

EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

We are delighted to present you a double issue of the Quarterly Review covering the first half of 2023.

Following the successful adoption of the Ministerial Declaration and the Prague Process Action Plan 2023-2027 in October 2022, the fourth phase of cooperation was officially launched during the Prague Process Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) in Lisbon on 27-28 April 2023, graciously hosted by Portugal. During this important event, the Czech Republic, the European Commission and the Prague Process Secretariat came together to present the 'Comprehensive Action Plan Support (CAPS)' concept to the Prague Process participating states, who overwhelmingly supported the initiative. The CAPS concept, which is set to be unveiled in autumn 2023, will carry on the work of the Prague Process's major pillars - Dialogue, Training Academy, and Migration Observatory - while also strengthening cooperation within the three targeted thematic components, which will address the key priorities identified among participating states.

This Quarterly Review provides an overview of the activities planned for the remainder of the year, as well as comprehensive updates on various Prague Process activities organised in the first half of 2023. This edition also includes an analysis of the reform of Germany's Skilled Immigration Act, details on Moldova's new temporary protection scheme, updates on the EU Year of Skills, key takeaways from the EMN Conference on climate and migration, as well as a tour d'horizon of the latest migration policy developments in Albania.

Lastly, the issue offers some relevant reading recommendations, including the latest research conducted within the Prague Process Migration Observatory.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue and take some time to relax during the summer break.

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Looking ahead: Upcoming Prague Process activities 2023

- 10-11 October ● Study Visit to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees of Germany (Nuremberg, Germany) tbc
- 24-26 October ● Workshop on the Potential of Digitalisation in the Migration Context (Tbilisi, Georgia)
- 7-8 November ● Kick-off Workshop on Return, Readmission and Reintegration (Tirana, Albania) tbc
- 6-7 December ● International Border Management Conference (Istanbul, Türkiye)

Prague Process Senior Officials' Meeting 2023: Launching the Fourth Phase of Cooperation

On 27-28 April 2023, Portugal hosted the Prague Process Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) in Lisbon. The SOM launched the fourth phase of the Prague Process cooperation, following the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration and the Prague Process Action Plan 2023-2027 in October 2022. The meeting gathered 60 officials from 27 countries, the European Commission, EUAA, IOM and ICMPD. The attending states discussed the current migration policy goals and international cooperation objectives, reaffirming the national priorities identified by the Prague Process Questionnaire disseminated in December 2022.

The 'Comprehensive Action Plan Support' (CAPS) concept presented by the Czech Republic and the Prague Process Secretariat received overwhelming support from participating states and the European Commission.

Novel elements within the CAPS include the three Thematic Components aiming to address the priority interests identified among the participating states, as well as the Digital Lab and Resilience Hub that aim to tackle these transversal issues of interest.

The second day of the meeting focused on migration hotspots and policy developments across the Prague Process region.

Read [more](#)



Other Recent Prague Process Activities

Lithuania hosts Prague Process Study Visit for border guards and migration authorities

Upon the invitation of the Ministry of the Interior of Lithuania, a Study Visit took place in and around Vilnius on 9-10 May 2023, gathering 25 officials from 14 countries. The visit featured separate programmes for representatives of migration authorities and border guards, who had the opportunity to get acquainted with the relevant institutions and their respective work.

The representatives of the migration authorities visited the Ministry of the Interior where Vice Minister Arnoldas Abramavicius welcomed them, underlining that migration constitutes a key national priority since the hybrid attack and instrumentalisation of migrants on behalf of Belarus experienced in 2021. During their subsequent visit to

the Migration Department, participants learned about the latest migration policy development, migration procedures and main challenges Lithuania is facing at present. Then, the group paid a visit to the International House Vilnius and Vilnius Migration Division to learn about their respective customer services. On Day 2, the migration officials had an opportunity to learn about the work of the Employment Service and the Refugee Reception Centre.

The border guard group visited Medininkai State Border Guard School and had a chance to interact with the School's management on concrete activities and policies in educating border guards. During the visit to Lithuania-Belarus border at the Žagunio Border Station, the participants had an opportunity to learn more about the crisis and how the country addressed it, including through its prompt building

of the physical barrier and advanced surveillance system. On day 2, the border guard group visited the Foreigners' Registration Centre in Pabradė as well as the Lithuania-Belarus border at the Kenos Border Station.

