§ 1 Regular Migration
§ 1.3.1 CJEU C-257/17, C. & A. 7 Nov. 2018 Family Reunification Art. 3(3)
§ 1.3.1 CJEU C-484/17, K. 7 Nov. 2018 Family Reunification Art. 15
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About
NEMIS is a newsletter designed for judges who need to keep up to date with EU developments in migration and borders law. This newsletter contains all European legislation and jurisprudence on access and residence rights of third country nationals. NEMIS does not include jurisprudence on free movement or asylum. We would like to refer to a separate Newsletter on that issue, the Newsletter on European Asylum Issues (NEAIS).
This Newsletter is part of the CMR Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence Work Program 2018-2021.
Welcome to the Fourth issue of NEMIS in 2018. In this issue we would like to draw your attention to the following.

Family Life
The CJEU ruled in (C-257/17) C. & A. that Article 15(1) and (4) Family Reunification Directive do not preclude national legislation which permit the rejection of an application for an autonomous residence permit by a family member after five years of residence on the ground that he has not shown that he has passed a civic integration test. This is however only permissible if the requirement does not go beyond what is necessary to attain the objective of facilitating the integration of those TCN and if the requirement is proportionate in the individual case. Referring to its previous case-law on K & A and P & S, the Court emphasises that due account has to be taken to the individual circumstances and that the level of the costs should not lead to an obstacle to attain the autonomous permit. The same reasoning was used in C-484/17 (K).

The CJEU ruled in C-380/17 (K, & B ) that Article 12(1) does not preclude national legislation which permits the rejection of an application for family reunification by refugees on the basis of the more favourable provisions for refugees of Chapter V for the reason that the time-lit of Article 12 has been exceeded. However, it is only permissible to refer the sponsor to the application procedure for a regular residence permit if that national legislation fulfils three conditions:
(a) it lays down that such a refusal is cannot apply if the late submission is objectively excusable;
(b) it lays down that the persons concerned are to be fully informed of the consequences of the decision rejecting their initial application; and
(c) it ensures that sponsors recognised as refugees continue to benefit from the more favourable conditions for the exercise of the right to family reunification applicable to refugees.

Rights of the Child
Although the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most ratified convention of the UN (191 States), the Optional Protocol that allows for individual complaints is only ratified by 41 States. In the context of such a procedure, the Committee on the rights of the child concluded in the second successful complaint (based on that Optional Protocol), that Belgium has failed to fulfill its obligations in interpreting the concept of ‘family’ too narrow: a child that has been entrusted by means of ‘kafala’ (islamic guardianship of an abandoned child) also belongs to the family of the kafala-parents, e.g. Belgian nationals.

Borders
The CJEU ruled in (C-412/17 & C-747/17) Touring Tours a.o. that Article 21 Border Code precludes national legislation which requires every coach undertaking providing a regular cross-border service within the Schengen area to check the passports and residence permits of passengers before they cross an internal border in order to prevent the transport of TCNs not in possession of those travel documents.

Brexit
The CJEU has answered the Scottish question (C-621/18) on the notification procedure of art. 50 TFEU that as long as a withdrawal agreement concluded between the UK and the EU has not entered into force or, if no such agreement has been concluded, for as long as the two-year period laid down in Article 50(3) TEU, possibly extended in accordance with that paragraph, has not expired — Article 50 allows that MS to revoke that notification unilaterally, in an unequivocal and unconditional manner.

Nijmegen December 2018, Carolus Grütters & Tineke Strik
1 Regular Migration

1.1 Regular Migration: Adopted Measures

**Directive 2009/50**

*On conditions of entry and residence of TCNs for the purposes of highly qualified employment*

* OJ 2009 L 155/17

**Directive 2003/86**

*On the right to Family Reunification*

* OJ 2003 L 251/12

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**EFTA judgments**

| EFTA E-4/11 Claude | 7(1) | 26 July 2011 |

**Council Decision 2007/435**

*Establishing European Fund for the Integration of TCNs for the period 2007 to 2013 as part of the General programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows*

* OJ 2007 L 168/18

**Direction 2014/66**

*On conditions of entry and residence of TCNs in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer*

* OJ 2014 L 157/1

**Direction 2003/109**

*Concerning the status of TCNs who are long-term residents*

* amended by Dir. 2011/51

**CJEU judgments**

| CJEU C-636/16 Lopez Pastuzano | 12 | 7 Dec. 2017 |
| CJEU C-309/14 CGIL | 5+11 | 2 Sep. 2015 |
| CJEU C-579/13 P. & S. | 7(1)+13 | 4 June 2015 |
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**See Further: § 1.3**
1.1: Regular Migration: Adopted Measures

- **CJEU C-302/18 X.** pending Art. 5(1)(a)
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**Directive 2011/51**
Long-Term Residents ext.

- **extending Dir. 2003/109 on LTR**

**Council Decision 2006/688**
Mutual Information

- **OJ 2006 L 283/40**
- **impl. date 20 May 2013**
- **Mutual Information**
  - UK, IRL opt in

**Directive 2005/71**
Researchers

- **Directive is replaced by Dir. 2016/801 Researchers and Students**
  - **CJEU judgments**
  - **CJEU C-523/08 Com. v. Spain** 11 Feb. 2010
  - See further: § 1.3

**Recommendation 762/2005**
Researchers

- **OJ 2005 L 289/26**
- **impl. date 12 Oct. 2007**
- **This directive replaces both Dir 2005/71 on Researchers and Dir 2004/114 on Students**

**Regulation 1030/2002**
Residence Permit Format I

- **OJ 2002 L 157/1**
  - UK opt in
  - **amd by Reg. 330/2008 (OJ 2008 L 115/1)**

**Regulation 2017/1954**
Residence Permit Format II

- **OJ 2017 L 286/9**
  - **Amending Reg. 1030/2002 on Residence Permit Format**

**Directive 2014/36**
Seasonal Workers


**Directive 2011/98**
Single Permit

  - **CJEU judgments**
  - **CJEU C-449/16 Martinez Silva** 21 June 2017 Art. 12(1)(e)
  - See further: § 1.3

**Regulation 859/2003**
Social Security TCN

- **OJ 2003 L 124/1**
  - **UK, IRL opt in**
  - **Replaced by Reg 1231/2010: Social Security TCN II**
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  - See further: § 1.3

**Regulation 1231/2010**
Social Security TCN II

- **OJ 2010 L 344/1** impl. date 1 Jan. 2011
  - **Replacing Reg. 859/2003 on Social Security TCN**

**Directive 2004/114**
Students

- **OJ 2004 L 375/12** impl. date 12 Jan. 2007
  - **Directive is replaced by Dir. 2016/801 Researchers and Students**
  - **CJEU judgments**
  - **CJEU C-491/13 Ben Alaya** 10 Sep. 2014 Art. 6 + 7
1.1: Regular Migration: Adopted Measures

**CJEU C-544/15 Fahimian**  
4 Apr. 2017  
Art. 6(1)(d)

**CJEU C-15/11 Sommer**  
21 June 2012  
Art. 17(3)

**CJEU C-294/06 Payir**  
24 Nov. 2008  
See further: § 1.3

**ECHR**  
Family - Marriage - Discrimination

  Art. 8 Family Life  
  Art. 12 Right to Marry  
  Art. 14 Prohibition of Discrimination  
  ETS 005 (4 November 1950)  
  impl. date 31 Aug. 1954

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**ECtHR 25593/14 Assem Hassan**  
23 Oct. 2018  
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**ECtHR 7841/14 Levakovic**  
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**ECtHR 23038/15 Gaspar**  
12 June 2018  
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**ECtHR 47781/10 Zezev**  
12 June 2018  
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**ECtHR 32248/12 Ibrogimov**  
15 May 2018  
Art. 8 + 14

**ECtHR 63311/14 Hoti**  
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**ECtHR 31183/13 Abuhmaid**  
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Art. 8 + 13

**ECtHR 77063/12 Salem**  
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**ECtHR 7994/14 Ustinova**  
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**ECtHR 38030/12 Khan**  
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**ECtHR 76136/12 Ramadan**  
21 June 2016  
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**ECtHR 12738/10 Jeunesse**  
3 Oct. 2014  
Art. 8

**ECtHR 32504/11 Kaplan a.o.**  
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See further: § 1.3

**UN Convention**

**CRC**  
Convention on the Rights of the Child  
Art. 10 Family Life

*  
1577 UNTS 27531  
impl. date 2 Sep. 1990

* Optional Communications Protocol that allows for individual complaints entered into force 14-4-2014

**CRC views**

**New**  
**CRC C/79/DR/12/2017 C.E.**  
27 Sep. 2018  
Art. 10

See further: § 1.3
1.2 Regular Migration: Proposed Measures

**Directive**

On the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment.

* COM (2016) 378, 7 June 2016

**Blue Card II**

New

1.3 CJEU Judgments on Regular Migration

### 1.3.1 CJEU Judgments on Regular Migration

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*The Court rules that the Netherlands has failed to fulfil its obligations by applying excessive and disproportionate administrative fees which are liable to create an obstacle to the exercise of the rights conferred by the Long-Term Residents Directive: (1) to TCNs seeking long-term resident status in the Netherlands, (2) to those who, having acquired that status in a MS other than the Kingdom of the Netherlands, are seeking to exercise the right to reside in that MS, and (3) to members of their families seeking authorisation to accompany or join them.*
the promotion of integration, can constitute overriding reasons in the public interest, it remains the case that a national provision such as that at issue in the main proceedings goes beyond what is necessary in order to attain the objective pursued, in so far as the absence of evidence of sufficient linguistic knowledge automatically leads to the dismissal of the application for family reunification, without account being taken of the specific circumstances of each case”. In this context it is relevant that the European Commission has stressed in its Communication on guidance for the application of Dir. 2003/86, “that the objective of such measures is to facilitate the integration of family members. Their admissibility depends on whether they serve this purpose and whether they respect the principle of proportionality” (COM (2014)210, § 4.5).

**CJEU C-540/03**

* interp. of Dir. 2003/86

Family Reunification

Art. 8

F

10 June 2011

* The derogation clauses (3 years waiting period and the age-limits for children) are not annulled, as they do not constitute a violation of article 8 ECHR. However, while applying these clauses and the directive as a whole, Member States are bound by the fundamental rights (including the rights of the child), the purpose of the directive and obligation to take all individual interests into account.

**CJEU C-544/15**

* interp. of Dir. 2004/114

Fahmian

Art. 6(1)(d)

4 Apr. 2017

* Art. 6(1)(d) is to be interpreted as meaning that the competent national authorities, where a third country national has applied to them for a visa for study purposes, have a wide discretion in ascertaining, in the light of all the relevant elements of the situation of that national, whether he represents a threat, if only potential, to public security. That provision must also be interpreted as not precluding the competent national authorities from refusing to admit to the territory of the Member State concerned, for study purposes, a third country national who holds a degree from a university which is the subject of EU restrictive measures because of its large scale involvement with the Iranian Government in military or related fields, and who plans to carry out research in that Member State in a field that is sensitive for public security, if the elements available to those authorities give reason to fear that the knowledge acquired by that person during his research may subsequently be used for purposes contrary to public security. It is for the national court hearing an action brought against the decision of the competent national authorities to refuse to grant the visa sought to ascertain whether that decision is based on sufficient grounds and a sufficiently solid factual basis.

**CJEU C-40/11**

* interp. of Dir. 2003/109

Iida

Long-Term Residents

Art. 7(1)

8 Nov. 2012

* In order to acquire long-term resident status, the third-country national concerned must lodge an application with the competent authorities of the Member State in which he resides. If this application is voluntarily withdrawn, a residence permit can not be granted.

**CJEU C-155/11**

* interp. of Dir. 2003/86

Imran

Family Reunification

Art. 7(2) - no adj.

10 June 2011

* The Commission took the position that Art. 7(2) does not allow MSs to deny a family member as meant in Art. 4(1) (a) of a lawfully residing TCN entry and admission on the sole ground of not having passed a civic integration examination abroad. However, as a residence permit was granted just before the hearing would take place, the Court decided it was not necessary to give a ruling.

**CJEU C-484/17**

* interp. of Dir. 2003/86

K.

Family Reunification

Art. 15

7 Nov. 2018

* Article 15(1) and (4) does not preclude national legislation, which permits an application for an autonomous residence permit, lodged by a TCN who has resided over five years in a MS by virtue of family reunification, to be rejected on the ground that he has not shown that he has passed a civic integration test on the language and society of that MS provided that the detailed rules for the requirement to pass that examination do not go beyond what is necessary to attain the objective of facilitating the integration of those third country nationals, which is for the referring court to ascertain.

**CJEU C-153/14**

* interp. of Dir. 2003/86

K. & A.

Family Reunification

Art. 7(2)

9 July 2015

* Member States may require TCNs to pass a civic integration examination, which consists in an assessment of basic knowledge both of the language of the Member State concerned and of its society and which entails the payment of various costs, before authorising that national’s entry into and residence in the territory of the Member State for the purposes of family reunification, provided that the conditions of application of such a requirement do not make it impossible or excessively difficult to exercise the right to family reunification. In circumstances such as those of the cases in the main proceedings, in so far as they do not allow regard to be had to special circumstances objectively forming an obstacle to the applicants passing the examination and in so far as they set the fees relating to such an examination at too high a level, those conditions make the exercise of the right to family reunification impossible or excessively difficult.

**CJEU C-380/17**

* interp. of Dir. 2003/86

K. & B.

Family Reunification

Art. 9(2)

7 Nov. 2018

* AG: 27 Jun 2018

* Article 12(1) does not preclude national legislation which permits an application for family reunification lodged on behalf of a member of a refugee’s family, on the basis of the more favourable provisions for refugees of Chapter V of that directive, to be rejected on the ground that that application was lodged more than three months after the sponsor was granted refugee status, whilst affording the possibility of lodging a fresh application under a different set of rules provided that that legislation: (a) lays down that such a ground of refusal cannot apply to situations in which particular circumstances render the late submission of the initial application objectively excusable;
(b) lays down that the persons concerned are to be fully informed of the consequences of the decision rejecting their initial application and of the measures which they can take to assert their rights to family reunification effectively;

(c) ensures that sponsors recognised as refugees continue to benefit from the more favourable conditions for the exercise of the right to family reunification applicable to refugees, specified in Articles 10 and 11 or in Article 12(2) of the directive.

