



## **TURKEY'S MIGRATION POLICY AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES' RESPONSIBILITY**



## OVERVIEW

- Turkey and Migration
- Migration Policy of Turkey
  - Turkey's New Approach to Migration
- STR's Roles
  - Regular Migration
  - Irregular Migration
  - Temporary Protection
- Conclusion



# TURKEY AND MIGRATION



- Owing to its geographical and strategic location, Turkey has been facing significant migration and asylum flows throughout the history.
- In addition, Turkey's growing economic power, constitutes a pull factor for migration movement towards our country.



## REASONS FOR THE ADOPTION OF NEW LAW ON MIGRATION&ASYLUM

### **Comprehensive reform on Turkey's migration and asylum policies through a new Law due to;**

- ✓ Establish mechanisms to develop migration policy and strategies in line with conjunctural, economic and political changes;
- ✓ The necessity for drafting new legal regulations in the light of the global developments,
- ✓ Turkey's rising economic and political power in its region;
- ✓ Fulfillment of the EU Accession Process requirements.
- ✓ Political and economic contributions of migration policy once managed well.



## LEGISLATION

- ✓ Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) was prepared with contributions of all related national and international shareholders such as EU, IOM and UNHCR, academicians and non-governmental organizations.
- ✓ The Law was unanimously adopted by the Parliament on 4 April 2013 and **entered into force with its all provisions on 11 April 2014.**





# THE LAW ON FOREIGNERS AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The law consists of three main sections:

- ❖ Foreigners
- ❖ International Protection
- ❖ Organization and Duties of the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)





## **The duties and mandate of the Directorate General of Migration Management are to:**

- ✓ Carry-out activities and actions related to **regular (legal) migration** (entry, visa and residence)
- ✓ Carry-out activities and actions related to **irregular (illegal) migration** (removal and administrative detention)
- ✓ Carry-out activities and actions regarding the scope and implementation of the protection to be provided to foreigners and stateless who claim for **international protection** and temporary protection to be provided to those in mass influxes.
- ✓ Carry-out activities and actions for the **protection of victims of human trafficking** and **stateless persons**



## CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE LAW FOR GOVERNORATES

Turkey's new migration approach also brought new duties and responsibilities for governors and district governors regarding regular and irregular migration:

- • Governorates can issue **entry bans** into Turkey,
- • Governorates have the authority to **issue visas at border gates**,
- • **Residence permit applications** to be made within the country can be made at governorates, Also the duration of Residence permits may be extended by the governorates,
- • A **removal decision** shall be issued ex officio by the governorates,
- • **International protection applications** are directly lodged at governorates,



## CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE LAW FOR GOVERNORATES

Actions and procedures stipulated by the Law on Foreigners and International Protection as well as other relevant legislation are carried out by the provincial directorates in provinces, which are established as DGMM's provincial offices and operate under governorates, and also by:

- removal centers
- reception and accommodation centers
- shelter homes for victims of human trafficking

In districts, these actions and procedures carried out by district directorates operating under district governorates.



