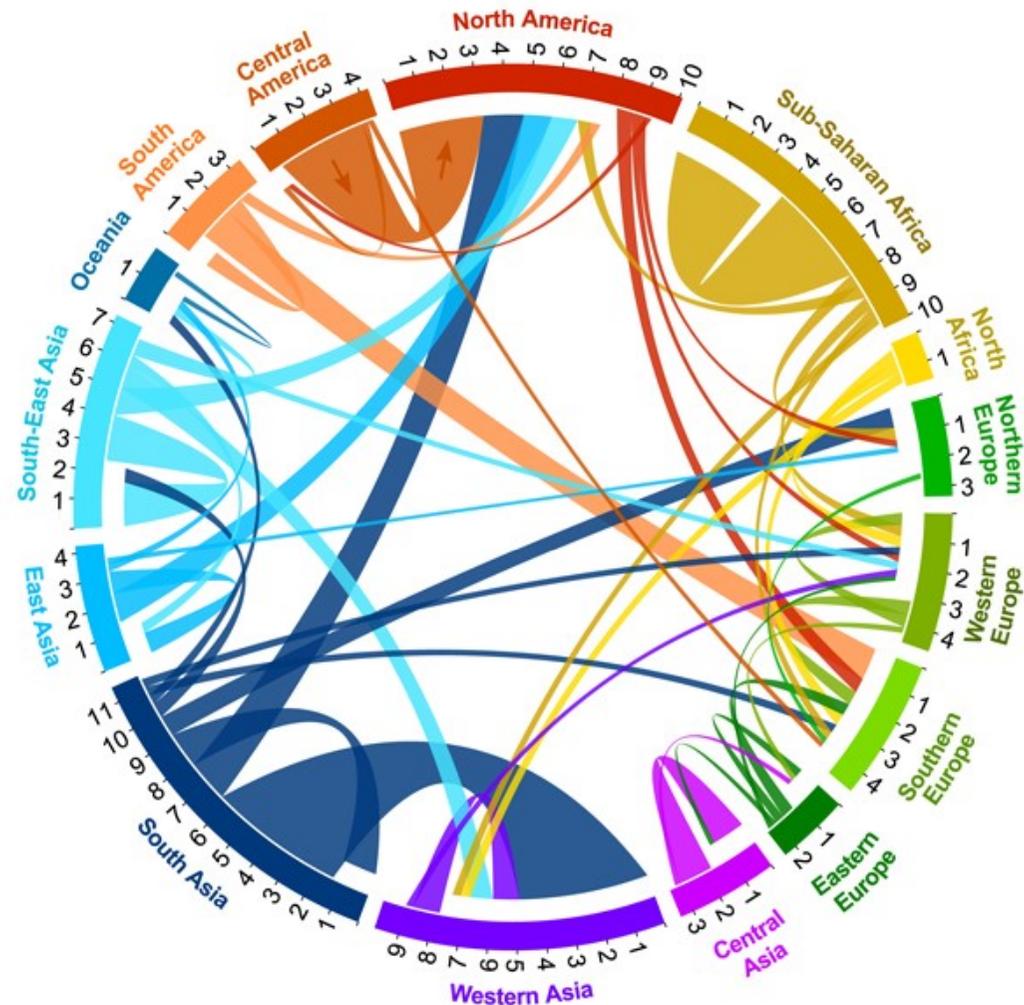


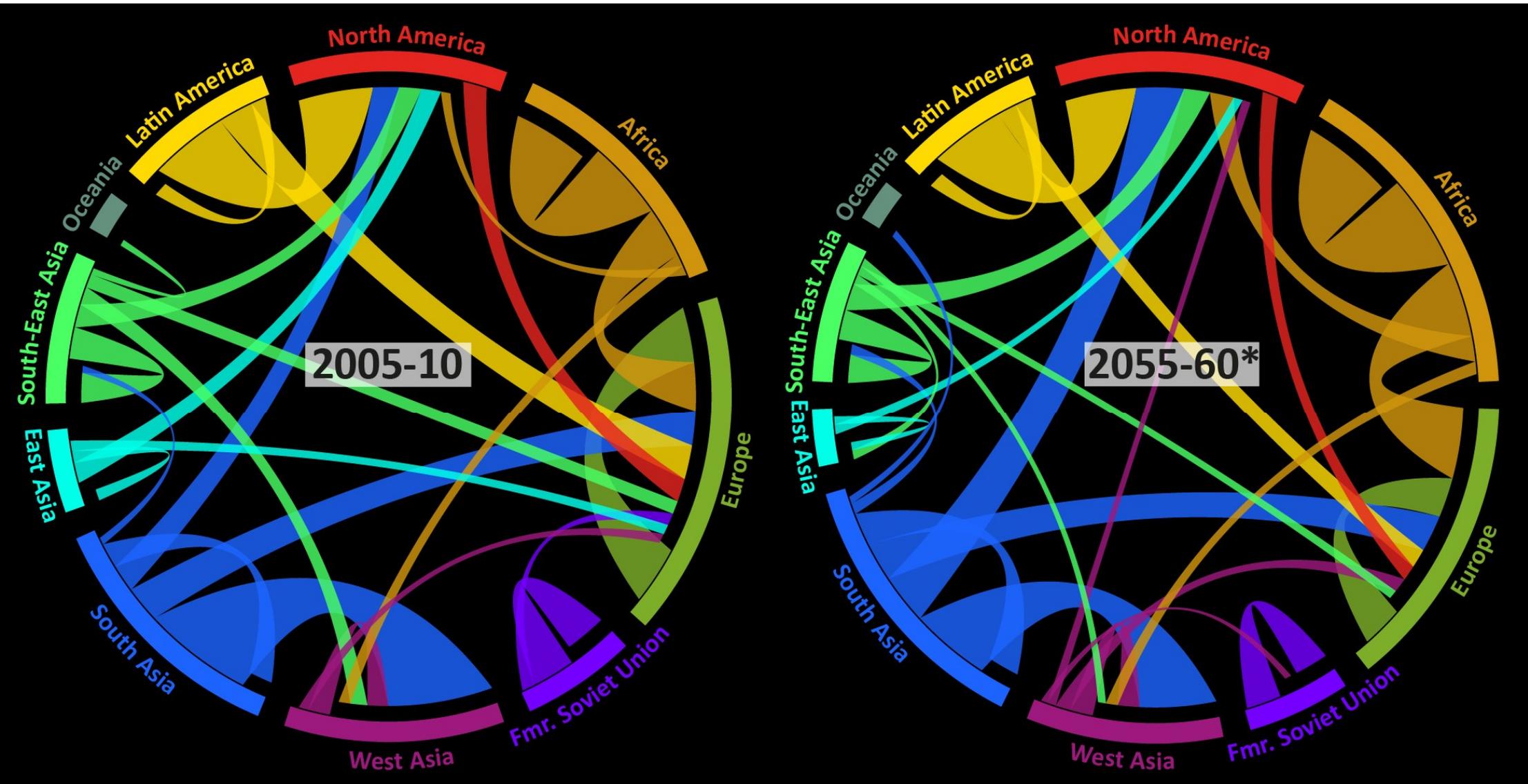
# Eppure...

