



A globe showing the Southern Hemisphere, with a prominent white diagonal band running from the top left to the bottom right. The globe is rendered in a blue-to-green color gradient, with landmasses appearing in shades of blue and green. The white band obscures the top left portion of the globe and the bottom right portion.

**“MIGRATION
MOVEMENT
OF LABOUR”**

Migration in the World

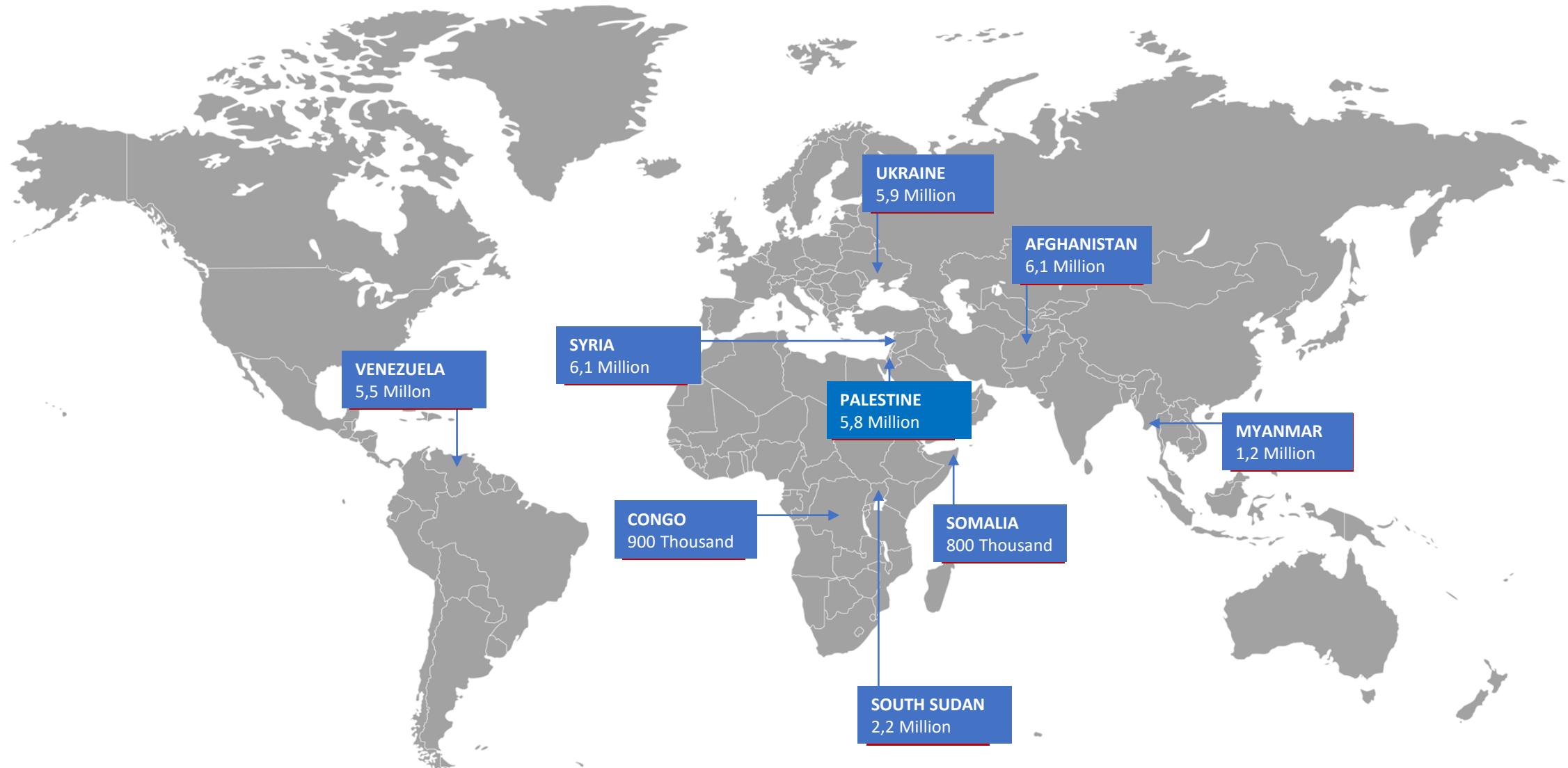


**ALL
IMMIGRANTS
300 MILLION**

**FORCIBLY
DISPLACED PEOPLE
123 MILLION**

**PEOPLE UNDER
PROTECTION
47 MILLION**





WORLD MIGRATION ROUTES

In general, international migration movements consist of social, economic, political, demographic and environmental factors.

