to find out about specific relatives that migrated is to ask the students to find out about the origin of surnames within their family. This can be done easily and is free.

D. WE LEARN TO REFLECT WITH...THE PICTURES THAT MADE HISTORY

❖ GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

- To become aware of the tragedy of migration through the pictures and photographs that in immortalizing pain, war, poverty, and the same “journeys of hope”, convey the real and dramatic perception of life of migrants
- To reflect and evaluate with a critical eye the photographs that have made history, sometimes receiving awards in the European and world scene
- To demonstrate that you understand the fundamental vocabulary of immigration

Teachers have the freedom to choose the photograph they think most appropriate to introduce the class to the theme and stimulate the subsequent debate.

The phenomenon of migration is often characterised, as we have already said, by improvised trips with boatloads of migrants led by ruthless boatmen who ferry thousands of people in the hope of reaching the ideal destination where they can save themselves and their family. To remind the world of these dramatic realities, there are always photographs that turn into iconic images documenting the faces, trusts and expectations of migrants.

Teachers are encouraged to use a picture that has become popular in the contemporary media landscape. Once chosen, teachers will have to ask the students to tell what they see. Secondly, they will be asked to write a brief description of the emotions and moods they would feel if they were one of the migrants or refugees in the photo, using the specific terminology of immigration. For this lexical exercise, we recommend the use of the Glossary.

To conclude the activity, teachers will propose a critical reflection on the type of photography adopted. More specifically, students will be asked to think about the author’s choice considering, for example, whether the fact of immortalising hundreds of faces, hopes and sorrows is not merely a



media trick in order to make people talk about him, or whether it is, alternatively, true photojournalism, with the aim of giving real witness to these tragic events.

4.4. Practical exercises

A. ROLE - PLAYING GAME

❖ **GENERAL OBJECTIVES:**

→To understand the tragic nature of the migratory phenomenon in all its facets, assuming the roles of the various “protagonists”, such as the migrants, the exploiters and the police, in order to reflect on the problems, the dangers and especially the episodes of discrimination that occur in most of the host countries

Teachers have the freedom to choose the roles they deem most appropriate in order to build a real interactive path that makes students reflect on the drama of the migratory journey.

Regarding the role of migrants, it is suggested to assign to each student a different national identity, with particular reference to the countries from which most migrants come. We suggest that students are first asked to do some research about this country, the reasons why someone would have to emigrate, the languages spoken and main cultural norms. This would allow judgement of similarities and differences to the host country. In addition, students will also assume the role of the police, managers of reception centres and linguistic mediators. The originality lies in the fact that the teachers will propose disparate situations and different scenarios, and the students will continuously swap their role. In this way, it will be possible to understand the variety of the contexts and the range of possible consequences, both for migrants and for the host society.

By acting in this way, students will be able to perceive even more the tragic nature of these realities and, therefore, it is the task of the teacher to listen to the many points of view of the class.

B. THE GAME OF CHAIRS

❖ **GENERAL OBJECTIVES**

→Deconstruct the negative vision of migration to foster feelings of understanding, acceptance and integration

→Reflect on the reasons that motivate migrants to leave their country of origin, reasoning on the native dynamics and situations of inequality, especially in economic and social terms



Teachers have the freedom to choose the countries they deem most appropriate to focus on. The aim is specifically to transmit to students one of the tragic contemporary realities, that is the inequalities existing between the industrialised countries, destination of migratory flows, and the poorest, the areas of origin of most migrants.

It is suggested that students leave the classroom during the organisation of the “game of chairs” which provides for the arrangement of an indefinite number of chairs, each of which corresponds to a country or continent. You might have, for example, the following scheme:

- 3 chairs for China
- 0 chairs for Africa
- 1 chair for South America
- 1 chair for Asia
- 8 chairs for Europe
- 10 chairs for America

The proportion of chairs allocated to each country/continent indicates the resources and the needs of each country or continent. This is a way of reflecting on the unjust distribution of the world’s wealth and on the economic and social differences that result. Are not these, perhaps, sufficient grounds to explain migration and the desire to aspire to a better life?

Then, the students return to the classroom assuming the role the teacher assigned them, but realising that the chairs are not enough, for example, for those representing Africans, South Americans and Asians, while there are plenty for Europe and America.

At the end of the activity, teachers have the task of opening a debate on what they have learnt from the game, asking the children the personal feelings and opinions that the exercise has aroused.

5. Web Communication 2.0

The web, and in particular social media and chats, are places where dialogue and confrontation increasingly succumb to intolerance and verbal aggression, real episodes of cyberbullying. This is a general problem, which is also strongly linked to the specific issue of the presence of foreigners and their integration into our society.