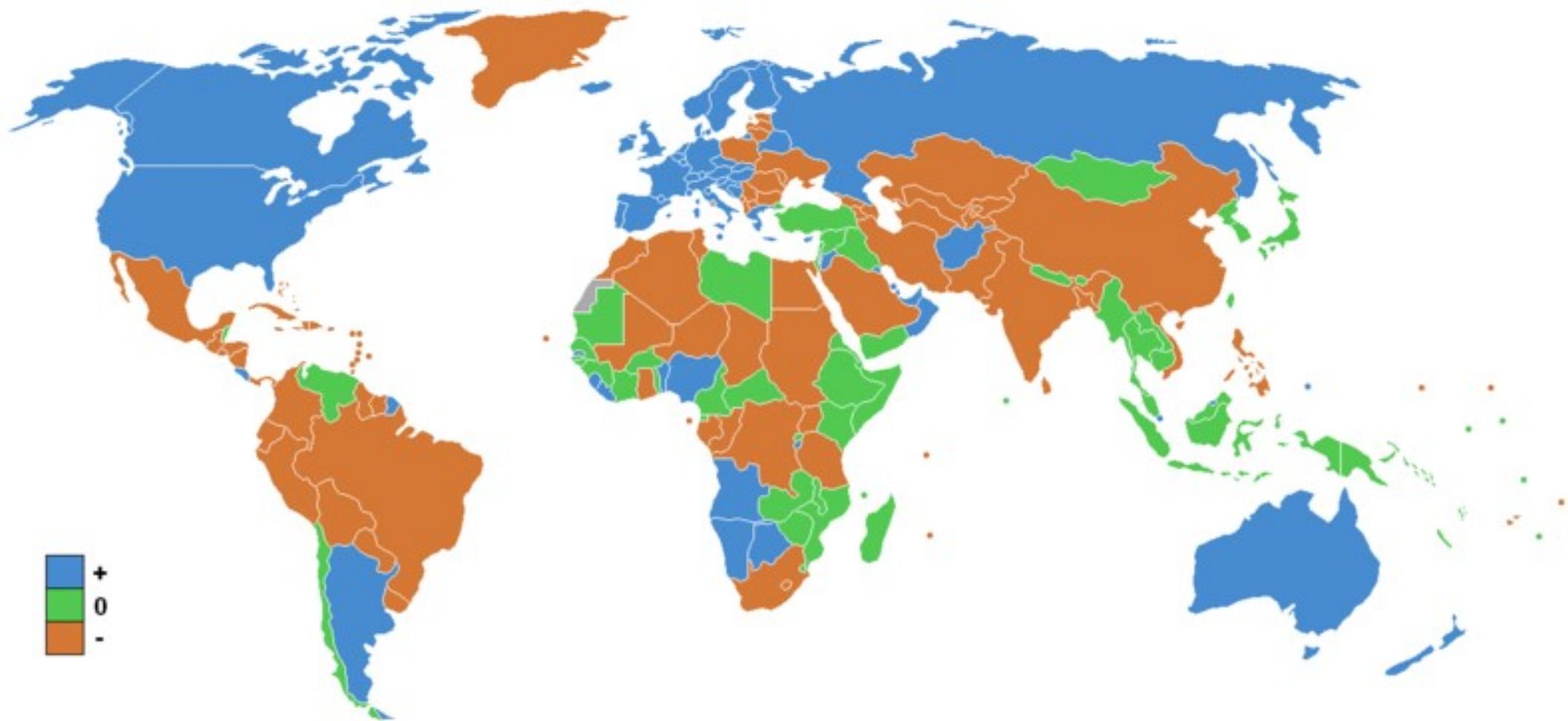
Su scala globale, i migranti sono una piccola minoranza (3,3% della popolazione mondiale)

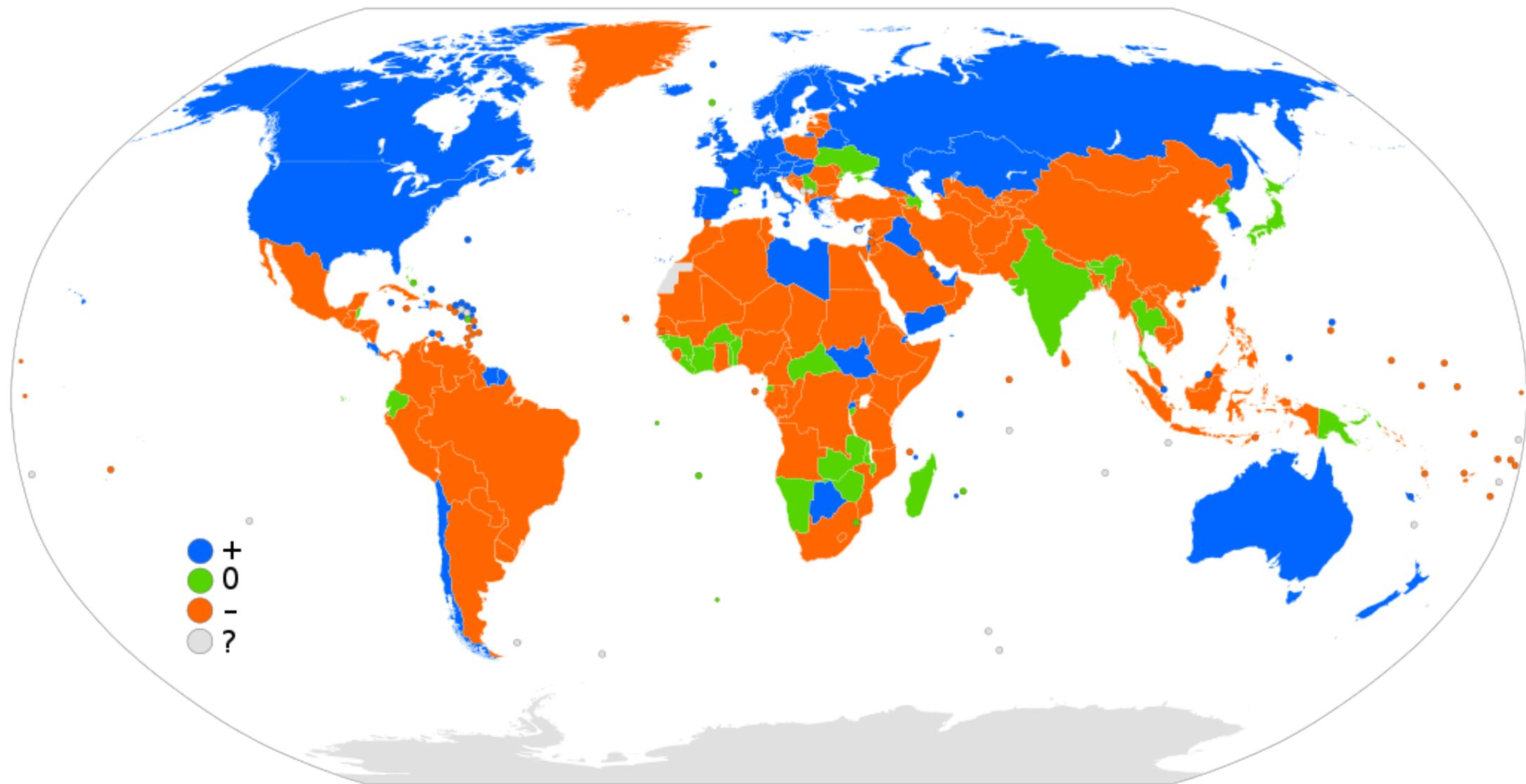
Una minoranza che **NON** sta crescendo.

Cresce invece il potenziale migratorio.

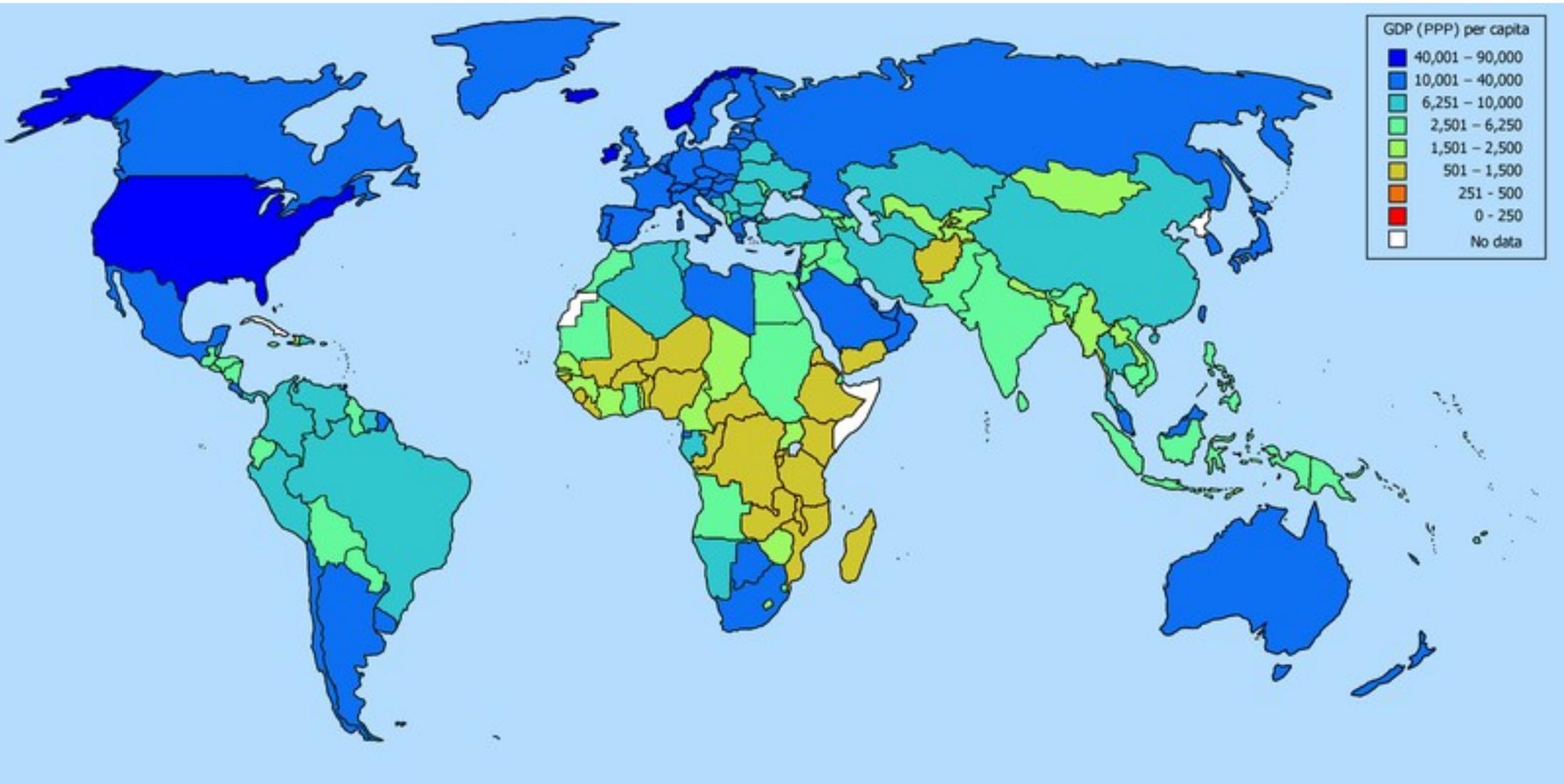
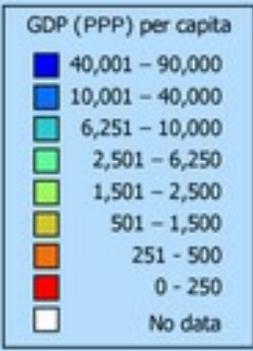