** While the Data on Forcibly Displaced People and Protected Immigrants are taken from the UNHCR Global Trends Report, the total number of immigrants is taken from the World Bank Development Report.*

Migration and Türkiye

MIGRATION ROUTES TO TÜRKİYE

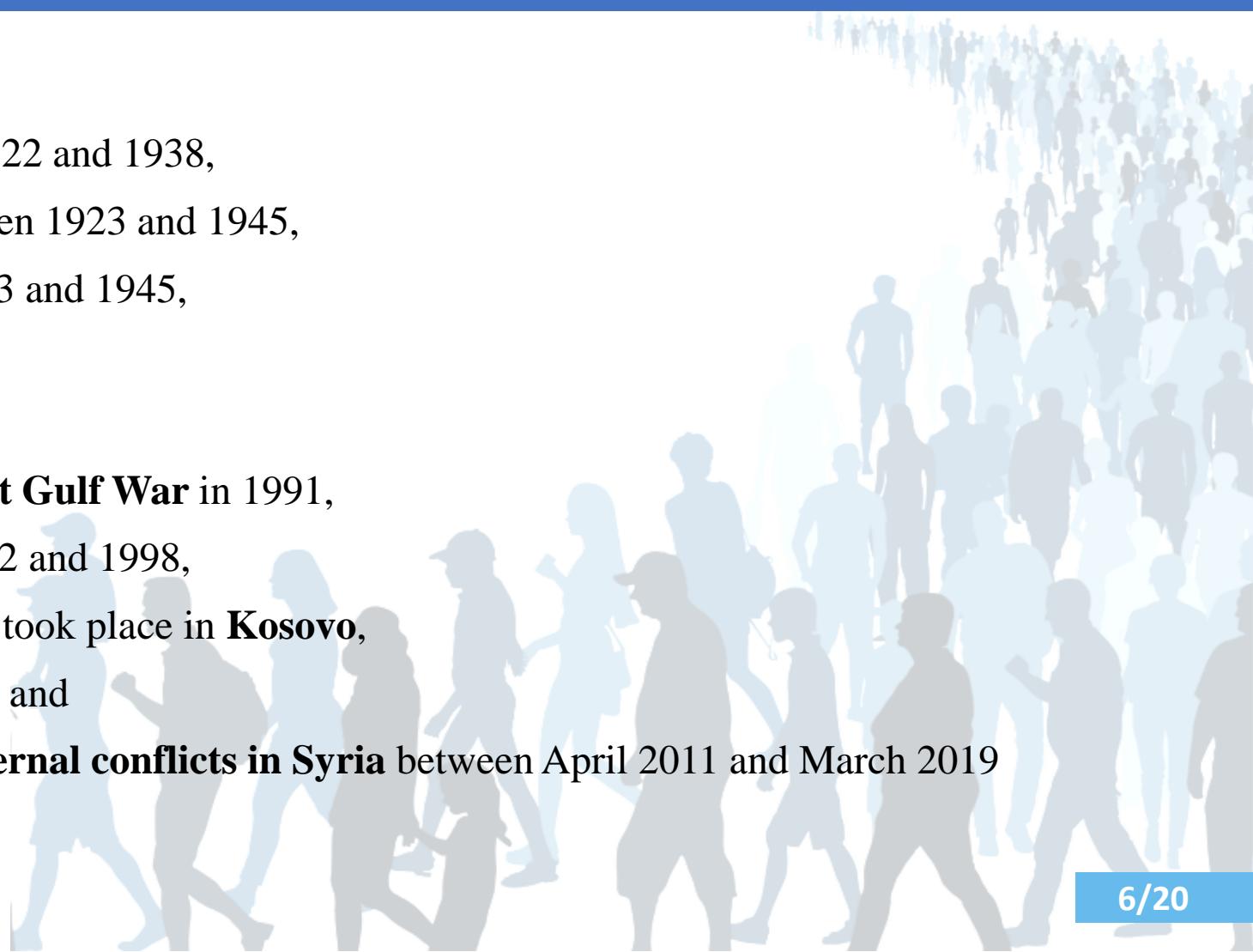
- In addition to being a transfer country for immigrants, Türkiye has also become a destination country for many emigrants from Africa, Asia and Eurasia.
- As a country located at the intersection of continents, Türkiye has hosted those who were subject to Nazi oppression in World War II and those from Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Caucasus during and after the Cold War.
- Since the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, Türkiye has also hosted many Turkish and Muslim immigrants from the Balkans and Eurasia.



