

**OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Migration
Report by Chair Nahima Lanjri to the Standing Committee
27th OSCE PA Annual Session
Berlin, 7 July 2018**



Copenhagen, 4 July 2018

Background

The Ad Hoc Committee on Migration was established by unanimous decision of the OSCE PA Standing Committee on 25 February 2016 in Vienna to serve as a focal point for the OSCE PA's work in the field of migration. Its official mandate is defined as follows:

- Serve as a focal point for the OSCE PA's work in the field of migration in all three dimensions of the OSCE: political and security questions; economic and environmental issues; and human rights and humanitarian questions; and report back to the President and the Standing Committee;
- Develop policy recommendations aimed at enhancing OSCE work in the field of migration and at improving the treatment of, and prospects for, migrants in OSCE countries;
- Promote discussion within the Assembly on issues related to migration, and promote parliamentary exchanges of best practice in these fields;
- Work closely with the OSCE Secretariat and Institutions as well as with relevant outside actors on issues related to migration to promote the understanding among the members of the Assembly of the importance of the work done in this field.

I had the honor of taking over the Chairmanship of the Committee at the 2018 OSCE PA Winter Meeting in Vienna last February from Filippo Lombardi (MP, Switzerland) who has led this large and active Committee for two years with enthusiasm and inspiration. I am currently assisted in the implementation of the Committee's mandate by five Vice-Chairs and a further 13 members, which brings the total membership of the Committee to 19 MPs representing 17 countries at present (*see Annex I*).

Activities of the Committee¹

The Migration Committee, under the enthusiastic leadership of Filippo Lombardi, actively pursued its mandate during its first two years of activity, carrying out a total of **six field missions** (France, Greece, Turkey, two visits to Italy, and Belgium).

Throughout its activities, the Committee has also maintained a close working relationship with the governmental side of the OSCE, notably the **Informal Working Group focusing on the Issue of Migration and Refugee Flows** chaired by Ambassador Claude Wild, and the OSCE's **Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings**, Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova. The Chair was also invited on two occasions to report to the Permanent Council and to generate a lively discussion on the role of the OSCE and its parliamentary Assembly in improving migration governance.

¹ An overview of the Committee's past activities is provided in Annex II.

Committee members also participated in extensive briefings in Brussels and Geneva with the key European and international actors in the field of migration governance and refugees.

A lively debate took place at the 2017 Minsk Annual Session when the Parliamentary Assembly debated the resolution on “**Ensuring a coherent, shared and responsible governance of migration and refugee flows**”. The Committee’s detailed recommendations were included in the first comprehensive report of the Committee which was released last October and was broadly distributed.

The focus of the Committee’s field visits in the first phase of its activities (February 2016-July 2017) was on emergency responses in countries on the frontline of the migration crisis. Following its meeting on the margins of the 2017 Annual Session in Minsk, a decision was made to focus on unaccompanied and separated children, as a particularly vulnerable category of migrants, as well as measures to promote the integration of refugees.

The last three field missions of the Committee – **follow-up visit to Italy** (Rome and Bolzano) (October 2017), and especially the missions to **Belgium** (February 2018) and **Serbia** (June 2018) – have therefore focused on these themes, with the aim of formulating policy recommendations as well as identifying best practice.²

As my predecessor Filippo Lombardi already briefed you last February on the follow-up visit to Italy and the Belgium visit which I had the pleasure of hosting, I will concentrate on the Committee’s latest mission to Serbia, offering some observations concerning the policy dilemmas faced by a transit country as well as some more general recommendations concerning unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).

Field Mission to Serbia (10-12 June 2018)

On 10-12 June 2018, a delegation of five members of the Migration Committee was in Belgrade to assess current developments in the field of migration and asylum legislation and policy, with a particular focus on UASC.³ The visit was hosted by the Head of the Serbian delegation to the OSCE PA and Migration Committee member Stefana Miladinović. The delegation met with a range of high-level government representatives dealing with migration and asylum policy and also visited a number of facilities hosting unaccompanied minors.⁴

² It should be noted that, throughout its work, the Committee has endeavored to pay particular attention to vulnerable categories of migrants and refugees, not only unaccompanied minors but also women, children in general, as well as victims of human trafficking or gender based violence.