Read [more](#)



Central Asia regional simulation training 'Combating trafficking in human beings: sustaining multi-agency collaboration'

On 26 June 2023, the Central Asia regional simulation training on counter-trafficking, developed by the OSCE, brought together various representatives of the five countries of Central Asia. The training supported by the Prague Process and other partners gathered over 120 participants at the Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan in Astana. It provided a unique space for trial and error to facilitate cooperation in the anti-trafficking work in real life. All the partners acknowledged that



combatting trafficking requires a coordinated approach between the various actors focusing on the needs of trafficked persons.

Read [more](#)

Prague Process Secretariat meets GDISC Secretariat

On 7 March 2023, the Prague Process Secretariat paid a visit to the GDISC (General Directors of Immigration Services Conference) Secretariat, based in Nuremberg at the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). The two Secretariats discussed synergies and possible areas of future cooperation. Both the Czech Republic (Prague Process Chair) and Poland (current GDISC Chair) welcomed this initiative and the envisaged exchange of best practices and lessons learnt among the two intergovernmental platforms.



Impressions from the Identity Week Europe 2023 Conference

The Identity Week Europe is the world's largest and most important identity event. Held in Amsterdam, the event brought together Identity professionals from different sectors and industries to promote innovation, new thinking, and more effective identity solutions. The rich programme featured numerous presentations, panel discussions as well as exhibition stands of key stakeholders. They all allowed participants to find solutions on issues such as secure credentials, biometrics, authentication, verification, border control, fraud, and more.



The ICMPD workshop on Latest Trends in Border Management and Security, organized after the ID Week, provided

for the opportunity to learn about existing and new trends in cross border

crime, as well as exchange on various challenges in different ICMPD regions.

Prague Process Online Events



In January, the **Policy Talk ‘Looking into 2023: What migration dynamics and policy developments to expect’** brought together Mr Jean-Louis De Brouwer, Director of the European Affairs Program, Egmont Institute, and Mr Ralph Genetzke, Director, ICMPD Brussels Mission, both of whom had already met in this setting in 2021 and 2022. Looking back at the key migration events of 2022, they discussed the prospects for 2023.



In March, the Prague Process webinar ‘Introducing the **Return and Reintegration Facility**’ looked at the structure of the RRF and explained how it works. As an example, Armenia and Germany elaborated on their co-operation within the RRF, to strengthen the national reintegration programme of Armenia.



The Prague Process ‘Information Session on Funding Opportunities within the **Migration Partnership Facility**’ with Dr Jennifer Tangney, Senior Programme Manager of the MPF, presented the two ongoing Calls for Proposals open – find out more [here](#). The MPF has recently entered its fourth phase of implementation, under which the MPF’s target geography has expanded to now include the Eastern Partnership countries, Western Balkans, and Central Asia. The Prague Process states are thus warmly invited to apply for concrete projects under the MPF.



In May, the **Panel discussion ‘Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and its implications for migration in the Prague Process region’** brought together four panelists to discuss the post-war migration scenarios, return prospects and their drivers, legal situation of Ukrainian nationals residing under the Temporary

Protection in the EU and possible TP exit strategies after March 2025. The discussion also touched upon the evolving situation of Ukrainian IDPs as well as the ramifications of the invasion for other parts of the region, particularly the Caucasus and Central Asia.

In June, the webinar: ‘Capacity Development in the Prague Process region: The important work of the Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX+) Initiative’ provided insights on a variety of migration topics, illustrated through its recent actions in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova. The thematic scope ranged from integration, to applying a whole-of-government approach and from crisis preparedness to diaspora engagement.

The video recordings of all public online events are/will be available on the [website](#).



E-Course on Integrated Border Management

The Prague Process Training Academy proudly presents the e-course on Integrated Border Management (IBM), available to all participating states on the e-Learning Platform. The course is the result of collaboration between the Prague Process Secretariat and the ICMPD Border Management and Security Programme. It covers a wide range of IBM-related subjects, from definitions to the development of a national IBM Strategy and Action Plan. The course aims to provide knowledge on IBM to improve states’ capacities to

comprehend, manage and utilise essential elements. It also raises awareness of fundamental rights protection and migration management that go hand in hand with border management. Beyond the essentials, this e-course addresses other aspects crucial for the day-to-day operations of border management agencies, such as corruption and training.

The e-course is available in **English** and **Russian** upon registration on the Prague Process e-Learning platform.



Migration policy developments in Albania – Interview with Ms. Silvana Banushi, General Director for Migration and Asylum Development, Ministry of Interior

Dear Ms. Banushi, could you briefly describe the main migration trends currently experienced in Albania?