TÜRKİYE HOSTED MORE THAN 1,686,163 IMMIGRANTS IN TOTAL BETWEEN 1923 AND 1995

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY YEARS;

- **384,000** people **from Greece** between 1922 and 1938,
- **800,000** people **from the Balkans** between 1923 and 1945,
- **800** people **from Germany** between 1933 and 1945,
- **51,542** people **from Iraq** in 1988,
- **345,000** people **from Bulgaria** in 1989,
- **467,489** people **from Iraq after the First Gulf War** in 1991,
- **20,000** people **from Bosnia** between 1992 and 1998,
- **17,746** people in 1999 after the incidents took place in **Kosovo**,
- **10,500** people **from Macedonia** in 2001, and
- Nearly **3,6 million** people **due to the internal conflicts in Syria** between April 2011 and March 2019 have come to Türkiye.

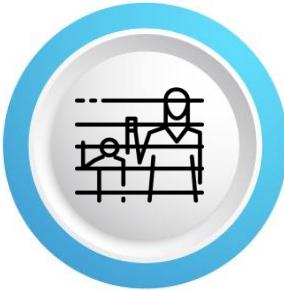


MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN TÜRKİYE



REGULAR MIGRATION

- Visa
- Residence Permit
- Settlement Services



BORDER MANAGEMENT

- Border Security Measures
- Integrated Border Management
- Border Gates
- Entering and Exiting Türkiye



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

- Deportation
- Administrative Detention

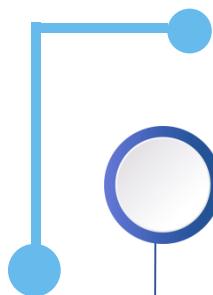


INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

- International Protection
- Temporary Protection
- Combating Human Trafficking



- Harmonization Activities
- Educational Activities
- Voluntary Return
- Resettlement



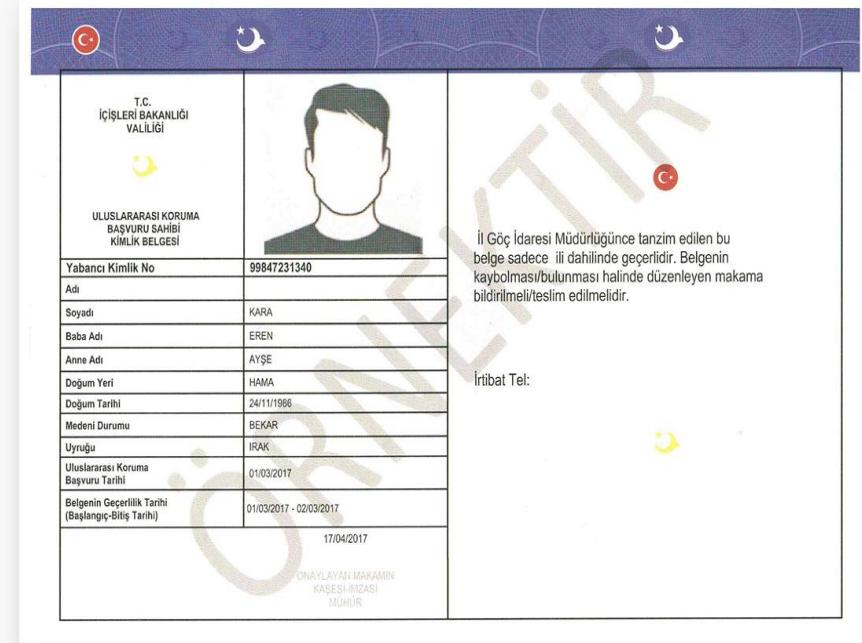
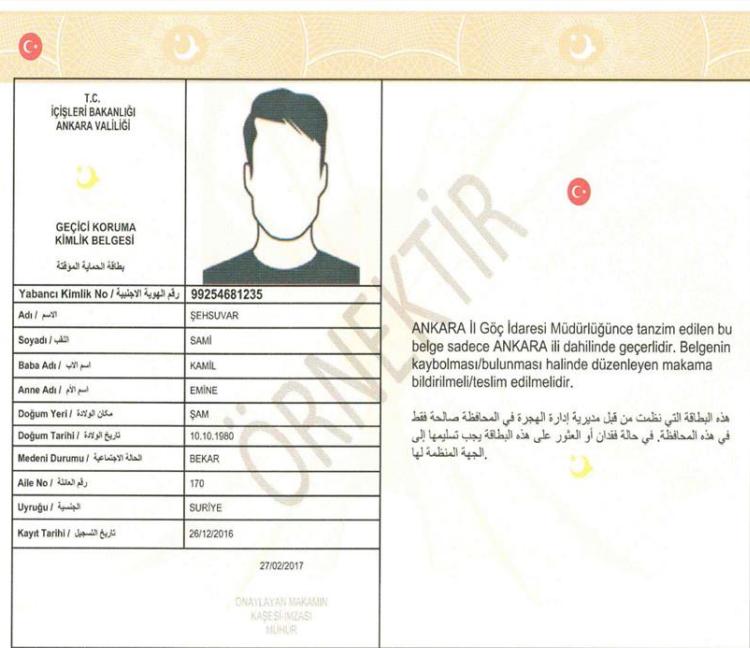
Within the scope of the 1951 Geneva Convention, which sets out the refugee law in the world, Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, which forms the basis of the migration policy implemented in our country, was adopted.