³ The delegation was headed by Committee Chair Nahima Lanjri, and also included Vice-Chair Pascal Allizard, and Members Kyriakos Hadjiyianni, Stefana Miladinović and Georgios Varenemos.

⁴ The delegation visited Krnjača Asylum Centre, Pedro Arrupe Integration House managed by the Jesuit Refugee Service as well as the Vodovodska Children’s Home on 11 June. In addition, on 10 June, the Chair visited Refugee Aid Miksalište, a distribution and integration center which has to date provided assistance to more than 150,000 refugees, with special emphasis on providing care to women and children.

The OSCE Mission to Serbia briefed the delegation on its migration-related activities, providing a comprehensive overview of the cross-dimensional approach of an OSCE field operation. It also provided assistance with organising a roundtable with representatives of international organizations and non-governmental agencies working with migrant children.

While Serbia is dealing with considerably smaller numbers of migrants arriving on its territory as compared to the period prior to March 2016 when the EU-Turkey Statement was adopted, the delegation heard nevertheless that new arrivals were on the rise and were offsetting departures, mainly to Bosnia and Herzegovina where a new route towards the European Union seems to have emerged. According to the UNHCR, new arrivals in May 2018 were up to 780, more than double arrivals in April (350). Arrivals of UASC also increased in May: 90, compared to 50 the previous month.

A major achievement is in the area of **reception**: about 90 per cent of the overall 3,000 migrants and refugees currently estimated to be in the country are accommodated in 18 government centres. Around 300 are believed to be outside of these centres (about half in Belgrade and the other half camping near the borders with Croatia and Hungary).

It is estimated that there are currently about 150-200 UASC in Serbia, mostly boys from Afghanistan and Pakistan between the ages of 15 and 17. This is significantly less than the 1,100 UASC which Serbia identified at the beginning of 2017, most of whom are believed to have travelled onwards towards EU Member States.

As of 3 June, 101 UASC were accommodated in larger asylum/transit centres,⁵ and a further 20 in specialized child-protection facilities of which there are only three in the whole country (two in Belgrade and one in Niš in the south). Capacity is due to be expanded to 45 places. The process of relocation of UASC to adapted facilities began in mid-April and all new arrivals as well as those at highest risk are to be referred to the specialized child protection facilities. About 50 children are estimated to be living outside government facilities at any given time.

The foster care system, intended to be the main solution for children under the age of 14, is also under-developed. About 50 foster parents have been trained but only a handful of children placed thus far.

The migrant and refugee population in Serbia is characterized by its high mobility, both between various reception centres and also due to the fact that most people consider Serbia as a transit rather than a destination country, although a significant share of the current migrant population has been stranded in Serbia for over a year after the so-called closure of the Balkan route.

⁵ 'Asylum centres' are intended for persons who have expressed the intention to seek asylum whereas 'transit centres' have a mixed population of migrants and refugees. Total occupancy in the 18 government facilities was 2,626 persons as of end May 2018 whereas capacity is approximately 6,000.

Authorities do not pressure migrants to register and to apply for asylum as they fear that this would drive them away from the government facilities back onto the streets.

Access to education has also radically increased in the 2017/2018 school year during which 87 per cent of primary school age migrant children (until age 14) and 18 per cent of secondary school age children attended school. A total of 500 migrant children attended school in 2017/2018, while about 80 were taught in asylum centres. A portfolio is created for each child to record progress and is translated into English so that it can be used to determine the child's educational level in case he or she moves to a different country. The positive reaction of teachers and local communities was also highlighted.

Another significant achievement is the adoption in March 2018 of the **Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection** which aligns Serbian legislation with international and EU standards, and includes a number of provisions related to procedures for unaccompanied foreign minors. The UNHCR has welcomed the new law and noted the many improvements, for example the fact that it includes the principle of the best interest of the child, ensures his or her participation in decision-making, pays due consideration to safety and security, takes special consideration of children who might have been victims of violence or trafficking. The new law also calls for a temporary guardian to be appointed as soon as an unaccompanied child has been identified. Finally, asylum applications submitted by UASC must be prioritized. It is, however, too early to assess the effectiveness of implementation which is in its early stages.

