PDF hosted at the Radboud Repository of the Radboud University Nijmegen

The following full text is a publisher's version.

For additional information about this publication click this link.
http://hdl.handle.net/2066/200912

Please be advised that this information was generated on 2019-10-16 and may be subject to change.
Quarterly update on

- Legislation and Jurisprudence on EU Migration and Borders Law

Published by the Centre for Migration Law (CMR), Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, Radboud University Nijmegen (NL) in close co-operation with University of Essex (UK) and Aarhus University (DK)

New in this Issue of NEMIS

§ 1 Regular Migration
§ 1.3.1 CJEU C-550/16, A. & S. 12 Apr. 2018 Family Reunification Art. 2(f)
§ 1.3.5 ECtHR 63311/14, Hoti v. CRO 26 Apr. 2018 ECHR Art. 8
§ 1.3.5 ECtHR 32248/12, Ibragimov v. RUS 15 May 2018 ECHR Art. 8 + 14

§ 2 Borders and Visas
§ 2.2 Borders and Visas (Proposed Measures) Reg.: On interoperability of visas and borders legislation
§ 2.2 Borders and Visas (Proposed Measures) Reg.: Codifying Visa List Regulation
§ 2.2 Borders and Visas (Proposed Measures) Reg.: Amending Cisa Code Regulation
§ 2.2 Borders and Visas (Proposed Measures) Reg.: Amending Regulation on Visa Information System
§ 2.3.2 CJEU C-341/18, J. a.o. pending Borders Code (codified) Art. 11

§ 3 Irregular Migration
§ 3.3.1 CJEU C-181/16, Gnandi 19 June 2018 Return Directive Art. 5
§ 3.3.1 CJEU C-82/16, K.A. a.o. 8 May 2018 Return Directive Art. 5, 11 + 13

§ 4 External Treaties
§ 4.4.2 CJEU C-257/18 & C-258/18, Güler & Solak pending Dec. 3/80 EC-Turkey Assn. Agr. Art. 6

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 2015-2018.

Website http://cmr.jur.ru.nl/nemis
Subscribe email to c.grutters@jur.ru.nl
ISSN 2212 - 9154
Welcome to the Second issue of NEMIS in 2018. In this issue we would like to draw your attention to the following.

Family Life
On 12 April 2018, the CJEU ruled (C-550/16, A & S) on the issue of the particular moment of reference to which the age of a refugee must be assessed in order to be regarded as a minor and be able therefore to benefit from the right to family reunification under Article 10(3)(a) of the Family Reunification Directive 2003/86. The Court ruled that the date of application for asylum is determinative. Another conclusion would make the right to family reunification depending upon the moment at which the competent national authority formally adopts the decision recognising the refugee status of the person concerned and, therefore, on how quickly or slowly the application for international protection is processed by that authority. Such an interpretation would go against not only the aim of that directive, but also the principles of equal treatment and legal certainty as well as the best interests of the child.

The Advocate General delivered two opinions. On the question if an application for family reunification by a refugee can be rejected for the sole reason that it was not submitted within the three-month period of Article 12(1) 3rd par. (C-380/17, K & B), the AG concluded that an automatic rejection would violate articles 17 and 5(5) Directive and the Charter on Fundamental Rights. Furthermore the AG stipulated that these obligations apply to both the formal and material aspects of the procedure. On the question whether Member States are allowed to impose an integration requirement for the granting of an autonomous residence permit on the basis of Article 15 (C-257/17, C & A), the AG concluded that this is not allowed, as this implies a material requirement, which is not provided for in the Directive. The national requirements allowed for by the Directive in Article 15(4) only refer to formal requirements. If a Member State requires that the family member submits an application, the autonomous residence right, which has a declaratory nature, starts to apply from that moment onwards.

Return
On 8 May 2018, the CJEU ruled (K.A. et al. C-82/16) that Article 20 TFEU precludes that an application for a residence permit from a third country national family member of an EU citizen is not examined for the sole reason that he is subjected to an entry ban based on Article 11 Return Directive. The authorities have to examine whether there exists, between the third-country national and Union citizen concerned, a relationship of dependency in such a way that the EU-citizen would be compelled to leave the EU-territory if the third country national would be denied a right of residence. In that case, the EU-citizen would be deprived of the genuine enjoyment of the substance of the rights conferred on him by that status. In such circumstances, the Member State concerned must withdraw or, at the least, suspend the return decision and the entry ban to which that third-country national is subject.
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

impl. date 19 June 2011

**Blue Card I**

**Directive 2003/86**

*On the right to Family Reunification*

* OJ 2003 L 251/12

impl. date 3 Oct. 2005

**Family Reunification**

**New**

* CJEU C-550/16 A. & S.

12 Apr. 2018 Art. 2(f)

* CJEU C-558/14 Khachab

21 Apr. 2016 Art. 7(1)(c)

* CJEU C-153/14 K. & A.

9 July 2015 Art. 7(2)

* CJEU C-338/13 Noorzia

17 July 2014 Art. 4(5)

* CJEU C-138/14 Dogan (Naime)

10 July 2014 Art. 7(2)

* CJEU C-87/12 Ymeraga

8 May 2013 Art. 3(3)

* CJEU C-356/11 O. & S.

6 Dec. 2012 Art. 7(1)(c)

* CJEU C-155/11 Imran

10 June 2011 Art. 7(2) - no adj.

* CJEU C-578/08 Chakroun

4 Mar. 2010 Art. 7(1)(c) + 2(d)

* CJEU C-540/03 E P v. Council

27 June 2006 Art. 8

CJEU pending cases

* CJEU C-257/17 C. & A.

pending Art. 3(3)

* CJEU C-380/17 K. & B.

pending Art. 9(2)

* CJEU C-484/17 K.

pending Art. 15

* CJEU C-557/17 Y.Z. a.o.

pending Art. 16(2)(a)

* CJEU C-635/17 E.

pending Art. 3(2)(c) + 11(2)

EFTA judgments

* EFTA E-4/11 Claude

26 July 2011 Art. 7(1)

See further: § 1.3

**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

UK, IRL opt in

**Integration Fund**

**Directive 2014/66**

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

* OJ 2014 L 157/1

impl. date 29 Nov. 2016

**Intra-Corporate Transferees**

**Directive 2003/109**

Concerning the status of TCNs who are long-term residents

* OJ 2004 L 164/44

impl. date 23 Jan. 2006

amended by Dir. 2011/51

**Long-Term Residents**

* CJEU C-636/16 Lopez Pastuzano

7 Dec. 2017 Art. 12

* CJEU C-309/14 CGIL

2 Sep. 2015

* CJEU C-579/13 P. & S.

4 June 2015 Art. 5 + 11

* CJEU C-311/13 Tümer

5 Nov. 2014

* CJEU C-469/13 Tahir

17 July 2014 Art. 7(1) + 13

* CJEU C-40/11 Iida

8 Nov. 2012 Art. 7(1)

* CJEU C-502/10 Singh

18 Oct. 2012 Art. 3(2)(e)

* CJEU C-508/10 Com. v. Netherlands

26 Apr. 2012

* CJEU C-571/10 Servet Kamberaj

24 Apr. 2012 Art. 11(1)(d)

See further: § 1.3

**Long-Term Residents ext.**

**Directive 2011/51**

Long-Term Resident status for refugees and persons with subsidiary protection
1.1: Regular Migration: Adopted Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Council Decision 2006/688</strong></th>
<th>Mutual Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* OJ 2006 L 283/40</td>
<td>On the establishment of a mutual information mechanism in the areas of asylum and immigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>impl. date 20 May 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directive 2005/71**

* Directive is replaced by Dir. 2016/801 Researchers and Students

**Directive 2016/801**

* OJ 2016 L 132/21 (11-05-2016) impl. date 24 May 2018
* This directive replaces both Dir 2005/71 on Researchers and Dir 2004/114 on Students