With this law, the Directorate General for Migration Management, which has 81 Provincial Directorates, was established.

I would like to point out that there is no disruption in the access to basic services for foreigners under Temporary Protection. They benefit from many rights such as Accommodation, Education, Social Welfare, Healthcare, Work and Higher Education. Information, education and social harmonization activities are carried out for foreigners. (5,5 million)

Since the crisis in 2011, our country has demonstrated a strong will regarding regular and irregular migration, with its law enforcement forces, the institution it has established, and the important activities it has carried out.

Although isolated incidents have occurred in our country from time to time, no serious problems have been experienced. The schooling rate of immigrants in our country is high. They also contribute to the development by taking roles in working life.



3,103,606

SYRIANS WITH
TEMPORARY
PROTECTION STATUS

1,109,025

RESIDENCE PERMIT
HOLDERS
(REGULAR MIGRATION)

224,698

HOLDERS OF
INTERNATIONAL
PROTECTION

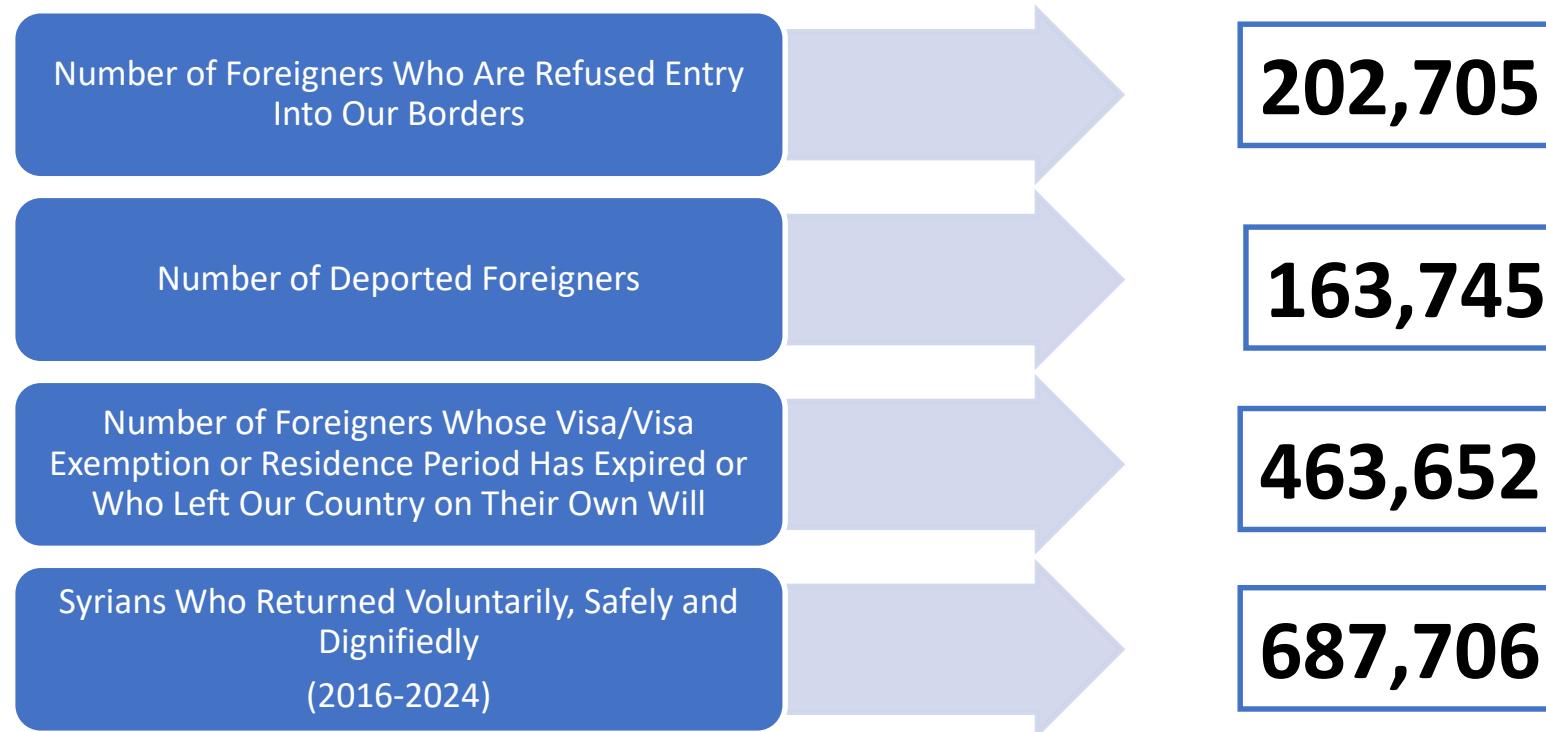


4,437,329

IN TOTAL

Irregular Migration





IRREGULAR MIGRATION OPERATIONS

- 8817

CHARTER FLIGHTS

- 22,987

MEASURES TAKEN AT THE BORDERS



Security Wall

1,253 km



Patrolling Road

1,715 km



Lighting

1,282 km



Camera and Sensor

368 km



Electro-Optic Tower

362



Elevator Tower

198



Thermal Camera

284



Reconnaissance-Surveillance Vehicle

139

The total number of irregular immigrants detected as of January 2024 is
126,766.

In the Idlib De-escalation Zone;

- The **Idlib De-escalation Zone**, where 4 million potential immigrants currently live, creates migration pressure towards our country and the EU due to its population.
- The fact that a significant portion of the population consists of people who have left their homes increases the importance of **humanitarian aid** activities in the region.

The works carried out are;

- *Construction of campsites,*
- *Construction of briquette houses,*
- *Health and education support,*
- *Infrastructure services*
- *Providing aid consisting of hygiene, food products, etc.*



According to The Readmission Agreement;



It envisages the return of persons, who enter Türkiye from an EU member state and do not have a legal status there, to the other party. According to the Agreement, EU countries shall request the return of the Turkish citizens, stateless persons and third-country nationals, who have entered their territories illegally or who do not meet the legal conditions, to the Republic of Türkiye.



