

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN TURKEY





Introduction

- The Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP)
- The Directorate General of Migration Management
- Regular Migration
 - ➤ Visa
 - Residence
- Irregular Migration
- International Protection
- Temporary Protection
- Foreigners Communication Center (YIMER)

OUTLINE

TURKEY AND MIGRATION

Due to its geographic and strategic location, Turkey has faced significant migration and asylum influx throughout history. Turkey's increasing economic power during the last ten years has become a driving factor for migration movements. **Besides its transit** position, Turkey has become a target country.



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

LAW ON FOREIGNERS AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Story Of Logo;

- Logo of the institution is a stylised and blended figure of "the star and crescent and swallow"
- While the figure of "the star and crescent" represents Turkey, the figure of bird which is abstracted from swallow represents migration..
- Inward direction of the bird means migration to our country.
- Vertical lines at the end of logo writing symbolise our limits on delicate issues such as public order and security in the field of migration.
- Quadrant covering figure of swallow in the logo states our feeling of pity and protection existed in every periods of our history for aggrieved migrants in need.





The Law No 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection

The LFIP adopted by the Turkish parliament on 4 April 2013, published in the Official Gazette on 11 April 2013 and entered into force with all its provisions on 11 April 2014.

The LFIP consists of two parts:

- Foreigners (Regular and irregular migration)
- International Protection (Refugee, Conditional Refugee, Subsidiary Protection, Temporary Protection)





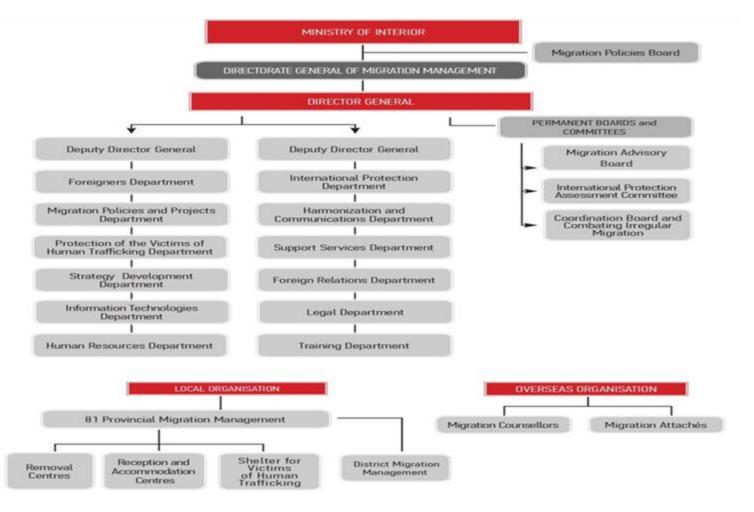
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MIGRATION MANAGEMENT (DGMM)





ORGANIZATION CHART





Duties of DGMM

- To carry out actions and procedures (entry into, visa and residence) for regular (legal) migration.
- To carry out actions and procedures (removal and administrative detention) for irregular (illegal) migration.
- To carry out actions and procedures related to the scope and implementation of protection provided for foreigners and stateless persons who claimed international protection and the protection provided to those persons during mass influx.
- To carry out actions and procedures for stateless persons and for the protection of victims of human trafficking.
- > To carry out actions for the harmonization of foreigners.
- To provide secretariat services for the Migration Policies Board and implement their decisions.
- To ensure coordination among relevant public institutions and agencies in the field of migration.



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

REGULAR MIGRATION



Regular Migration:

Regular migration refers to the status and procedures of those who enter into Turkey legally for the purposes of tourism, employment, education, residence, settlement and family unification as well as the integration of those who will stay for a long period of time.



RESIDENCE PERMIT

Foreigners who would stay in Turkey beyond the duration of visa or a visa exemption or longer than ninety days should obtain a residence permit.

There are six types of residence permit:

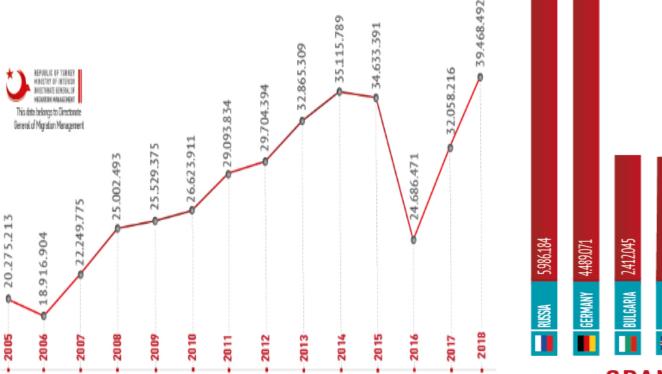
- Short term residence permit,
- Family residence permit,
- Student residence permit
- Long term residence permit,
- Humanitarian residence permit
- Residence permit for victims of human trafficking.