**Regulation 1030/2002**

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

**Regulation 2017/1954**

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

**Directive 2014/36**


**Directive 2011/98**


**Regulation 859/2003**

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

**Regulation 1231/2010**

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

**Directive 2004/114**

* OJ 2004 L 375/12 impl. date 12 Jan. 2007
* Directive is replaced by Dir. 2016/801 Researchers and Students

---

* Directive is replaced by Dir. 2016/801 Researchers and Students

---
1.1: Regular Migration: Adopted Measures

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols
Art. 8 Family Life
Art. 12 Right to Marry
Art. 14 Prohibition of Discrimination

ETS 005 (4 November 1950)
implemented date 31 Aug. 1954

**ECtHR Judgments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Art.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ibrogimov</td>
<td>15 May 2018</td>
<td>8 + 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoti</td>
<td>26 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndidi</td>
<td>14 Sep. 2017</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alam</td>
<td>29 June 2017</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krasniqi</td>
<td>25 Apr. 2017</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuhmaid</td>
<td>12 Jan. 2017</td>
<td>8 + 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>1 Dec. 2016</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Ghatet</td>
<td>8 Nov. 2016</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ustinova</td>
<td>8 Nov. 2016</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khan</td>
<td>23 Sep. 2016</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramadan</td>
<td>21 June 2016</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biao</td>
<td>24 May 2016</td>
<td>8 + 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeunesse</td>
<td>3 Oct. 2014</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan a.o.</td>
<td>24 July 2014</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugenzi</td>
<td>10 July 2014</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaibi</td>
<td>8 Apr. 2014</td>
<td>6, 8 + 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasanbasic</td>
<td>11 June 2013</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udeh</td>
<td>16 Apr. 2013</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt</td>
<td>4 Dec. 2012</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hode and Abdi</td>
<td>6 Nov. 2012</td>
<td>8 + 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwi</td>
<td>14 Feb. 2012</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.R.</td>
<td>10 Jan. 2012</td>
<td>8 + 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasanbasic</td>
<td>20 Sep. 2011</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nunez</td>
<td>28 June 2011</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osman</td>
<td>14 June 2011</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Donoghue</td>
<td>14 Dec. 2010</td>
<td>12 + 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuling</td>
<td>6 July 2010</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maslov</td>
<td>22 Mar. 2007</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Úner</td>
<td>18 Oct. 2006</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulif</td>
<td>2 Aug. 2001</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (amended)**

1.3 Regular Migration: Jurisprudence

* case law sorted in alphabetical order

1.3.1 CJEU Judgments on Regular Migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Art.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-550/16</td>
<td>12 Apr. 2018</td>
<td>A. &amp; S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-491/13</td>
<td>10 Sep. 2014</td>
<td>Ben Alaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Art. 2(f) (in conjunction with Art. 10(3)(a)) must be interpreted as meaning that a TCN or stateless person who is below the age of 18 at the time of his or her entry into the territory of a MS and of the introduction of his or her asylum application in that State, but who, in the course of the asylum procedure, attains the age of majority and is thereafter granted refugee status must be regarded as a ‘minor’ for the purposes of that provision.
1.3: Regular Migration: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

* interpr. of Dir. 2004/114 Students Art. 6 + 7
* The MS concerned is obliged to admit to its territory a third-country national who wishes to stay for more than three months in that territory for study purposes, where that national meets the conditions for admission exhaustively listed in Art. 6 and 7 and provided that that MS does not invoke against that person one of the grounds expressly listed by the directive as justification for refusing a residence permit.

** CJEU C-309/14 CGIL 2 Sep. 2015
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/109 Long-Term Residents
* Italian national legislation has set a minimum fee for a residence permit, which is around eight times the charge for the issue of a national identity card. Such a fee is disproportionate in the light of the objective pursued by the directive and is liable to create an obstacle to the exercise of the rights conferred by the directive.

** CJEU C-578/08 Chakroun 4 Mar. 2010
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 7(1)(c) + 2(d)
* The concept of family reunification allows no distinction based on the time of marriage. Furthermore, Member States may not require an income as a condition for family reunification, which is higher than the national minimum wage level. Admission conditions allowed by the directive, serve as indicators, but should not be applied rigidly, i.e. all individual circumstances should be taken into account.

** CJEU C-508/10 Com. v. Netherlands 26 Apr. 2012
* incor. appl. of Dir. 2003/109 Long-Term Residents
* 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.

** CJEU C-523/08 Com. v. Spain 11 Feb. 2010
* non-transp. of Dir. 2005/71 Researchers
* 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 Directive, the Court did not answer that question. However, paragraph 38 of the judgment could also have implications for its forthcoming answer on the compatibility of the language test with the Family Reunification: “on the assumption that the grounds set out by the German Government, namely the prevention of forced marriages and 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).

* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86 Family Reunification Art. 8
* 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 Fehimian 4 Apr. 2017
* interpr. of Dir. 2004/114 Students Art. 6(1)(d)
* 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 Iida 8 Nov. 2012
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/109 Long-Term Residents Art. 7(1)
* 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.
1.3: Regular Migration: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

N E M I S 2018/2 (June)

F C J E U C - 1 5 5 / 1 1
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86
* Family Reunification
* The Commission took the position that Art. 7(2) does not allow MS 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.

F C J E U C - 1 5 3 / 1 4
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86
* Family Reunification
* 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.

F C J E U C - 5 5 8 / 1 4
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86
* Family Reunification
* 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.

F C J E U C - 6 3 6 / 1 6
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/109
* Long-Term Residents
* 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 C J E U C - 4 4 9 / 1 6
* interpr. of Dir. 2011/98
* Single Permit
* 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).

F C J E U C - 3 3 8 / 1 3
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86
* Family Reunification
* 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.

F C J E U C - 3 5 6 / 1 1
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86
* Family Reunification
* 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 C J E U C - 5 7 9 / 1 3
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/109
* Long-Term Residents
* Article 5(2) and Article 11(1) do not preclude national legislation, such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which imposes on TCNs who already possess long-term resident status the obligation to pass a civic integration examination, under pain of a fine, provided that the means of implementing that obligation are not liable to jeopardise the achievement of the objectives pursued by that directive, which it is for the referring court to determine. Whether the long-term resident status was acquired before or after the obligation to pass a civic integration examination was imposed is irrelevant in that respect.

F C J E U C - 2 9 4 / 0 6
* interpr. of Dir. 2004/114
* 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 ‘duly registered as belonging to the labour force’ of that MS.

F C J E U C - 5 7 1 / 1 0
* interpr. of Dir. 2003/109
* Long-Term Residents
* EU Law precludes a distinction on the basis of ethnicity or linguistic groups in order to be eligible for housing benefit.

F C J E U C - 5 0 2 / 1 0
* Singh

* N E M I S 2018/2 (June)

N E M I S 2018/2 (June) Newsletter on European Migration Issues – for Judges
1.3.2 CJEU pending cases on Regular Migration

- 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.

CJEU C-15/11
Sommer
21 June 2012

CJEU C-635/17
Tahir
17 July 2014

CJEU C-87/12
Ymeraga
8 May 2013

CJEU C-257/17
C. & A.
Family Reunification
Art. 3(3)

AG: 27 June 2018

CJEU C-311/13
Timer
5 Nov. 2014

CJEU C-465/14
Wieland & Rothwangl

CJEU C-247/09
Xhymshiti
18 Nov. 2010

CJEU C-257/17
C. & A.
Family Reunification
Art. 3(3)

AG: 27 June 2018

CJEU C-635/17
E.
Family Reunification
Art. 3(2)(c) + 11(2)

CJEU C-484/17
K.
Family Reunification
Art. 15

CJEU C-380/17
K. & B.