Khachab

Art. 7(1)(c) must be interpreted as allowing the competent authorities of a MS to refuse an application for family reunification on the basis of a prospective assessment of the likelihood of the sponsor retaining, or failing to retain, the necessary stable and regular resources which are sufficient to maintain himself and the members of his family, without recourse to the social assistance system of that MS, in the year following the date of submission of that application, that assessment being based on the pattern of the sponsor’s income in the six months preceding that date.

Lopez Pastucano

Art. 12
The CJEU declares that the LTR directive precludes legislation of a MS which, as interpreted by some domestic courts, does not provide for the application of the requirements of protection against the expulsion of a third-country national who is a long-term resident to all administrative expulsion decisions, regardless of the legal nature of that measure or of the detailed rules governing it.

F [CJEU C-449/16] interpr. of Dir. 2011/98 21 June 2017
Martínez Silva

Art. 12(1)(e)
Article 12 must be interpreted as precluding national legislation, under which a TCN holding a Single Permit cannot receive a benefit such as the benefit for households having at least three minor children as established by Legge n. 448 (national Italian legislation).

Noorzia

Art. 4(5)
Art. 4(5) does not preclude a rule of national law requiring that spouses and registered partners must have reached the age of 21 by the date when the application seeking to be considered family members entitled to reunification is lodged.

P. & S.

Art. 5 + 11
When examining an application for family reunification, a MS has to do so in the interests of the children concerned and also with a view to promoting family life, and avoiding any undermining of the objective and the effectiveness of the directive.

F [CJEU C-294/06] interpr. of Dir. 2004/114 24 Nov. 2008
Payir

Students
The fact that a Turkish national was granted leave to enter the territory of a MS as an au pair or as a student cannot deprive him of the status of ‘worker’ and prevent him from being regarded as ‘dually registered as belonging to the labour force’ of that MS.

Servet Kamberaj

Art. 11(1)(d)
EU Law precludes a distinction on the basis of ethnicity or linguistic groups in order to be eligible for housing benefit.

Singh

Art. 3(2)(e)
The concept of ‘residence permit which has been formally limited’ as referred to in Art. 3(2)(e), does not include a fixed-period residence permit, granted to a specific group of persons, if the validity of their permit can be extended indefinitely without offering the prospect of permanent residence rights. The referring national court has to ascertain if a formal limitation does not prevent the long-term residence of the third-country national in the Member State concerned. If that is the case, this national cannot be excluded from the personal scope of this Dir.

Sommer

Art. 17(3)
The conditions of access to the labour market by Bulgarian students, may not be more restrictive than those set out in the Directive

F [CJEU C-469/13] 17 July 2014
Tahir

1.3: Regular Migration: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

- * interpr. of Dir. 2003/109 Long-Term Residents Art. 7(1) + 13
  - Family members of a person who has already acquired LTR status may not be exempted from the condition laid down in Article 4(1), under which, in order to obtain that status, a TCN must have resided legally and continuously in the MS concerned for five years immediately prior to the submission of the relevant application. Art. 13 of the LTR Directive does not allow a MS to issue family members, as defined in Article 2(6) of that directive, with LTR’ EU residence permits on terms more favourable than those laid down by that directive.

- CJEU C-311/13 Tümør interpr. of Dir. 2003/109 Long-Term Residents 5 Nov. 2014
  - While the LTR provided for equal treatment of long-term resident TCNs, this ‘in no way precludes other EU acts, such as‘ the insolvent employers Directive, “from conferring, subject to different conditions, rights on TCNs with a view to achieving individual objectives of those acts”.

  - Article 2(1) and (2) of Regulation 859/2003, must be interpreted as not precluding legislation of a Member State which provides that a period of employment — completed pursuant to the legislation of that Member State by an employed worker who was not a national of a Member State during that period but who, when he requests the payment of an old-age pension, falls within the scope of Article 1 of that regulation — is not to be taken into consideration by that Member State for the determination of that worker’s pension rights.

- CJEU C-247/09 Xhynshiti interpr. of Reg. 859/2003 Social Security TCN Art. 3(3) 18 Nov. 2010
  - In the case in which a national of a non-member country is lawfully resident in a MS of the EU and works in Switzerland, Reg. 859/2003 does not apply to that person in his MS of residence, in so far as that regulation is not among the Community acts mentioned in section A of Annex II to the EU-Switzerland Agreement which the parties to that agreement undertake to apply.

- CJEU C-87/12 Ymeraga interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 3(3) 8 May 2013
  - Directives 2003/86 and 2004/38 are not applicable to third-country nationals who apply for the right of residence in order to join a family member who is a Union citizen and has never exercised his right of freedom of movement as a Union citizen, always having resided as such in the Member State of which he holds the nationality (see, also, C-256/11 Dereci a.o., par. 58).

### 1.3.2 CJEU pending cases on Regular Migration

- CJEU C-635/17 E. interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 3(2)(c) + 11(2) AG: 19 Nov 2018
  - On the proof of family ties and the situation in which there is a plausible explanation for the fact that no such documentary evidence is provided.

- CJEU C-381/18 G.S. interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 6(2) 27 Oct. 2016
  - On the issue which criteria should be used in the context of the withdrawal of a residence permit of a family member of a TCN who is sentenced to imprisonment in another MS.

  - On the issue what the meaning is of a family member being “dependent” (on the refugee).

  - On the meaning of ‘stable, regular and sufficient resources’.

- CJEU C-557/17 Y.Z. a.o. interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 16(2)(a) AG: 4 Oct 2018
  - Does Art. 16(2)(a) preclude the withdrawal of a residence permit granted for the purpose of family reunification in the case where the acquisition of that residence permit was based on fraudulent information but the family member was unaware of the fraudulent nature of that information?

### 1.3.3 EFTA judgments on Regular Migration

- EFTA E-4/11 Claudev. LIE interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 7(1) 26 July 2011
  - An EEA national (e.g. German) with a right of permanent residence, who is a pensioner and in receipt of social welfare benefits in the host EEA State (e.g. Liechtenstein), may claim the right to family reunification even if the family member will also be claiming social welfare benefits.

- EFTA E-28/15 Yankuba Jabbi v. NO interpr. of Dir. 2004/38 Right of Residence Art. 7(1)(b) + 7(2) 21 Sep. 2016
1.3: Regular Migration: Jurisprudence: EFTA judgments

* Where an EEA national, pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) and Article 7(2) of Directive 2004/38/EC, has created or strengthened a family life with a third country national during genuine residence in an EEA State other than that of which he is a national, the provisions of that directive will apply by analogy where that EEA national returns with the family member to his home State.

1.3.4 ECHR Judgments on Regular Migration

- **ECHR 8000/08**  
  A.A. v. UK  
  20 Sep. 2011  
  * The applicant alleged, in particular, that his deportation to Nigeria would violate his right to respect for his family and private life and would deprive him of the right to education by terminating his university studies in the UK.

- **ECHR 31183/13**  
  Abuhmaid v. UKR  
  12 Jan. 2017  
  * The applicant is a Palestinian residing in Ukraine for over twenty years. In 2010 the temporary residence permit expired. Since then, the applicant has applied for asylum unsuccessfully. The Court found that the applicant does not face any real or imminent risk of expulsion from Ukraine since his new application for asylum is still being considered and therefore declared this complaint inadmissible.

- **ECHR 33809/15**  
  Alam v. DK  
  29 June 2017  
  * The applicant is a Pakistani national who entered DK in 1984 when she was 2 years old. She has two children. In 2013 she is convicted of murder, aggravated robbery and arson to life imprisonment. She was also expelled from DK with a life-long entry ban. The Court states that it has no reason to call into question the conclusions reached by the domestic courts on the basis of the balancing exercise which they carried out. Those conclusions were neither arbitrary nor manifestly unreasonable. The Court is thus satisfied that the interference with the applicant’s private and family life was supported by relevant and sufficient reasons and that her expulsion would not be disproportionate given all the circumstances of the case.

- **ECHR 26940/10**  
  Antwi v. NOR  
  14 Feb. 2012  
  * A case similar to Nunez (ECHR 28 June 2011) except that the judgment is not unanimous (2 dissenting opinions). Mr Antwi from Ghana migrates in 1988 to Germany on a false Portuguese passport. In Germany he meets his future wife (also from Ghana) who lives in Norway and is naturalised to Norwegian nationality. Mr Antwi moves to Norway to live with her and their first child is born in 2001 in Norway. In 2005 the parents marry in Ghana and subsequently it is discovered that mr Antwi travels on a false passport. In Norway Mr Antwi goes to trial and is expulsion to Ghana with a five year re-entry ban. The Court does not find that the Norwegian authorities acted arbitrarily or otherwise transgressed the margin of appreciation which should be accorded to it in this area when seeking to strike a fair balance between its public interest in ensuring effective immigration control, on the one hand, and the applicants’ need that the first applicant be able to remain in Norway, on the other hand.

- **ECHR 25593/14**  
  Assem Hassan v. DK  
  23 Oct. 2018  
  * The case concerned the expulsion from Denmark of a Jordanian national, who has six children of Danish nationality. He was deported in 2014 following convictions for drugs offences. The Court was not convinced that the best interests of the applicant’s six children had been so adversely affected by his deportation that they should outweigh the other criteria to be taken into account, such as the prevention of disorder or crime.

- **ECHR 38590/10**  
  Biao v. DK  
  24 May 2016  
  * Initially, the Second Section of the Court decided on 25 March 2014 that there was no violation of Art. 8 in the Danish case where the Danish statutory amendment requires that the spouses’ aggregate ties with Denmark has to be stronger than the spouses’ aggregate ties with another country. However, after referral, the Grand Chamber reviewed that decision and decided otherwise. The Court ruled that the the so-called attachment requirement (the requirement of both spouses having stronger ties with Denmark than to any other country) is unjustified and constitutes indirect discrimination and therefore a violation of Art 8 and 14 ECHR.

- **ECHR 54273/00**  
  Boultif v. CH  
  2 Aug. 2001  
  * Expulsion of one of the spouses is a serious obstacle to family life for the remaining spouse and children in the context of article 8. In this case the ECtHR establishes guiding principles in order to examine whether such a measure is necessary in a democratic society. Relevant criteria are:
  - the nature and seriousness of the offence committed by the applicant;
  - the length of the applicant’s stay in the country from which he is going to be expelled;
  - the time elapsed since the offence was committed as well as the applicant’s conduct in that period;
  - the nationalities of the various persons concerned;
  - the applicant’s family situation, such as the length of the marriage;
  - and other factors expressing the effectiveness of a couple’s family life;
  - whether the spouse knew about the offence at the time when he or she entered into a family relationship;
  - and whether there are children in the marriage, and if so, their age.
  Not least, the Court will also consider the seriousness of the difficulties which the spouse is likely to encounter in the country of origin, though the mere fact that a person might face certain difficulties in accompanying her or his
spouse cannot in itself exclude an expulsion.

**ECHR 47017/09**

*Butt v. NO*

4 Dec. 2012

violation of

*ECtHR* Art. 8

*At the age of 3 and 4, the Butt children enter Norway with their mother from Pakistan in 1989. They receive a residence permit on humanitarian grounds. After a couple of years the mother returns with the children to Pakistan without knowledge of the Norwegian authorities. After a couple years the mother travels - again - back to Norway to continue living there. The children are 10 an 11 years old. When the father of the children wants to live also in Norway, a new investigation shows that the family has lived both in Norway and in Pakistan and their residence permit is withdrawn. However, the expulsion of the children is not carried out. Years later, their deportation is discussed again. The mother has already died and the adult children still do not have any contact with their father in Pakistan. Their ties with Pakistan are so weak and reversely with Norway so strong that their expulsion would entail a violation of art. 8.*

**ECHR 22689/07**

*De Souza Ribeiro v. UK*


violation of

*ECtHR* Art. 8 + 13

*A Brazilian in French Guiana was removed to Brazil within 50 minutes after an appeal had been lodged against his removal order. In this case the Court considers that the haste with which the removal order was executed had the effect of rendering the available remedies ineffective in practice and therefore inaccessible. The brevity of that time lapse excludes any possibility that the court seriously examined the circumstances and legal arguments in favour of or against a violation of Article 8 of the Convention in the event of the removal order being enforced. Thus, while States are afforded some discretion as to the manner in which they conform to their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention, that discretion must not result, as in the present case, in an applicant being denied access in practice to the minimum procedural safeguards needed to protect him against arbitrary expulsion. Concerning the danger of overloading the courts and adversely affecting the proper administration of justice in French Guiana, the Court reiterates that, as with Article 6 of the Convention, Article 13 imposes on the Contracting States the duty to organise their judicial systems in such a way that their courts can meet its requirements.*

**ECHR 17120/09**

*Dhaibhi v. IT*

8 Apr. 2014

violation of

*ECtHR* Art. 6, 8 + 14

*The ECtHR ruled that art. 6(1) also means that a national judge has an obligation to decide on a question which requests for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Union law. Either the national judge explicitly argues why such a request is pointless (or already answered) or the national judge requests the CJEU for a preliminary ruling on the issue. In this case the Italian Supreme Court did not answer the question at all.***

**ECHR 56971/10**

*El Ghatet v. CH*

8 Nov. 2016

violation of

*ECtHR* Art. 8

*The applicant is an Egyptian national, who applied for asylum in Switzerland leaving his son behind in Egypt. While his asylum application was rejected, the father obtained a residence permit and after having married a Swiss national, also Swiss nationality. The couple have a daughter and eventually divorced. The father’s first request for family reunification with his son was accepted in 2003 but eventually his son returned to Egypt. The father’s second request for family reunification in 2006 was rejected. According to the Swiss Federal Supreme Court, the applicant’s son had closer ties to Egypt where he had been cared for by his mother and grandmother. Moreover, the father should have applied for family reunification immediately after arriving in Switzerland. The Court first considers that it would be unreasonable to ask the father to relocate to Egypt to live together with his son there, as this would entail a separation from the father’s daughter living in Switzerland. The son had reached the age of 15 when the request for family reunification was lodged and there were no other major threats to his best interests in the country of origin. Based on these facts, the Court finds that no clear conclusion can be drawn whether or not the applicants’ interest in a family reunification outweighed the public interest of the respondent State in controlling the entry of foreigners into its territory. Nevertheless, the Court notes that the domestic court has merely examined the best interest of the child in a brief manner and put forward a rather summary reasoning. As such the child’s best interests have not sufficiently been placed at the centre of its balancing exercise. The Court therefore finds a violation of Art. 8.***

**ECHR 22251/07**

*G.R. v. NL*

10 Jan. 2012

violation of

*ECtHR* Art. 8 + 13

*The applicant did not have effective access to the administrative procedure by which he might, subject to fulfilling the conditions prescribed by domestic law, obtain a residence permit which would allow him to reside lawfully with his family in the Netherlands, due to the disproportion between the administrative charge in issue and the actual income of the applicant’s family. The Court finds that the extremely formalistic attitude of the Minister – which, endorsed by the Regional Court, also deprived the applicant of access to the competent administrative tribunal – unjustifiably hindered the applicant’s use of an otherwise effective domestic remedy. There has therefore been a violation of Article 8 and 13 of the Convention.*

**ECHR 23038/15**

*Gaspar v. RUS*

12 June 2018

interpr. of

*ECtHR* Art. 8

*Request for referral to the Grand Chamber pending. In this case a residence permit of a Czech national married to a Russian national was withdrawn based on a no further motivated report implicating that the applicant was considered a danger to national security.*

**ECHR 52166/09**

*Hasanbasic v. CH*

11 June 2013

violation of

*ECtHR* Art. 8

*After living in Switzerland for 23 years with a residence permit, the applicant decides to go back to Bosnia. Soon after, he gets seriously ill and wants to get back to his wife who stayed in Switzerland. However, this (family reunification) request is denied mainly because of the fact that he has been on welfare and had been fined (a total of*
350 euros) and convicted for several offences (a total of 17 days imprisonment). The court rules that this rejection, given the circumstances of the case, is disproportionate and a violation of article 8.