Migration has historically been important for Albania and continues to be at present. It embeds positive and negative aspects that need to be properly managed. The impacts of outmigration affect the national labour market, the structure of the labour force and thus the overall economic development of the country. Irregular emigration and in particular the misuse of the EU visa liberalization, as well as unfounded requests for asylum, both hamper Albania's EU accession process.

On the positive side, migration bares a huge potential for national development. The Albanian diaspora accounts for nearly one third of the total population, is largely well integrated and contributes significantly to national development. For instance, remittances represent nearly 12% of Albania's GDP, constituting a valuable source of income.

Currently, the emigration potential remains high within the population, both in terms of regular and irregular movements. Proportionally, return rates continue to be high, due to the common rejection of unfunded asylum claims.

At the same time, Albania is increasingly becoming a country of destination. In 2022, 9.945 foreigners were issued residence permits for various reasons, mainly involving employment and family reunification purposes. Compared to the 8.769 residence permits issued in 2021, this constitutes a significant increase. Most regular immigrants are nationals of Türkiye, Italy and Kosovo.

Irregular transit migration through Albania within the mixed migration flows across the Western Balkans region has been brought down through different measures on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior and the Albanian State Police. In 2022, the Department for Borders and Migration detected 8.335 foreigners in an irregular situation as compared to 18.835 back in 2020 and 2021. This constitutes a substantial decrease. The main countries of origin of irregular migrants have remained unchanged over the recent years - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Morocco, Iraq, Iran, Palestine, and Syria.

Which concrete laws and policies have been adopted and implemented most recently?

The Government of Albania completed the implementation of the National Strategy on Migration (NSM) and Action Plan (AP) 2019-2022 and is working on the development of the new NSM and AP 2023-2027, with the support of IOM.

The implementation level of the NSM and AP 2019-2022 was satisfactory, yet more needs to be done to further advance the migration governance in the country, also in view of the ongoing EU accession negotiations for which migration is a key topic. The new NSM and AP will be aligned to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) which Albania endorsed in 2018 and is committed toward its achievement. Several issues not fully addressed during the implementation of the previous strategy will be recontextualized and taken over to the new Strategy.

The migration legislation improved significantly with the development and adoption of the new law "On aliens" and the entire set of bylaws for its implementation. The law marks a further alignment to the EU acquis, by adapting to the relevant EU directives, including major developments such as the application of the unified permit for foreigners.

How is Albania addressing the transit migration through the country and the region? Has its nature changed in the recent past?

Albania is affected by mixed migration flows aiming to transit its territory towards Western EU countries. Albania is constantly improving the infrastructure for the processing of these flows, with particular attention to protection sensitive management and identification as well as addressing of potential vulnerabilities. The registration and accommodation capacities in the country have been continuously expanded and improved, with IOM support, along the border with Greece where most crossings are detected. The Contingency Plan for massive movements of refugees and migrants has been updated with the support of IOM and UNHCR.

The composition of the flows has changed through the years, increasingly including families and minors. The Border and Migration authorities

and related structures in the field are committed to properly carry out the pre-screening and referral of irregular migrants, in line with the revised and improved pre-screening instructions. The identification of vulnerabilities and provision of relevant support to address them is a core objective of this process. The number of those seeking international protection in Albania remains low.

What are the concrete tasks and challenges ahead in the migration field, also in view of the EU accession process? Are there any success stories that you would like to highlight?

Albania has a very good cooperation on migration with all the relevant stakeholders in the country and international partners, in line with its commitments to improve migration governance, also in the context of the ongoing EU accession process. The main challenges relate to the prevention of irregular migration, as well as improving the reintegration support to returning migrants. Thanks to the coordination and monitoring system of the NSM and AP 2019-2022, the inter-institutional cooperation and coordination on migration governance has improved significantly in recent years. The three-layer structure under the overall leadership of the Ministry of Interior is composed of the Technical Secretariat on Migration, which coordinated with the relevant institutions, monitored the implementation and collected inputs for the reporting process; the Technical Committee on Migration, which reviewed and validated progress; and the Steering Group on Migration (at Deputy Minister level) which provided policy advice.

Albania contributes systematically and regularly to regional and international processes, in line with its partnership and membership commitments and obligations. Albania was the first country outside the EU to sign a cooperation agreement with FRONTEX, which marks an important milestone within the border and migration governance.

Ms. Banushi, thank you very much for this interview and also for your readiness to host the Kick-off Workshop on Readmission, Return and Reintegration later this year! We very much look forward to visit Albania in November!