1.3.2 CJEU pending cases on Regular Migration

CJEU C-15/11
Sommer
21 June 2012

CJEU C-635/17
Tahir
17 July 2014

CJEU C-311/13
Timer
5 Nov. 2014

CJEU C-465/14
Wieland & Rothwangl

CJEU C-247/09
Xhymshiti
18 Nov. 2010

CJEU C-257/17
C. & A.
Family Reunification
Art. 3(3)

AG: 27 June 2018

CJEU C-635/17
E.
Family Reunification
Art. 3(2)(c) + 11(2)

CJEU C-484/17
K.
Family Reunification
Art. 15

CJEU C-380/17
K. & B.
1.3.3 EFTA judgments on Regular Migration

* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86

Family Reunification

Art. 9(2)

* AG: 27 Jun 2018

Does the system of this Directive preclude national legislation under which an application for consideration for family reunification on the basis of the more favourable provisions of Chapter V of that directive can be rejected for the sole reason that it was not submitted within the period laid down in the third subparagraph of Article 12(1)?

F  

CJEU C-557/17

Y.Z. a.o.

* interpr. of Dir. 2003/86

Family Reunification

Art. 16(2)(a)

* 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?

1.3.4 ECHHR Judgments on Regular Migration

F  

ECtHR 8000/08

A.A. v. UK

20 Sep. 2011

* violation of

ECHR

Art. 8

* 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.

F  

ECtHR 31183/13

Abuhmaid v. UKR

12 Jan. 2017

* no violation of

ECHR

Art. 8 + 13

* 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.

F  

ECtHR 33809/15

Alam v. DK

29 June 2017

* no violation of

ECHR

Art. 8

* 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.

F  

ECtHR 26940/10

Antwi v. NOR

14 Feb. 2012

* no violation of

ECHR

Art. 8

* A case similar to Nunez (ECtHR 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 expelled 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.

F  

ECtHR 38590/10

Biao v. DK

24 May 2016

* violation of

ECHR

Art. 8 + 14

* 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.
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.

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.
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 52166/09**
*Hasanbasic v. CH*

11 June 2013

*violation of*

ECHR

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) 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.*

**ECHR 22341/09**
*Hode and Abdli v. UK*

6 Nov. 2012

*violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8 + 14

*Discrimination on the basis of the date of marriage has no objective and reasonable justification.*

New

**ECHR 63311/14**
*Hoti v. CRO*

26 Apr. 2018

*violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8

*The applicant is a stateless person who came to Croatia at the age of seventeen and has lived 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 effective and accessible 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.*

New

**ECHR 32248/12**
*Ibroginov v. RUS*

15 May 2018

*violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8 + 14

*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 therefor declared ‘undesirable’. The exclusion order was upheld by a District court and in appeal. The ECHR held unanimously that the applicant has been a victim of discrimination on account of his health.*

**ECHR 12738/10**
*Jeunesse v. NL*

3 Oct. 2014

*violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8

*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.*

**ECHR 32504/11**
*Kaplan a.o. v. NO*

24 July 2014

*violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8

*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.*

**ECHR 38030/12**
*Khan v. GER*

23 Sep. 2016

*interpret. of*

ECHR

Art. 8

*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.*

**ECHR 41697/12**
*Krasniqi v. AUS*

25 Apr. 2017

*violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8

*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 is 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.*

**ECHR 1638/03**
*Maslov v. AU*

22 Mar. 2007

*No violation of*

ECHR

Art. 8

*The Court finds that the applicant was not penalised for his asylum application; nor was there a violation of Article 8.*
1.3: Regular Migration: Jurisprudence: ECtHR Judgments

* violation of ECHR Art. 8
* In addition to the criteria set out in Boultif and Únete 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 52701/09 Mugenzi v. FR 10 July 2014

* 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

* 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 Neulinger v. CH 6 July 2010

* 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 55597/09 Nunez v. NO 28 June 2011

* 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

* 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).

ECtHR 38058/09 Osman v. DK 14 June 2011

* 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, to exercise 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’.

ECtHR 76136/12 Ramadan v. MAL 21 June 2016

* 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.

ECtHR 77063/11 Salem v. DK 1 Dec. 2016
1.3: Regular Migration: Jurisprudence: ECHR Judgments

* no violation of ECHR

* 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).

**ECHR 12020/09**  
Udeh v. CH  
16 Apr. 2013

* violation of ECHR

* 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 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.

**ECHR 46410/09**  
Üner v. NL  
18 Oct. 2006

* violation of ECHR

* 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 Boultif (54273/00) 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 solidarity of social, cultural and family ties with the host country and with the country of destination.

**ECHR 7994/14**  
Ustinova v. RUS  
8 Nov. 2016

* violation of ECHR

* 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.
2 Borders and Visas

2.1 Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

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).
  amd by Reg. 296/2008 (OJ 2008 L 97/60)
  amd by Reg. 610/2013 (OJ 2013 L 182/1): On Fundamental Rights
  amd by Reg. 1051/2013 (OJ 2013 L 295/1): On specific measures in case of serious deficiencies

CJEU judgments
- CJEU C-346/16 C. 20 July 2017 Art. 20 + 21 - deleted
- CJEU C-9/16 A. 21 June 2017 Art. 20 + 21
- CJEU C-17/16 El Dakkak 4 May 2017 Art. 4(1)
- CJEU C-575/12 Air Baltic 4 Sep. 2014 Art. 5
- CJEU C-23/12 Zakaria 17 Jan. 2013 Art. 13(3)
- CJEU C-88/12 Jano 14 Sep. 2012 Art. 20 + 21 - deleted
- CJEU C-278/12 (PPU) Adil 19 July 2012 Art. 20 + 21
- CJEU C-606/10 ANAFE 14 June 2012 Art. 13 + 5(4)(a)
- CJEU C-430/10 Gaydarov 17 Nov. 2011
- CJEU C-188/10 & C-189/10 Melki & Abdeili 22 June 2010 Art. 20 + 21

CJEU pending cases
- CJEU C-412/17 & C-474/17 Touring Tours a.o. pending Art. 22 + 23

See further: § 2.3

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
New
  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-444/17 Arib pending Art. 32

See further: § 2.3

Decision 574/2007

Borders Fund I
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
* OJ 2017 L 327/20
### 2.1: Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation 1052/2013</th>
<th>EUROSUR</th>
<th>Establishing the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-44/14 Spain v. EP &amp; Council</td>
<td>8 Sep. 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td></td>
<td>§ 2.3: Code of Conduct and joint operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain v. EP &amp; Council</td>
<td>8 Sep. 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation 1931/2006</th>
<th>Local Border traffic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Local Border area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-254/11 Shomodi</td>
<td>21 Mar. 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation 656/2014</th>
<th>Maritime Surveillance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 2(a) + 3(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-251/12 Schwarz</td>
<td>17 Oct. 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Directive 2004/82</th>
<th>Passenger Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 4(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation 2252/2004</th>
<th>Passports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-240/17 E.</td>
<td>17 Oct. 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation 761/2005</th>
<th>Researchers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 1(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-246/12 Willems a.o.</td>
<td>16 Apr. 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Schengen Acquis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 25(1) + 25(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-240/17 E.</td>
<td>16 Jan. 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation 1053/2013</th>
<th>Schengen Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-246/12 Willems a.o.</td>
<td>16 Apr. 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation 1987/2006</th>
<th>SIS II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: CJEU judgments</td>
<td>§ 2.3: Art. 25(1) + 25(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-240/17 E.</td>
<td>16 Jan. 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council Decision 2016/268</th>
<th>SIS II Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>§ 2.3: OJ 2016 C 268/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|---------------------------|--------------|
2.1: Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

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

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 693/2001
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
VIS
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
VIS (start)
Establishing Visa Information System (VIS)
* OJ 2004 L 213/5

Council Decision 2008/633
VIS 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
VIS 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
amd by Reg. 154/2012 (OJ 2012 L 58/3): On the relation with the Schengen acquis

CJEU judgments
☞ CJEU C-403/16 El Hassani 13 Dec. 2017 Art. 32
☞ CJEU C-638/16 PPU X. & X. 7 Mar. 2017 Art. 25(1)(a)
☞ CJEU C-575/12 Air Baltic 4 Sep. 2014 Art. 24(1) + 34
☞ CJEU C-84/12 Koushkaki 19 Dec. 2013 Art. 23(4) + 32(1)
☞ CJEU C-391/12 Dang 18 June 2012 Art. 21 + 34 - deleted
☞ CJEU C-83/12 Vo 10 Apr. 2012 Art. 21 + 34