# REGULAR MIGRATION TURKEY'S BORDERS AND BORDER GATES



**7 RAILWAY BORDER GATES**

**BULGARIA 269 km**

**GREECE 203 km**

**SEA BORDERS  
8.484 km**



**59 SEA BORDER GATES**

**141 BORDER GATES**

**TOTAL  
11.433 km**

**LAND BORDERS  
2.949 km**

**25 LAND BORDER GATES**



**50 AIRPORT BORDER GATES**

**GEORGIA 276 km**

**ARMENIA 328 km**

**AZERBAIJAN  
(NAKHCHIVAN) 18 km**

**IRAN 560 km**

**IRAK 384 km**

**SYRIA 911 km**

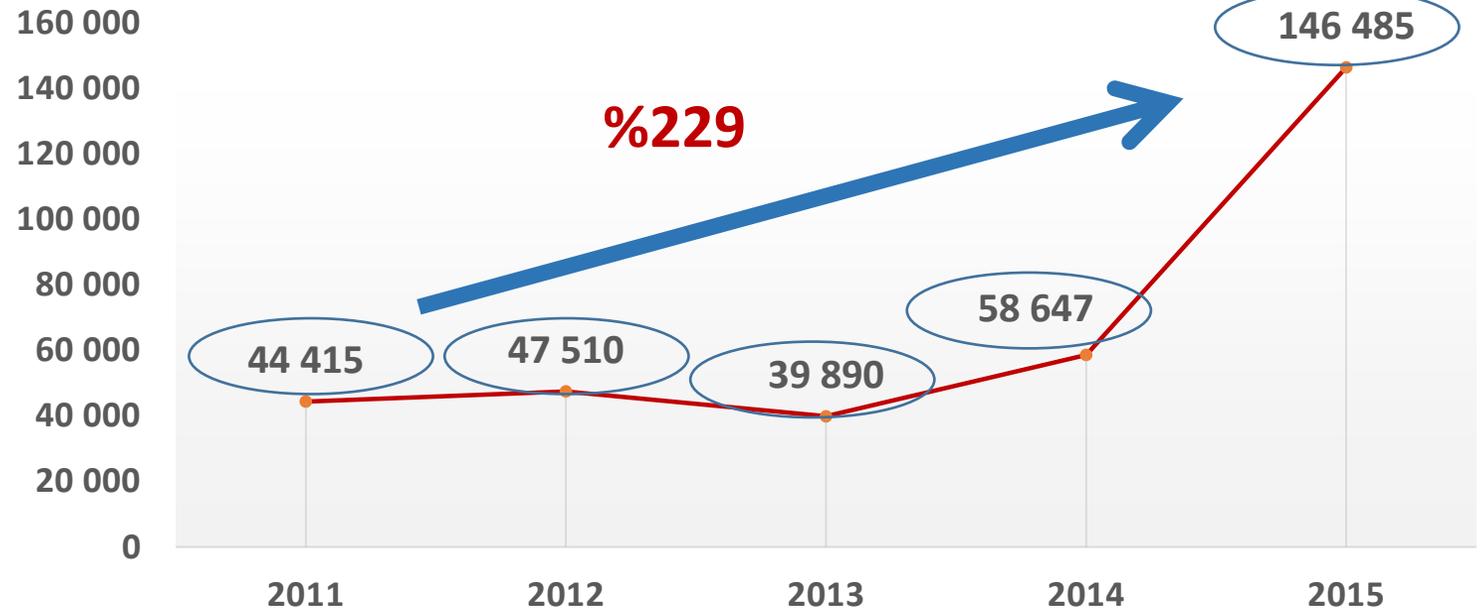




## IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND GOVERNORATES

In 2015, **146.485** irregular migrants were apprehended by law enforcement agencies (Turkish National Police, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard) in different provinces. All law enforcement agencies report to governorates. Governors have the responsibility of combating irregular migration.

Urgent needs of irregular migrants are provided by governors in the provinces.





# ACTORS IN COMBATING IRREGULAR MIGRATION



Directorate General of Migration Management



Turkish Land Forces



Turkish National Police



Turkish Gendarmerie Command



Turkish Coast Guard Command



## TURKEY'S EFFORT FOR COMBATING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

- Readmission Agreement between Turkey and EU has been signed on 2013.
- The first goal of this agreement was discourage irregular migration via Turkey to Europe.
- In addition to Readmission Agreement, Turkey and EU reached another memorandum 18TH of March 2016 for combating irregular migration through Greek Islands from Turkey.
- All irregular migrants, who cross Aegean Sea after 20TH of March, will be returned to Turkey.
- After the implementation this memorandum, number of irregular migrants decrease dramatically.



## SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION

### **Temporary Protection:**

«Temporary protection may be provided for foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country that they have left, and have arrived at or crossed the borders of Turkey in a mass influx situation seeking immediate and temporary protection.»(Article 91, LFIP)

- ✓ **Temporary Protection Regulation** which was prepared by Ministry of Interior entered into force dated 22 October 2014.