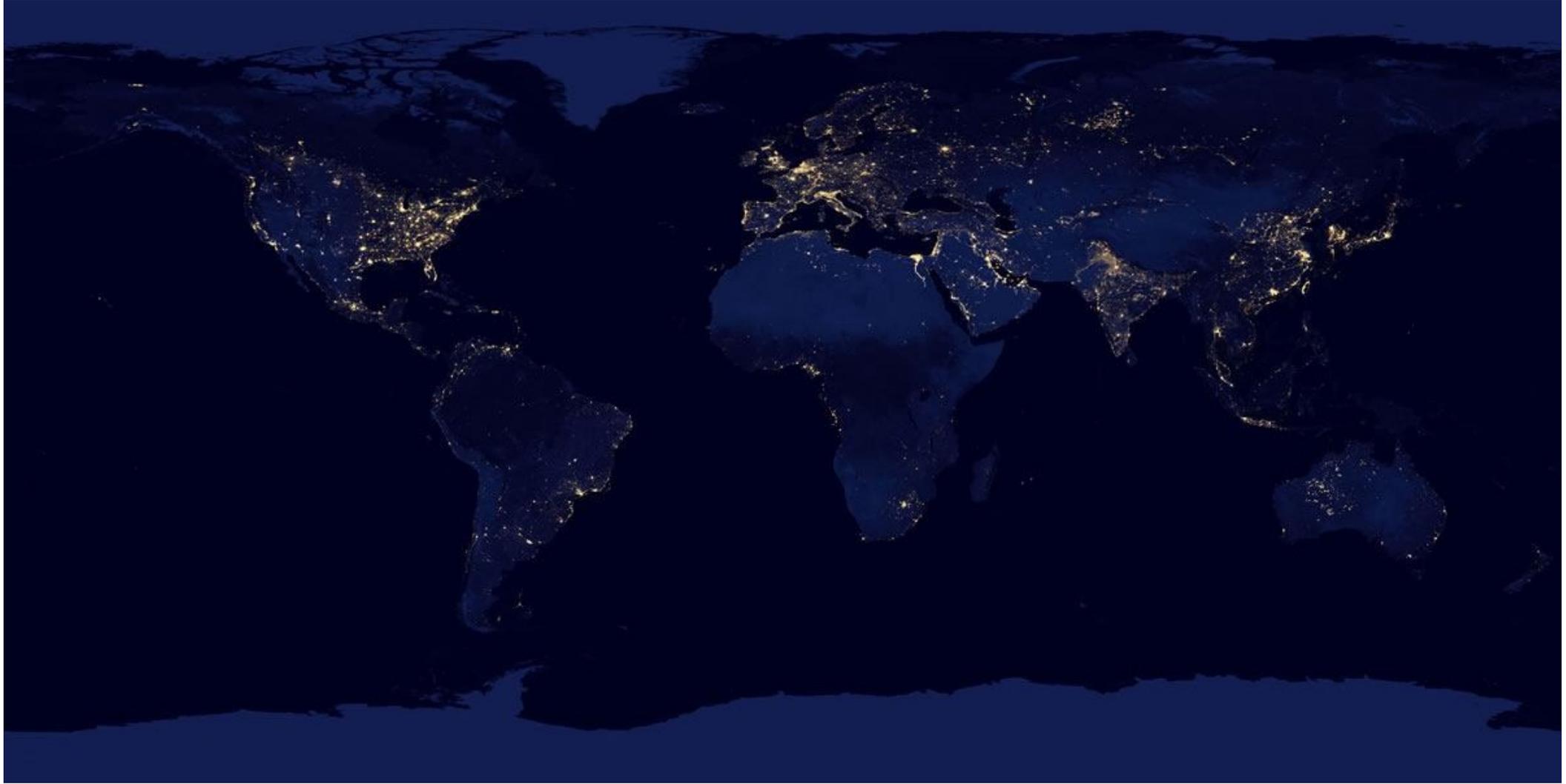


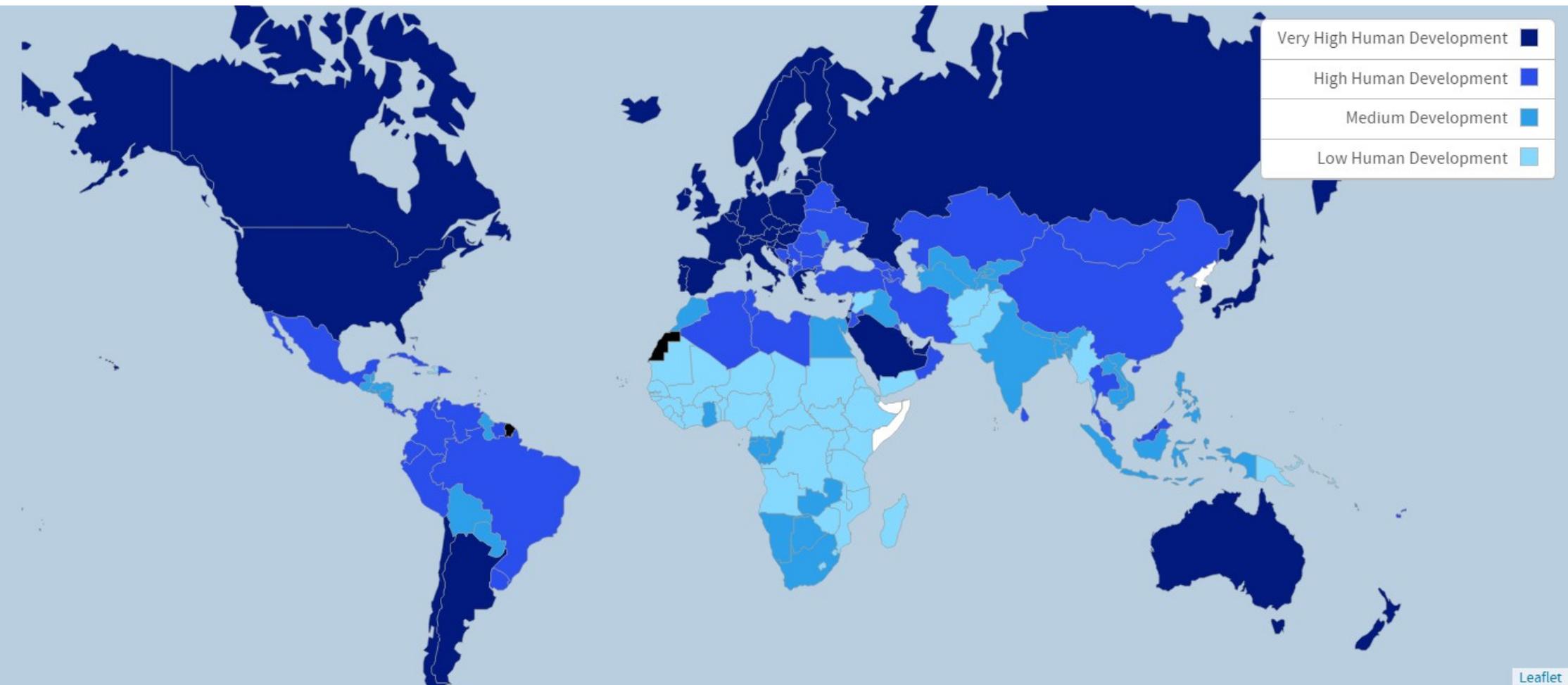




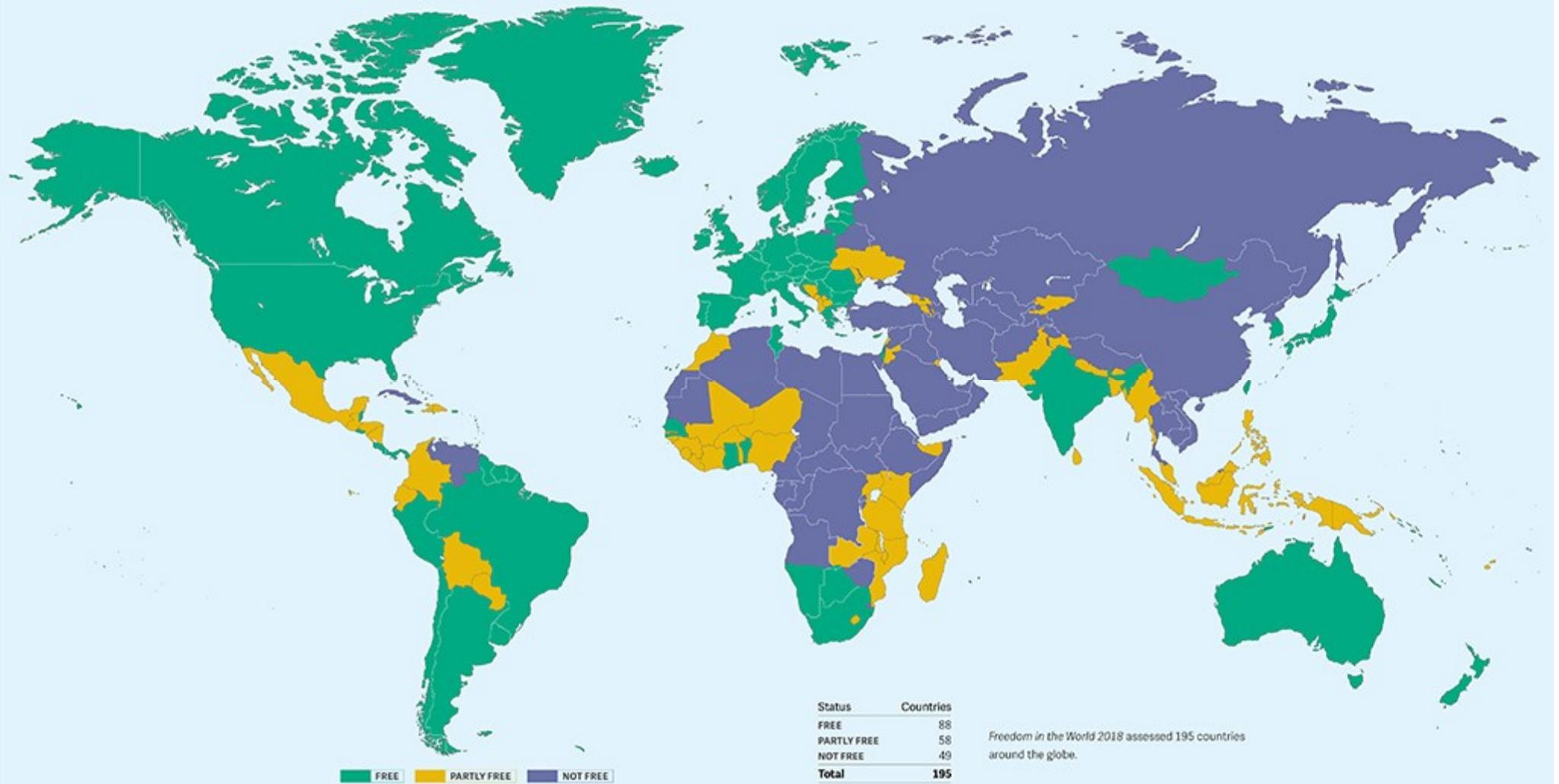