CJEU pending cases
☞ CJEU C-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 UK opt in
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)

Regulation 539/2001
Visa List
Listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas
* OJ 2001 L 81/1
2.1: Borders and Visas: Adopted Measures

- **and by Reg. 2414/2001 (OJ 2001 L 327/1): Moving Romania to ‘white list’**
- **and by Reg. 1932/2006 (OJ 2006 L 405/23):**
- **and by Reg. 1091/2010 (OJ 2010 L 329/1): Lifting visa req. for Albania and Bosnia**
- **and by Reg. 1211/2010 (OJ 2010 L 339/6): Lifting visa req. for Taiwan**
- **and by Reg. 1289/2013 (OJ 2013 L 347/74):**
- **and by Reg. 372/2017 (OJ 2017 L 61/7): Lifting visa req. for Georgia**
- **and by Reg. 371/2017 (OJ 2017 L61/1): On Suspension mechanism**
- **and by Reg. 850/2017 (OJ 2017 L 133/1): Lifting visa req. for Ukraine**

**CJEU judgments**

  See further: § 2.3

**Regulation 333/2002.**

- Visa Stickers
  See further: § 2.3

**ECHR**

**Anti-torture**

  
  - Art. 3 Prohibition of Torture, Degrading Treatment
  - *ETS 005 (4 November 1950) impl. date 31 Aug. 1954*

**ECHR Judgments**

- ECHR 19356/07 *Shioshvili a.o.* 20 Dec. 2016 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 the European Agency for large-scale IT systems
  - * Com (2017) 352, 29 June 2017

**New**

- Council and EP agreed, spring 2018

**Regulation amending Regulation**

- On temporary reintroduction of checks at internal borders
  - * Com (2017) 571, 27 Sep 2017
  - * amending Borders Code (Reg. 2016/399)*

**New**

- No Council or EP position yet

**New**

- On interoperability of visas and borders legislation
  - * Com (2017) 193, 12 Dec 2017
  - * No Council or EP position yet*

**New**

- Codifying Visa List Regulation
  - * Com (2018) 139, 14 Mar 2018
  - * No Council or EP position yet*

**New**

- Amending Cisa Code Regulation
  - * Com (2018) 252, 14 Mar 2018
2.3 Borders and Visas: Proposed Measures

*[New]

**Regulation**

*Amending Regulation on Visa Information System*

* COM (2018) 302, 16 May 2018

* No Council or EP position yet

**Regulation**

*Establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System*

* Com (2016) 731, 16 Nov 2016


* No Council or EP position yet

**Regulation**

*Visa List amendment*

On the use of SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals

* Com (2016) 882

* Amending Reg 515/2014; Council agreed on text, Nov 2017

**Regulation**

*SIS II usage on borders*

On the use of SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals

* Council and EP negotiating

**Regulation**

*SIS II usage on returns*

On the use of SIS for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals

* Council and EP negotiating

**Regulation amending Regulation 539/2001**

*Visa waiver Kosovo*

Visa List amendment

* COM (2016) 277, 4 May 2016

**Regulation amending Regulation 539/2001**

*Visa waiver Turkey*

Visa List amendment

* COM (2016) 279, 4 May 2016

---

2.3 Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence

2.3.1 CJEU Judgments on Borders and Visas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CJEU C-9/16</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>21 June 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interpr. of Reg. 562/2006</td>
<td>Borders Code</td>
<td>Art. 20 + 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 20 and 21 must be interpreted as precluding national legislation, which confers on the police authorities of a MS the power to check the identity of any person, within an area of 30 kilometres from that MS’s land border with other Schengen States, with a view to preventing or terminating unlawful entry into or residence in the territory of that Member State or preventing certain criminal offences which undermine the security of the border, irrespective of the behaviour of the person concerned and of the existence of specific circumstances, unless that legislation lays down the necessary framework for that power ensuring that the practical exercise of it cannot have an effect equivalent to that of border checks, which is for the referring court to verify. Also, Art. 20 and 21 must be interpreted as not precluding national legislation, which permits the police authorities of the MS to carry out, on board trains and on the premises of the railways of that MS, identity or border crossing document checks on any person, and briefly to stop and question any person for that purpose, if those checks are based on knowledge of the situation or border police experience, provided that the exercise of those checks is subject under national law to detailed rules and limitations determining the intensity, frequency and selectivity of the checks, which is for the referring court to verify.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CJEU C-278/12 (PPU)</th>
<th>Adil</th>
<th>19 July 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interpr. of Reg. 562/2006</td>
<td>Borders Code</td>
<td>Art. 20 + 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CJEU C-575/12</th>
<th>Air Baltic</th>
<th>4 Sep. 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>interpr. of Reg. 562/2006</td>
<td>Borders Code</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Article 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.

The concept of crossing an external border of the Union is defined differently in the ‘Cash Regulation’ (1889/2005) compared to the Borders Code.

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.
2.3: Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

* **CJEU C-355/10**  
  * violation of Reg. 562/2006  
  * 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**  
  * Garcia & Cabrera  
  * interpr. of Reg. 562/2006  
  * Borders Code  
  * Art. 5, 11 + 13  
  * 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.

* **CJEU C-430/10**  
  * Gaydarov  
  * interpr. of Reg. 562/2006  
  * Borders Code  
  * 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**  
  * Jaoo  
  * interpr. of Reg. 562/2006  
  * Borders Code  
  * Art. 20 + 21 - deleted  
  * 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**  
  * Koushaki  
  * interpr. of Reg. 810/2009  
  * Visa Code  
  * Art. 23(4) + 32(1)  
  * 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**  
  * Kajiku  
  * interpr. of Dec. 896/2006  
  * Transit Switzerland  
  * On transit visa legislation for third-country nationals subject to a visa requirement.  
  * 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**  
  * Melki & Abdeli  
  * interpr. of Reg. 562/2006  
  * Borders Code  
  * Art. 20 + 21  
  * consistency of national law and European Union law, abolition of border control and the area of 20 kilometres from the land border.

* **CJEU C-291/12**  
  * Schwarz  
  * interpr. of Reg. 2252/2004  
  * Passports  
  * Art. 1(2)  
  * 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**  
  * Shomodi  
  * interpr. of Reg. 1931/2006  
  * Local Border traffic  
  * Art. 2(a) + 3(3)  
  * 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  
  * non-transp. of Reg. 1052/2013  
  * EUROSUR  
  * Limited forms of cooperation do not constitute a form of taking part within the meaning of Article 4 of the Schengen
2.3: Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

---

* CJEU C-101/13
  * interp. of Reg. 2252/2004
  * U.
  * Passports
  * 2 Oct. 2014

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

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

* CJEU C-83/12
  * interp. of Reg. 810/2009
  * Vo
  * Visa Code
  * 10 Apr. 2012

* CJEU C-446/12
  * interp. of Reg. 2252/2004
  * Willems a.o.
  * Passports
  * Article 4(3)
  * 16 Apr. 2015

* CJEU C-638/16 PPU
  * interp. of Reg. 810/2009
  * X. & X.
  * Visa Code
  * Article 25(1)(a)
  * 7 Mar. 2017

* CJEU C-23/12
  * interp. of Reg. 562/2006
  * Zakaria
  * Borders Code
  * Article 13(3)
  * 17 Jan. 2013

* New

* CJEU C-341/18
  * interp. of Reg. 399/2016
  * J. a.o.
  * Borders Code (codified)
  * Article 11

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

* CJEU C-412/17 & C-474/17
  * interp. of Reg. 362/2006
  * Touring Tours a.o.
  * Borders Code
  * Article 22 + 23

  * hearing: 7 June 2018

  * Do Art. 22 and 23 preclude a provision of national law of a Member State which has the effect of requiring bus undertakings operating regular services across a Schengen internal border to check their passengers’ travel documents before crossing an internal border in order to prevent foreign nationals not in possession of a passport or residence permit from being brought into the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany?