A number of key areas for monitoring can be mentioned. One crucial area where significant improvement is expected is with respect to the **guardianship system**. Previously, the child would be appointed a new guardian every time the child changed his/her location. This lack of continuity was a serious issue, undermining the establishing of a relationship of trust. Furthermore, guardians were assigned large numbers of children (sometimes over 200) and could not realistically be expected to fulfil their tasks. It is hoped that, with the drop in numbers, an effective guardianship system can be put into place.⁶

The lack of **age determination procedures** and a lack of guidelines in this area was also noted, although this did not seem to concern many of the interlocutors, including those from local aid organizations, who highlighted the intrusiveness and controversial nature of such practices. The child's statement is accepted as valid, unless there is an obvious suspicion that this is not the case. However, this seemingly generous approach comes with the risk that minors are being accommodated with persons claiming to be minors.

All migrants in Serbia have the same social rights, including **access to health care**, as Serbian citizens but cannot receive social support from the state. While **access to the labour market** is open to all those who have applied for asylum, the high unemployment rate for those who decide to stay creates practical obstacles. There are currently no programmes to foster the of inclusion of migrants and asylum seekers in the labour

⁶ According to UNHCR, as of end May, 90 children were under the guardianship of 13 guardians.

market although the Ministry of Labour has recently embarked in a project to share experiences with a number of other countries.

A number of interlocutors underlined a surge in organized crime, noting that **trafficking in human beings** is an important source of income. Some progress was noted in this regard with the establishment of a government task force at the end of 2016. Charges have been pressed against 81 organized crime members, of whom 57 have been sentenced. A main obstacle is the lack of interpreters and migrants are reluctant to act as interpreters in court proceedings.

In summary, the following preliminary **recommendations** can be offered:

1. Every person should be registered in order to determine whether they are eligible for a temporary protection status or whether they should be returned to their country of origin or safe third country, while respecting the principle of non-refoulement.
2. A number of improvements also need to be made to the legislative framework, notably with respect to the establishment of an independent second instance body for asylum appeals, in order to bring Serbian legislation in line with the EU requirements.
3. Measures to promote the integration of recognized refugees should be put into place, especially language training for adults, based on an individualized integration plan for each refugee.
4. Adapted reception capacity for unaccompanied minors as well as families and other vulnerable refugees and migrants needs to be significantly expanded, by opening additional specialized child care facilities as well as enhancing the foster care system. Such measures need to be accompanied by the training of specialized staff as well as the recruitment and training foster parents.
5. Similarly, the current reception capacity, which is conceived for short-term stays, needs to be adapted to longer periods of stay, e.g. by enabling refugees and asylum-seekers to prepare their own meals, in line with domestic legislation.
6. The autonomy of recognized refugees and registered asylum-seekers can also be enhanced by reinstating a cash card system so that they can provide for their own needs to a greater degree.
7. An effective guardianship needs to be implemented, based on solid training programmes, a low guardian to child ratio, and an effort to ensure continuity as far as possible.
8. While the achievements concerning enrollment rates at the primary school level are significant, a more systematic approach is needed in this field as well as additional measures for secondary school age children to offer them an opportunity to enter the education system (secondary or technical schools).

Draft Resolution of the Committee on “Minors on the Move”

For this Annual Session in Berlin, I have sponsored on behalf of the Committee a Supplementary Item on “Minors on the Move: The Role of the OSCE and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Building an Effective Protection Framework”. I hope that this will generate a fruitful debate on how to improve policies and procedures with respect to unaccompanied and separated children – an area where urgent action is needed.

While we do not have reliable **statistics on the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)** in the OSCE area, we can refer to data which the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has begun to collect on UASC registered as refugees as well as on asylum applications, stressing that current available data significantly underestimate true figures due to under-reporting.⁷ Provisional data indicate that 45,000 UASC sought asylum in 2017 globally, compared to 75,000 in 2016 and 98,400 in 2015. **Italy** registered the greatest number of asylum claims from unaccompanied and separated children in 2017 (9,900), representing nearly 70 per cent increase from the previous year. It is estimated that 15,800 UASC arrived in Italy by sea in 2017 – 91 per cent of all children.⁸

Germany received 9,100 claims from UASC in 2017, which was only about a quarter of the number received in 2016 (35,900 claims).