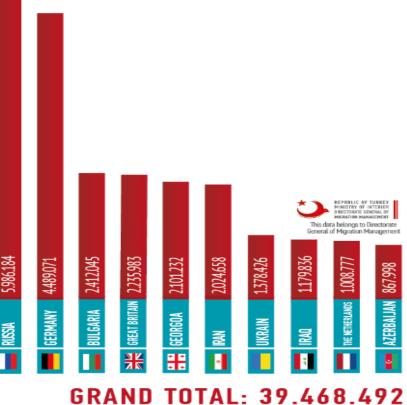


THE NUMBER OF ENTRY INTO TURKEY BY YEARS AND ENTRIES FROM BORDERS ACCORDING TO THE NATIONALITIES IN 2018

ENTRANCE TO TURKEY BY YEARS



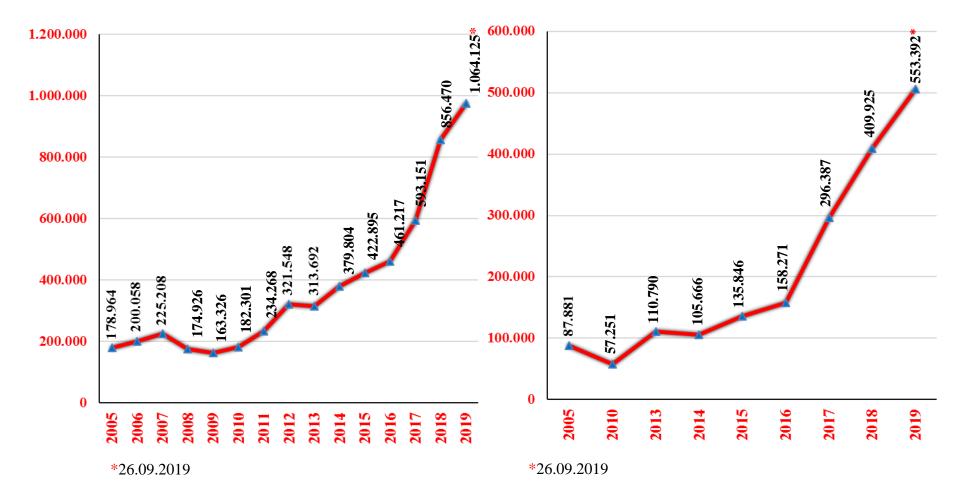
ENTRANCES FROM THE BORDAR GATES IN 2018



RESIDENCE PERMIT ACCORDING YEARS

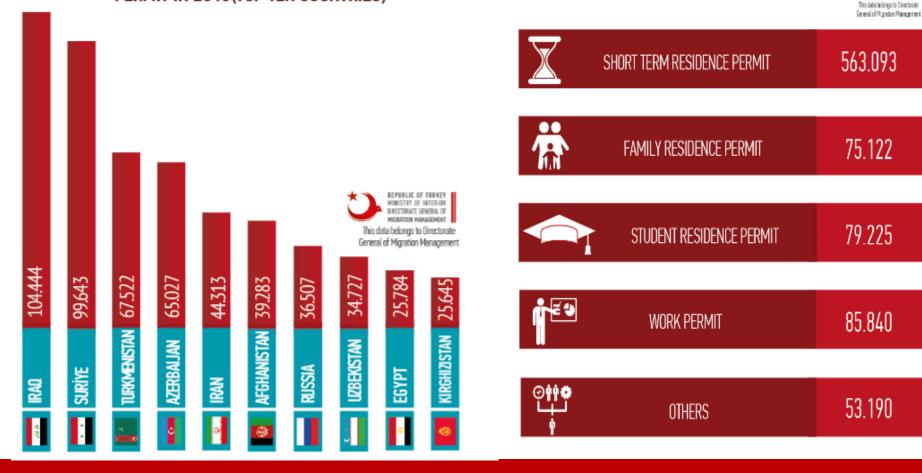
Turkey







FOREIGNERS THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN TURKEY WITH RESIDENCE PERMIT IN 2018(TOP TEN COUNTRIES)



RESIDENCE PERMIT TYPES

REPORTE OF THREE M RESTRY OF INTERIOR EPSECTRAL SEMERAL OF

MOTATON MAKARMENT

FOREIGNERS IN TURKEY



ALL FOREIGNERS



SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION



REGULAR RESIDENCE PERMIT



*26.09.2019 tarihi itibarıyla

FOREIGNERS IN ISTANBUL



ALL FOREIGNERS



SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION



REGULAR RESIDENCE PERMIT



*26.09.2019 tarihi itibarıyla



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Irregular migration:

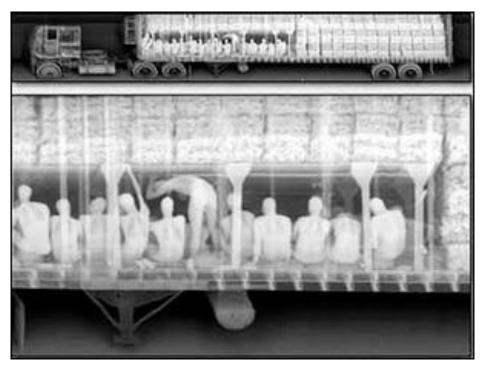
Irregular migration means the situations where a foreigner enters into or exits from the country illegally, or enters into the country legally and continues to stay in the country despite the fact that legal staying period is expired or works without a work permit.

Migrant smuggling:

«Is enabling a non citizen to enter, or remain in, the country, or enabling a Turkish citizen or a non citizen to go abroad, by illegal means and with the purpose of obtaining, directly or indirectly, a material gain. .» (TPC art.79)



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

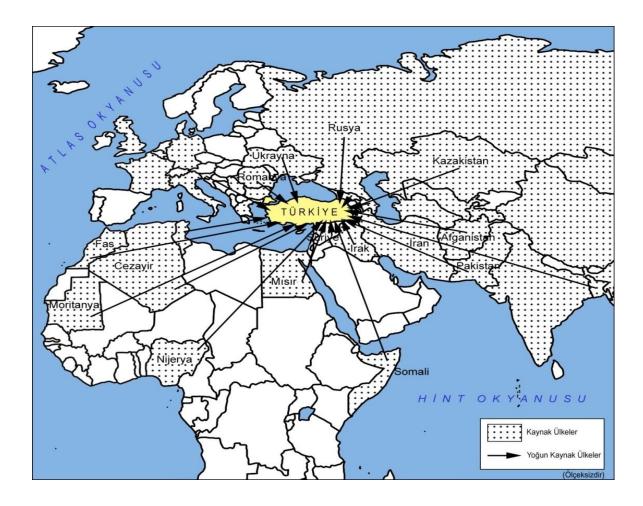


Reasons of irregular migration to Turkey:

- Turkey acts as a natural bridge due to its geographical location,
- Political and economic instabilities in the region,
- In the East of Turkey there are underdeveloped countries while in the West there are developed countries,
- Geographically Aegean and Mediterranean coasts are suitable for illegal crossings.



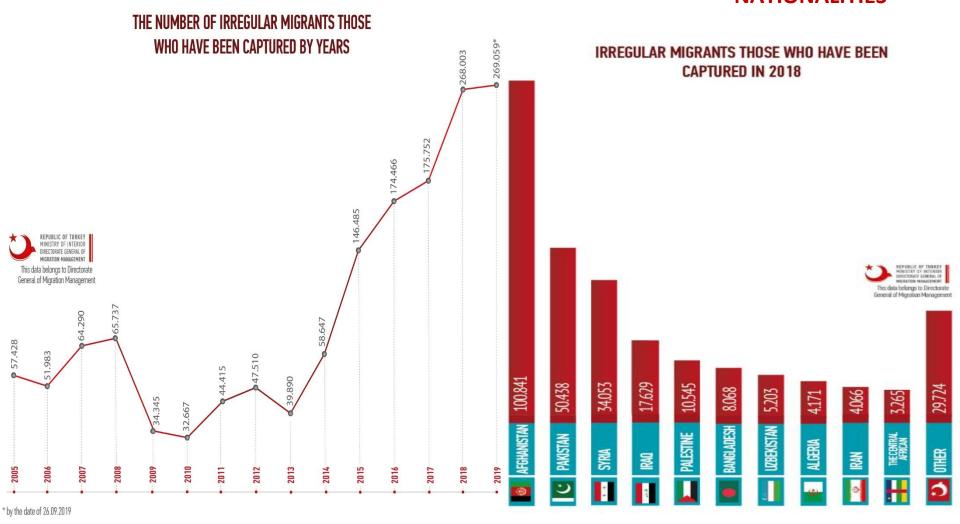
SOURCE COUNTRIES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION FOR TURKEY



- > Syria
- Afghanistan
- Myanmar (Burma)
- ➢ Eritrea
- Pakistan
- ► Iraq
- Georgia
- Turkmenistan
- Azerbaijan
- 🕨 Iran



THE NUMBER OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS APPREHENDED BETWEEN 2005 - 2018 AND IRREGULAR MIGRANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPREHENDED IN 2018 BASED ON THEIR NATIONALITIES





REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Refugee:

A person who as a result of events occurring in European countries and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion shall be granted refugee status.