* CJEU C-680/17
  * interp. of Reg. 810/2009
  * Vethanayagam
  * Visa Code
  * Article 8(4) + 32(3)

  * 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?

---

2.3.2 CJEU pending cases on Borders and Visas

* CJEU C-444/17
  * interp. of Reg. 399/2016
  * Arib
  * Borders Code (codified)
  * 12 June 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?

---

2.3.3 ECHR Judgments on Borders and Visas

* ECHR 55352/12
  * Aden Ahmed v. MAL
  * 23 July 2013
2.3: Borders and Visas: Jurisprudence: ECtHR Judgments

* violation of ECHR Art. 3 + 5

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 53608/11 B.M. v. GR 19 Dec. 2013

violation of ECHR Art. 3 + 13

The applicant had been living for 14½ months in overcrowded, unhygienic conditions, with no external contact, and lacking 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

violation of ECHR Art. 3 + 13

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 expulsions) in the circumstances 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

violation of ECHR Art. 3

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 Skioshvili a.o. v. RUS 20 Dec. 2016

violation of ECHR Art. 3 + 13

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

**Carrier sanctions**
- Directive 2001/51: Obligation of carriers to return TCNs when entry is refused
  - * OJ 2001 L 187/45
  - impl. date 11 Feb. 2003
  - UK opt in

**Early Warning System**
- Decision 267/2005: Establishing a secure web-based Information and Coordination Network for MS’ Migration Management Services
  - * OJ 2005 L 83/48
  - impl. date 20 July 2011

**Employers Sanctions**
- Directive 2009/52: Minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying TCNs
  - * OJ 2009 L 168/24
  - impl. date 20 July 2011

**Expulsion by Air**
- Directive 2003/110: Assistance with transit for expulsion by air
  - * OJ 2003 L 321/26

**Expulsion Costs**
- Decision 191/2004: On the compensation of the financial imbalances resulting from the mutual recognition of decisions on the expulsion of TCNs
  - * OJ 2004 L 60/55
  - UK opt in

**Expulsion Decisions**
- Directive 2001/40: Mutual recognition of expulsion decisions of TCNs
  - * OJ 2001 L 149/34
  - impl. date 2 Oct. 2002
  - UK opt in
  - CJEU judgments
    - CJEU C-456/14 *Orrego Arias*: 3 Sep. 2015 Art. 3(1)(a) - inadmissable
    - See further: § 3.3

**Expulsion Joint Flights**
- Decision 573/2004: On the organisation of joint flights for removals from the territory of two or more MSs, of TCNs
  - * OJ 2004 L 261/28

**Implementing Return Dir.**
- Recommendation 2017/432: Making returns more effective when implementing the Returns Directive
  - * OJ 2017 L 66/15

**Return Directive**
- Directive 2008/115: On common standards and procedures in MSs for returning illegally staying TCNs
  - * OJ 2008 L 348/98
  - impl. date 24 Dec. 2010
  - CJEU judgments
    - CJEU C-181/16 *Gnandi*: 19 June 2018 Art. 5
    - CJEU C-82/16 *K.A. a.o.*: 8 May 2018 Art. 5, 11 + 13
    - CJEU C-184/16 *Petrea*: 14 Sep. 2017 Art. 6(1)
    - CJEU C-199/16 *Nianga*: 11 Aug. 2017 Art. 5 - deleted
    - CJEU C-225/16 *Ouhrami*: 26 July 2017 Art. 11(2)
    - CJEU C-47/15 *Affum*: 7 June 2016 Art. 2(1) + 3(2)
    - CJEU C-290/14 *Celaj*: 1 Oct. 2015
    - CJEU C-554/13 *Zh. & O.*: 11 June 2015 Art. 7(4)
    - CJEU C-38/14 *Zaizoune*: 23 Apr. 2015 Art. 4(2) + 6(1)
    - CJEU C-562/13 *Abidia*: 18 Dec. 2014 Art. 5 + 13
    - CJEU C-249/13 *Boudjifida*: 11 Dec. 2014 Art. 6
    - CJEU C-166/13 *Mukarubega*: 5 Nov. 2014 Art. 3 + 7
### 3.1: Irregular Migration: Adopted Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-473/13 &amp; C-514/13 <em>Bero &amp; Bouzalmate</em></td>
<td>17 July 2014</td>
<td>Art. 16(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-474/13 <em>Pham</em></td>
<td>17 July 2014</td>
<td>Art. 16(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-189/13 <em>Da Silva</em></td>
<td>3 July 2014</td>
<td>inadmissable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-146/14 (PPU) <em>Mahdi</em></td>
<td>5 June 2014</td>
<td>Art. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-297/12 <em>Filev &amp; Osmani</em></td>
<td>19 Sep. 2013</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(b) + 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-383/13 (PPU) <em>G. &amp; R.</em></td>
<td>10 Sep. 2013</td>
<td>Art. 15(2) + 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-534/11 <em>Arslan</em></td>
<td>30 May 2013</td>
<td>Art. 2(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-522/11 <em>Mbaye</em></td>
<td>21 Mar. 2013</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(b) + 7(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-430/11 <em>Sagor</em></td>
<td>6 Dec. 2012</td>
<td>Art. 2, 15 + 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-329/11 <em>Achughhabian</em></td>
<td>6 Dec. 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-61/11 (PPU) <em>El Dridi</em></td>
<td>28 Apr. 2011</td>
<td>Art. 15 + 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-357/09 (PPU) <em>Kadzoev</em></td>
<td>30 Nov. 2009</td>
<td>Art. 15(4), (5) + (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU pending cases</td>
<td>pending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-175/17 <em>X.</em></td>
<td>pending</td>
<td>Art. 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-444/17 <em>Arib</em></td>
<td>pending</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(a)</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

### Directive 2011/36

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


* Replacing Framework Decision 2002/629 (OJ 2002 L 203/1)

### Directive 2004/81

Residence permits for TCNs who are victims of trafficking

* OJ 2004 L 261/19

### Directive 2002/90

Facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and residence

* OJ 2002 L 328

### ECHR

Detention - Collective Expulsion

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols

Art. 5 Detention

Prot. 4 Art. 4 Collective Expulsion

* ETS 005 (4 November 1950) impl. date 31 Aug. 1954

### ECHR Judgments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 55352/12 <em>Aden Ahmed</em></td>
<td>23 July 2013</td>
<td>Art. 3 + 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 23707/15 <em>Muzamba Oyaw</em></td>
<td>4 Apr. 2017</td>
<td>Art. 5 - inadmissible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 39061/11 <em>Thimothawes</em></td>
<td>4 Apr. 2017</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 3342/11 <em>Richmond Yaw</em></td>
<td>6 Oct. 2016</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 53709/11 <em>A.F.</em></td>
<td>13 June 2013</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 13056/11 <em>Abdelhakim</em></td>
<td>23 Oct. 2012</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 50520/09 <em>Ahmed</em></td>
<td>25 Sep. 2012</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 14902/10 <em>Mahmundi</em></td>
<td>31 July 2012</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 27765/09 <em>Hirsi</em></td>
<td>21 Feb. 2012</td>
<td>Prot. 4 Art. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECtHR 10816/10 <em>Lokpo &amp; Touré</em></td>
<td>20 Sep. 2011</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Irregular Migration: Proposed Measures

* Nothing to report
### 3.3 Irregular Migration: Jurisprudence

#### case law sorted in alphabetical order

**3.3.1 CJEU Judgments on Irregular Migration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Court of Justice of the European Union</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-534/11</td>
<td>Arslan</td>
<td>Interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive</td>
<td>30 May 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-290/14</td>
<td>Celaj</td>
<td>Interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive</td>
<td>1 Oct. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-266/08</td>
<td>Comm. v. Spain</td>
<td>Non-transp. of Dir. 2004/81 Trafficking Victims</td>
<td>14 May 2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 suspensory 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.