ECtHR 22341/09  Hode and Abdi v. UK  6 Nov. 2012
* violation of  ECHR
* Discrimination on the basis of date of marriage has no objective and reasonable justification.

ECtHR 63311/14  Hori v. CRO  26 Apr. 2018
* violation of  ECHR
* The applicant is a stateless person who came to Croatia at the age of seventeen and has lived and worked there for almost forty years. The applicant has filed several requests for Croatian nationality and permanent residence status; these, however, were all denied. The Court does consider that, in the particular circumstances of the applicant’s case, the respondent State has not complied with its positive obligation to provide an accessible and effective procedure or a combination of procedures enabling the applicant to have the issues of his further stay and status in Croatia determined with due regard to his private-life interests.

ECtHR 32248/12  Ibrogimov v. RUS  15 May 2018
* violation of  ECHR
* The applicant was born in Uzbekistan. After the death of this grandfather he wanted to move to his family (father, mother, brother and sister) who already lived in Russia and held Russian nationality. After a mandatory blood test he was found HIV-positive and therefore declared ‘undesirable’. The exclusion order was upheld by a District court and in appeal. The ECtHR held unanimously that the applicant has been a victim of discrimination on account of his health.

ECtHR 12738/10  Jeunesse v. NL  3 Oct. 2014
* violation of  ECHR
* The central issue in this case is whether, bearing in mind the margin of appreciation afforded to States in immigration matters, a fair balance has been struck between the competing interests at stake, namely the personal interests of the applicant, her husband and their children in maintaining their family life in the Netherlands on the one hand and, on the other, the public order interests of the respondent Government in controlling immigration. In view of the particular circumstances of the case, it is questionable whether general immigration policy considerations of themselves can be regarded as sufficient justification for refusing the applicant residence in the Netherlands.

ECtHR 32504/11  Kaplan a.o. v. NO  24 July 2014
* violation of  ECHR
* A Turkish father’s application for asylum is denied in 1998. After a conviction for aggravated burglary in 1999 he gets an expulsion order and an indefinite entry ban. On appeal this entry ban is reduced to 5 years. Finally he is expelled in 2011. His wife and children arrived in Norway in 2003 and were granted citizenship in 2012. Given the youngest daughter special care needs (related to chronic and serious autism), the bond with the father and the long period of inactivity of the immigration authorities, the Court states that it is not convinced in the concrete and exceptional circumstance of the case that sufficient weight was attached to the best interests of the child.

ECtHR 38030/12  Khan v. GER  23 Sep. 2016
* interpr. of  ECHR
* This case is about the applicant’s (Khan) imminent expulsion to Pakistan after she had committed manslaughter in Germany in a state of mental incapacity. On 23 April 2015 the Court ruled that the expulsion would not give rise to a violation of Art. 8. Subsequently the case was referred to the Grand Chamber. The Grand Chamber was informed by the German Government that the applicant would not be expelled and granted a ‘Duldung’. These assurances made the Grand Chamber to strike the application out of the list.

ECtHR 41697/12  Krasnagi v. AUS  25 Apr. 2017
* no violation of  ECHR
* The applicant is from Kosovo and entered Austria in 1994 when he was 19 years old. Within a year he was arrested for working illegally and was issued a five-year residence ban. He lodged an asylum application, which was dismissed, and returned voluntarily to Kosovo in 1997. In 1998 he went back to Austria and filed a second asylum request with his wife and daughter. Although the asylum claim was dismissed they were granted subsidiary protection. The temporary residence permit was extended a few times but expired in December 2009 as he had not applied for its renewal. After nine convictions on drugs offences and aggravated threat, he was issued a ten-year residence ban. Although the applicant was well integrated in Austria, the Court concludes that the Austrian authorities have not overstepped the margin of appreciation accorded to them in immigration matters by expelling the applicant.

ECtHR 7841/14  Levakovic v. DK  23 Oct. 2018
* no violation of  ECHR
* This case concerns a decision to expel the applicant to Croatia, with which he had no ties apart from nationality, after he was tried and convicted for crimes committed in Denmark, where he had lived most of his life. The Court found that the domestic courts had made a thorough assessment of his personal circumstances, balancing the competing interests and taking Strasbourg case-law into account. The domestic courts had been aware that very strong reasons were necessary to justify the expulsion of a migrant who has been settled for a long time, but had found that his crimes were serious enough to warrant such a measure.

ECtHR 1638/03  Maslov v. AU  22 Mar. 2007
* violation of  ECHR
*
* In addition to the criteria set out in Boultif (54273/00) and Üner (46410/99) the ECtHR considers that for a settled migrant who has lawfully spent all or the major part of his or her childhood and youth in the host country very serious reasons are required to justify expulsion. This is all the more so where the person concerned committed the offences underlying the expulsion measure as a juvenile.

**ECtHR 13178/03**
Mayeka v. BEL
12 Oct. 2006
* no violation of
ECHR
Art. 5+8+13
* Mrs Mayeka, a Congolese national, arrived in Canada in September 2000, where she was granted refugee status in July 2001 and obtained indefinite leave to remain in March 2003. After being granted asylum, she asked her brother, a Dutch national living in the Netherlands, to collect her daughter Tabitha, who was then five years old, from the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the airport of Brussels and to look after her until she was able to join her mother in Canada. Shortly after arriving at Brussels airport on 18 August 2002, Tabitha was detained because she did not have the necessary documents to enter Belgium. An application for asylum that had been lodged on behalf of Tabitha was declared inadmissible by the Belgian Aliens Office. A request to place Tabitha in the care of foster parents was not answered. Although the Brussels Court of First instance held on 16 October 2002 that Tabitha’s detention was unjust and ordered her immediate release, the Belgian authorities deported the five year old child to Congo on a plane.

The Court considered that owing to her very young age, the fact that she was an illegal alien in a foreign land, that she was unaccompanied by her family from whom she had become separated and that she had been left to her own devices, Tabitha was in an extremely vulnerable situation. The Court ruled that the measures taken by the Belgian authorities were far from adequate and that Belgium had violated its positive obligations to take requisite measures and preventive action. Since there was no risk of Tabitha’s seeking to evade the supervision of the Belgian authorities, her detention in a closed centre for adults served no purpose and other measures more conducive to the higher interest of the child guaranteed by Article 3 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, could have been taken. Since Tabitha was an unaccompanied alien minor, Belgium was under an obligation to facilitate the reunion of the family. However, Belgium had failed to comply with these obligations and had disproportionately interfered with the applicants’ rights to respect for their family life.

**ECtHR 52701/09**
Mugenzi v. FR
10 July 2014
* violation of
ECHR
Art. 8
* The Court noted the particular difficulties the applicant encountered in their applications, namely the excessive delays and lack of reasons or explanations given throughout the process, despite the fact that he had already been through traumatic experiences.

**ECtHR 41215/14**
Ndidi v. UK
14 Sep. 2017
* no violation of
ECHR
Art. 8
* This case concerns a Nigerian national’s complaint about his deportation from the UK. Mr Ndidi, the applicant, arrived with his mother in the UK aged two. He had an escalating history of offending from the age of 12, with periods spent in institutions for young offenders. He was released in March 2011, aged 24, and served with a deportation order. All his appeals were unsuccessful. The Court pointed out in particular that there would have to be strong reasons for it to carry out a fresh assessment of this balancing exercise, especially where independent and impartial domestic courts had carefully examined the facts of the case, applying the relevant human rights standards consistently with the European Convention and its case-law.

**ECtHR 41615/07**
Neuling v. CH
6 July 2010
* violation of
ECHR
Art. 8
* The child’s best interests, from a personal development perspective, will depend on a variety of individual circumstances, in particular his age and level of maturity, the presence or absence of his parents and his environment and experiences. For that reason, those best interests must be assessed in each individual case. To that end they enjoy a certain margin of appreciation, which remains subject, however, to a European supervision whereby the Court reviews under the Convention the decisions that those authorities have taken in the exercise of that power. In this case the Court notes that the child has Swiss nationality and that he arrived in the country in June 2005 at the age of two. He has been living there continuously ever since. He now goes to school in Switzerland and speaks French. Even though he is at an age where he still has a certain capacity for adaptation, the fact of being uprooted again from his habitual environment would probably have serious consequences for him, especially if he returns on his own, as indicated in the medical reports. His return to Israel cannot therefore be regarded as beneficial.

**ECtHR 55597/07**
Nunez v. NO
28 June 2011
* violation of
ECHR
Art. 8
* Although Ms Nunez was deported from Norway in 1996 with a two-year ban on her re-entry into Norway, she returned to Norway, got married and had two daughters born in 2002 and 2003. It takes until 2005 for the Norwegian authorities to revoke her permits and to decide that Mrs Nunez should be expelled. The Court rules that the authorities had not struck a fair balance between the public interest in ensuring effective immigration control and Ms Nunez’s need to remain in Norway in order to continue to have contact with her children.

**ECtHR 34848/07**
O’Donoghue v. UK
14 Dec. 2010
* violation of
ECHR
Art. 12 + 14
* Judgment of Fourth Section
* The UK Certificate of Approval required foreigners, except those wishing to marry in the Church of England, to pay large fees to obtain the permission from the Home Office to marry. The Court found that the conditions violated the right to marry (Article 12 of the Convention), that it was discriminatory in its application (Article 14 of the Convention) and that it was discriminatory on the ground of religion (Articles 9 and 14 of the Convention).
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<tr>
<th>Case Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>ECHR 38058/09</td>
<td>ECHR v. DK</td>
<td>14 June 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>* violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
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<td>The Court concluded that the denial of admission of a 17 years old Somali girl to Denmark, where she had lived from the age of seven until the age of fifteen, violated Article 8. For a settled migrant who has lawfully spent all of the major part of his or her childhood and youth in a host country, very serious reasons are required to justify expulsion. The Danish Government had argued that the refusal was justified because the applicant had been taken out of the country by her father, with her mother’s permission, in exercise of their rights of parental responsibility. The Court agreed ‘that the exercise of parental rights constitutes a fundamental element of family life’, but concluded that ‘in respecting parental rights, the authorities cannot ignore the child’s interest including its own right to respect for private and family life’.</td>
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<td>ECHR 76136/12</td>
<td>Ramadan v. MAL</td>
<td>21 June 2016</td>
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<td>* no violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>Art. 8</td>
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<td>Mr Ramadan, originally an Egyptian citizen, acquired Maltese citizenship after marrying a Maltese national. It was revoked by the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs following a decision by a domestic court to annul the marriage on the ground that Mr Ramadan’s only reason to marry had been to remain in Malta and acquire Maltese citizenship. Meanwhile, the applicant remarried a Russian national. The Court found that the decision depriving him of his citizenship, which had had a clear legal basis under the relevant national law and had been accompanied by hearings and remedies consistent with procedural fairness, had not been arbitrary.</td>
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<td>* no violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>Art. 8</td>
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<td>The applicant is a stateless Palestinian from Lebanon. In 1994, having married a Danish woman he is granted a residence permit, and in 2000 he is also granted asylum. In June 2010 the applicant - by then father of 8 children - is convicted of drug trafficking and dealing, coercion by violence, blackmail, theft, and the possession of weapons. He is sentenced to five years imprisonment, which decision is upheld by the Supreme Court in 2011 adding a life-long ban on his return. Appeals against his expulsion are refused and at the end of 2014 he is deported to Lebanon. The ECHR rules that although the applicant has 8 children in Denmark, he has an extensive and serious criminal record. Also, he is not well-integrated into Danish society (still being illiterate and not being able to speak Danish).</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECHR 12020/09</td>
<td>Udeh v. CH</td>
<td>16 Apr. 2013</td>
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<td>* violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>Art. 8</td>
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<td>In 2001 a Nigerian national, was sentenced to four months’ imprisonment for possession of a small quantity of cocaine. In 2003 he married a Swiss national who had just given birth to their twin daughters. By virtue of his marriage, he was granted a residence permit in Switzerland. In 2006 he was sentenced to forty-two months’ imprisonment in Germany for a drug-trafficking offence. The Swiss Office of Migration refused to renew his residence permit, stating that his criminal conviction and his family’s dependence on welfare benefits were grounds for his expulsion. An appeal was dismissed. In 2009 he was informed that he had to leave Switzerland. In 2011 he was made the subject of an order prohibiting him from entering Switzerland until 2020. Although he is divorced in the meantime and the custody of the children has been awarded to the mother, he has been given contact rights. The court rules that deportation and exclusion orders would prevent the immigrant with two criminal convictions from seeing his minor children: deportation would constitute a violation of article 8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECHR 46410/99</td>
<td>Üner v. NL</td>
<td>18 Oct. 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>* violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>Art. 8</td>
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<td>The expulsion of an alien raises a problem within the context of art. 8 ECHR if that alien has a family whom he has to leave behind. In Bouïfl (34273/00) the Court elaborated the relevant criteria which it would use in order to assess whether an expulsion measure was necessary in a democratic society and proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued. In this judgment the Court adds two additional criteria: – the best interests and well-being of the children, in particular the seriousness of the difficulties which any children of the applicant are likely to encounter in the country to which the applicant is to be expelled; and – the solidity of social, cultural and family ties with the host country and with the country of destination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECHR 7994/14</td>
<td>Ustinova v. RUS</td>
<td>8 Nov. 2016</td>
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<td>* violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>Art. 8</td>
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<td>The applicant, Anna Ustinova, is a national of Ukraine who was born in 1984. She moved to live in Russia at the beginning of 2000. In March 2013 Ms Ustinova was denied re-entry to Russia after a visit to Ukraine with her two children. This denial was based on a decision issued by the Consumer Protection Authority (CPA) in June 2012, that, during her pregnancy in 2012, Ms Ustinova had tested positive for HIV and therefor her presence in Russia constituted a threat to public health. This decision was challenged but upheld by a district Court, a Regional Court and the Supreme Court. Only the Constitutional Court declared this incompatible with the Russian Constitution. Although Ms Ustinova has since been able to re-enter Russia via a border crossing with no controls, her name has not yet been definitively deleted from the list of undesirable individuals maintained by the Border Control Service.</td>
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<td>ECHR 47781/10</td>
<td>Zezev v. RUS</td>
<td>12 June 2018</td>
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<td>* violation of</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
<td>Art. 8</td>
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<td>In this case an application for Russian nationality of a Kazakh national married to a Russian national was rejected based on information from the Secret Service implicating that the applicant posed a treat to Russia’s national security.</td>
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1.3.5 CRC views on Regular Migration