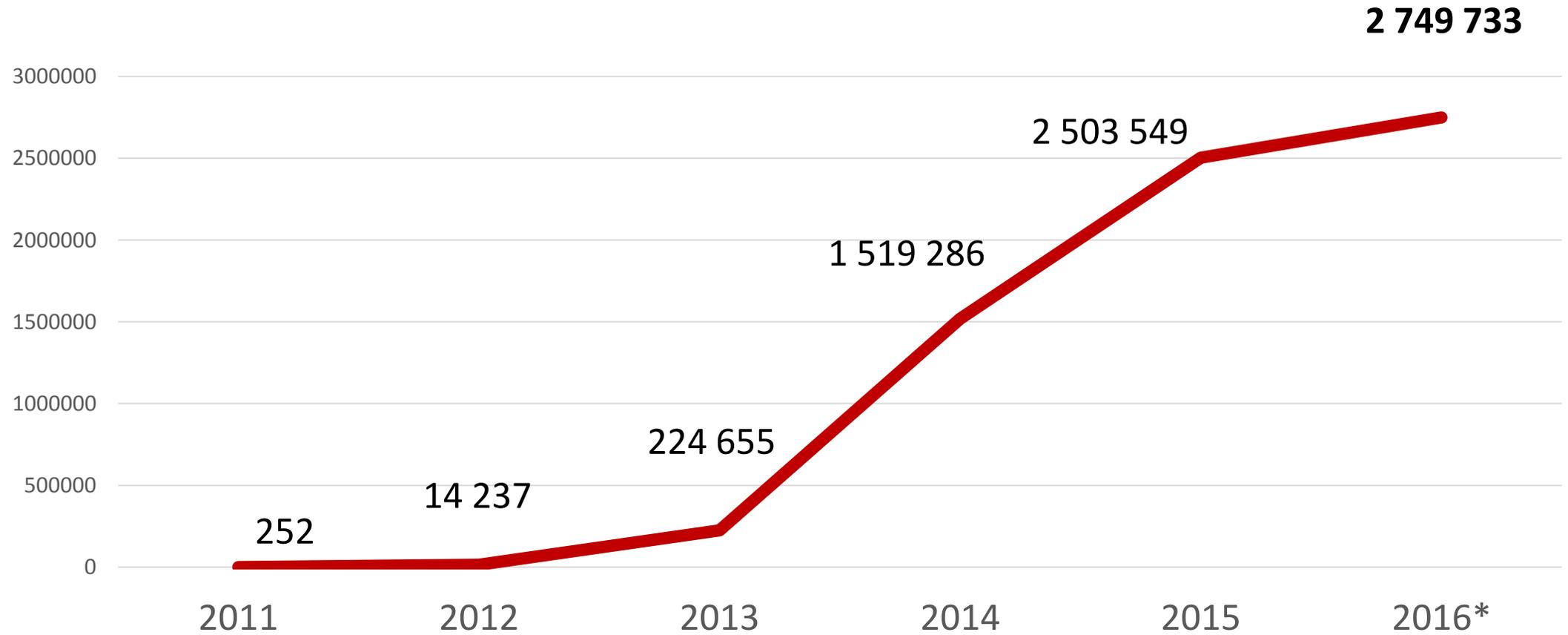


## ACTIVITIES AND ACTIONS CARRIED WITHIN TEMPORARY PROTECTION

- ✓ Provision of services including health care, education, physio-social support, security and social assistance, which are provided by different public service units of relevant ministries, is coordinated by Governorates in the provinces,
- ✓ **Registration** procedures,
- ✓ Syrian nationals who stay in Turkey are **obligated to inform their address** and be registered in the Address Registration System. Those who wish to change their city/address of residence related procedures for updating are carried out,
- ✓ Through the commissions which were established in 81 provinces assessed as persons with special needs are included to resettlement in cooperation with UNHCR,
- ✓ Voluntary repatriation procedures are carried out in **border provinces**,