* 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.

* 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 to 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).

* 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.

* 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.

* 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.

* On the permissibility of national legislation imposing a custodial sentence for the offence of illegal entry prior to the institution of deportation proceedings.
### 3.3: Irregular Migration: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Case Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-61/11 (PPU)</td>
<td>* El Dridi</td>
<td>28 Apr. 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 15 + 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-297/12</td>
<td>* Filev &amp; Osmani</td>
<td>19 Sep. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(b) + 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-383/13 (PPU)</td>
<td>* G. &amp; R.</td>
<td>10 Sep. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 15(2) + 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>CJEU C-181/16</td>
<td>* Gnandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>CJEU C-82/16</td>
<td>* K.A. a.o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 5, 11 + 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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 as 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-357/09 (PPU)</td>
<td>* Kadjoev</td>
<td>30 Nov. 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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 13(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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-146/14 (PPU)</td>
<td>* Mahdi</td>
<td>5 June 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-522/11</td>
<td>* Mbaye</td>
<td>21 Mar. 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 2(2)(b) + 7(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-166/13</td>
<td>* Mukarubega</td>
<td>5 Nov. 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 3 + 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>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 such a decision in respect of that person, whether or not that return decision is the result of refusal of a residence permit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-199/16</td>
<td>* Nianga</td>
<td>11 Aug. 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Return Directive</td>
<td>Art. 5 - deleted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On the best interests of the child, family life and the state of health of the TCN concerned when issuing a return decision.

**CJEU C-456/14** Orrego Arias 3 Sep. 2015
* interpr. of Dir. 2001/40 Expulsion Decisions Art. 3(1)(a) - inadmissible
* Case of a person who has already been expelled from the MS and returned, but who has already been expelled from the MS and returned, but where the decision of the Higher Court was set aside.
* The Court of First Instance ruled that the person concerned should be returned to the MS, which the Court of Second Instance did not agree with. The CJEU held that the decision of the Second Instance was incorrect, since the decision of the First Instance was not inadmissible.

**CJEU C-225/16** Ouhrami 26 July 2017
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive Art. 11(2)
* Article 11(2) must be interpreted as meaning that the starting point of the duration of an entry ban, as referred to in that provision, which in principle may not exceed five years, must be calculated from the date on which the person concerned actually left the territory of the Member State.

**CJEU C-218/15** Paoletti a.o. 25 May 2016
* interpr. of Dir. 2002/90 Unauthorized Entry Art. 1
* Article 6 TEU and Article 49 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union must be interpreted as meaning that the accession of a State to the European Union does not preclude another Member State imposing a criminal penalty on persons who committed, before the accession, the offence of facilitation of illegal immigration for nationals of the first State.

**CJEU C-184/16** Petra 14 Sep. 2017
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive Art. 6(1)
* The Return Directive does not preclude a decision to return a EU citizen from being adopted by the same authorities and according to the same procedure as a decision to return a third-country national staying illegally referred to in Article 6(1), provided that the transposition measures of Directive 2004/38 (Citizens Directive) which are more favourable to that EU citizen are applied.

**CJEU C-474/13** Pham 17 July 2014
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive Art. 16(1)
* The Dir. does not permit a MS to detain a TCN for the purpose of removal in prison accommodation together with ordinary prisoners even if the TCN consents thereto.

**CJEU C-430/11** Sagar 6 Dec. 2012
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive Art. 2, 15 + 16
* An illegal stay by a TCN in a MS:
  1. can be penalised by means of a fine, which may be replaced by an expulsion order;
  2. can not be penalised by means of a home detention order unless that order is terminated as soon as the physical transportation of the TCN out of that MS is possible.

**CJEU C-83/12** Vo 10 Apr. 2012
* interpr. of Dir. 2002/90 Unauthorized Entry Art. 1
* The Visa Code is to be interpreted as meaning that is does not preclude national provisions under which assisting illegal immigration constitutes an offence subject to criminal penalties in cases where the persons smuggled, third-country nationals, hold visas which they obtained fraudulently by deceiving the competent authorities of the MS of issue as to the true purpose of their journey, without prior annulment of those visas.

**CJEU C-38/14** Zaizoune 23 Apr. 2015
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive Art. 4(2) + 6(1)
* Articles 6(1) and 8(1), read in conjunction with Article 4(2) and 4(3), must be interpreted as precluding legislation of a MS, which provides, in the event of TCNs illegally staying in the territory of that Member State, depending on the circumstances, for either a fine or removal, since the two measures are mutually exclusive.

**CJEU C-554/13** Zh. & O. 11 June 2015
* interpr. of Dir. 2008/115 Return Directive Art. 7(4)
* (1) Article 7(4) must be interpreted as precluding a national practice whereby a third-country national, who is staying illegally within the territory of a Member State, is deemed to pose a risk to public policy within the meaning of that provision on the sole ground that that national is suspected, or has been criminally convicted, of an act punishable as a criminal offence under national law.
* (2) Article 7(4) must be interpreted to the effect that, in the case of a TCN who is staying illegally within the territory of a MS and is suspected, or has been criminally convicted, of an act punishable as a criminal offence under national law, other factors, such as the nature and seriousness of that act, the time which has elapsed since it 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.
### 3.3.3 ECtHR Judgments on Irregular Migration

**CJEU pending cases on Irregular Migration**

1. **ECtHR 27765/09**
   - **Hirsi v. IT**
   - **Article 3**

2. **ECtHR 59727/13**
   - **Abdelhamim v. HU**
   - **Article 5**

3. **ECtHR 50520/09**
   - **Ahmade v. GR**
   - **Article 5**

4. **ECtHR 504/13**
   - **A.F. v. GR**
   - Hearing: 13 June 2013
   - **Article 5**

5. **ECtHR 50144/13**
   - **Ahmed v. UK**
   - Hearing: 2 Mar. 2017
   - **Article 5**

6. **ECtHR 23864/12**
   - **All Said v. HU**
   - **Article 5**

7. **ECtHR 23476/12**
   - **X.**
   - Hearing: 24 Jan 2018
   - **Article 13**

**AG: 24 Jan 2018**

### 3.3.3 ECtHR Judgments on Irregular Migration

1. **ECtHR 50520/09**
   - **Ahmade v. GR**
   - **Article 5**

2. **ECtHR 50144/13**
   - **A.F. v. GR**
   - Hearing: 13 June 2013
   - **Article 5**

3. **ECtHR 23864/12**
   - **All Said v. HU**
   - **Article 5**

4. **ECtHR 23476/12**
   - **X.**
   - Hearing: 24 Jan 2018
   - **Article 13**

5. **ECtHR 50520/09**
   - **Ahmade v. GR**
   - **Article 5**

6. **ECtHR 50144/13**
   - **A.F. v. GR**
   - Hearing: 13 June 2013
   - **Article 5**

7. **ECtHR 23864/12**
   - **All Said v. HU**
   - **Article 5**

8. **ECtHR 23476/12**
   - **X.**
   - Hearing: 24 Jan 2018
   - **Article 13**

**AG: 24 Jan 2018**
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 10816/10**  
Lokpo & Touré v. HU  
20 Sep. 2011  
* violation of ECHR  
Art. 5  
* The applicants entered Hungary illegally. After their arrest and during subsequent detention they applied for asylum. They were kept however in detention.

The Court ruled that Article 5 § 1 (right to liberty and security) was violated, stating that the absence of elaborate reasoning for an applicant’s deprivation of liberty renders that measure incompatible with the requirement of lawfulness.

**ECtHR 14902/10**  
Mahmundi v. GR  
31 July 2012  
* violation of ECHR  
Art. 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.

ECtHR 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.