Temporary protection for Ukrainians in Moldova: Achievements and challenges

The Russian attempt at outright invasion of Ukraine has caused huge loss of life and led to levels of forced displacement unprecedented in recent history. Neighbouring Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova has been a crucial host and transit country for individuals fleeing the Russian aggression. Moldova declared a state of emergency on 24 February 2022, immediately after Russia launched its full-scale war against Ukraine, with the Moldovan Government subsequently moving to develop a national temporary protection scheme for arrivals. [According to UNHCR](#), since the end of February 2022, approximately 850,000 displaced persons from Ukraine have crossed the border into Moldova – a country with [a population of only 2.6 million](#). As of June 2023, approximately 110,000 refugees (representing over 4.5% of the total population of Moldova) remain in the country. Moldova currently hosts more Ukrainian refugees per capita than any other country.

The influx of displaced persons initially overwhelmed the Moldovan asylum system, as the number of arrivals increased to tens of thousands within

a matter of days. The [Government Decision from 18 January 2023](#) finally activated temporary protection in Moldova. [According to the IGM](#), between the activation of temporary protection and mid-June 2023, more than 8,400 people registered, with more than 4,500 beneficiaries already receiving their permission documents. However, similar to the text of the EU Temporary Protection Directive, the legislation is also vague on what will happen to beneficiaries of temporary

protection in Moldova once it reaches its maximum duration of two years. It can be assumed that the provisions of the [Law on the Status of Aliens](#) and/or the Law on Asylum will apply. Similar to the EU Member States, Moldova thus also needs to consider its policy options, ranging from the further extension of temporary protection to the development of new long-term residence statuses.

Read the full article [here](#).



Key takeaways from the EMN Conference 'Displacement and Migration related to Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation'

On 11-12 May 2023, the Swedish EU Presidency hosted the European Migration Network (EMN) Conference in Stockholm. The Swedish Minister for Migration called for an EU adaptation strategy to boost resilience and take the lead against climate change. Future droughts and agricultural detriment will worsen the political and socioeconomic conditions around the globe, potentially resulting in substantial displacement. According to World Bank estimates, **215 Million people could be internally displaced by 2050**. Nonetheless, the stark lack of funding and mitigation investment persists. Climate change, peace, migration, development and humanitarian action need to be tackled together, thus requiring much more and stronger international cooperation.

Whereas the displacement provoked by ever more frequent natural disasters is most obvious, the **interrelation between climate change and mobility is not always clear-cut**. Evidence shows that most displacement can be reversed. Out of the **342 million people displaced in the period 2008-2021**, 90% escaped weather related events, such as floods or storms. Importantly, out of the 342 million displaced, **only six million (2%) did not return home**¹, mostly into dysfunctional states (e.g. Afghanistan, Somalia). Meanwhile, gradual changes such as the degradation of the subsistence base are not always linked to climate change but perceived as economic struggle.

The answer to the question **which specific circumstances drive displacement** is a complex one. In view of demography and aging in developed countries and high birth rates in



¹ According to information of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

numerous developing countries, **labour migration** constitutes an ever more important policy instrument in tackling climate and disaster induced mobility and displacement. Whereas 140 million people enter the global labour markets every year, only 40 million can actually be absorbed. In this respect, the country of birth remains the biggest determinant of economic

success. Climate challenges will further exacerbate global imbalances, and labour mobility can play an important role in mitigating these developments.

Possible policy responses to disaster displacement and climate mobility further include the establishing of areas of free movement, the introduction of humanitarian visa and temporary

protection, or immigration quotas for people from affected countries. As cross-border movement is often justified, the related policy responses need to emerge at regional level. As per their Action Plan 2023-2027, the Prague Process states shall jointly assess future actions in this direction.

Read more [here](#) and [here](#).

Gender & migration: What the EU Year of Skills has in store for (migrant) women

Acquiring a sufficient number of people with the right skills is an increasingly demanding task for governments all over the world, notably in Europe. The demographic evolution compounded by globalisation, economic shocks, geopolitical changes, and technological advancement in an era of artificial intelligence translate into labour force shortages throughout European labour markets. However, beyond the lack of human resources, another labour market issue is the underutilisation of people's skills, in particular of migrant women.