Conditional refugee:

A person who as a result of events occurring outside European countries and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion shall be granted conditional refugee status(geographical limitation to 1951 Convention).

Subsidiary protection

A foreigner or a stateless person, who neither could be qualified as a refugee nor as a conditional refugee, shall nevertheless be granted subsidiary protection upon the status determination because if returned to the country of origin or country of [former] habitual residence would:

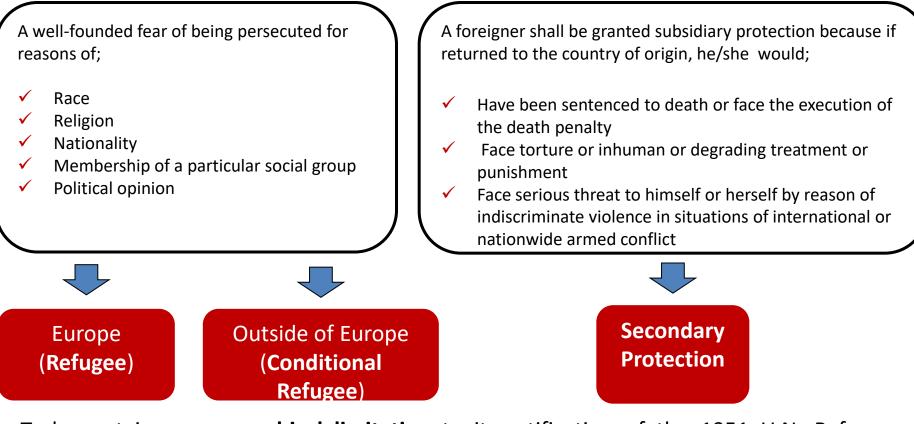
a) be sentenced to death or face the execution of the death penalty;b) face torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

c) face serious threat to himself or herself by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or nationwide armed conflict;

and therefore is unable or for the reason of such threat is unwilling, to avail himself or herself of the protection of his country of origin or country of [former] habitual residence.



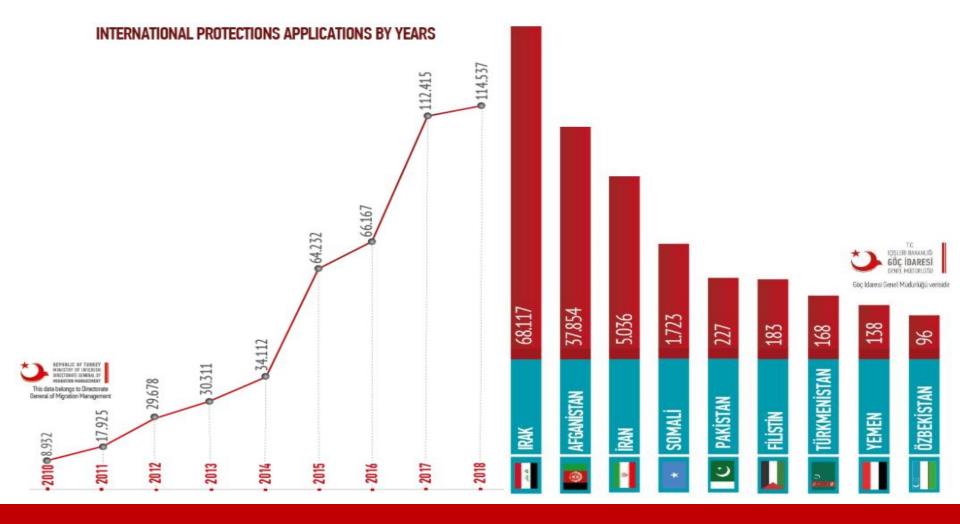
INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION



Turkey retains a **geographical limitation** to its ratification of the 1951 U.N. Refugee Convention.



THE NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION APPLICATIONS BETWEEN 2010-2018 AND APPLICANTS IN 2018 BY NATIONALITIES





REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

TEMPORARY PROTECTION



Temporary Protection:

«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» (The Law No. 6458, Art.91)



- The legal basis for international protection to Syrians is Article 91 of the Law, titled «Temporary Protection»
- Regulation on Temporary Protection prepared by Ministry of Interior, was issued in the Official Gazette No. 29153 dated 22/10/2014 and was entered into force.
- After its entry into force, the foreigners with Syrian Nationals are covered under temporary protection.