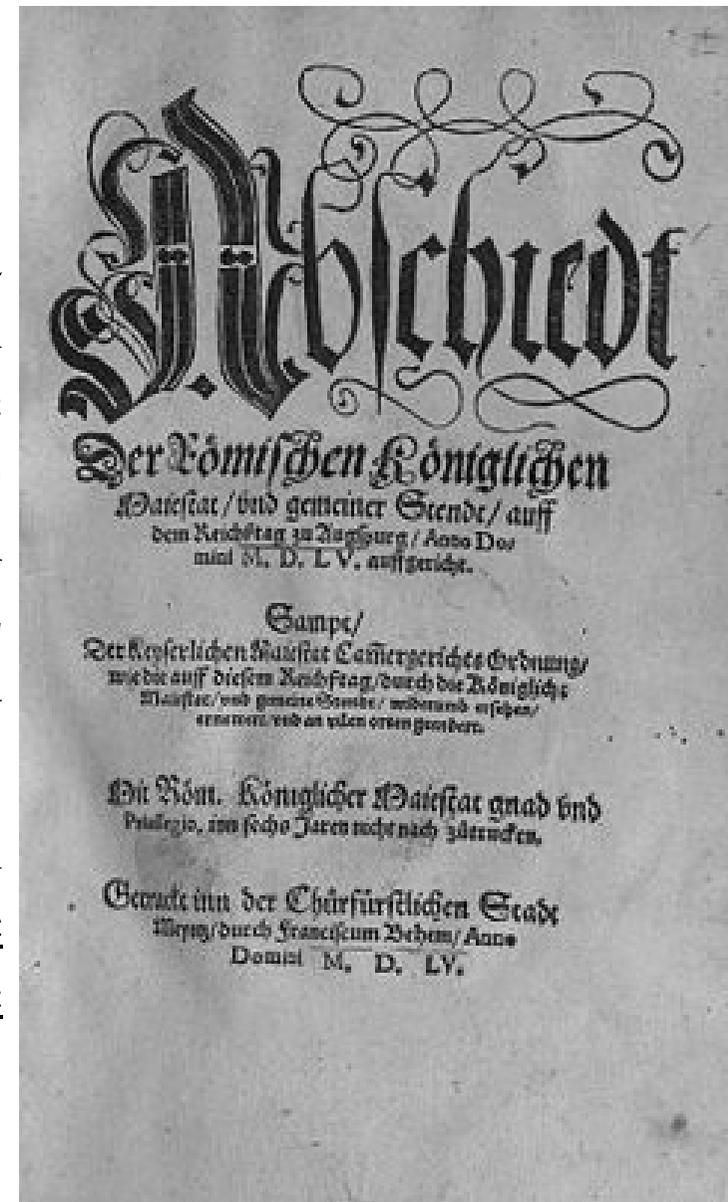
# FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2018