Against this background, the EU has declared 2023 as the **Year of Skills**, setting up four distinct objectives:

1. Promoting increased, more effective and inclusive investment into training and upskilling to harness the full potential of the current and future European workforce and to support people in managing job-to-job transitions.
2. Strengthening skills relevance by closely cooperating with social partners, public and private employment services, companies, education and training providers and developing joint approaches with all government branches.
3. Matching people's aspirations and skills-set with labour market opportunities especially those offered by the green and digital transitions and the sectors in need of economic recovery.

4. Attracting people from third countries with the skills needed by the Union, including by strengthening learning opportunities and mobility, and facilitating the recognition of qualifications.

Among others, **a special focus of the EU Year of Skills will be given to activate more women** and young people, especially those not in education, employment or training, **for the labour market**.

Research reveals that female migrants face labour market challenges both as women and as migrants. Compared to men, college-educated women are significantly more likely to occupy jobs that do not match their skills. Moreover, one in four migrant women is overqualified in her occupation as opposed to 14% of native-born women, which often results from the non-recognition of their skills and qualifications. Women are underrepresented in tech-related professions and studies, with only one in five ICT specialists and one in three graduates of sciences, technology, engineering, and mathematics being women.

Institutional settings that entail smooth recognition mechanisms, as well as inclusive policies and regulations that encourage mothers' return to work and ensure that women find jobs matching their skills are essential to address existing gaps. In addition, impediments deriving from gender discrimination and social exclusion need to be tackled by political efforts in support of greater gender equality at work and in society.

Supportive attitudes to women's work and the better use of their skills constitute further key priorities.

The EU Year of Skills, which will run until May 2024, foresees the mobilisation of existing instruments, along with the adoption of new proposals to boost skills development, such as the renewal of the **learning mobility framework** and the initiative to improve the recognition of qualifications of non-EU nationals. In the digital area, the European Commission will launch a **Cyber Skills Academy** aimed at increasing the number of professionals trained in cybersecurity to close the growing gap in cyber talent. Moreover, the **Deep Tech Talent Initiative** – the flagship initiative under the New European Innovation Agenda – shall train one million pupils, students and professionals in the field of 'deep tech' by 2025. In line with the Conclusions of the **UN Commission on the Status of Women of 2023**, these and other initiatives should help to achieve and accelerate gender equality through technology, innovation and education.

Read more [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).



Germany Embraces Change: Revamping Skilled Immigration Legislation

At the end of June 2023, the German Parliament passed the reform of the Skilled Immigration Act that will open the doors to more people from outside the European Union to come and work in Germany. Two weeks later, the German Federal Council approved the bill, which now awaits President Walter Steinmeier's signature before becoming law. The bulk of the envisaged changes are planned to take effect in six months, likely by March 2024, with certain elements of the law taking effect even before.

Called revolutionary by many, the revised Skilled Immigration Act considerably simplifies the path to the German labour market for (would-be) migrants, students and asylum seekers, who shall fill the labour shortages in key sectors across the country. The key changes of the Act include the relaxed rules on obtaining the EU Blue Card and improved travel and work mobility for the holders of such cards, a new points-based 'Opportunity Card', the relaxation of pathways for applicants with vocational experience, the linking of jobs to the experience of applicants rather than their formal degree, a shorter time to acquire permanent residence, as well as the lane change for asylum seekers.

The new rules on the **EU Blue Card** can come into force as early as November 2023. Non-EU university degree holders will be eligible for the card if they have a valid employment contract or a binding six-month job offer, while their professional qualifications, particularly in information and communication technology, can be demonstrated not only through educational credentials but also through relevant professional experience. The salary threshold for obtaining the card will be reduced, and holders will be allowed to move to another EU MS after one year. The changes also include quicker family reunion and a way for persons with international protection status to apply for a Blue Card in the future.

By March 2024, Germany intends to implement further elements of the Skilled Immigration Act such as streamlined **family reunification**, which will also apply to skilled immigrants' parents and in-laws, in addition to members of their 'nuclear family'. The **looser requirements linked to skills recognition** permit skilled immigrants to bypass formal recognition of their degrees in Germany given that they have at least two years of professional experience and a degree that is recognised in their country of origin. A shorter term to obtain permanent residency in Germany - three years for skilled workers and 27 months for EU Blue Card holders - and the opening of the lane change for asylum seekers who applied for asylum before 29 March 2023 - an option to withdraw from the asylum procedure and apply for work and residency - may also come into force at the same time. The lane change will also become a reality for other categories of non-EU nationals, including those who came to Germany on tourist visas.