Unconditional admission to territories due to open door policy



Implementation of Non-refoulement without any exception



Meeting the basic needs of arrivals





- Upon the Regulation entry into force on 22/10/2014, temporary protection provisions are applied to those who arrives from Syrian Arab Republic since 28 Nisan 2011;
- ✓ The citizens of Syrian Arab Republic,
- ✓ Stateless Persons
- ✓ Refugees.



BASIC REFORMS BY REGULATION ON TEMPORARY PROTECTION



This document doesn't provide any right of application to Turkish citizenship or mean transition to long term residence permit.

This is not equal to the **residence permit or documents which replace with residence permit** regulated by Foreigners and International Protection.

The practice «Temporary Protection» gains **legal basis for the first time**.

It is agreed on issue of **Temporary Protection Identification Document** free of charge.

This Document;

-provides the foreigner to have a **legal right to stay**.

-includes **«Foreigner** Identification Number» in accordance with the Law No. 5490 on Population Services of 25/4/2006.



RIGHTS PURSUANT TO REGULATION ON TEMPORARY PROTECTION

- An obligation to register in the Address Registration System
- Right of Access to basic services and other social assistance such as education and health in provinces where they are granted the right to stay.
- Right of Access to work permit by identification documents.
- Right of concluding subscription agreements for other services including electronic communication services







The mandates of Directorate General of Migration Management regarding temporary protection;

- Scope determination of those under temporary protection
- Registration activities
- Receiving biometric data
- Voluntary returns to their countries
- Issuance of «Foreigner Identification Number»
- Assessment of requests regarding changes about provinces they reside
- Proceedings for exit to third country
- Actions and procedures about public order and security Directorate General take over temporary accommodation centres and social assistance and services by the amendment in the Regulation introduced on 16 March 2018.

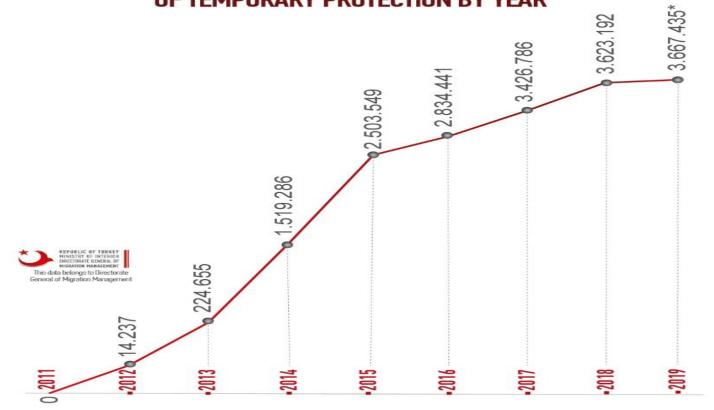






THE NUMBER OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY YEAR

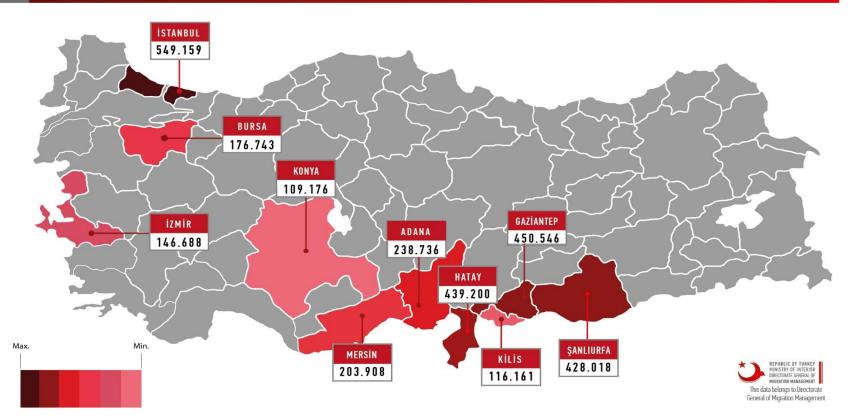


*by the date of 26.09.2019



THE NUMBER OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Distribution of Syrians Under Temporary Protection by Top 10 Provinces





COMMUNICATION CENTER FOR FOREIGNERS (YİMER 157)

YİMER provides service for 24 hours a day and 7 days a week in Turkish, English, Arabic, Russian, Persian and German.

Between the dates of 20 August 2015 and 08 March 2018, 8.501 persons were saved by 258 calls.





REPUBLIC OF TURKEY MINISTRY OF INTERIOR DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF **MIGRATION MANAGEMENT**

THANK YOU