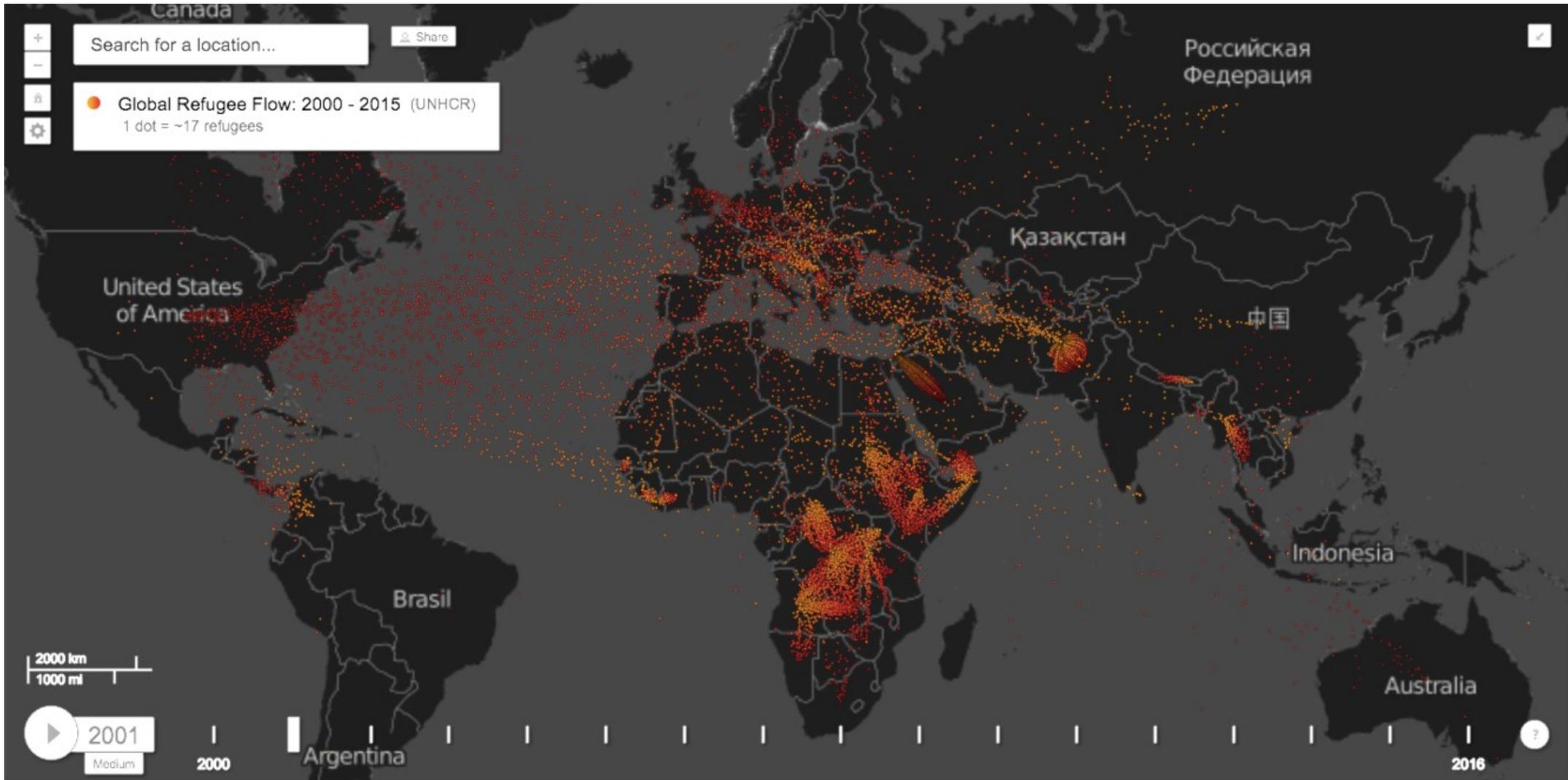
## *Ius Emigrandi?*

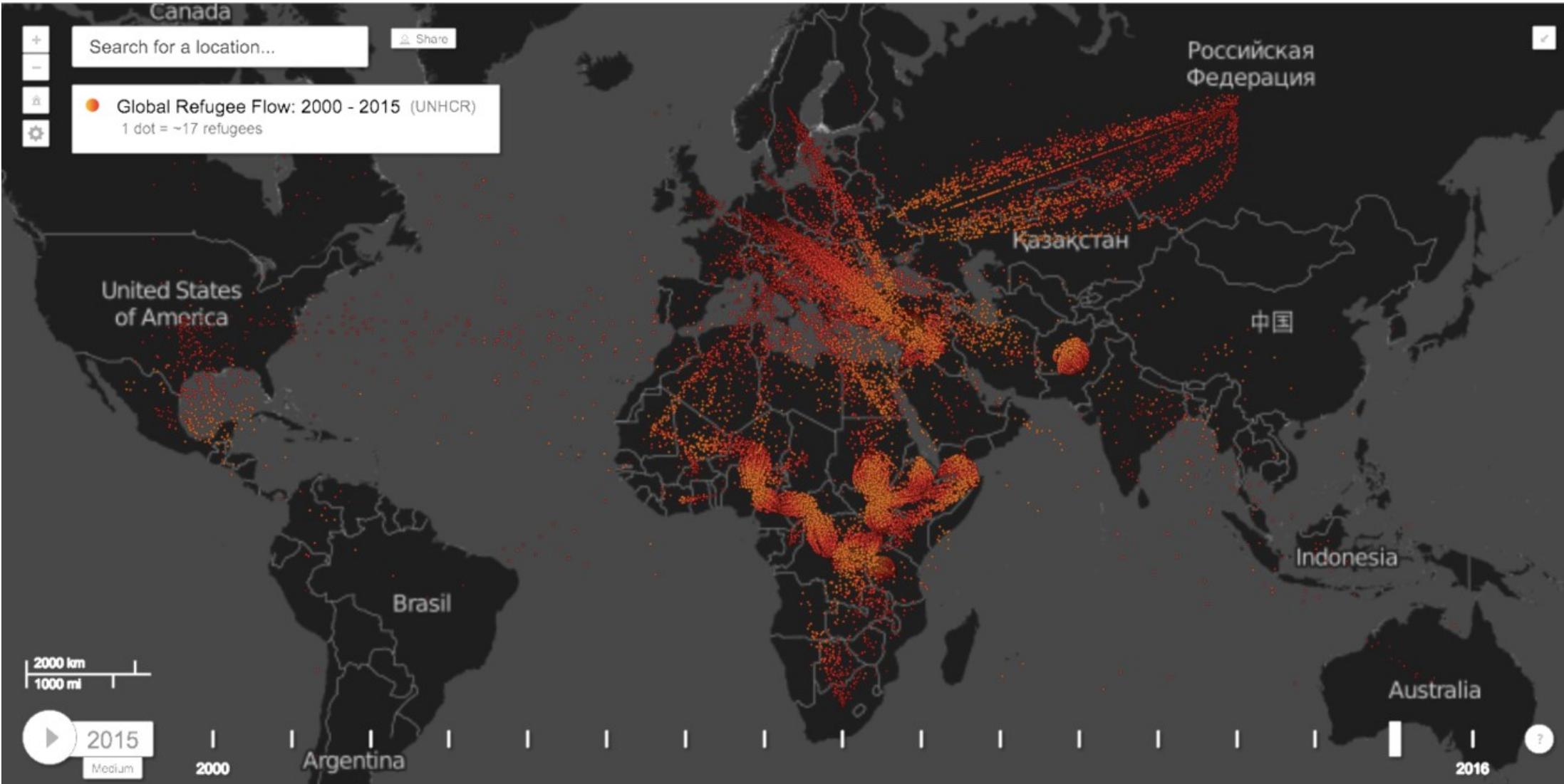
La radice di ogni regime migratorio è lo scarto tra **diritto di emigrazione/uscita** (le cui origini risalgono quantomeno alla pace di Augusta del 1555) e possibilità di **immigrazione/ingresso**. Nel corso degli ultimi secoli, e in modo ancora imperfetto, il primo è diventato un diritto umano (art. 13, c.2 dichiarazione UN), mentre il secondo è sempre più chiaramente una prerogativa discrezionale degli stati.