Other countries with over 1,000 asylum claims from UASC in 2017 include: Egypt, Sweden, Turkey, Greece, the United Kingdom, Tanzania, Austria, France, Zambia, and the Netherlands. Looking at countries of origin, the largest number of claims overall were from UASC from Afghanistan, followed by Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gambia, Guinea, Somalia, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, and Côte d’Ivoire.

Building on last year’s resolution, the resolution urges OSCE participating States to better co-ordinate their procedures and to harmonize their guidelines concerning minors, for example with respect to age determination methods, while keeping the minor’s safety and best interests in mind. It calls on States to implement adapted reception frameworks for unaccompanied minors and to prioritize foster care and smaller facilities. It also emphasizes the importance of appointing a qualified legal guardian at the earliest stage possible.

Drawing on best practice in Belgium, amongst others, the resolution encourages OSCE States to consider granting unaccompanied minors who do not qualify for asylum or subsidiary protection, a special protection status until a durable solution can be found.

⁷ Not all countries report data on unaccompanied and separated children, including countries with significant numbers of asylum claims such as South Africa and the United States of America. UNHCR, *Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2017* (2018), p. 48, at: <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>.

⁸ It is estimated that 25,900 UASC arrived in Italy in 2016 but only 5,900 claims were registered. UNHCR, *Global Trends Forced Displacement in 2017* (2018), p. 48, at: <http://www.unhcr.org/5943e8a34.pdf>.

The resolution also stresses the importance of access to education for all children regardless of their legal status and the need to protect children from human trafficking and other risks.

A special emphasis is also placed on family reunification procedures which should be accelerated and simplified, while ensuring that the best interest of the child remain the primary consideration. A recommendation is also put forth to participating States to prevent the separation of children and their relatives at border controls and during any other procedures.

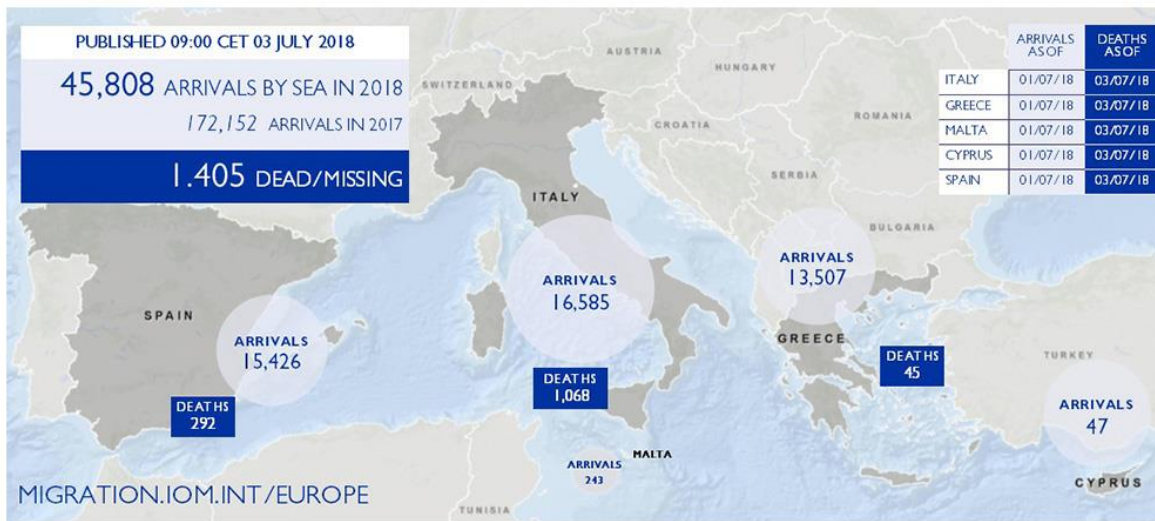
Next Steps

I intend to pursue the work of the Committee along the agreed lines, focusing on procedures concerning unaccompanied and separated children and best practice in the field of integration. The upcoming **field mission to Sweden and Denmark** in the autumn will have a similar focus on unaccompanied minors and integration. It will furthermore also look at border procedures.

Our aim is to prepare a second comprehensive report focusing on procedures for unaccompanied and separated children and integration in time for next year's Winter Meeting in Vienna in February 2019. The report will draw not only on our observations from the field missions but also on additional contributions by Committee members so that we can reflect the diversity of experiences and approaches in the OSCE region.