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<th>Case</th>
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<td>✗</td>
<td>CRC C/79/DR/12/2017</td>
<td>C.E. v. BEL</td>
<td>27 Sep. 2018</td>
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</table>

C.E. is an in Morocco abandoned child, which was entrusted by the Marrakesh Court of First Instance under ‘kafala’ (care of abandoned children) to two Belgian-Moroccan married nationals. Kafala establishes a sort of guardianship but does not give the child any family rights. Thus, the Belgian authorities refused a visa on the basis of family reunification. Also a long-stay visa on humanitarian grounds was refused based on the argument that kafala does not count as adoption and that a visa on humanitarian grounds is no replacement of (an application for) adoption.

The Committee recalls that it is not its role to replace national authorities in the interpretation of national law and the assessment of facts and evidence, but to verify the absence of arbitrariness or denial of justice in the assessment of authorities, and to ensure that the best interests of the child have been a primary consideration in this assessment. Subsequently, the Committee notes that the term ‘family’ should be interpreted broadly including also adoptive or foster parents. The Committee concludes that the State party has failed to fulfil its obligations: violation of art. 3, 10 and 12.
2 Borders and Visas

2.1 Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

case law sorted in chronological order

Regulation 2016/1624
Creating a Borders and Coast Guard Agency
* OJ 2016 L 251/1

Regulation 562/2006
Establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders
* OJ 2006 L 105/1
* This Regulation is replaced by Regulation 2016/399 Borders Code (codified).

Regulation 2016/399
Borders Code (codified)
On the rules governing the movement of persons across borders. Codification of all previous amendments of the (Schengen) Borders Code
* OJ 2016 L 77/1
* This Regulation replaces Regulation 562/2006 Borders Code
  amd by Reg. 458/2017 (OJ 2017 L 74): on the reinforcement of checks against relevant dBases and ext. borders
  amd by Reg. 2225/2017 (OJ 2017 L 327/1): on the use of the EES

CJEU pending cases

CJEU C-341/18 J. a.o.
pending
Art. 11

CJEU C-380/18 E.P.
pending
Art. 6(1)(e)

CJEU C-444/17 Arab
pending
Art. 32

CJEU C-584/18 Blue Air/D.Z.
pending
Art. 14(2)

Decision 574/2007
Establishing European External Borders Fund
* OJ 2007 L 144
* This Regulation is repealed by Regulation 515/2004 (Borders Fund II)

Regulation 515/2014
Borders Fund II
Borders and Visa Fund
* OJ 2014 L 150/143
* This Regulation repeals Decision No 574/2007 (Borders Fund I)

Regulation 2017/2226
EES
Establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders
2.1: Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

* OJ 2017 L 327/20

**Regulation 2018/1240**
Establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System
* OJ 2018 L 236/1

**New Regulation amending Regulation 2018/1240**
On the European Agency for the Operational Management of large-scale IT systems
* OJ 2018 L 295/99

**Regulation 1052/2013**
Establishing the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur)
* OJ 2013 L 295/11

**CJEU judgments**
 CJEU C-44/14 Spain v. EP & Council 8 Sep. 2015
See further: § 2.3

**Regulation 2007/2004**
Establishing External Borders Agency
* OJ 2004 L 349/1
* This Regulation is replaced by Regulation 2016/1624 Border and Coast Guard Agency

**Regulation 1931/2006**
Local border traffic within enlarged EU at external borders of EU
* OJ 2006 L 405/1

**CJEU judgments**
 CJEU C-254/11 Shomodi 21 Mar. 2013  Art. 2(a) + 3(3)
See further: § 2.3

**Regulation 656/2014**
Rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by Frontex
* OJ 2014 L 189/93

**Directive 2004/82**
On the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data
* OJ 2004 L 261/24
  UK opt in

**Regulation 2252/2004**
On standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents
* OJ 2004 L 385/1

**CJEU judgments**
 CJEU C-446/12 Willems a.o. 16 Apr. 2015  Art. 4(3)
 CJEU C-139/13 Com. v. Belgium 13 Feb. 2014  Art. 6
 CJEU C-291/12 Schwarz 17 Oct. 2013  Art. 1(2)
See further: § 2.3

**Recommendation 761/2005**
On uniform short-stay visas for researchers from third countries
* OJ 2005 L 289/23

**Convention**
Implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985
* OJ 2000 L 239

**CJEU judgments**
 CJEU C-240/17 E. 16 Jan. 2018  Art. 25(1) + 25(2)
See further: § 2.3

**Regulation 1053/2013**
Schengen Evaluation
* OJ 2013 L 295/27

**Regulation 1987/2006**
Establishing 2nd generation Schengen Information System
* OJ 2006 L 381/4
* Replacing:
  Reg. 378/2004 (OJ 2004 L 64)
2.1: Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

Reg. 2424/2001 (OJ 2001 L 328/4)
Ending validity of:


Council Decision 2016/268
SIS II Access
List of competent authorities which are authorised to search directly the data contained in the 2nd generation SIS
* OJ 2016 C 268/1

Council Decision 2016/1209
SIS II Manual
On the SIRENE Manual and other implementing measures for SIS II
* OJ 2016 L 203/35

New Regulation 2018/1861
SIS II usage on borders
On the use of SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals
* OJ 2018 L 312/14

New Regulation 2018/1660
SIS II usage on returns
On the use of SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals
* OJ 2018 L 312/1

Council Decision 2017/818
Temporary Internal Border Control
Setting out a Recommendation for prolonging temporary internal border control in exceptional circumstances putting the overall functioning of the Schengen area at risk
* OJ 2017 L 122/73

Decision 565/2014
Transit Bulgaria a.o. countries
Transit through Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania
* OJ 2014 L 157/23

Regulation 693/2003
Transit Documents
Establishing a specific Facilitated Transit Document (FTD) and a Facilitated Rail Transit Document (FRTD)
* OJ 2003 L 99/8

Regulation 694/2003
Transit Documents Format
Format for Facilitated Transit Documents (FTD) and Facilitated Rail Transit Documents (FRTD)
* OJ 2003 L 99/15

Decision 586/2008
Transit Switzerland
Transit through Switzerland and Liechtenstein
* OJ 2008 L 162/27

Decision 1105/2011
Travel Documents
On the list of travel documents which entitle the holder to cross the external borders
* OJ 2011 L 287/9

Regulation 767/2008
VISA
Establishing Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between MS
* OJ 2008 L 218/60
* Third-pillar VIS Decision (OJ 2008 L 218/129)

Decision 512/2004
VISA (start)
Establishing Visa Information System (VIS)
* OJ 2004 L 213/5

Council Decision 2008/633
VISA Access
Access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and Europol
* OJ 2008 L 218/129

Regulation 1077/2011
VISA Management Agency
Establishing an Agency to manage VIS, SIS & Eurodac
* OJ 2011 L 286/1

Regulation 810/2009
Visa Code
Establishing a Community Code on Visas
* OJ 2009 L 243/1

and by Reg. 154/2012 (OJ 2012 L 58/3): On the relation with the Schengen acquis

CJEU judgments

El Hassani
CJEU C-403/16
13 Dec. 2017
Art. 32

PUU X. & X.
CJEU C-638/16 PPU X. & X.
7 Mar. 2017
Art. 25(1)(a)

Air Baltic
CJEU C-575/12 Air Baltic
4 Sep. 2014
Art. 24(1) + 34

Koushakki
CJEU C-84/12 Koushakki
19 Dec. 2013
Art. 23(4) + 32(1)
2.1: Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

**CJEU C-39/12 Dang**
18 June 2012  
Art. 21 + 34 - deleted

**CJEU C-83/12 Vo**
10 Apr. 2012  
Art. 21 + 34

**CJEU pending cases**

**CJEU C-614/18 Com./Slovakia**
pending  
Art. 32(2)

**CJEU C-680/17 Vethanayagam**
pending  
Art. 8(4) + 32(3)

See further: § 2.3

**Regulation 1683/95**
Visa Format

Uniform format for visas  
* OJ 1995 L 164/1  
  amd by Reg. 334/2002 (OJ 2002 L 53/7)  
  amd by Reg. 856/2008 (OJ 2008 L 235/1)  
  amd by Reg. 1370/2017 (OJ 2017 L 198/24)  
  UK opt in

**Regulation 539/2001**
Visa List I
Listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas  
* OJ 2001 L 81/1
* This Regulation is replaced Regulation 2018/1806 Visa List (codified)
  amd by Reg. 2414/2001 (OJ 2001 L 327/1): Moving Romania to ‘white list’
  amd by Reg. 1091/2010 (OJ 2010 L 329/1): Lifting visa req. for Albania and Bosnia
  amd by Reg. 1211/2010 (OJ 2010 L 339/6): Lifting visa req. for Taiwan
  amd by Reg. 1289/2013 (OJ 2013 L 347/74)
  amd by Reg. 372/2017 (OJ 2017 L 61/7): Lifting visa req. for Georgia
  amd by Reg. 371/2017 (OJ 2017 L61/1): On Suspension mechanism
  amd by Reg. 850/2017 (OJ 2017 L 133/1): Lifting visa req. for Ukraine

**New Regulation 2018/1806**
Visa List II (codified)
Listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas  
* OJ 2018 L 303/39
* This Regulation replaces Regulation 539/2001 Visa List I

**Regulation 333/2002**
Visa Stickers
Uniform format for forms for affixing the visa  
* OJ 2002 L 53/4  
  UK opt in

**ECHR**
Anti-torture
European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols
Art. 3 Prohibition of Torture, Degrading Treatment  
impl. date 31 Aug. 1954

**ECHR Judgments**

- ECHR 19356/07 Shioshvili a.o.  
  Art. 3 + 13

- ECHR 53608/11 B.M.  
  19 Dec. 2013  
  Art. 3 + 13

- ECHR 55352/12 Aden Ahmed  
  23 July 2013  
  Art. 3 + 5

- ECHR 11463/09 Samaras  
  28 Feb. 2012  
  Art. 3

- ECHR 27765/09 Hirsi  
  21 Feb. 2012  
  Art. 3 + 13

See further: § 2.3

2.2 Borders and Visas: Proposed Measures

**Regulation amending Regulation**
On temporary reintroduction of checks at internal borders  
* Com (2017) 571, 27 Sep 2017
* amending Borders Code (Reg. 2016/399); Council position agreed, spring 2018

**New**
EP position Nov 2018
Regulation

On interoperability of visas and borders legislation
* Com (2017) 193, 12 Dec 2017
Council position agreed, spring 2018; no EP position yet

Regulation

Amending Visa Code Regulation
* Com (2018) 252, 14 Mar 2018
Council position agreed, spring 2018; no EP position yet

Regulation

Amending Regulation on Visa Information System
* COM (2018) 302, 16 May 2018
* No Council or EP position yet

New Regulation

Amending Visa List to waive visas for UK citizens
* Com (2018) 745, 13 Nov 2018
* No Council or EP position yet

Regulation amending Regulation 539/2001

Visa List amendment
* COM (2016) 277, 4 May 2016

Regulation amending Regulation 539/2001

Visa List amendment
* COM (2016) 279, 4 May 2016

2.3 Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence

case law sorted in alphabetical order

2.3.1 CJEU Judgments on Borders and Visas

CJEU C-9/16
* interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  Art. 20 + 21
  21 June 2017

CJEU C-278/12 (PPU)
* interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  Art. 20 + 21
  19 July 2012

CJEU C-575/12
* interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  Art. 5
  4 Sep. 2014

CJEU C-575/12
* interpr. of Reg. 810/2009
  Visa Code
  Art. 24(1) + 34
  4 Sep. 2014

* The Schengen Borders Code must be interpreted as not precluding national legislation, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which enables officials responsible for border surveillance and the monitoring of foreign nationals to carry out checks, in a geographic area 20 kilometres from the land border between a MS and the State parties to the CISA, with a view to establishing whether the persons stopped satisfy the requirements for lawful residence applicable in the MS concerned, when those checks are based on general information and experience regarding the illegal residence of persons at the places where the checks are to be made, when they may also be carried out to a limited extent in order to obtain such general information and experience-based data in that regard, and when the carrying out of those checks is subject to certain limitations concerning, inter alia, their intensity and frequency.

* The Borders Code precludes national legislation, which makes the entry of TCNs to the territory of the MS concerned subject to the condition that, at the border check, the valid visa presented must necessarily be affixed to a valid travel document.