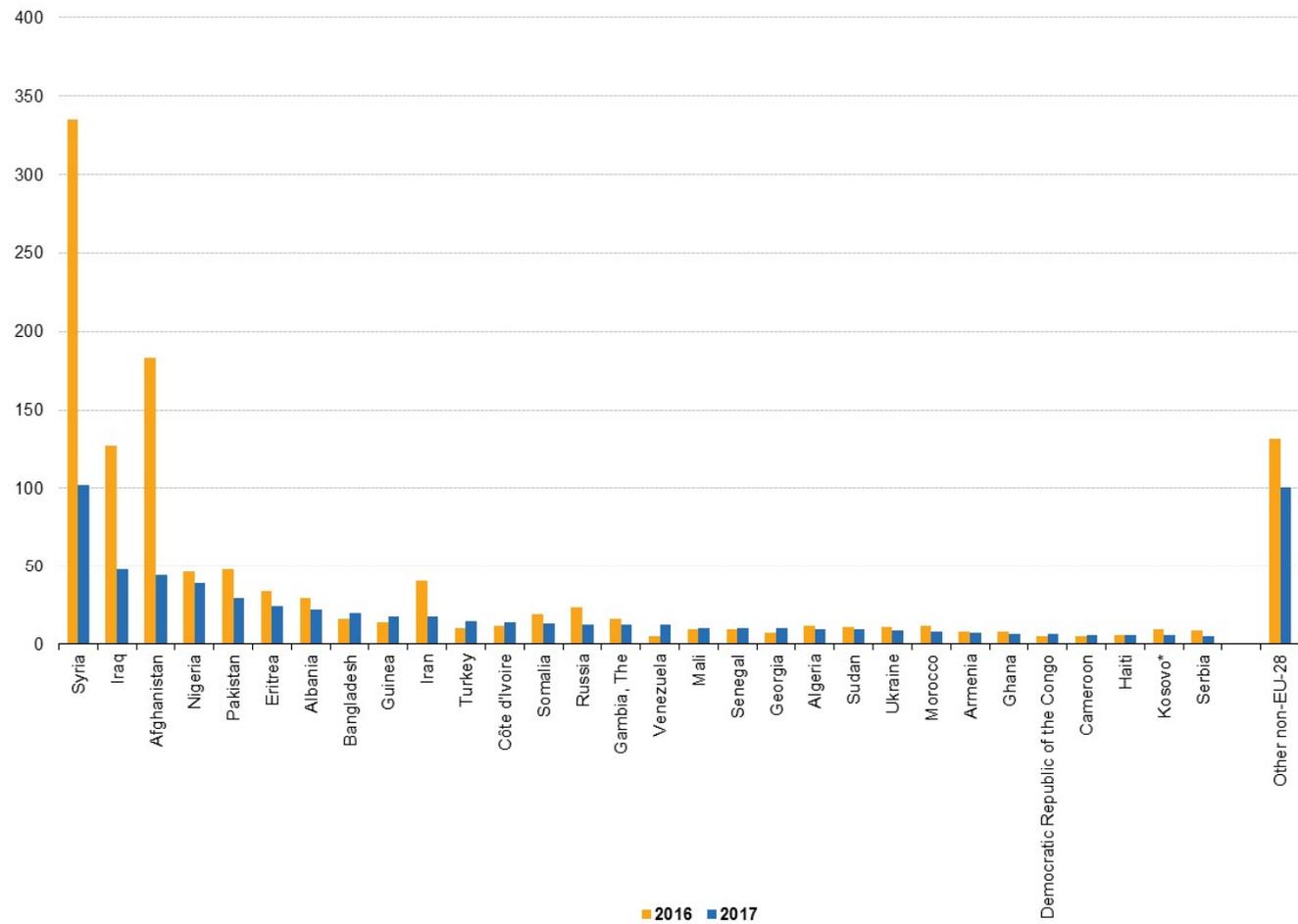
La storia migratoria della società moderna è quella di un progressivo passaggio da un regime a difficile emigrazione e facile immigrazione a un regime a facile emigrazione e difficile immigrazione.







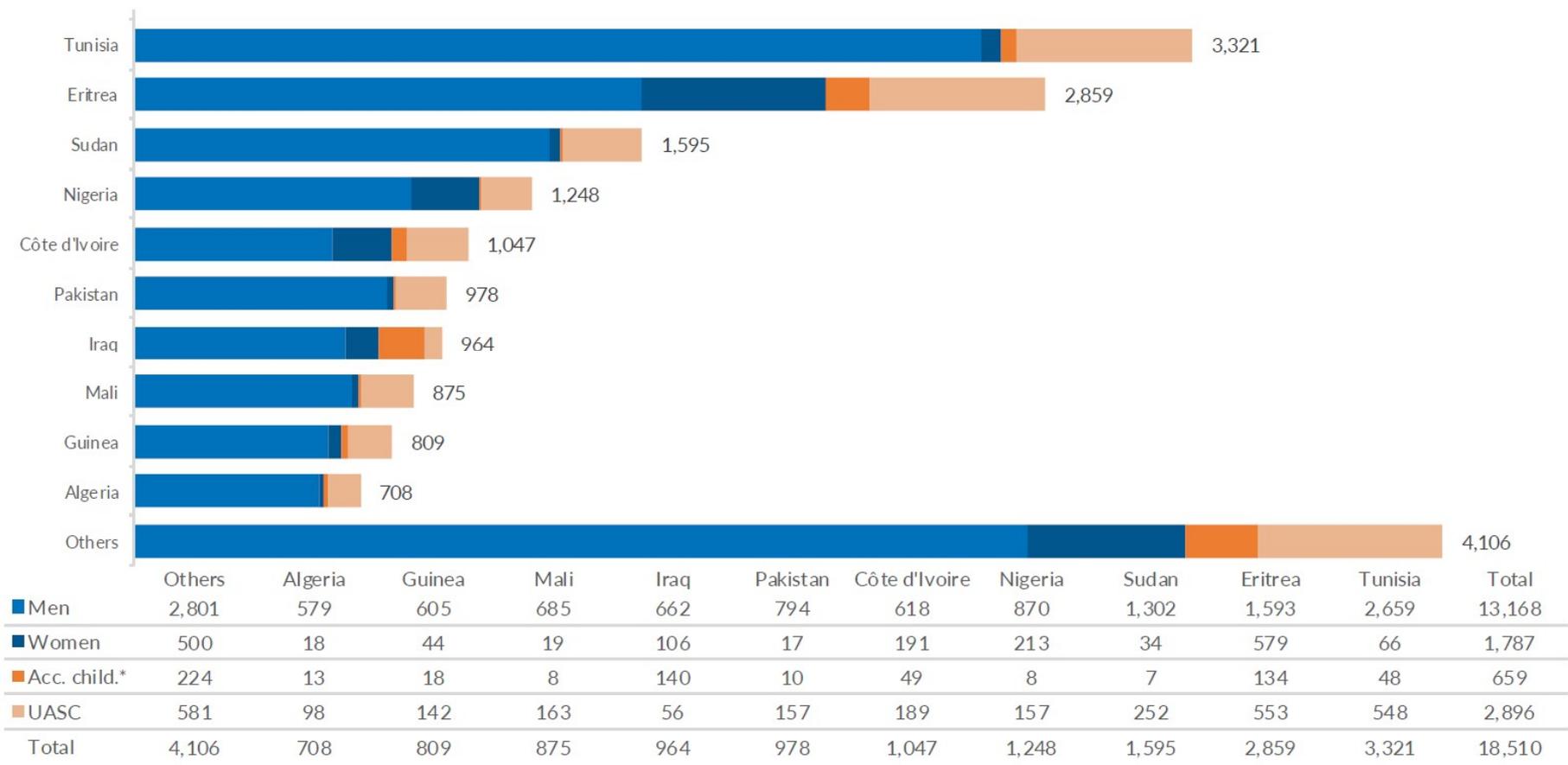




(\*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr\_asyappctza)

### Nationality and demographics of arrivals – January to July 2018



UNHCR 07 August 2018

more information: [data.unhcr.org/mediterranean](https://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean)

\* Accompanied children

PERMITS ISSUED FOR FAMILY REASONS												
Top five	EU-28 permits issued (persons)	Three leading EU Member States issuing permits									Other EU Member States	
		First	(persons)	(%)	Second	(persons)	(%)	Third	(persons)	(%)	(persons)	(%)
Morocco	70 147	Spain	30 774	43.9	France	14 827	21.1	Italy	14 810	21.1	9 736	13.9
India	53 240	United Kingdom	24 894	46.8	Italy	6 358	11.9	Germany	5 733	10.8	16 255	30.5
Syria	47 837	Germany	28 398	59.4	Sweden	10 395	21.7	Denmark	2 956	6.2	6 088	12.7
Albania	34 289	Greece	17 570	51.2	Italy	12 009	35.0	Germany	1 795	5.2	2 915	8.5
Ukraine	32 507	Czech Republic	8 555	26.3	Poland	4 895	15.1	Italy	3 921	12.1	15 136	46.6

PERMITS ISSUED FOR EDUCATIONAL REASONS												
Top five	EU-28 permits issued (persons)	Three leading EU Member States issuing permits									Other EU Member States	
		First	(persons)	(%)	Second	(persons)	(%)	Third	(persons)	(%)	(persons)	(%)
China (incl. Hong Kong)	130 828	United Kingdom	90 986	69.5	France	10 920	8.3	Germany	7 428	5.7	21 494	16.4
United States	116 745	United Kingdom	91 385	78.3	Spain	4 667	4.0	Germany	4 066	3.5	16 627	14.2
India	32 082	United Kingdom	15 330	47.8	Germany	3 182	9.9	Poland	2 585	8.1	10 985	34.2
Brazil	26 431	Ireland (*)	10 420	39.4	United Kingdom	8 150	30.8	France	1 834	6.9	6 027	22.8
Ukraine	25 873	Poland	16 761	64.8	United Kingdom	2 495	9.6	Czech Republic	1 947	7.5	4 670	18.0