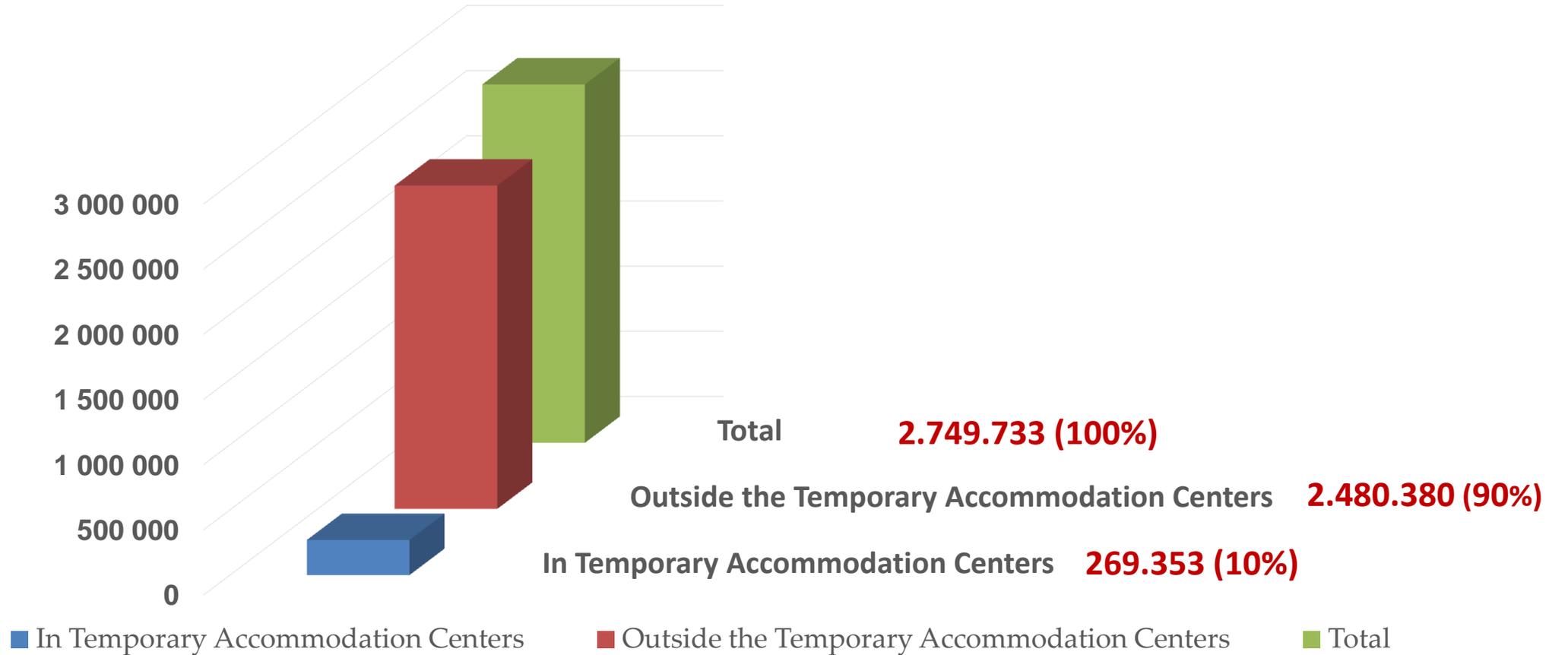
## SYRIAN INCREASE ANNUALLY



\*14.04.2016



# SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION

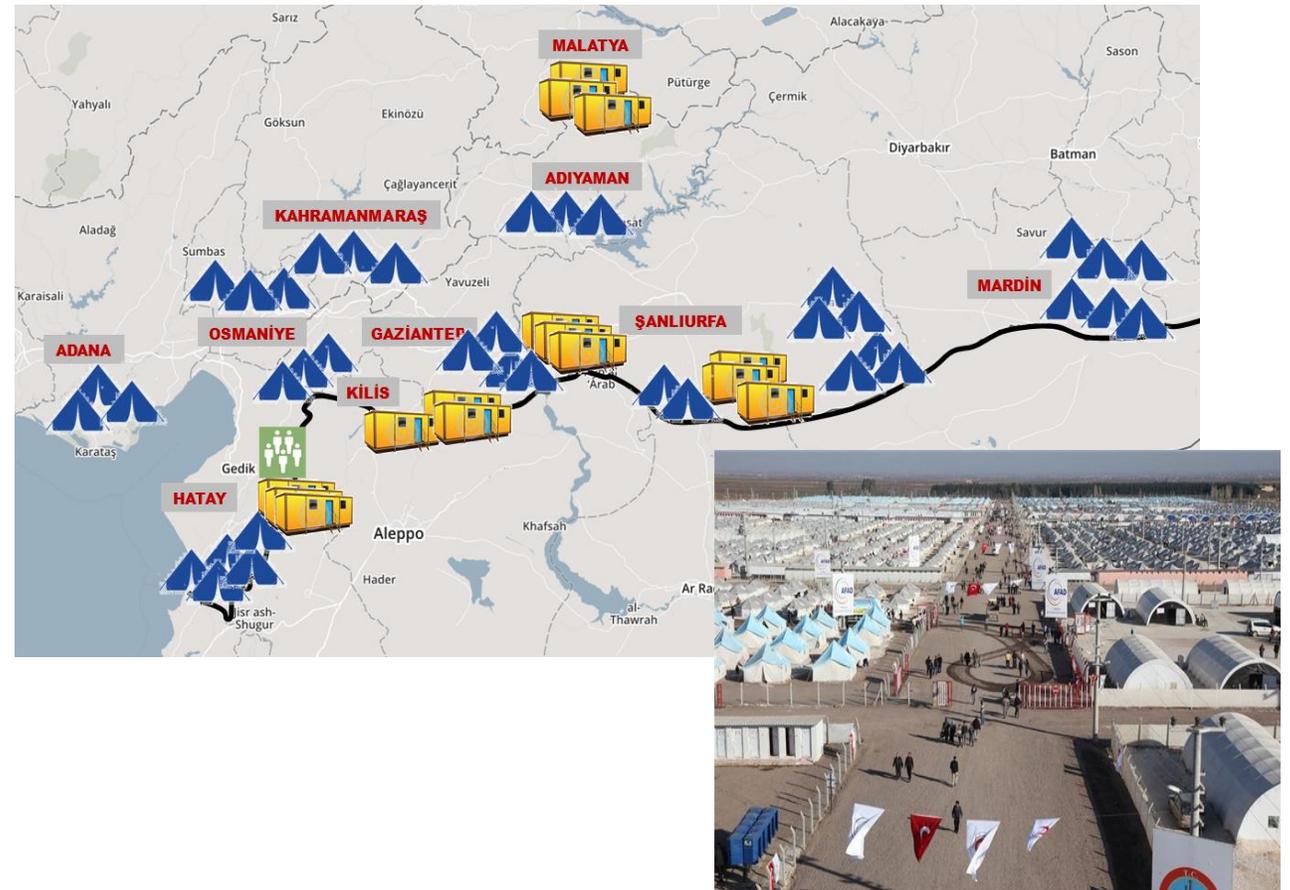




# TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION CENTERS

✓ Governorates are also responsible for running the camps.