* The cancellation of a travel document by an authority of a third country does not mean that the uniform visa affixed
to that document is automatically invalidated.

**CJEU C-606/10**
* interp. of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  Art. 13 + 5(4)(a)
  * annulment of national legislation on visa
  * Article 5(4)(a) must be interpreted as meaning that a MS which issues to a TCN a re-entry visa within the meaning of that provision cannot limit entry into the Schengen area solely to points of entry to its national territory.
  The principles of legal certainty and protection of legitimate expectations did not require the provision of transitional measures for the benefit of TCNs who had left the territory of a MS when they were holders of temporary residence permits issued pending examination of a first application for a residence permit or an application for asylum and wanted to return to that territory (after the entry into force of this Regulation)

**CJEU C-241/05**
* interp. of Schengen Agreement
  Art. 20(1)
  * on the conditions of movement of third-country nationals not subject to a visa requirement; on the meaning of ‘first entry’ and successive stays
  * This provision allows TCNs not subject to a visa requirement to stay in the Schengen Area for a maximum period of three months during successive periods of six months, provided that each of those periods commences with a ‘first entry’.

**CJEU C-346/16**
* interp. of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  Art. 20 + 21 - deleted
  * On the question whether the Borders Code precludes national legislation which grants the police authorities of the Member State in question the power to search, within an area of up to 30 kilometres from the land border of that Member State.

**CJEU C-139/13**
* violation of Reg. 2252/2004
  Passports
  Art. 6
  * Failure to implement biometric passports containing digital fingerprints within the prescribed periods.

**CJEU C-257/01**
* validity of Visa Applications
  * challenge to Regs. 789/2001 and 790/2001
  * The Council implementing powers with regard to certain detailed provisions and practical procedures for examination visa applications and border checks and surveillance is upheld.

**CJEU C-88/14**
* validity of Visa List
  * The Commission had requested an annulment of an amendment of the visa list by Regulation 1289/2013. The Court dismisses the action.

**CJEU C-39/12**
* interp. of Reg. 810/2009
  Visa Code
  Art. 21 + 34 - deleted
  * Whether penalties can be applied in the case of foreign nationals in possession of a visa which was obtained by deception from a competent authority of another Member State but has not yet been annulled pursuant to the regulation.

**CJEU C-240/17**
* interp. of Schengen Acquis
  Art. 25(1) + 25(2)
  * Art 25(1) must be interpreted as meaning that it is open to the Contracting State which intends to issue a return decision accompanied by a ban on entry and stay in the Schengen Area to a TCN who holds a valid residence permit issued by another Contracting State to initiate the consultation procedure laid down in that provision even before the issue of the return decision. That procedure must, in any event, be initiated as soon as such a decision has been issued.
  Art 25(2) must be interpreted as meaning that it does not preclude the return decision accompanied by an entry ban issued by a Contracting State to a TCN who is the holder of a valid residence permit issued by another Contracting State being enforced even though the consultation procedure laid down in that provision is ongoing, if that TCN is regarded by the Contracting State issuing the alert as representing a threat to public order or national security.

**CJEU C-17/16**
* interp. of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  Art. 4(1)
  * The concept of crossing an external border of the Union is defined differently in the ‘Cash Regulation’ (1889/2005) compared to the Borders Code.

**CJEU C-403/16**
* interp. of Reg. 810/2009
  Visa Code
  Art. 32
  * Article 32(3) must be interpreted as meaning that it requires Member States to provide for an appeal procedure against decisions refusing visas, the procedural rules for which are a matter for the legal order of each Member State in accordance with the principles of equivalence and effectiveness. Those proceedings must, at a certain stage of the proceedings, guarantee a judicial appeal.

**CJEU C-355/10**
* violation of Reg. 562/2006
  Borders Code
  * annulment of measure supplementing Borders Code
  * The CJEU decided to annul Council Decision 2010/252 of 26 April 2010 supplementing the Borders Code as
regards the surveillance of the sea external borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union. According to the Court, this decision contains essential elements of the surveillance of the sea external borders of the Member States which go beyond the scope of the additional measures within the meaning of Art. 12(5) of the Borders Code. As only the European Union legislature was entitled to adopt such a decision, this could not have been decided by comitology. Furthermore the Court ruled that the effects of decision 2010/252 maintain until the entry into force of new rules within a reasonable time.

**CJEU C-261/08 & C-348/08**
Interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
Garcia & Cabrera
22 Oct. 2009
*Member States are not obliged to expel a third-country national who is unlawfully present on the territory of a Member State because the conditions of duration of stay are not or no longer fulfilled*  
*Where a TCN is unlawfully present on the territory of a MS because he or she does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils, the conditions of duration of stay applicable there, that MS is not obliged to adopt a decision to expel that person.*

**CJEU C-430/10**
Interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
Gaydarov
17 Nov. 2011
*Reg. does not preclude national legislation that permits the restriction of the right of a national of a MS to travel to another MS in particular on the ground that he has been convicted of a criminal offence of narcotic drug trafficking in another State, provided that (i) the personal conduct of that national constitutes a genuine, present and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society, (ii) the restrictive measure envisaged is appropriate to ensure the achievement of the objective it pursues and does not go beyond what is necessary to attain it and (iii) that measure is subject to effective judicial review permitting a determination of its legality as regards matters of fact and law in the light of the requirements of European Union law.*

**CJEU C-88/12**
Interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
Jaoo
14 Sep. 2012
*On statutory provision authorising, in the context of countering illegal residence after borders have been crossed, police checks in the area between the land border of the Netherlands with Belgium or Germany and a line situated within 20 kilometres of that border.*

**CJEU C-84/12**
Interpr. of Reg. 810/2009
Koushkhaki
19 Dec. 2013
*Art. 23(4), 32(1) and 35(6) must be interpreted as meaning that the competent authorities of a MS cannot refuse a visa to an applicant unless one of the grounds for refusal of a visa listed in those provisions can be applied to that applicant. In the examinations of those conditions and the relevant facts, authorities have a wide discretion. The obligation to issue a uniform visa is subject to the condition that there is no reasonable doubt that the applicant intends to leave the territory of the Member States before the expiry of the visa applied for.*

**CJEU C-139/08**
Interpr. of Dec. 896/2006
Kqiku
2 Apr. 2009
*Residence permits issued by the Swiss Confederation or the Principality of Liechtenstein to TCNs subject to a visa requirement, are considered to be equivalent to a transit visa only.*

**CJEU C-188/10 & C-189/10**
Interpr. of Reg. 562/2006
Meldi & Abdeli
22 June 2010
*consistency of national law and European Union law, abolition of border control and the area of 20 kilometres from the land border*  
The French ‘stop and search’ law, which allowed for controls behind the internal border, is in violation of article 20 and 21 of the Borders code, due to the lack of requirement of “behaviour and of specific circumstances giving rise to a risk of breach of public order”. According to the Court, controls may not have an effect equivalent to border checks.

**CJEU C-291/12**
Interpr. of Reg. 2252/2004
Schwarz
17 Oct. 2013
*Although the taking and storing of fingerprints in passports constitutes an infringement of the rights to respect for private life and the protection of personal data, such measures are nonetheless justified for the purpose of preventing any fraudulent use of passports.*

**CJEU C-254/11**
Interpr. of Reg. 1931/2006
Shomodi
21 Mar. 2013
*The holder of a local border traffic permit must be able to move freely within the border area for a period of three months if his stay is uninterrupted and to have a new right to a three-month stay each time that his stay is interrupted. There is such an interruption of stay upon the crossing of the border irrespective of the frequency of such crossings, even if they occur several times daily.*

**CJEU C-44/14**
Spain v. EP & Council
8 Sep. 2015
*Limited forms of cooperation do not constitute a form of taking part within the meaning of Article 4 of the Schengen Protocol. Consequently, Article 19 of the Eurosur Regulation cannot be regarded as giving the Member States the option of concluding agreements which allow Ireland or the United Kingdom to take part in the provisions in force of the Schengen acquis in the area of the crossing of the external borders.*

**CJEU C-412/17**
Touring Tours a.o.
13 Dec. 2018
*New*
2.3: Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

* interpr. of Reg. 562/2006 Borders Code Art. 22 + 23
* Joined Cases C-412/17 and C-474/17
* Article 67(2) TFEU and Article 21 Borders Code must be interpreted to the effect that they preclude legislation of a MS, which requires every coach transport undertaking providing a regular cross-border service within the Schengen area to the territory of that MS to check the passports and residence permits of passengers before they cross an internal border in order to prevent the transport of TCNs not in possession of those travel documents to the national territory, and which allows, for the purposes of complying with that obligation to carry out checks, the police authorities to issue orders prohibiting such transport, accompanied by a threat of a recurring fine, against transport undertakings which have been found to have conveyed to that territory TCNs who were not in possession of the requisite travel documents.

CJEU C-101/13 U. 2 Oct. 2014
* interpr. of Reg. 2252/2004 Passports
* About the recording and spelling of names, surnames and family names in passports. Where a MS whose law provides that a person’s name comprises his forenames and surname chooses nevertheless to include (also) the birth name of the passport holder in the machine readable personal data page of the passport, that State is required to state clearly in the caption of those fields that the birth name is entered there.

CJEU C-77/05 & C-137/05 UK v. Council 18 Dec. 2007
* validity of Border Agency Regulation and Passport Regulation
* judgment against UK

CJEU C-482/08 UK v. Council 26 Oct. 2010
* annulment of decision on police access to VIS, due to UK non-participation
* judgment against UK

CJEU C-83/12 Vo 10 Apr. 2012
* First substantive decision on Visa Code. The Court rules that the Visa Code does not preclude that national legislation of one MS penalises migration-related identity fraud with genuine visa issued by another MS.

CJEU C-446/12 Willems a.o. 16 Apr. 2015
* interpr. of Reg. 2252/2004 Passports
* Article 4(3) does not require the Member States to guarantee, in their legislation, that biometric data collected and stored in accordance with that regulation will not be collected, processed and used for purposes other than the issue of the passport or travel document, since that is not a matter which falls within the scope of that regulation.

CJEU C-638/16 PPU X. & X. 7 Mar. 2017
* interpr. of Reg. 810/2009 Visa Code
* Contrary to the opinion of the AG, the Court ruled that Article 1 of the Visa Code, must be interpreted as meaning that an application for a visa with limited territorial validity made on humanitarian grounds by a TCN, on the basis of Article 25 of the code, to the representation of the MS of destination that is within the territory of a third country, with a view to lodging, immediately upon his or her arrival in that MS, an application for international protection and, thereafter, to staying in that MS for more than 90 days in a 180-day period, does not fall within the scope of that code but, as EU law currently stands, solely within that of national law.

CJEU C-23/12 Zakaria 17 Jan. 2013
* interpr. of Reg. 562/2006 Borders Code
* MSs are obliged to establish a means of obtaining redress only against decisions to refuse entry.

2.3.2 CJEU pending cases on Borders and Visas

CJEU C-444/17 Arib 17 Oct 2018
* interpr. of Reg. 399/2016 Borders Code (codified)
* AG: 17 Oct 2018
* If border controls are reintroduced at an internal border of a Member State may this be equated with border controls at an external border, when that border is crossed by a third-country national who has no right of entry?

CJEU C-584/18 Blue Air/D.Z. 2 Oct. 2014
* interpr. of Reg. 399/2016 Borders Code (codified)
* On the exemption of visa obligations.

CJEU C-614/18 Com./Slovakia 2 Oct. 2014
* incor. appl. of Reg. 810/2009 Visa Code
* On the issue whether the Visa Code requires Member States to provide for an appeal procedure against decisions refusing visas.

CJEU C-380/18 E.P. 26 Oct. 2010
* interpr. of Reg. 399/2016 Borders Code (codified)
* On the issue of the criteria to determine a threat to public order.

CJEU C-341/18 J. a.o. 17 Jan. 2013
* interpr. of Reg. 399/2016 Borders Code (codified)

2.3: Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence: CJEU pending cases

* On the necessity of providing departure stamps at (external) border crossings particularly in harbours.

** CJEU C-680/17
- Vethanayagam interpr. of Reg. 810/2009
- Visa Code
- Art. 8(4) + 32(3)
- 28 Mar 2019
* Is an interpretation of Article 8(4) and Article 32(3) of the Visa Code according to which visa applicants can lodge an appeal against the rejection of their applications only with an administrative or judicial body of the representing Member State, and not in the represented Member State for which the visa application was made, consistent with effective legal protection as referred to in Article 47 of the Charter?

### 2.3.3 ECtHR Judgments on Borders and Visas

- **ECtHR 55352/12**
  - Aden Ahmed v. MAL
  - 23 July 2013
  - * The case concerns a migrant who had entered Malta in an irregular manner by boat. The ECtHR found a violation of art. 5(1), mainly due to the failure of the Maltese authorities to pursue deportation or to do so with due diligence, and of art. 5(4) due to absence of an effective and speedy domestic remedy to challenge the lawfulness of their detention. 
  - Also, the ECtHR requested the Maltese authorities (Art. 46) to establish a mechanism allowing a determination of the lawfulness of immigration detention within a reasonable time-limit. In this case the Court for the first time found Malta in violation of art. 3 because of the immigration detention conditions. Those conditions in which the applicant had been living for 14½ months were, taken as a whole, amounted to degrading treatment.

- **ECtHR 53606/11**
  - B.M. v. GR
  - 19 Dec. 2013
  - * The applicant was an Iranian journalist who alleged to have been arrested and tortured due to his involvement in protests against the government. After his arrival in Greece a decision had been taken to return him to Turkey, and he had been held in custody in a police station and in various detention centres. His application for asylum was first not registered by the Greek authorities, and later they dismissed the application.
  - The application mainly concerned the conditions of detention, in particular overcrowding, unhygienic conditions, lack of external contact, and lack of access to telephone, translators and any kind of information. Referring to its previous case law, the ECtHR held these conditions to be in violation of Art. 3.
  - As there had been no effective domestic remedy against that situation, Art. 13 in combination with art. 3 had also been violated.