The '**Opportunity Card**' is based on a points system similar to that of Canada and constitutes a whole new element to Germany's immigration framework, which is set to go into force in June 2024. Skilled job-seekers from non-EU countries can acquire such cards if they qualify under the points system, which takes into account individual credentials, language abilities, professional experience, age, and connection to Germany. The cardholders will be granted one year to look for a job while working part-time.

After overhauling its immigration law, Germany is set to improve the integration prospects for many present and prospective migrants while deliberating its citizenship law, which may eventually enable dual citizenship in the country.

Representatives of the Prague Process states will have an opportunity to learn more about the reform during the Study visit to Nuremberg foreseen to take place in October 2023.

Read more [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#).



Reading Recommendations

Prague Process
Policy Brief
**'Emigration from
Russia after 24
February 2022:
main patterns and
developments'**
by Dr. Olga R. Gulina

Read in [English](#) or
[Russian](#)



Prague Process
Policy Brief
**'Digitalisation and
labour migration:
the use of modern
technology, challenges
and opportunities'**
by Glen Hodgson

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**ICMPD Migration
Outlook 2023**

Read in [English](#)

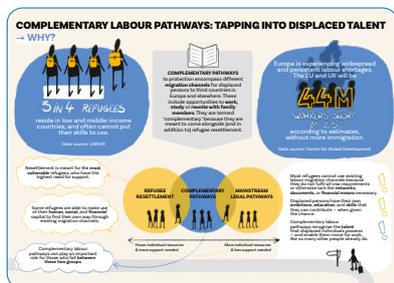


**ICMPD Migration
Outlook
Eastern Europe and
Central Asia 2023**

Read in [English](#) or
[Russian](#)



ICMPD Infographic:
**Complementary
labour pathways:
Tapping into
displaced talent**
Download [here](#)



ICMPD Commentary
**'The clock is ticking
for temporary
protection: What
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by Caitlin Katsiaticas,
Justyna Segeš Frelak &
Martin Wagner

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Article **'Millions on the Move in Their
Own Countries: The Human Face
of Climate Change'** based on the
Groundswell report by the World Bank

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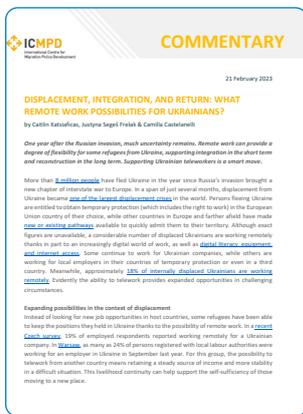
ICMPD Podcast
'Zooming in: 6 regions to look out for in 2023'
by Martijn Pluim
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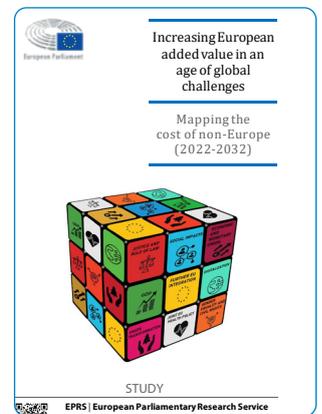
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'Ukrainian refugees in the EU: Exit from Temporary Protection?'
by Martin Wagner
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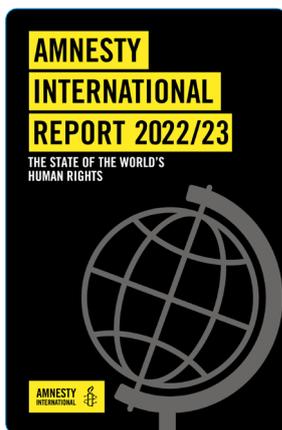
ICMPD Commentary
'Displacement, integration, and return: What remote work possibilities for Ukrainians?'
by Caitlin Katsiaficas, Justyna Segeš Frelak & Camilla Castelanelli
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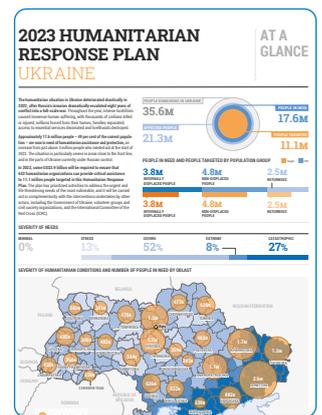
Study
'Increasing European added value in an age of global challenges: Mapping the cost of non-Europe (2022-2032)'
by EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service
Read in [English](#)



Amnesty International Report 2022/23
'The state of the world's human rights'
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Factsheet
'Humanitarian situation in Ukraine'
prepared by the European Commission
Download [here](#)



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