The visit to Serbia served to highlight that the Balkan route was not quite closed and that the Serbian government is still faced with a number of challenges, despite the significant drop in the number of migrants transiting through the country.

I also hope that, at some point in the near future, the Committee will be able to draw attention to the situation along the Western Mediterranean, where arrivals in Spain (mainly from Morocco) are close to matching arrivals in Italy (mainly from Libya). Indeed, according to the International Organization for Migration, as of 1 July, 45,808 migrants and refugees had entered Europe by sea, with just around 36 per cent arriving in Italy and the remainder divided between Greece (29%) and Spain (34%).



Source: IOM, <https://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-reach-45808-2018-deaths-reach-1405>

As we heard recently, the generosity of the Spanish government in welcoming the Aquarius rescue ship needs to be matched with additional resources for the city of Barcelona which will have to cope with the new arrivals. Many will presumably be unaccompanied minors, who will add to the already 2,000 living in Barcelona.

Beyond additional resources, what will probably be needed is a review of migration policies to allow for a greater participation of regional and local actors in policy making as well as policy implementation. Such an evolution will only be possible if accompanied by a strengthening of co-ordination mechanisms between the multitude of governmental and non-governmental actors involved.

This has in fact been another recurring theme in our debates – the need for further decentralization of migration policy and accompanying resources so that tailor-made responses can be put into place more swiftly, to the benefit of both migrants and local communities. In other words, let us seek to enforce the principle of subsidiarity, as far as possible, in order to enhance accountability but also transparency and sustainability. This could be another potential area for the Committee to explore.

‘Not in my backyard’

In a few days I will meet with the Representative of the European Commission in Germany to discuss implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement as well as the outcome of the recent EU Summit on migration. As you are certainly well aware, the issue of migration threatened to bring down the current German government and this has not

been the first time nor will it be the last that migration has been a source of division rather than a unifying factor.

Unfortunately, there seems to be no agreement in sight on how to reform the Common European Asylum System. No country in North Africa seems willing thus far to host migrant processing centres which would regulate arrivals to Europe. The sad odyssey of the Aquarius rescue ship, sailing for days after having been turned away by both Italy and Malta, is symbolic of the current lack of direction of European migration policy.

I mentioned earlier that arrivals across the Mediterranean had reached about 46,000 as of 1 July. This represents a drop of more than 50 per cent in relation to total arrivals across the region through the same period last year (100,923), and an 80 per cent drop compared to the total for the same period in 2016 (230,230). Tragically, the mark of 1,000 deaths in the Mediterranean has already been reached, serving as a reminder not to be too self-congratulatory when talking about achievements which we can attribute in part to the effects of the EU-Turkey statement as well as focused efforts to curb departures from the Libyan coast.

MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENTS

TOTAL ARRIVALS BY SEA AND DEATHS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN 2017-2018					
Country of Arrival	1 JANUARY – 1 JULY 2018		1 JULY 2018	1 JANUARY – 1 JULY 2017	
	Arrivals	Deaths	Arrivals	Arrivals	Deaths
Italy	16,585	1,068 (Central Med. route)	14	85,091	2,162 (Central Med. route)
Malta	243 <small>(IOM est.)</small>		9	N/A	
Greece	13,507	45 (Eastern Med. route)	41	9,046	37 (Eastern Med. route)
Cyprus	47		0	273	
Spain	15,426	292 (Western Med. route)	160	6,513 <small>(as of 30 June)</small>	69 (Western Med. route)
Estimated Total	45,808	1,405	224	100,923	2,268
Data on deaths of migrants compiled by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. All numbers are minimum estimates. Arrivals based on data from respective governments and IOM field offices.					

Source: IOM, <https://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migrant-arrivals-reach-45808-2018-deaths-reach-1405>

Similarly, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) stated on 18 June 2018 that about 730,000 application requests were made for international protection in 2017, compared to almost 1.3 million applications the previous year. Around 30 per cent of the applicants come from conflict-torn countries such as Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. There is also still a significant backlog: more than 950,000 applications were still awaiting a final decision at the end of last year, almost half of them in Germany.