- **ECtHR 27765/09**
  - Hirs v. IT
  - 21 Feb. 2012
  - * The Court concluded that the decision of the Italian authorities to send TCNs - who were intercepted outside the territorial waters of Italy - back to Libya, had exposed them to the risk of ill-treatment there, as well as to the risk of ill-treatment if they were sent back to their countries of origin (Somalia and Eritrea). For the first time the Court applied Article 4 of Protocol no. 4 (prohibition of collective expulsion) in the circumstance of aliens who were not physically present on the territory of the State, but in the high seas. Italy was also held responsible for exposing the aliens to a treatment in violation with Article 3 ECHR, as it transferred them to Libya 'in full knowledge of the facts' and circumstances in Libya. The Court also concluded that they had had no effective remedy in Italy against the alleged violations (Art. 13).

- **ECtHR 11463/09**
  - Samaras v. GR
  - 28 Feb. 2012
  - * The conditions of detention of the applicants – one Somali and twelve Greek nationals – at Ioannina prison were held to constitute degrading treatment in violation of ECHR art. 3.

- **ECtHR 19356/07**
  - Shioshvili a.o. v. RUS
  - * Applicant with Georgian nationality, is expelled from Russia with her four children after living there for 8 years and being eight months pregnant. While leaving Russia they are taken off a train and forced to walk to the border. A few weeks later she gives birth to a dead child. Violation (also) of article 2 and 4 Protocol nr. 4.
## 3 Irregular Migration

### 3.1 Irregular Migration: Adopted Measures

**case law sorted in chronological order**

| Directive | Adopted Measures | Carrier sanctions | Obligation of carriers to return TCNs when entry is refused | OJ 2001 L 187/45 | impl. date 11 Feb. 2003 | UK opt in
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Decision 267/2005</td>
<td>Early Warning System</td>
<td>Employers Sanctions</td>
<td>Establishing a secure web-based Information and Coordination Network for MS’ Migration Management Services</td>
<td>OJ 2005 L 83/48</td>
<td></td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive 2009/52</td>
<td>Minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying TCNs</td>
<td>Expulsion by Air</td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decision 191/2004</td>
<td>On the compensation of the financial imbalances resulting from the mutual recognition of decisions on the expulsion of TCNs</td>
<td>Expulsion Costs</td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive 2001/40</td>
<td>Mutual recognition of expulsion decisions of TCNs</td>
<td>Expulsion Decisions</td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<td></td>
<td>OJ 2001 L 149/34</td>
<td>impl. date 2 Oct. 2002</td>
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<td>CJEU C-456/14 Orrego Arias</td>
<td>3 Sep. 2015</td>
<td>Art. 3(1)(a) - inadmissible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decision 573/2004</td>
<td>On the organisation of joint flights for removals from the territory of two or more MSs, of TCNs</td>
<td>Expulsion Joint Flights</td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<td>OJ 2004 L 261/28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Transit via land for expulsion</td>
<td>Expulsion via Land</td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<td>adopted 22 Dec. 2003 by Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulation 377/2004</td>
<td>On the creation of an immigration liaison officers network</td>
<td>Immigration Liaison Officers</td>
<td>UK opt in</td>
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<td>OJ 2004 L 64/1</td>
<td>and by Reg 493/2011 (OJ 2011 L 141/13)</td>
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<td>Recommendation 2017/432</td>
<td>Making returns more effective when implementing the Returns Directive</td>
<td>Implementing Return Dir.</td>
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<td>OJ 2017 L 66/28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directive 2008/115</td>
<td>On common standards and procedures in MSs for returning illegally staying TCNs</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>OJ 2008 L 348/98</td>
<td>impl. date 24 Dec. 2010</td>
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<td>CJEU C-175/17+C-180/17 X. &amp; X. &amp; Y.</td>
<td>26 Sep. 2018</td>
<td>Art. 13</td>
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<td>CJEU C-181/16 Gnandi</td>
<td>19 June 2018</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
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<td>CJEU C-82/16 K.A. a.o.</td>
<td>8 May 2018</td>
<td>Art. 5, 11 + 13</td>
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<td>CJEU C-184/16 Petrea</td>
<td>14 Sep. 2017</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-199/16 Nianga</td>
<td>11 Aug. 2017</td>
<td>Art. 5 - withdrawn</td>
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<td>CJEU C-225/16 Oudhrami</td>
<td>26 July 2017</td>
<td>Art. 11(2)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-47/15 Affium</td>
<td>7 June 2016</td>
<td>Art. 2(1) + 3(2)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-290/14 Celaj</td>
<td>1 Oct. 2015</td>
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<td>CJEU C-554/13 Zh. &amp; O.</td>
<td>11 June 2015</td>
<td>Art. 7(4)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-38/14 Zaizoune</td>
<td>23 Apr. 2015</td>
<td>Art. 4(2) + 6(1)</td>
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<td>18 Dec. 2014</td>
<td>Art. 5 + 13</td>
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<td>CJEU C-249/13 Boujdida</td>
<td>11 Dec. 2014</td>
<td>Art. 6</td>
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### 3.1: Irregular Migration: Adopted Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Reference</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Paragraph(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-166/13 Mukarubega</td>
<td>5 Nov. 2014</td>
<td>Art. 3 + 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-473/13 &amp; C-514/13 Bero &amp; Bouzalmate</td>
<td>17 July 2014</td>
<td>Art. 16(1)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-474/13 Pham</td>
<td>17 July 2014</td>
<td>Art. 16(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-189/13 Da Silva</td>
<td>3 July 2014</td>
<td>inadmissible</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-146/14 (PPU) Mahdi</td>
<td>5 June 2014</td>
<td>Art. 15</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-297/12 Filev &amp; Osmani</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-383/13 (PPU) G. &amp; R.</td>
<td>10 Sep. 2013</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-522/11 Mbaye</td>
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<td>CJEU C-314/11 Arslan</td>
<td>22 Mar. 2013</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(b) + 7(4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-61/11 (PPU) El Dridi</td>
<td>8 Apr. 2011</td>
<td>Art. 15 + 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-357/09 (PPU) Kadzoev</td>
<td>30 Nov. 2009</td>
<td>Art. 15(4), (5) + (6)</td>
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**CJEU pending cases**

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<td>CJEU C-146/14 (PPU) Mahdi</td>
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<td>CJEU C-534/11</td>
<td>30 May 2013</td>
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<td>19 Sep. 2013</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CJEU C-444/17 Arib</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-150/14 X</td>
<td>pending</td>
<td>Art. 11(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Decision 575/2007

**Establishing the Eur. Return Fund as part of the General Programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows**

* [OJ 2007 L 144](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/AUTO/?uri=CELEX:32007D0575)

### Directive 2011/36

**On preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims**


### Directive 2004/81

**Trafficking Victims**

* [OJ 2004 L 261/19](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/AUTO/?uri=CELEX:32004L0081)

### Directive 2002/90

**Unauthorized Entry**


### ECHR

**Detention - Collective Expulsion**

* [ETS 005 (4 November 1950)](http://echr.coe.int/Pages/home.aspx?p=basictexts&c=#n1359128122487_pointer)

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For further information, please refer to § 3.3.
3.2 Irregular Migration: Proposed Measures

* Nothing to report

3.3 Irregular Migration: Jurisprudence

3.3.1 CJEU Judgments on Irregular Migration

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Judgment Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-562/13</td>
<td>Abdida</td>
<td>18 Dec. 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Although the Belgium court had asked a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the Qualification Dir., the CJEU re-interpreted the question of an issue of Art. 5 and 13 of the Returns Directive. These articles are to be interpreted as precluding national legislation which: (1) does not endow with suspensive effect an appeal against a decision ordering a third country national suffering from a serious illness to leave the territory of a Member State, where the enforcement of that decision may expose that third country national to a serious risk of grave and irreversible deterioration in his state of health, and (2) does not make provision, in so far as possible, for the basic needs of such a third country national to be met, in order to ensure that that person may in fact avail himself of emergency health care and essential treatment of illness during the period in which that Member State is required to postpone removal of the third country national following the lodging of the appeal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-329/11</td>
<td>Achughbabian</td>
<td>6 Dec. 2011</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>The directive precludes national legislation permitting the imprisonment of an illegally staying third-country national who has not (yet) been subject to the coercive measures provided for in the directive and has not, if detained with a view to be returned, reached the expiry of the maximum duration of that detention. The directive does not preclude penal sanctions being imposed after full application of the return procedure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-47/15</td>
<td>Affum</td>
<td>7 June 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>Art. 2(1) and 3(2) must be interpreted as meaning that a TCN is staying illegally on the territory of a MS and therefore falls within the scope of that directive when, without fulfilling the conditions for entry, stay or residence, he passes in transit through that MS as a passenger on a bus from another MS forming part of the Schengen area and bound for a third MS outside that area. Also, the Directive must be interpreted as precluding legislation of a MS which permits a TCN in respect of whom the return procedure established by the directive has not yet been completed to be imprisoned merely on account of illegal entry across an internal border, resulting in an illegal stay. That interpretation also applies where the national concerned may be taken back by another MS pursuant to an agreement or arrangement within the meaning of Art. 6(3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-534/11</td>
<td>Arslan</td>
<td>30 May 2013</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>The Return Directive does not apply during the period from the making of the (asylum) application to the adoption of the decision at first instance on that application or, as the case may be, until the outcome of any action brought against that decision is known.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-473/13 &amp; C-514/13</td>
<td>Bero &amp; Boulzalme</td>
<td>17 July 2014</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>As a rule, a MS is required to detain illegally staying TCNs for the purpose of removal in a specialised detention facility of that State even if the MS has a federal structure and the federated state competent to decide upon and carry out such detention under national law does not have such a detention facility.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-249/13</td>
<td>Boudjilida</td>
<td>11 Dec. 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>The right to be heard in all proceedings (in particular, Art 6), must be interpreted as extending to the right of an illegally staying third-country national to express, before the adoption of a return decision concerning him, his point of view on the legality of his stay, on the possible application of Art 5 and 6(2) to (5) and on the detailed arrangements for his return.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-290/14</td>
<td>Celaj</td>
<td>1 Oct. 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>The Directive must be interpreted as not, in principle, precluding legislation of a MS which provides for the imposition of a prison sentence on an illegally staying third-country national who, after having been returned to his country of origin in the context of an earlier return procedure, unlawfully re-enters the territory of that State in breach of an entry ban, at least in cases of re-entry in breach of an entry ban.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-266/08</td>
<td>Comm. v. Spain</td>
<td>14 May 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>non-transp. of Dir. 2004/81</td>
<td>Trafficking Victims</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>Failure of Spain to transpose the Directive.</td>
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### 3.3: Irregular Migration: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

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<tr>
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<th><em>Da Silva</em></th>
<th><em>Return Directive</em></th>
<th><em>3 July 2014</em></th>
<th><em>inadmissible</em></th>
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<td><em>CJEU C-61/11 (PPU)</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>El Dridi</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>28 Apr. 2011</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 15 + 16</em></td>
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<td><em>The Return Directive precludes that a Member State has legislation which provides for a sentence of imprisonment to be imposed on an illegally staying TCN on the sole ground that he remains, without valid grounds, on the territory of that State, contrary to an order to leave that territory within a given period.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-297/12</em></td>
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<td><em>Filev &amp; Osmani</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>19 Sep. 2013</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 2(2)(b) + 11</em></td>
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<td><em>Directive must be interpreted as precluding a MS from providing that an expulsion or removal order which predates by five years or more the period between the date on which that directive should have been implemented and the date on which it was implemented, may subsequently be used as a basis for criminal proceedings, where that order was based on a criminal law sanction (within the meaning of Article 2(2)(b)) and where that MS exercised the discretion provided for under that provision.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-383/13 (PPU)</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>G. &amp; R.</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>10 Sep. 2013</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 15(2) + 6</em></td>
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<td><em>If the extension of a detention measure has been decided in an administrative procedure in breach of the right to be heard, the national court responsible for assessing the lawfulness of that extension decision may order the lifting of the detention measure only if it considers, in the light of all of the factual and legal circumstances of each case, that the infringement at issue actually deprived the party relying thereon of the possibility of arguing his defence better, to the extent that the outcome of that administrative procedure could have been different.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-181/16</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>Gnandi</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>19 June 2018</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 5</em></td>
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<td><em>Member States are entitled to adopt a return decision as soon as an application for international protection is rejected, provided that the return procedure is suspended pending the outcome of an appeal against that rejection. Member States are required to provide an effective remedy against the decision rejecting the application for international protection, in accordance with the principle of equality of arms, which means, in particular, that all the effects of the return decision must be suspended during the period prescribed for lodging such an appeal and, if such an appeal is lodged, until resolution of the appeal.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-82/16</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>K.A. a.o.</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>8 May 2018</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 5, 11 + 13</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Art. 5 and 11 must be interpreted as not precluding a practice of a MS that consists in not examining an application for residence for the purposes of family reunification, submitted on its territory by a TCN family member of a Union citizen who is a national of that MS and who has never exercised his or her right to freedom of movement, solely on the ground that that TCN is the subject of a ban on entering the territory of that Member State. Art. 5 must be interpreted as precluding a national practice pursuant to which a return decision is adopted with respect to a TCN, who has previously been the subject of a return decision, accompanied by an entry ban that remains in force, without any account being taken of the details of his or her family life, and in particular the interests of a minor child of that TCN, referred to in an application for residence for the purposes of family reunification submitted after the adoption of such an entry ban, unless such details could have been provided earlier by the person concerned.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-357/09 (PPU)</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>Kadzoev</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>30 Nov. 2009</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 15(4), (5) + (6)</em></td>
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<td><em>The maximum duration of detention must include a period of detention completed in connection with a removal procedure commenced before the rules in the directive become applicable. Only a real prospect that removal can be carried out successfully, having regard to the periods laid down in Article 15(5) and (6), corresponds to a reasonable prospect of removal, and that that reasonable prospect does not exist where it appears unlikely that the person concerned will be admitted to a third country, having regard to those periods.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-146/14 (PPU)</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>Mahdi</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>5 June 2014</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 15</em></td>
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<td><em>Any decision adopted by a competent authority, on expiry of the maximum period allowed for the initial detention of a TCN, on the further course to take concerning the detention must be in the form of a written measure that includes the reasons in fact and in law for that decision. The Dir. precludes that an initial six-month period of detention may be extended solely because the third-country national concerned has no identity documents.</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>CJEU C-522/11</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>Mbaye</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>21 Mar. 2013</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 2(2)(b) + 7(4)</em></td>
</tr>
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<td><em>The directive does not preclude that a fine because of illegal stay of a TCN in a MS is replaced by expulsion if there is a risk of absconding.</em></td>
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<td><em>CJEU C-166/13</em></td>
<td><em>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</em></td>
<td><em>Mukarubega</em></td>
<td><em>Return Directive</em></td>
<td><em>5 Nov. 2014</em></td>
<td><em>Art. 3 + 7</em></td>
</tr>
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<td><em>A national authority is not precluded from failing to hear a TCN specifically on the subject of a return decision where, after that authority has determined that the TCN is staying illegally in the national territory on the conclusion of a procedure which fully respected that person’s right to be heard, it is contemplating the adoption of</em></td>
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</table>
such a decision in respect of that person, whether or not that return decision is the result of refusal of a residence permit.