ECtHR 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**  
Muzamba Oyaw v. BEL  
4 Apr. 2017  
* no violation of ECHR  
Art. 5 - inadmissable  
* 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**  
Richmond Yaw v. IT  
* violation of ECHR  
Art. 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 External Treaties

4.1 External Treaties: Association Agreements

Case law sorted in chronological order

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement
* OJ 1964 217/3687
* 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

* C-652/15 Tekdemir 29 Mar. 2017 Art. 13
* C-508/15 Uçar a.o. 21 Dec. 2016 Art. 7
* C-91/13 Essent 11 Sep. 2014 Art. 13
* C-225/12 Demir 7 Nov. 2013 Art. 13
* C-268/11 Gülbalıç 8 Nov. 2012 Art. 6(1) + 10
* C-451/11 Dülger 19 July 2012 Art. 7
* C-7/10 & C-9/10 Kahveci & Inan 29 Mar. 2012 Art. 7
* C-436/09 Belkiran 13 Jan. 2012 deleted
* C-371/08 Ziebell or Örneke 8 Dec. 2011 Art. 14(1)
* C-256/11 Dereci et al. 15 Nov. 2011 Art. 13
* C-187/10 Unal 29 Sep. 2011 Art. 6(1)
* C-484/07 Pehlivan 16 June 2011 Art. 7
* C-300/09 & C-301/09 Toprak/Oğuz 9 Dec. 2010 Art. 13
* C-92/07 Comm. v. Netherlands 29 Apr. 2010 Art. 10(1) + 13
* C-14/09 Genc (Hava) 4 Feb. 2010 Art. 6(1)
* C-462/08 Bekleyen 21 Jan. 2010 Art. 7(2)
* C-242/06 Sahin 17 Sep. 2009 Art. 13
* C-337/07 Altun 18 Dec. 2008 Art. 7
* C-453/07 Er 25 Sep. 2008 Art. 7
* C-294/06 Payir 24 Jan. 2008 Art. 6(1)
* C-349/06 Polat 4 Oct. 2007 Art. 7 + 14
* C-325/05 Derin 18 July 2007 Art. 6, 7 and 14
* C-4/05 Güzel 26 Oct. 2006 Art. 10(1)
* C-502/04 Torun 16 Feb. 2006 Art. 7
* C-230/03 Sedef 10 Jan. 2006 Art. 6
* C-373/03 Ayyıldız 7 July 2005 Art. 6 + 7
* C-374/03 Gürrol 7 July 2005 Art. 9
* C-383/03 Dogan (Ergül) 7 July 2005 Art. 6(1) + (2)
* C-136/03 Dörri & Unal 2 June 2005 Art. 6(1) + 14(1)
* C-467/02 Çetinkaya 11 Nov. 2004 Art. 7 + 14(1)
* C-275/02 Ayaz 30 Sep. 2004 Art. 7
* C-465/01 Comm. v. Austria 16 Sep. 2004 Art. 10(1)
* C-317/01 & C-369/01 Abatay & Sahin 21 Oct. 2003 Art. 13 + 41(1)
* C-171/01 Birdikte 8 May 2003 Art. 10(1)
* C-188/00 Kurz (Yuzuc) 19 Nov. 2002 Art. 6(1) + 7
* C-89/00 Bicakci 19 Sep. 2000
* C-65/98 Eyüp 22 June 2000 Art. 7
* C-329/97 Ergat 16 Mar. 2000 Art. 7
* C-340/97 Nazlı 10 Feb. 2000 Art. 6(1) + 14(1)
4.1: External Treaties: Association Agreements

- CJEU C-1/97 Birden 26 Nov. 1998 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-210/97 Akman 19 Nov. 1998 Art. 7
- CJEU C-36/96 Günaydın 30 Sep. 1997 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-98/96 Ertanir 30 Sep. 1997 Art. 6(1) + 6(3)
- CJEU C-285/95 Kol 5 June 1997 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-386/95 Eker 29 May 1997 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-351/95 Kadiman 17 Apr. 1997 Art. 7
- CJEU C-171/95 Tetik 23 Jan. 1997 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-434/93 Ahmet Bozkurt 6 June 1995 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-355/93 Eroglu 5 Oct. 1994 Art. 6(1)
- CJEU C-237/91 Kus 16 Dec. 1992 Art. 6(1) + 6(3)
- CJEU C-192/89 Sevinc 20 Sep. 1990 Art. 6(1) + 13
- CJEU C-12/86 Demirel 30 Sep. 1987 Art. 7 + 12

CJEU pending cases
- CJEU C-123/17 Yün pending Art. 13

New
- CJEU C-70/18 A.B. & P. pending Art. 13
- CJEU C-89/18 A. pending Art. 13

See further: § 4.4

EEC-Turkey Association Agreement Decision 3/80
- Dec. 3/80 of 19 Sept. 1980 on Social Security
  - CJEU judgments
  - CJEU C-171/13 Demirici a.o. 14 Jan. 2015 Art. 6(1)
  - CJEU C-485/07 Akdas 26 May 2011 Art. 6(1)

CJEU pending cases
- CJEU C-257/18 & C-258/18 Güler & Solak pending Art. 6
- CJEU C-677/17 Çokan pending Art. 6(1)

See further: § 4.4

4.2 External Treaties: Readmission

Albania
- OJ 2005 L 124/21 (into force 1 May 2006 (TCN: May 2008)) UK opt in

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) UK opt in
  - EC proposes to lift visa requirements, March 2016

Hong Kong
- OJ 2004 L 17/23 (into force 1 Mar. 2004) UK opt in

Macao
- OJ 2004 L 143/97 (into force 1 June 2004) UK opt in

Macedonia
- OJ 2007 L 334/7 (into force 1 Jan. 2008 (TCN: Jan. 2010)) UK opt in

Moldova
- OJ 2007 L 334/149 (into force 1 Jan. 2008 (TCN: Jan. 2010)) UK opt in

Montenegro
- OJ 2007 L 334/26 (into force 1 Jan. 2008 (TCN: Jan. 2010)) UK opt in

Morocco, Algeria, and China
4.2 External Treaties: Readmission

- Negotiation mandate approved by Council

Pakistan

Russia
- OJ 2007 L 129 (into force 1 June 2007 (TCN: June 2010))
- UK opt in

Serbia
- UK opt in

Sri Lanka
- OJ 2005 L 124/43 (into force 1 May 2005)
- UK opt in

Turkey
  Additional provisions as of 1 June 2016

Ukraine
- UK opt in

Turkey (Statement)
- Not published in OJ - only Press Release (18 March 2016)
  CJEU judgments
  CJEU T-192/16 N.F.
  27 Feb. 2017 inadm.
  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

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
- (into force, May 2009)

Moldova: visa
- (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
## 4.4 External Treaties: Jurisprudence