Nevertheless, let me say this clearly: we are no longer faced with huge influxes of migrants in Europe. We have the responsibility to tell the truth to our constituencies and

to do our share to alleviate the strain on the countries which have taken in a disproportionately large share of asylum-seekers and refugees.

Let us also place the European migration debate in context. According to the global displacement figures for 2017 which were just recently released, there are over 68.5 million persons were forcibly displaced worldwide, 85 per cent of whom were hosted in developing countries. Almost two thirds of those forced to flee are internally displaced people who have not left their own countries.

What role for the OSCE and the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Efforts to Enhance Global Migration Governance?

Expectations were high when Italy took over the OSCE Chairmanship and announced that tackling challenges and opportunities in the Mediterranean region, including migration, was among its key priorities. The Italian Chairmanship has furthermore tasked the OSCE Secretariat to identify areas and proposals in order to operationalize **Ministerial Council Decision 3/2016** on the “OSCE’s role in the governance of large movements of migrants and refugees”. The room for manoeuvre is limited as the Organization is to operate “within existing mandates and available resources”.

The Secretariat has identified the “**migration-security nexus**” as the prime niche where the OSCE can best add value to the international efforts on migration, in particular by applying its comprehensive security approach across all three dimensions. No concrete steps have been taken yet to improve intra-institutional co-ordination, although the Italian Chairmanship has indicated that it is willing to fund a seconded position of ‘Migration and Security Co-ordinator’ within the Secretariat. A concept has also been developed for a ‘**Migration Hub**’ which would support the development of migration focal points and which would be responsible for organizing a yearly OSCE Migration Conference on the occasion of International Migrants’ Day in December.

The Committee stands ready to participate in these initiatives and to provide the expertise of its members and of the Assembly more generally.

It also remains to be seen what role the OSCE and its Parliamentary Assembly can play in the implementation of the **Global compact on refugees** and especially the **Global compact on safe, orderly and regular migration** to be adopted at the end of the year at an inter-governmental conference in Morocco. Although these will be non-binding documents, as parliamentarians, we can certainly do our share in initiating the necessary legislative reforms and policy changes to implement the commitments contained in these documents.

ANNEX I
Members of the OSCE PA Ad Hoc Committee on Migration
(as of 28 June 2018)

1. Ms. Nahima Lanjri (Belgium), Chair
2. Mr. Pascal Allizard (France), Vice-Chair
3. Ms. Sena Nur Celik (Turkey), Vice-Chair
4. Mr. Laurynas Kasciunas (Lithuania), Vice-Chair
5. Ms. Isabel Santos (Portugal), Vice-Chair
6. Mr. Makis Voridis (Greece), Vice-Chair
7. Mr. Jan Bauer (Czech Republic)
8. Ms. Margareta Cederfelt (Sweden)
9. Mr. Jose Maria Chiquillo (Spain)
10. Lord Alfred Dubs (United Kingdom)
11. Ms. Hedy Fry (Canada)
12. Mr. Roman Haider (Austria)
13. Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee (United States of America)
14. Mr. Kyriakos Kyriakou-Hadjjiyianni (Cyprus)
15. Mr. Filippo Lombardi (Switzerland)
16. Ms. Stefana Miladinovic (Serbia)
17. Mr. Henk Overbeek (The Netherlands)
18. Ms. Bihlun Tamayligil (Turkey)
19. Mr. Georgios Varemenos (Greece)