CJEU C-199/16
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Niuanga
* Return Directive
* Art. 5 - withdrawn
* 11 Aug. 2017

CJEU C-456/14
* interpr. of Dir. 2001/40
* Orrego Arias
* Expulsion Decisions
* Art. 3(1)(a) - inadmissable
* 3 Sep. 2015

CJEU C-225/16
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Ouhrami
* Return Directive
* Art. 11(2)
* 26 July 2017

CJEU C-218/15
* interpr. of Dir. 2002/90
* Paoletti a.o.
* Unauthorized Entry
* Art. 1
* 25 May 2016

CJEU C-184/16
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Petrea
* Return Directive
* Art. 6(1)
* 14 Sep. 2017

CJEU C-474/13
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Pham
* Return Directive
* Art. 16(1)
* 17 July 2014

CJEU C-430/11
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Sagar
* Return Directive
* Art. 2, 15 + 16
* 6 Dec. 2012

CJEU C-83/12
* interpr. of Dir. 2002/90
* Vo
* Unauthorized Entry
* Art. 1
* 10 Apr. 2012

CJEU C-175/17+C-180/17
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* X. & X. & Y.
* Return Directive
* Art. 13
* 26 Sep. 2018

CJEU C-38/14
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Zaizoune
* Return Directive
* Art. 4(2) + 6(1)
* 23 Apr. 2015

CJEU C-554/13
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115
* Zh. & O.
* Return Directive
* Art. 7(4)
* 11 June 2015
was committed and the fact that that national was in the process of leaving the territory of that MS when he was detained by the national authorities, may be relevant in the assessment of whether he poses a risk to public policy within the meaning of that provision. Any matter which relates to the reliability of the suspicion that the third-country national concerned committed the alleged criminal offence, as the case may be, is also relevant to that assessment.

(3) Article 7(4) must be interpreted as meaning that it is not necessary, in order to make use of the option offered by that provision to refrain from granting a period for voluntary departure when the third-country national poses a risk to public policy, to conduct a fresh examination of the matters which have already been examined in order to establish the existence of that risk. Any legislation or practice of a MS on this issue must nevertheless ensure that a case-by-case assessment is conducted of whether the refusal to grant such a period is compatible with that person's fundamental rights.

3.3.2 CJEU pending cases on Irregular Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-444/17</td>
<td>Arib</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(a)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Case</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-nr not available</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>interpr. of Dir. 2008/115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Art. 11(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Follow up on the Ouhrami case (C-225/16) of 26 July 2017 on the consequences of an entry ban if the alien has not (yet) left the territory of the MS.

3.3.3 ECtHR Judgments on Irregular Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 53709/11</td>
<td>A.F. v. GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>violation of</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
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</table>

An Iranian entering Greece from Turkey had initially not been registered as an asylum seeker by the Greek authorities, which ordered his return to Turkey. However, the Turkish authorities refused to readmit him to Turkey, and he was then detained by the Greek police. Against the background of reports from Greek and international organisations, having visited the relevant police detention facilities either during the applicant’s detention or shortly after his release – including the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, the German NGO ProAsyl and the Greek National Human Rights Commission – the ECtHR found a violation of art. 5 due to the serious lack of space available to the applicant, also taking the duration of his detention into account. It was thus unnecessary for the Court to examine the applicant’s other allegations concerning the detention conditions (art 5 ECHR) which the Government disputed. Yet, the Court noted that the Government’s statements in this regard were not in accordance with the findings of the abovementioned organisations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 13058/11</td>
<td>Abdelhakin v. HU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>violation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
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<td>Art. 5</td>
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</table>

This case concerns unlawful detention, without effective judicial review, of an asylum seeker during the examination of his asylum application. The applicant was a Palestinian who had been stopped at the Hungarian border control for using a forged passport.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 50520/09</td>
<td>Ahmade v. GR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>violation of</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conditions of detention of the applicant Afghan asylum seeker in two police stations in Athens were found to constitute degrading treatment in breach of ECHR art. 3. Since Greek law did not allow the courts to examine the conditions of detention in centres for irregular immigrants, the applicant did not have an effective remedy in that regard, in violation of ECHR art. 13 taken together with art. 3. The Court found an additional violation of ECHR art. 13 taken together with art. 3, resulting from the structural deficiencies of the Greek asylum system, as evidenced by the period during which the applicant had been awaiting the outcome of his appeal against the refusal of asylum, and the risk that he might be deported before his asylum appeal had been examined. ECHR art. 5 para. 4 was violated due to the lack of judicial competence to review the lawfulness of the deportation constituting the legal basis of detention.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 59727/13</td>
<td>Ahmed v. UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>no violation of</td>
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<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>ECHR</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>Art. 5(1)</td>
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</table>

A fifteen year old Somali asylum seeker gets a temporary residence permit in The Netherlands in 1992. After 6 years (1998) he travels to the UK and applies - again - for asylum but under a false name. The asylum request is rejected but he is allowed to stay (with family) in the UK in 2004. In 2007 he is sentenced to four and a half months’ imprisonment and also faced with a deportation order in 2008. After the Safe and Elmi judgment (8319/07) the Somali is released on bail in 2011. The Court states that the periods of time taken by the Government to decide on
his appeals against the deportation orders were reasonable.

**ECtHR 13457/11**
* violation of
  * Ali Said v. HU
  * ECHR
    5

This case concerns unlawful detention, without effective judicial review, of an asylum seeker during the examination of his asylum application. The applicants were Iraqi nationals who illegally entered Hungary, applied for asylum and then travelled illegally to the Netherlands from where they were transferred back to Hungary under the Dublin Regulation.

**ECtHR 27765/09**
* violation of
  * Hirs v. IT
    21 Feb. 2012
  * ECHR
    4 Art. 4

The Court concluded that the decision of the Italian authorities to send TCNs - who were intercepted outside the territorial waters of Italy - back to Libya, had exposed them to the risk of ill-treatment there, as well as to the risk of ill-treatment if they were sent back to their countries of origin (Somalia and Eritrea). They also had been subjected to collective expulsion prohibited by Art. 4 of Protocol No. 4. The Court also concluded that they had had no effective remedy in Italy against the alleged violations.

**ECtHR 14902/10**
* violation of
  * Mahm undi v. GR
    31 July 2012
  * ECHR
    5

The conditions of detention of the applicants – Afghan nationals, subsequently seeking asylum in Norway, who had been detained in the Pagani detention centre upon being rescued from a sinking boat by the maritime police – were held to be in violation of ECHR art. 3. In the specific circumstances of this case the treatment during 18 days of detention was considered not only degrading, but also inhuman, mainly due to the fact that the applicants’ children had also been detained, some of them separated from their parents. In addition, a female applicant had been in the final stages of pregnancy and had received insufficient medical assistance and no information about the place of her giving birth and what would happen to her and her child. ECHR art. 13, taken together with art. 3, had been violated by the impossibility for the applicants to take any action before the courts to complain of their conditions of detention. ECHR art. 5 para. 4 was violated due to the lack of judicial competence to review the lawfulness of the deportation that constitutes the legal basis for detention.

**ECtHR 23707/15**
* no violation of
  * Muzamba Oyaw v. BEL
    4 Apr. 2017
  * ECHR
    5 - inadmissible

The applicant is a Congolese national who is in administrative detention awaiting his deportation while his (Belgian) partner is pregnant. The ECtHR found his complaint under Article 5 § 1 manifestly ill-founded since his detention was justified for the purposes of deportation, the domestic courts had adequately assessed the necessity of the detention and its duration (less than three months) had not been excessive.

**ECtHR 3342/11**
* violation of
  * Richmond v. IT
  * ECHR
    5

The case concerns the placement in detention of four Ghanaian nationals pending their removal from Italy. The applicants arrived in Italy in June 2008 after fleeing inter-religious clashes in Ghana. On 20 November 2008 deportation orders were issued with a view to their removal. This order for detention was upheld on 24 November 2008 by the justice of the peace and extended, on 17 December 2008, by 30 days without the applicants or their lawyer being informed. They were released on 14 January 2009 and the deportation order was withdrawn in June 2010. In June 2010 the Court of Cassation declared the detention order of 17 December 2008 null and void on the ground that it had been adopted without a hearing and in the absence of the applicants and their lawyer.
Their subsequent claims for compensation for the damage were dismissed by the Rome District Court.

*  **ECtHR 39061/11**  **Thimothawes v. BEL**  4 Apr. 2017

*  no violation of  **ECHR**  Art. 5

The case concerned an Egyptian asylum-seeker who was detained in Belgium awaiting his deportation after his asylum request was rejected. After a maximum administrative detention period of 5 months he was released. With this (majority) judgment the Court acquits the Belgian State of the charge of having breached the right to liberty under article 5(1) by systematically detaining asylum seekers at its external border at the national airport.
4.1 External Treaties: Association Agreements

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement
* OJ 1964 C217/3687
* into force 23 Dec. 1963

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement Additional Protocol
* OJ 1972 L 293
* into force 1 Jan. 1973

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement Decision 2/76
* Dec. 2/76 of 20 December 1976 on the implementation of Article 12 of the Ankara Agreement

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement Decision 1/80

CJEU judgments

- CJEU C-652/15 Tekdemir 29 Mar. 2017 Art. 13
- CJEU C-508/15 Ucar a.o. 21 Dec. 2016 Art. 7
- CJEU C-225/12 Demir 7 Nov. 2013 Art. 13
- CJEU C-268/11 Gülübahçe 8 Nov. 2012 Art. 6(1) + 10
- CJEU C-451/11 Dülger 19 July 2012 Art. 7
- CJEU C-7/10 & C-9/10 Kahveci & Inan 29 Mar. 2012 Art. 7
- CJEU C-436/09 Belkiran 19 July 2012 Art. 7
- CJEU C-371/08 Ziebell or Ornek 8 Dec. 2011 Art. 14(1)
- CJEU C-256/11 Dereci et al. 15 Nov. 2011 Art. 13
- CJEU C-187/10 Unal 29 Sep. 2011 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-436/09 Belkiran 13 Jan. 2012 deleted
- CJEU C-242/06 Sahin 17 Sep. 2009 Art. 13
- CJEU C-337/07 Altun 18 Dec. 2008 Art. 7
- CJEU C-453/07 Er 25 Sep. 2008 Art. 7
- CJEU C-294/06 Payir 24 Jan. 2008 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-349/06 Polat 4 Oct. 2007 Art. 7 + 14
- CJEU C-325/05 Derin 18 July 2007 Art. 6, 7 and 14
- CJEU C-4/05 Güzeli 26 Oct. 2006 Art. 10(1)
- CJEU C-275/02 Ayaz 16 Feb. 2006 Art. 7
- CJEU C-325/02 Torun 10 Jan. 2006 Art. 6
- CJEU C-373/03 Sedef 7 July 2005 Art. 6 + 7
- CJEU C-374/03 Gürol 7 July 2005 Art. 9
- CJEU C-383/03 Dogan (Ergül) 7 July 2005 Art. 6(1) + (2)
- CJEU C-136/03 Dörr & Unal 2 June 2005 Art. 6(1) + 14(1)
- CJEU C-467/02 Çetinkaya 11 Nov. 2004 Art. 7 + 14(1)
- CJEU C-275/02 Ayaz 30 Sep. 2004 Art. 7
- CJEU C-465/01 Comm. v. Austria 16 Sep. 2004 Art. 10(1)
- CJEU C-171/01 Birlikte 8 May 2003 Art. 10(1)
- CJEU C-188/00 Kurz (Yuze) 19 Nov. 2002 Art. 6(1) + 7
- CJEU C-89/00 Bicakci 19 Sep. 2000
- CJEU C-65/98 Eyüp 22 June 2000 Art. 7
- CJEU C-329/97 Ergat 16 Mar. 2000 Art. 7
- CJEU C-340/97 Nazlı 10 Feb. 2000 Art. 6(1) + 14(1)
## 4.1: External Treaties: Association Agreements

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<th>Case</th>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-1/97 Birden</td>
<td>26 Nov. 1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-210/97 Akman</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1998</td>
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<td>CJEU C-36/96 Günyaydin</td>
<td>30 Sep. 1997</td>
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<td>CJEU C-285/95 Kol</td>
<td>5 June 1997</td>
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<td>CJEU C-386/95 Eker</td>
<td>29 May 1997</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-351/95 Kadiman</td>
<td>17 Apr. 1997</td>
<td>Art. 7</td>
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<td>CJEU C-171/95 Tetik</td>
<td>23 Jan. 1997</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-434/93 Ahmet Bozkurt</td>
<td>6 June 1995</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-355/93 Eroglu</td>
<td>5 Oct. 1994</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-237/91 Kus</td>
<td>16 Dec. 1992</td>
<td>Art. 6(1) + 6(3)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-192/89 Sevinç</td>
<td>20 Sep. 1990</td>
<td>Art. 6(1) + 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-12/86 Demirel</td>
<td>30 Sep. 1987</td>
<td>Art. 7 + 12</td>
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<td>CJEU C-123/17 Yin</td>
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<td>CJEU C-7/18 A.B. &amp; P.</td>
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See further: § 4.4

### EEC-Turkey Association Agreement Decision 3/80

<table>
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<td>CJEU C-171/13 Demirci a.o.</td>
<td>14 Jan. 2015</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-485/07 Akdas</td>
<td>26 May 2011</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
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<td>CJEU C-257/18 &amp; C-258/18 Güler &amp; Solak</td>
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<td>Art. 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>CJEU C-677/17 Çoban</td>
<td>pending</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See further: § 4.4