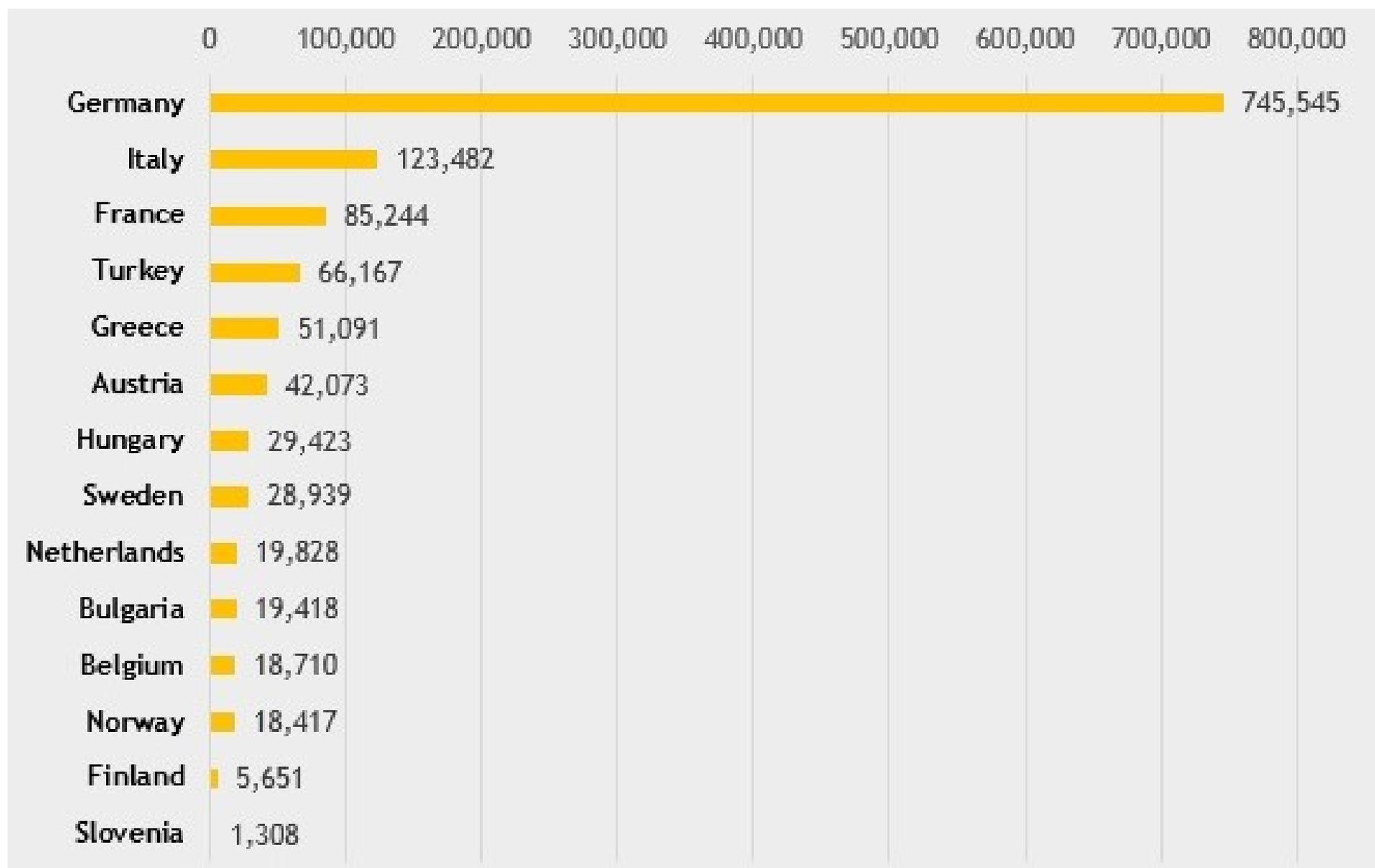
PERMITS ISSUED FOR EMPLOYMENT REASONS												
Top five	EU-28 permits issued (persons)	Three leading EU Member States issuing permits									Other EU Member States	
		First	(persons)	(%)	Second	(persons)	(%)	Third	(persons)	(%)	(persons)	(%)
Ukraine	487 181	Poland	464 279	95.3	Czech Republic	7 607	1.6	Lithuania	2 301	0.5	12 994	2.7
India	56 839	United Kingdom	30 026	52.8	Germany	4 491	7.9	Netherlands	3 858	6.8	18 464	32.5
United States	41 465	United Kingdom	25 629	61.8	Germany	4 019	9.7	France	2 241	5.4	9 576	23.1
China (incl. Hong Kong)	19 628	United Kingdom	4 520	23.0	Germany	2 874	14.6	Netherlands	1 676	8.5	10 558	53.8
Australia	16 027	United Kingdom	13 455	84.0	Germany	865	5.4	Sweden	391	2.4	1 316	8.2

PERMITS ISSUED FOR OTHER REASONS												
Top five	EU-28 permits issued (persons)	Three leading EU Member States issuing permits									Other EU Member States	
		First	(persons)	(%)	Second	(persons)	(%)	Third	(persons)	(%)	(persons)	(%)
Syria	296 882	Germany	191 513	64.5	Sweden	43 593	14.7	Netherlands	22 089	7.4	39 687	13.4
United States	71 864	United Kingdom	61 684	85.8	Italy	2 735	3.8	Spain	1 303	1.8	6 142	8.5
Philippines	68 388	United Kingdom	66 428	97.1	Greece	481	0.7	Italy	288	0.4	1 191	1.7
India	56 198	United Kingdom	51 825	92.2	Poland	839	1.5	Italy	778	1.4	2 756	4.9
Ukraine	43 366	Poland	26 617	61.4	Czech Republic	6 114	14.1	United Kingdom	3 640	8.4	6 995	16.1

Note: the table shows the nationality of the five largest numbers of citizens of non-member countries granted a residence permit for each reason. EU-28 estimates for 2016 including 2015 data for Ireland.

(\*) 2015.

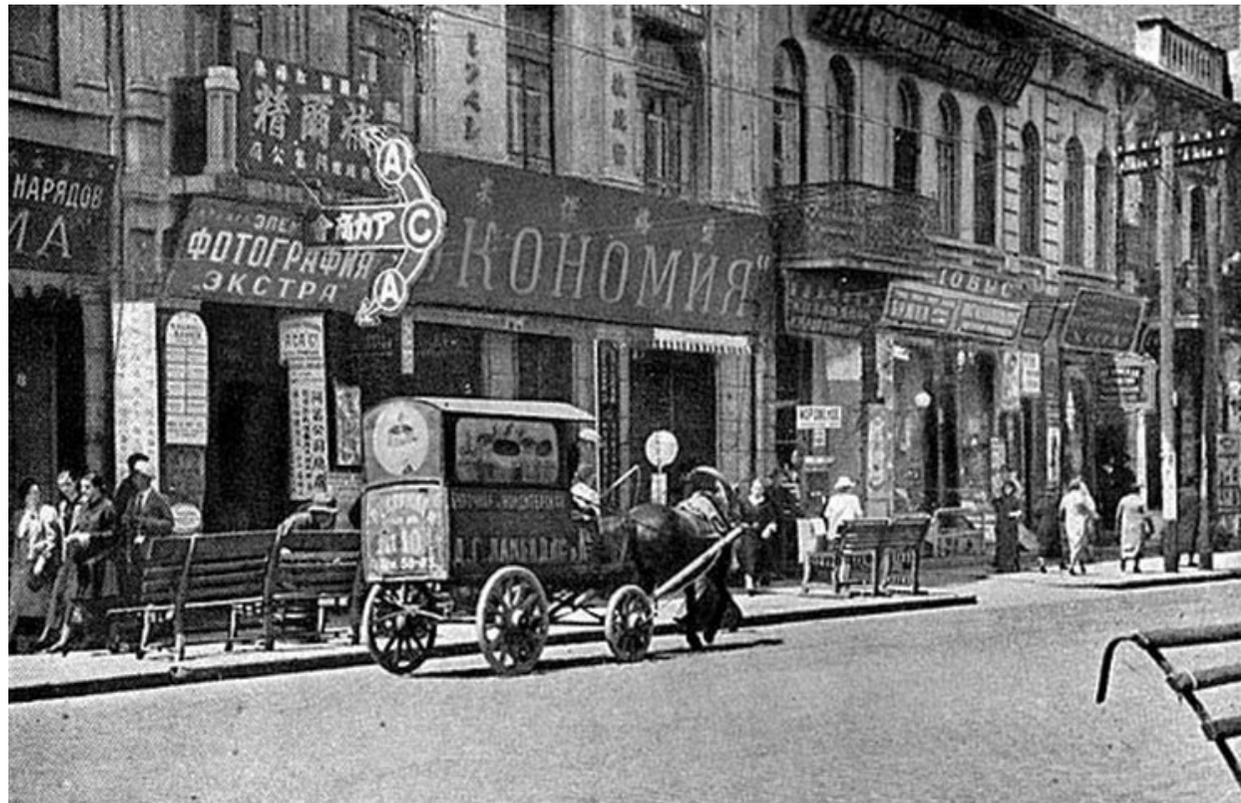
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr\_resfirst)



# Quando i rifugiati erano europei

Lo storia del regime di protezione dei rifugiati è una storia europea in un senso molto particolare: è la storia di un regime che evolve principalmente per gestire la principale area di produzione di rifugiati, l'Europa.