ANNEX II

Past Activities

DATES	VENUE	DESCRIPTION
2016		
10-11 May	FRANCE (Paris, Calais and Dunkirk/La Grande-Synthe)	Field mission to FRANCE
27 June	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	Contribution to the final meeting of the OSCE “Informal Working Group Focusing on the Issue of Migration and Refugee Flows” on the theme “The media’s impact on the public perception of the refugee crisis” + screening of extract of the documentary “Exiles: The Wars” directed by Barbara Cupisti.
1-5 July	GEORGIA (Tbilisi)	25 th OSCE PA Annual Session - Report by Chair Lombardi to the Standing Committee, + Meeting of the Committee (3 July, Tbilisi)
20 July	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	Report by Chair Lombardi to the Special OSCE Permanent Council on Migration and Refugee Flows
7- 8 September	ITALY (Sicily – Catania, Mineo, Pozzallo)	Field mission to ITALY
29 Sept. -2 Oct.	FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (Skopje)	Report by Chair Lombardi to the Standing Committee, OSCE PA Autumn Meeting + Meeting of the Committee (30 September, Skopje)
2017		
15-17 January	BELGIUM (Brussels), SWITZERLAND (Geneva)	Briefings with key international actors in BRUSSELS (EEAS, European Commission) and in GENEVA (ICRC, UNHCR, IOM) + Meeting of the Committee (17 January, Geneva)
22-24 February	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	Discussion of the Interim Recommendations Report by Chair Lombardi to the Standing Committee, OSCE PA Winter Meeting + Meeting of the Committee (22 February, Vienna)
24 April	DENMARK (Copenhagen)	Report by Chair Lombardi to the OSCE PA Bureau Meeting
2-4 May	GREECE (Athens and Lesvos)	Field mission to GREECE + Meeting of the Committee (4 May, Athens)
16-18 May	TURKEY (Ankara, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş)	Field mission to TURKEY

4-9 July	BELARUS (Minsk)	- Report by Chair Lombardi to the Standing Committee, 26 th OSCE PA Annual Session - Debate of the Draft Resolution “For a Coherent, Shared and Responsible Governance of Migration Flows” + 2 Meetings of the Committee (4 and 6 July, Minsk)
2-5 October	ANDORRA (Andorra La Vella)	2017 OSCE PA Autumn Meeting Report to the Standing Committee (4 October) + 2 Meetings of the Committee (2 and 4 October, Andorra La Vella) Official release of the first report of the Committee: “Ensuring a coherent, shared and responsible governance of migration and refugee flows”
24-25 October	ITALY (Palermo)	2017 OSCE Mediterranean Conference on Large Movements of Migrants and Refugees in the Mediterranean: Challenges and Opportunities Presentations by: - Committee Chair Filippo Lombardi - OSCE PA Vice-President and Committee Member Marietta Tidei - Special Representative on Mediterranean Affairs and Committee Vice-Chair Pascal Allizard
26-28 October	ITALY (Rome, Bolzano)	Follow-up mission to ITALY
16-17 November	MALTA (Valletta)	IPU/PAM Conference on “Promoting better regional cooperation towards smart and humane migration across the Mediterranean”
23 November	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	Report by Chair Lombardi to the OSCE Permanent Council
2018		
5-6 February	BELGIUM (Brussels)	Field mission to BELGIUM - Focus on policies to promote integration and unaccompanied foreign minors - Roundtable discussion on countering irregular migration across Central Mediterranean / Libya with representatives of the EU, UNHCR and IOM
22-23 February	USA (New York)	- Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations on the ‘Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration’
22-23 February	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	2018 OSCE PA Winter Meeting - Presentation by the Chair to the Joint Session of the three General Committees (23 February, 13:30-16:30) + Meeting of the Committee (23 February, Vienna), including a presentation by the Special Representative/Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Amb. Jarbussynova
10-12 June 2018	SERBIA (Belgrade)	Field mission to SERBIA , with a special focus on unaccompanied and separated minors.

ANNEX III

Upcoming Activities (2018)

(as of 3 July 2018)

DATES	VENUE	DESCRIPTION
2018		
7-11 July 2018	GERMANY (Berlin)	OSCE PA Annual Session - Report of the Chair to the Standing Committee - Meeting of the Committee (7 July, 09:30-11:30) - Debate on the Supplementary Item "Minors on the Move"
3-6 October	KYRGYZSTAN (Bishkek)	OSCE PA Autumn Meeting - Mediterranean Forum: <i>Geopolitics of Central-Asia and the Mediterranean: Addressing Migration, Trade and Environmental Challenges</i> (4 October)
21-23 October May	SWEDEN (Malmö) /DENMARK (Copenhagen)	- Field mission to SWEDEN and DENMARK focusing on integration policies and procedures concerning unaccompanied minors as well as a visit to the border + Meeting of the Committee (Copenhagen, 23 October, tbc)
18 December	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	- Joint event with the OSCE to mark International Migrants' Day (tbc)
2019		
21-22 February	AUSTRIA (Vienna)	2019 OSCE PA Winter Meeting - Second Report of the Committee on best practice regarding unaccompanied minors and integration. + Meeting of the Committee