## 4.2: External Treaties: Readmission

### Albania

### Armenia
- OJ 2013 L 289/13 (into force 1 Jan. 2014)

### Azerbaijan
- OJ 2014 L 128/17 (into force 1 Sept. 2014)

### Belarus
- Mobility partnership signed in 2014

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

### Cape Verde

### Georgia
- OJ 2011 L 52/47 (into force 1 March 2011)

### Hong Kong

### Macao
- OJ 2004 L 143/97 (into force 1 June 2004)

### Macedonia

### Moldova

### Montenegro

### Morocco, Algeria, and China
4.2: External Treaties: Readmission

* negotiation mandate approved by Council

**Pakistan**
* OJ 2010 L 287/52 (into force 1 Dec. 2010)

**Russia**
* OJ 2007 L 129 (into force 1 June 2007 (TCN: June 2010))

**Serbia**
* OJ 2005 L 124/43 (into force 1 May 2005)

**Sri Lanka**
* OJ 2005 L 124/43 (into force 1 May 2005)

**Turkey**
* Com (2012) 239 (into force 1 Oct. 2014)
  Additional provisions as of 1 June 2016

**Ukraine**

**Turkey (Statement)**
* Not published in OJ - only Press Release (18 March 2016)

- **CJEU judgments**

See further: § 4.4

4.3 External Treaties: Other

**Armenia: visa**
* OJ 2013 L 289 (into force 1 Jan. 2014)

**Azerbaijan: visa**
* OJ 2013 L 320/7 (into force 1 Sep. 2014)

**Belarus: visa**
* Council mandate to negotiate, Feb. 2011

**Brazil: short-stay visa waiver for holders of diplomatic or official passports**
* OJ 2011 L 66/1 (into force 24 Feb. 2011)

**Brazil: short-stay visa waiver for holders of ordinary passports**

**Cape Verde: visa**
* OJ 2013 L 282/3 (into force 1 Dec. 2014)

**China: Approved Destination Status treaty**
* OJ 2004 L 83/12 (into force 1 May 2004)

**Denmark: Dublin II treaty**
* OJ 2006 L 66/38 (into force 1 April 2006)

**Mauritius, Antigua/Barbuda, Barbados, Seychelles, St. Kitts and Nevis and Bahamas: visa abolition**
* OJ 2009 L 169 (into force, May 2009)

**Moldova: visa**
* OJ 2013 L 168 (into force 1 July 2013)

**Morocco: visa**
* Proposals to negotiate - approved by council Dec. 2013

**Norway and Iceland: Dublin Convention**
* OJ 1999 L 176/36 (into force 1 March 2001)
* Protocol into force 1 May 2006

**Russia: Visa facilitation**
* Council mandate to renegotiate visa facilitation treaties, April 2011

**Switzerland: Free Movement of Persons**
* OJ 2002 L 114 (into force 1 June 2002)

**Switzerland: Implementation of Schengen, Dublin**
### 4.3: External Treaties: Other

- **OJ 2008 L 83/37 (applied from Dec. 2008)**

### 4.4 External Treaties: Jurisprudence

#### 4.4.1 CJEU Judgments on EEC-Turkey Association Agreement

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Notes:
- Austria has failed to fulfil its obligations by denying workers who are nationals of other MS the right to stand for election for workers’ chambers: Art. 10(1) prohibition of all discrimination based on nationality.
- No right to family reunification.
- The obligation to pay charges in order to obtain or extend a residence permit, which are disproportionate compared to charges paid by citizens of the Union is in breach with the standstill clauses of Articles 10(1) and 13 of Decision No 1/80 of the Association.
- Right of residence of nationals of third countries who are family members of Union citizens - refusal based on the citizen's failure to exercise the right to freedom of movement - Possible difference in treatment compared with EU citizens who have exercised their right to freedom of movement - EEC-Turkey Association Agreement - Article 13 of Decision No 1/80 of the Association Council - Article 41 of the Additional Protocol - 'Standstill' clauses.
- The procedural guarantees set out in the Dir on Free Movement also apply to Turkish workers.
- The language requirement abroad is not in compliance with the standstill clauses of the Association Agreement. Although the question was also raised whether this requirement is in compliance with the Family Reunification Dir., the Court did not answer that question.
- The freedom to 'provide services' does not encompass the freedom to 'receive' services in other EU Member States.
- Although the question was also raised whether this requirement is in compliance with the Family Reunification Dir., the Court did not answer that question.
4.4: External Treaties: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments on EEC-Turkey Association

CJEU C-98/96 \textit{Erkanir} 30 Sep. 1997
* \textit{On interpretation of Art 45 TFEU}

CJEU C-91/13 \textit{Essent} 11 Sep. 2014
* \textit{The posting by a German company of Turkish workers in the Netherlands to work in the Netherlands is not affected by the standstill-clauses. However, this situation falls within the scope of art. 56 and 57 TFEU precluding such making available is subject to the condition that those workers have been issued with work permits.}

CJEU C-65/98 \textit{Eyüp} 22 June 2000
* \textit{On the obligation to co-habit as a family.}

CJEU C-561/14 \textit{Genc (Caner)} 12 Apr. 2016
* \textit{A national measure, making family reunification between a Turkish worker residing lawfully in the MS concerned and his minor child subject to the condition that the latter have, or have the possibility of establishing, sufficient ties with Denmark to enable him successfully to integrate, when the child concerned and his other parent reside in the State of origin or in another State, and the application for family reunification is made more than two years from the date on which the parent residing in the MS concerned obtained a permanent residence permit or a residence permit with a possibility of permanent residence constitutes a 'new restriction', within the meaning of Art. 13 of Decision 1/80. Such a restriction is not justified.}

CJEU C-14/09 \textit{Genc (Hava)} 4 Feb. 2010
* \textit{On the determining criteria of the concept worker and the applicability of these criteria on both EU and Turkish workers.}

CJEU C-268/11 \textit{Gülbahce} 8 Nov. 2012
* \textit{A MS cannot withdraw the residence permit of a Turkish employee with retroactive effect.}

CJEU C-36/96 \textit{Gözayın} 30 Sep. 1997
* \textit{Turkish national who has been lawfully employed in a Member State for an uninterrupted period of more than three years in a genuine and effective economic activity for the same employer and whose employment status is not objectively different to that of other employees employed by the same employer or in the sector concerned and exercising identical or comparable duties, is duly registered.}

CJEU C-374/03 \textit{Gürol} 7 July 2005
* \textit{On the right to an education grant for study in Turkey.}

CJEU C-4/05 \textit{Güzel} 26 Oct. 2006
* \textit{The rights of the Ass. Agr. apply only after one year with same employer.}

CJEU C-351/95 \textit{Kadiman} 17 Apr. 1997
* \textit{On the calculation of the period of cohabitation as a family.}

CJEU C-7/10 & C-9/10 \textit{Kahveci & Inan} 29 Mar. 2012
* \textit{The members of the family of a Turkish worker duly registered as belonging to the labour force of a Member State can still invoke that provision once that worker has acquired the nationality of the host Member State while retaining his Turkish nationality.}

CJEU C-285/95 \textit{Kol} 5 June 1997
* \textit{On the consequences of conviction for fraud}

CJEU C-188/00 \textit{Kurz (Yuze)} 19 Nov. 2002
* \textit{On the rights following an unjustified expulsion measure}

CJEU C-237/91 \textit{Kus} 16 Dec. 1992
* \textit{On stable position on the labour market}

CJEU C-303/08 \textit{Metin Bozkurt} 22 Dec. 2010
* \textit{Art. 7 means that a Turkish national who enjoys certain rights, does not lose those rights on account of his divorce, which took place after those rights were acquired. By contrast, Art. 14(1) does not preclude a measure ordering the expulsion of a Turkish national who has been...}
convicted of criminal offences, provided that his personal conduct constitutes a present, genuine and sufficiently serious threat to a fundamental interest of society. It is for the competent national court to assess whether that is the case in the main proceedings.

- **CJEU C-340/97** *Nemli*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 6(1) + 14(1)
  - On the effects of detention on residence rights.

- **CJEU C-294/06** *Payir*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 6(1)
  - Residence rights do not depend on the reason for admission.

- **CJEU C-484/07** *Pehlivan*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 7
  - Family member marries in first 3 years but continues to live with Turkish worker. Art. 7 precludes legislation under which a family member properly authorised to join a Turkish migrant worker who is already duly registered as belonging to the labour force of that State loses the enjoyment of the right based on family reunion under that provision for the reason only that, having attained majority, he or she gets married, even where he or she continues to live with that worker during the first three years of his or her residence in the host Member State.

- **CJEU C-349/06** *Polat*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 7 + 14
  - Multiple convictions for small crimes do not lead to expulsion.

- **CJEU C-242/06** *Sahin*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 13
  - On the fees for a residence permit.

- **CJEU C-379/08** *Savas*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 41(1)
  - On the scope of the standstill obligation.

- **CJEU C-230/03** *Sedef*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 6
  - On the meaning of “same employer”.

- **CJEU C-192/89** *Sevinc*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 6(1) + 13
  - On the meaning of stable position and the labour market.

- **CJEU C-228/06** *Soysal*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 41(1)
  - On the standstill obligation and secondary law.

- **CJEU C-652/15** *Tekdemir*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 13
  - Art. 13 must be interpreted as meaning that the objective of efficient management of migration flows may constitute an overriding reason in the public interest capable of justifying a national measure, introduced after the entry into force of that decision in the Member State in question, requiring nationals of third countries under the age of 16 years old to hold a residence permit in order to enter and reside in that Member State. Such a measure is not however, proportionate to the objective pursued where the procedure for its implementation as regards child nationals of third countries born in the MS in question and one of whose parents is a Turkish worker lawfully residing in that MS, such as the applicant in the main proceedings, goes beyond what is necessary for attaining that objective.

- **CJEU C-171/95** *Tetik*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 6(1)
  - On the meaning of voluntary unemployment after 4 years.

- **CJEU C-300/09 & C-301/09** *Toprak/Oguz*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 13
  - On the reference date regarding the prohibition to introduce new restrictions for Turkish workers and their family members.

- **CJEU C-502/04** *Torun*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 7
  - On possible reasons for loss of residence right.

- **CJEU C-16/05** *Tum & Dari*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 41(1)
  - On the scope of the standstill obligation.

- **CJEU C-186/10** *Tural Oguz*
  - Dec. 1/80
  - Art. 41(1)
  - Article 41(1) must be interpreted as meaning that it may be relied on by a Turkish national who, having leave to remain in a Member State on condition that he does not engage in any business or profession, nevertheless enters...
into self-employment in breach of that condition and later applies to the national authorities for further leave to remain on the basis of the business which he has meanwhile established.

* CJEU C-508/15  Ucar a.o.  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 1/80  Art. 7  
  * Art 7 must be interpreted as meaning that that provision confers a right of residence in the host MS on a family member of a Turkish worker, who has been authorised to enter that MS, for the purposes of family reunification, and who, from his entry into the territory of that MS, has lived with that Turkish worker, even if the period of at least three years during which the latter is duly registered as belonging to the labour force does not immediately follow the arrival of the family member concerned in the host MS, but is subsequent to it.

* CJEU C-187/10  Unal  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 1/80  Art. 13  
  * Art. 6(1) must be interpreted as precluding the competent national authorities from withdrawing the residence permit of a Turkish worker with retroactive effect from the point in time at which there was no longer compliance with the ground on the basis of which his residence permit had been issued under national law if there is no question of fraudulent conduct on the part of that worker and that withdrawal occurs after the expiry of the one-year period of legal employment.

* CJEU C-123/17  Yön  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 1/80  Art. 13  
  * 7 Aug 2018  
  * Meaning of the standstill clause of Art 13 Dec 1/80 and Art 7 Dec 2/76 in relation to the language requirement of visa for retiring spouses. A national measure, taken during the period from 20 december 1976 to 30 November 1980, which makes the grant, for the purposes of family reunification, of a residence permit to third-country nationals who are family members of a Turkish worker residing lawfully in the Member State concerned, subject to such nationals obtaining, before entering national territory, a visa for the purpose of that reunification, constitutes a ‘new restriction’ within the meaning of that provision.
  
  Such a measure may nevertheless be justified on the grounds of the effective control of immigration and the management of migratory flows, but may be accepted only provided that the detailed rules relating to its implementation do not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objective pursued, which it is for the national court to verify.

* CJEU C-371/08  Ziebell or Örnek  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 1/80  Art. 14(1)  
  * Decision No 1/80 does not preclude an expulsion measure based on grounds of public policy from being taken against a Turkish national whose legal status derives from the second indent of the first paragraph of Article 7 of that decision, in so far as the personal conduct of the individual concerned constitutes at present a genuine and sufficiently serious threat affecting a fundamental interest of the society of the host Member State and that measure is indispensable in order to safeguard that interest. It is for the national court to determine, in the light of all the relevant factors relating to the situation of the Turkish national concerned, whether such a measure is lawfully justified in the main proceedings.

4.4.2 CJEU pending cases on EEC-Turkey Association Agreement

* CJEU C-89/18  A.  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 1/80  Art. 13  
  * Marriage of convenience. Would a national rule under which it is a general condition for family reunification that the couple’s attachment to Denmark be greater than (in this case) to Turkey — be deemed to be ‘justified by an overriding reason in the public interest, ... suitable to achieve the legitimate objective pursued and ... not [going] beyond what is necessary in order to attain it’?

* CJEU C-70/18  A.B. & P.  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 1/80  Art. 13  
  * On the use (processing and storage) of biometric data in databases and access to these databases for criminal law purposes, and the meaning of that in the context of the standstill Articles.

* CJEU C-677/17  Çoban  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 3/80  Art. 6(1)  
  * On the issue of place of residence, LTR status in the context of social security.

* CJEU C-257/18 & C-258/18  Güler & Solak  
  * interpr. of  Dec. 3/80  Art. 6  
  * On the effect of the loss of (Union) citizenship.

4.4.3 CJEU Judgments on Readmission Treaties

* CJEU T-192/16  N.F.  
  * validity of  EU-Turkey Statement  inadm.  
  * Applicant claims that the EU-Turkey Statement constitutes an agreement that produces legal effects adversely affecting applicants rights and interests as they risk refoulement to Turkey and subsequently to Pakistan. The action is dismissed on the ground of the Court’s lack of jurisdiction to hear and determine it.
  
  Two other identical cases T-193/16 (N.G.) and T-257/16 (N.M.) were also declared inadmissible.