Cyberbullying is a form of bullying that uses all those technologies that can be connected to the internet. The recurring characteristics are intentionality, persistence over time, the asymmetry of



power and, sometimes, the possible anonymity of the author who offends online, who can hide behind a false or non-existent profile.

Usually, bullies are people who feel “more powerful” compared to another who, although of the same age, is perceived as weaker and “different” for a number of reasons, such as physical appearance, sexual orientation and, above all, country of origin.

Becoming the target of cyberbullies compromises school performance, the will to integrate and, at worst, can have profound psychological consequences, such as depression and even suicide. On a personal level cyberbullying triggers a series of common and alarming mechanisms. Victims tend to isolate themselves, refuse to go to school or practise sports, no longer want to socialise and do not confide in friends or parents.

Aware of the seriousness of the situation, we invite students to reflect and to imagine what terrible consequences might arise if the victim was a foreigner. Is it not the latter who is already being discriminated against for futile reasons, such as the country of origin or the colour of her or his skin?

We also think it is useful to ask the following question: *if we assisted in such occurrences, what would our reaction be? Would we try to defend the person from insults and racist phrases, or does our help depend on the nationality of the victim? And if we were the victim, would we want help?*

It would be necessary to think more about the above eventualities, especially if the victims are foreign students already overwhelmed by a society that “punishes” them due to “difference”. If they are targeted by their schoolmates, the path of integration will be much more intricate and tortuous leaving room, rather, for fear and mistrust.

In considering all the actions that cyberbullies can commit, we believe that the theft of profiles, the disparaging and threatening messages, and the creation of groups against a person on a social network are undoubtedly the most common. The preferred method of attack remains, however, the diffusion of images without the consent of the victim or the “invasion” of comments and insulting phrases in the profile of the person.

We can only imagine the words addressed to foreign children.

At this point, we suggest to the teachers to propose a discussion on the topic of cyberbullying, illustrating in advance the above described for a general and exhaustive overview of the phenomenon. The main objectives are:

- to raise awareness of the dangers of a misuse of mobile phones and more generally of social networks;



- to develop awareness and empathy towards victims of bullying and cyberbullying, with particular attention to victims of different nationalities;
- to reflect on personal responsibility trying to imagine the reverse situation: “*how would I feel if someone told me those bad words?*”.

5.1. Let's look at Italy

Seravezza, the city in which the *Terre Medicee Foundation* is headquartered, the leading agency of the *I.COM Project*, has officially adopted the *Manifesto della comunicazione non ostile*, a paper that lists ten principles useful to improve the style and behaviour of people using internet. The *Manifesto* is a commitment to shared responsibility for promoting respectful and civil behaviour and making the web a welcoming and safe place for all.

The paper was distributed to all the schools of Italy in the spring of 2017 and presented to the school world through the initiatives related to educational training.

In the specific children's version, the *Manifesto* sets out the following ten principles:

- ✓ **Virtual is real**
The net is not a game. It is a different place, but it is all true. On the net there are good and bad people: you must be careful!
- ✓ **You are what you communicate**
On the net you must be kind. Behind the photos there are people like us. If you say bad things, they will be sad or think you are bad.
- ✓ **Words give shape to thought**
Before talking you must think about it: you can count to 10! So, you can find just the right words to say what you want.
- ✓ **Before you speak, you must listen**
No one is right all the time. Learning to listen is very nice, because you understand the thoughts of others and you become friends.
- ✓ **Words are like a bridge**
There are words that make you laugh and feel good, like a cuddle or a hug. And hugging each other with words is beautiful.
- ✓ **Words have consequences**
Bad words scratch and hurt. If you hurt someone with words, then s/he is no longer your friend. So many beautiful words, so many friends!



✓ **Sharing is a responsibility**

The net is like a forest: you should be accompanied by an adult. And never tell strangers your name, how old you are, where you live.

✓ **Ideas can be discussed. People must respect each other**

Sometimes you don't get along with someone: it's normal. But it's not normal to say bad words to a friend if you don't feel the same way

✓ **Insults are not topics**

Offending is not funny. Others become sad and angry. Now you are mature, and you know how to talk, you no longer need to scream.

✓ **Silence also communicates**

Sometimes it's nice to shut up. When you don't know what to say, don't say anything! You'll find the right time to say the right thing.



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Aim of the Project

Have an impact on the negative opinion of part of society, mainly young people, on migrants, through new communication tools fostering a positive reasoning regarding migration.

Fight stere-otypes concerning migrants, muslims more particularly.

Outcome expected

New approach to the integration of young migrants on the basis of RAP to fight prejudice and favour a positive image of migrants. Development of creative music workshops with hip hop, rap and radio web between young migrants – muslims more particularly – and young natives. Raise young people's awareness in schools and media, highlighting the positive contribution of migrants to our societies.



Co-funded by the Asylum,
Migration and Integration Fund
of the European Union