The requesting state shall cover the transportation costs up to the Turkish border. Türkiye will cover the costs of hosting these persons in Türkiye and, if they are third-country nationals, sending them back to their countries.

In plans;



1 It was decided to provide financial assistance to countries such as Türkiye, Lebanon and Jordan that host migrants, to develop policies to ensure that they remain in their places of residence, and to provide necessary services to Syrians under Temporary Protection in Türkiye, with a total support of 6 billion euros until the end of 2018.



2 Regarding visa liberalization; some conditions were set such as document security, migration management, public order and security, fundamental rights and readmission of irregular migrants. If these requirements were met, Turkish citizens would be exempted from visas for short-term visits of up to 58-90 days to the Schengen area.



3 For every Syrian citizen sent back to Türkiye from the island, one Syrian refugee would be accepted to the EU countries. (Initially, a quota of 72 thousand people would be filled)

In reality;

1

As a result of the migration crisis that broke out in 2015 along with the Syrian war, asylum seekers who left their countries mostly chose the Aegean Sea route to reach the EU illegally, so that Türkiye has become a transit country frequently preferred by those who want to cross the EU borders illegally. (Since those who seek asylum in Türkiye from outside the EU cannot become refugees due to the geographical limitation condition, they still want to go to the EU.)

At first, a common will has not been fully achieved with the EU to share the heavy burden and responsibility posed by migrants in our country. In addition, it is clear that there are certain situations that all parties are obliged to fulfill, based on the article on burden sharing in the Geneva Convention. While only 2.4 billion euros have been received so far, according to the agreements, the amount stated to be received by the end of 2025 is 4.7 billion euros.

2

While negotiations on the Readmission Agreement were still ongoing, Türkiye adopted Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection in 11 April 2013. The Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) was established under the Ministry of Interior, thus an important step was taken to unify migration management under a single institutional roof.