Nasce con la rivoluzione russa, diviene un regime internazionale per stabilizzare la situazione post-bellica, si legittima con la guerra fredda.



# State Parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol

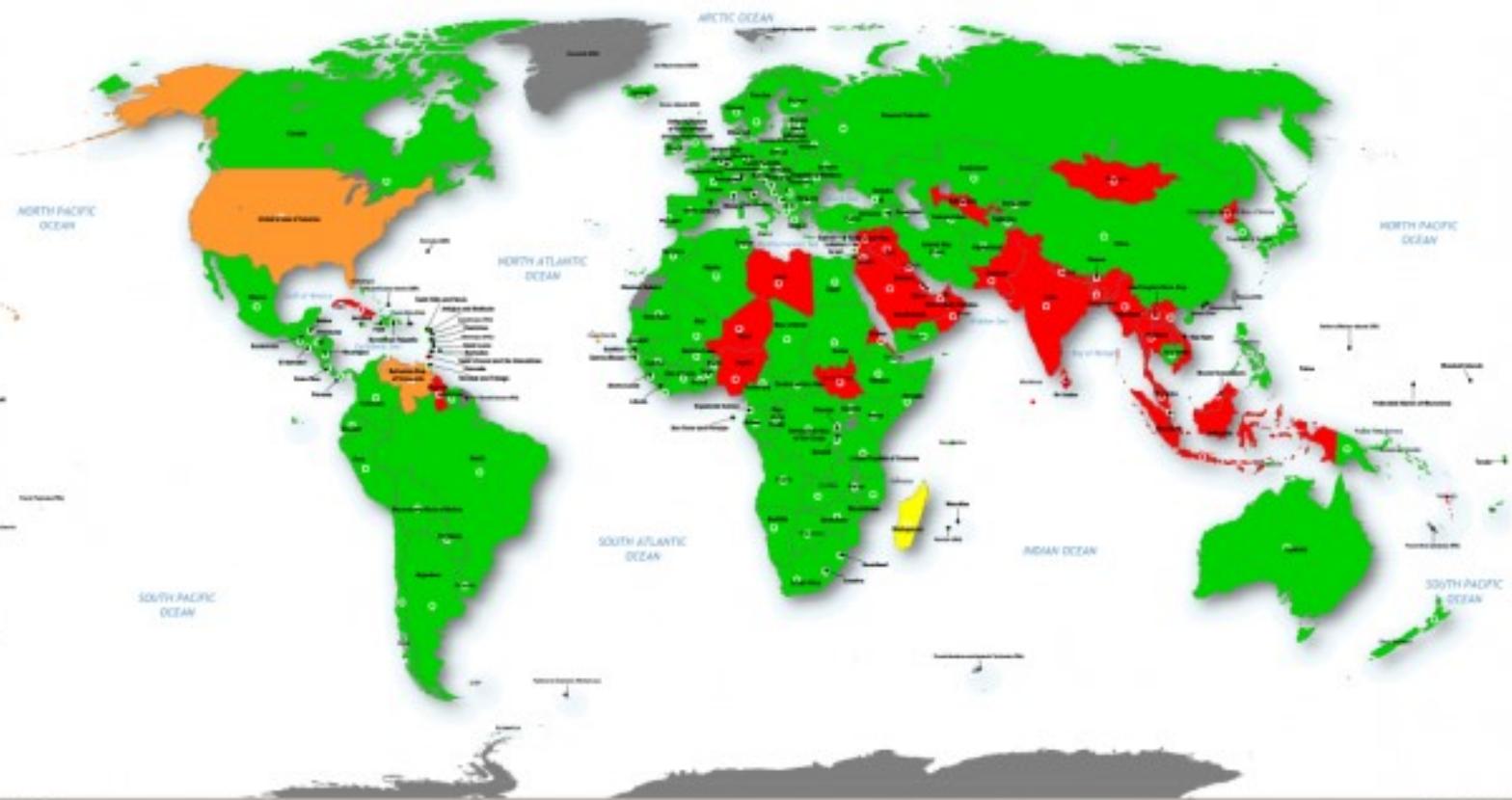
As of September 2012



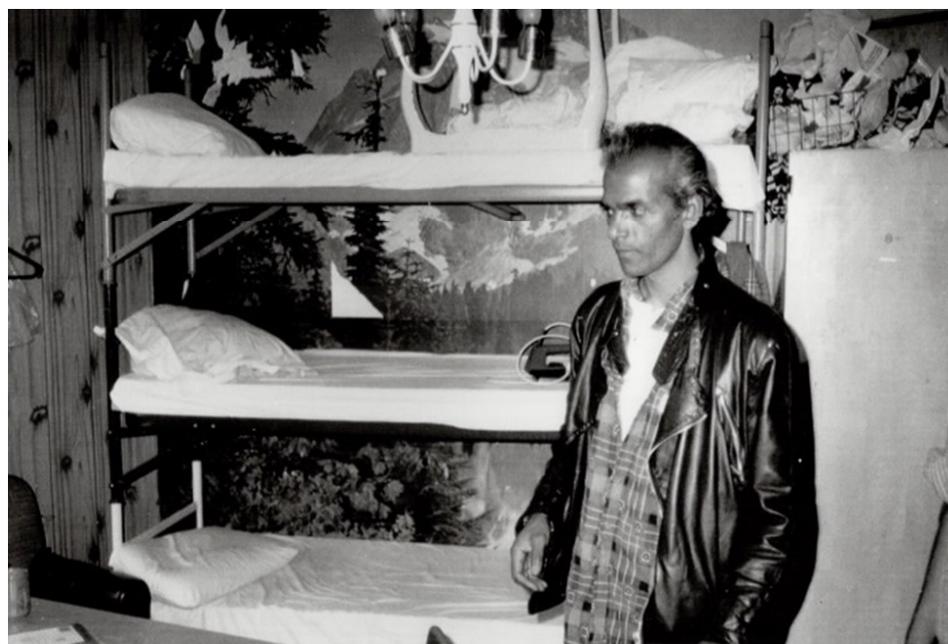
**UNHCR**  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Part Information and Coordination Support Section  
Source:  
UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping  
© 2008 Europa Technologies Ltd.  
The boundaries and names shown  
and the designations used on this  
map do not imply official endorsement  
or approval by the United Nations

- State parties to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol
- State parties to the 1951 Convention only
- State parties to the 1967 Protocol only
- States that have not yet acceded to the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol

- 1. State party
- 2. State
- 3. State and former state
- 4. Non-state
- 5. State
- 6. The State Republic of Indonesia
- 7. State



1980... Emerge un nuovo tipo di rifugiato...



## Il regime migratorio europeo: Fortezza o mostro gentile?



**EUROPEAN**   
**DAY** *for* **BORDER**  
 **GUARDS**



## L'Europa come un mostro gentile

Tesi #1 – Le caratteristiche attuali, e in certi casi surreali, dell'attuale regime europeo di regolazione delle migrazioni derivano dal tentativo di preservare un impegno liberale sistematico rispetto alle norme internazionali in tema di migrazioni ed asilo, (impegno radicato nella ricostruzione post-bellica), attraverso l'implementazione di restrizioni fattuali sulla possibilità di accedere alla protezione concessa da tale regime.

# Il lancio di una Common Migration and Asylum Policy(1990-2013)?



## Proteggere I diritti...

The European Council reaffirms the importance the Union and Member States attach to **absolute respect** of the right to seek asylum. It has agreed to work towards establishing a Common European Asylum System, based on the **full and inclusive application** of the Geneva Convention, thus ensuring that nobody is sent back to persecution, i.e. **maintaining the principle of non-refoulement** (Presidency Conclusions, Tampere European Council, 1999)

## .... ma scoraggiarne l'uso

- Introduzione di politiche di visto altamente selettive.
- Rafforzamento dei controlli migratori;
- Introduzione di sanzioni per I vettori;
- Aumento delle sanzioni per il favoreggiamento;
- Crescente importanza del principio della First Safe Country;
- Moltiplicazione degli statuti umanitari;
- Introduzione di forme di protezione sussidiaria;
- Lotta al cd. «asylum-shopping»

**La pre-condizione latente: la collaborazione con gli stati confinanti.**