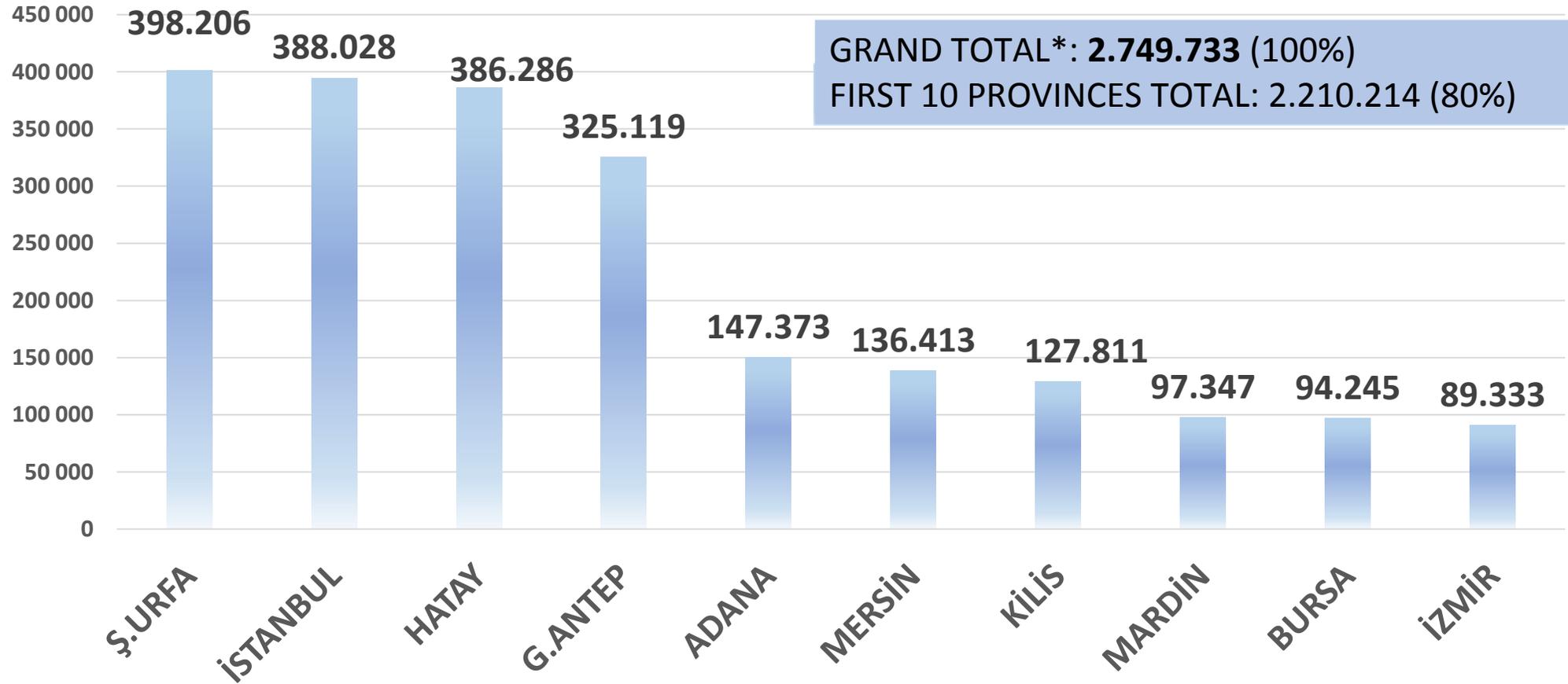
1. Accommodation Services
2. Health Services
3. Education Services
4. Psycho-social Support
5. Religious Services
6. Security Services (Private Security)
7. Interpretation Services
8. Infrastructure Services





# SYRIANS IN CITIES

## Registered Syrians



\*14.04.2016



## CONCLUSION

- ✓ Turkey is in the process of formulating its own policies in the field, which are shaped by its particular needs and conditions, and are based on human rights and human dignity.
- ✓ A genuine path in migration management is possible only through developing proactive and forward looking policies based on a vision that identifies short, medium and long term priorities.
- ✓ Comprehensive burden-sharing mechanisms and policies for international cooperation are indispensable in the field of migration,
- ✓ All these efforts are deemed to bring affirmative impacts and contributions for the EU Visa Liberalisation Process.



**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**