“According to the 1951 Geneva Convention, there should be no push-backs to migrants who have arrived at the country's border. However, in the past, there have been many migrants who were saved in mortal danger.” (We would like to remind you of the Pazarkule events)

ACCORDING TO THE AGREEMENT REACHED;

3

While it was planned to accept **72,000** people by 2017, only **21,000** people have been resettled to the EU as of June 2018. A total of “**69,032**” people have already been resettled.

RESETTLEMENT OF SYRIANS TO THIRD COUNTRIES BETWEEN 2016 AND 2024

ÜLKЕ	TOPLAM
GENEL TOPLAM	69.032
ABD	7.155
ALMANYA	19.174
AVUSTURYA	903
AVUSTURYA	219
BELÇİKA	1.909
BULGARİSTAN	94
DANİMARKA	31
ESTONYA	59
FINLANDİYA	2.945
FRANSA	6.280
HIRVATİSTAN	250
HOLLANDA	5.852
İNGİLTERE	2.741
İSPANYA	1.213
İSVEÇ	3.174
İSVİÇRE	220
İTALYA	399
İZLANDA	0
KANADA	10.864
KANADA DOĞRUDAN	2.650
LETONYA	46
LİHTEHŞTAYN	0
LİTVANYA	102
LÜKSEMBURG	206
MALTA	17
NORVEÇ	1.740
PORTEKİZ	463
ROMANYA	254
SLOVENYA	57
YENİ ZELANDA	15

When the ongoing crisis in Lebanon grows and a wave of migration occurs, the destination for migrants will again be Europe. EU countries must stop this oppression by Israel and stand with Palestine.

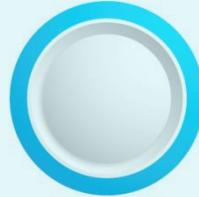
Considering that there are currently a population of 6 million people ready to migrate in the Syrian border regions, if there is no stability in infrastructure, basic necessities, manufacturing, etc., it may be more desirable to go to Europe via Türkiye. Therefore, this indicates the importance of the support to be given to that region.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE READMISSION AGREEMENT

It may be suggested that;



The return procedures applied for people sent from the EU to their countries of origin shall remain in force, provided that **international human rights** agreements are adhered to.



Relations with the countries of origin, which are the source of the problem, shall not be weak.



The European Union is at the centre of this crisis and must shoulder more responsibility under these circumstances.



The EU shall focus on solving the problems in the country of origin and carry out studies that will reduce the reasons for migrants to migrate by getting to the bottom of irregular migration problem.



Increasing the support provided through international organizations would be beneficial in the fight against irregular migration.



The readmission agreement may be renewed, updated and the parties may be redetermined.



I would like to express that we are in favor of policies and approaches within the framework of International Labour Standards (ILS) and decent work criteria. Our main priorities are democracy, human rights, solidarity and organizational awareness.



It is important to combat unregistered employment and encourage union organizations. Because where there is union organization, there is no unregistered employment. We also believe in the importance of incorporating the ILO's understanding of work worthy of human dignity into working life and our industrial relations system.



We will continue to engage in increasing cooperation and solidarity activities with international unions in other countries, especially with international organizations such as ITUC, ETUC, TUAC, of which we are members, in the fight against inequalities, unemployment, poverty, hunger, forced migration and social exclusion, and in efforts and initiatives to develop democracy and human rights.



We can say that there is a need to expand certification and skill acquisition activities through vocational training and on-the-job training programmes or online trainings.



In order to break down prejudices and stereotypes in working life, the work carried out by employers' associations and most importantly by labour unions, on the basis of their members in the workplace, province and region where they are organized can contribute to labour peace.





National and international cooperation should be established to fight against socio-economic and political problems that force and cause migration. It is also known that forced migration to our country does not cause mass job losses.



A nationwide mapping can be conducted to identify the job and occupational networks of Syrians under temporary protection who are actively involved in the labour market. This can be useful in preventing unqualified employment and providing the skills and qualifications needed by the labour market.



There may be harmonization problems due to social exclusion, unregistered and insecure working conditions, and language and cultural differences. We carry out a series of activities to raise awareness on social security and organization. For example, we carried out a vocational training project for immigrants in Gaziantep and Kilis between 2015 and 2017.



We should express that we are against low-wage employment, cheap labour and discrimination.



We believe that practical and sustainable steps should be taken to ensure equal opportunities for men and women, based on differences in nature and equality in rights.





Kindly submitted...