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Judgment</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Relevant Article(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-317/01 &amp; C-369/01</td>
<td>Abatay &amp; Sahin</td>
<td>21 Oct. 2003</td>
<td>Art. 13 + 41(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Direct effect and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>scope standstill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>obligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-434/03</td>
<td>Ahmet Bozkurt</td>
<td>6 June 1995</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Belonging to labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-485/07</td>
<td>Akdas</td>
<td>26 May 2011</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td>Supplements to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>social security can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>not be withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>solely on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ground that the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>beneficiary has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>moved out of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Member State.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-210/97</td>
<td>Akman</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1998</td>
<td>Art. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish worker has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>left labour market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-337/07</td>
<td>Altun</td>
<td>18 Dec. 2008</td>
<td>Art. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>On the rights of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>family members of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>an unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish worker or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>fraud by a Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>worker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-275/02</td>
<td>Ayaz</td>
<td>30 Sep. 2004</td>
<td>Art. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>A stepchild is a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>family member.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-373/03</td>
<td>Aydinli</td>
<td>7 July 2005</td>
<td>Art. 6 + 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>A long detention is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>no justification for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>loss of residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>permit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-462/08</td>
<td>Bekleyen</td>
<td>21 Jan. 2010</td>
<td>Art. 7(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>The child of a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish worker has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>free access to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>labour and an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>independent right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to stay in Germany,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>if this child is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>graduated in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Germany and its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parents have worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>at least three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-436/09</td>
<td>Belkiran</td>
<td>13 Jan. 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Case withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>because of judgment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C-371/08 (Ziebell). A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>rt. 14(1) of Dec. 1/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>does not have the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>same scope as art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28(3)(a) of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Directive on Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-89/00</td>
<td>Bicakci</td>
<td>19 Sep. 2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Art 14 does not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>refer to a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>preventive expulsion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-1/97</td>
<td>Birden</td>
<td>26 Nov. 1998</td>
<td>Art. 6(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>In so far as he has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>available a job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>employer, a Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>national in that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>situation is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>entitled to demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the renewal of his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>residence permit in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the host MS, even if,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pursuant to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>legislation of that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MS, the activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pursued by him was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>restricted to a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>limited group of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>persons, was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>intended to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>facilitate their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>integration into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>working life and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>was financed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>public funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-171/01</td>
<td>Birlikte</td>
<td>8 May 2003</td>
<td>Art. 10(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>Art 10 precludes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the application of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>national legislation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>which excludes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkish workers duly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>registered as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>belonging to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>labour force of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>host MS from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eligibility for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>election to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>organisations such</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>as trade unions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-467/02</td>
<td>Cetinkaya</td>
<td>11 Nov. 2004</td>
<td>Art. 7 + 14(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interpr.</td>
<td>Dec. 1/80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of</td>
<td></td>
<td>The meaning of a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“family member” is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>analogous to its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>meaning in the Free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Movement Regulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-1/15</td>
<td>Comm. v. Austria</td>
<td>22 Sep. 2016</td>
<td>Art. 41(1) - deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>non-transp. of</td>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incorrect way of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>implementation by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>means of adjusting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>policy guidelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>instead of adjusting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>legislation: the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>withdraws its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>complaint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJEU C-465/01</td>
<td>Comm. v. Austria</td>
<td>16 Sep. 2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4: External Treaties: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments on EEC-Turkey Association

- * interpr. of Dec. 1/80 Art. 10(1)
- 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.

**CJEU C-92/07** Comm. v. Netherlands 29 Apr. 2010
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 10(1) + 13
- * 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.

**CJEU C-225/12** Demir 7 Nov. 2013
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 13
- * Holding a temporary residence permit, which is valid only pending a final decision on the right of residence, does not fall within the meaning of ‘legally resident’.

**CJEU C-171/13** Demirci a.o. 14 Jan. 2015
- Dec. 3/80 Art. 6(1)
- * Art. 6(1) must be interpreted as meaning that nationals of a MS who have been duly registered as belonging to the labour force of that MS as Turkish workers cannot, on the ground that they have retained Turkish nationality, rely on Article 6 of Dec. 3/80 to object to a residence requirement provided for by the legislation of that MS in order to receive a special non-contributory benefit within the meaning of Article 4(2) of Reg. 1408/71 on social security.

**CJEU C-12/86** Demirvel 30 Sep. 1987
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 7 + 12
- * No right to family reunification.

**CJEU C-221/11** Demirkan 24 Sep. 2013
- Protocol Art. 41(1)
- * The freedom to ‘provide services’ does not encompass the freedom to ‘receive’ services in other EU Member States.

**CJEU C-256/11** Dereci et al. 15 Nov. 2011
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 13
- * Right of residence of nationals of third countries who are family members of Union citizens - Refusal based on the citizen’s exercise to right 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.

**CJEU C-325/05** Derin 18 July 2007
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 6, 7 and 14
- * There are two different reasons for loss of rights: (a) a serious threat (Art 14(1) of Dec 1/80), or (b) if he leaves the territory of the MS concerned for a significant length of time without legitimate reason.

**CJEU C-383/03** Dogan (Ergül) 7 July 2005
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 6(1) + (2)
- * Return to labour market: no loss due to detention.

**CJEU C-138/13** Dogan (Naime) 10 July 2014
- Protocol Art. 41(1)
- * 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 conflict with the Family Reunification Directive, the Court did not answer that question.

**CJEU C-136/03** Dür & Unal 2 June 2005
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 6(1) + 14(1)
- * The procedural guarantees set out in the Directive also apply to Turkish workers.

**CJEU C-451/11** Dülger 19 July 2012
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 7
- * Art. 7 is also applicable to family members of Turkish nationals who can rely on the Regulation, who don’t have the Turkish nationality themselves, but instead a nationality from a third country.

**CJEU C-386/95** Eker 29 May 1997
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 6(1)
- * On the meaning of “same employer”.

**CJEU C-453/07** Er 25 Sep. 2008
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 7
- * On the consequences of having no paid employment.

**CJEU C-329/97** Ergat 16 Mar. 2000
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 7
- * No loss of residence right in case of application for renewal residence permit after expiration date.

**CJEU C-355/93** Eroglu 5 Oct. 1994
- Dec. 1/80 Art. 6(1)
- * On the meaning of “same employer”.

---

34 Newsletter on European Migration Issues – for Judges NEMIS 2018/2 (June)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Key Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C-98/96</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Interpr. of Art. 6(1) + 6(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-91/13</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>On interpretation of Art 45 TFEU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-65/98</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>On the obligation to co-habit as a family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-561/14</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-14/09</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>On the determining criteria of the concept worker and the applicability of these criteria on both EU and Turkish workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-268/11</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>A MS cannot withdraw the residence permit of a Turkish employee with retroactive effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-36/96</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-374/03</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>On the right to an education grant for study in Turkey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-4/05</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The rights of the Ass. Agr. apply only after one year with same employer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-351/95</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>On the calculation of the period of cohabitation as a family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-7/10 &amp; C-9/10</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-285/95</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>On the consequences of conviction for fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-188/00</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>On the rights following an unjustified expulsion measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-237/91</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>On stable position on the labour market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| C-303/08 | 2010 | 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.

  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On the effects of detention on residence rights.
- CJEU C-294/06 Payir 24 Jan. 2008
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - Residence rights do not depend on the reason for admission.
- CJEU C-484/07 Pehlivan 16 June 2011
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - 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 rights based on family reunification 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 Pulat 4 Oct. 2007
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - Multiple convictions for small crimes do not lead to expulsion.
- CJEU C-242/06 Sahin 17 Sep. 2009
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On the fees for a residence permit.
- CJEU C-37/98 Savas 11 May 2000
  - interpr. of Protocol
  - On the scope of the standstill obligation.
- CJEU C-230/03 Sedef 10 Jan. 2006
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On the meaning of "same employer".
- CJEU C-192/89 Sevince 20 Sep. 1990
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On the meaning of stable position and the labour market.
- CJEU C-228/06 Soysal 19 Feb. 2009
  - interpr. of Protocol
  - On the standstill obligation and secondary law.
- CJEU C-652/15 Tekdemir 29 Mar. 2017
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - 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.
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On the meaning of voluntary unemployment after 4 years.
- CJEU C-300/09 & C-301/09 Toprak/Oguz 9 Dec. 2010
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On the reference date regarding the prohibition to introduce new restrictions for Turkish workers and their family members.
- CJEU C-502/04 Torun 16 Feb. 2006
  - interpr. of Dec. 1/80
  - On possible reasons for loss of residence right.
- CJEU C-16/05 Tum & Dari 20 Sep. 2007
  - interpr. of Protocol
  - On the scope of the standstill obligation.
- CJEU C-186/10 Tural Oguz 21 July 2011
  - interpr. of Protocol
  - 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...
4.4: External Treaties: Jurisprudence: CJEU Judgments on EEC-Turkey Association

4.4.3 CJEU Judgments on Readmission Treaties

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-371/08**

Ziebell or Örnek

* interpr. of Dec. 1/80

* 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.

### 4.4.2 CJEU pending cases on EEC-Turkey Association Agreement

**New**

**CJEU C-89/18**

A.

* interpr. of Dec. 1/80

* 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

* 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

* 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

* On the effect of the loss of (Union) citizenship.

**CJEU C-123/17**

Yün

* interpr. of Dec. 1/80

* AG: 19 April 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.

### 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.