



# **Manual Guide on Migration law**

## **How to find information and updates on migration law**

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## **Introduction**

The aim of the Manual Guide on migration law is to provide those who want to carry out a research on the issue with a useful tool that allows a quick and easy access to appropriate and updated information. The Guide is addressed not only to legal experts but, above all, to those who are not familiar with the main sources of migration law and who need to be accompanied along their research.

The intention is not to provide the lecturer with an exhaustive textbook on migration law but to make him/herself autonomous in the research of the information needed by offering what can be a good starting point and an initial orientation among the huge amount of sources. Therefore, the main content is represented by useful links and websites which are supposed to be dynamic sources in line with the continuous changes of migration law.

The Manual guide is structured in a way that lead the lecturer to firstly have an idea of the main terms related to the concept of alien in immigration law, from the entry in the European Union to the stay and the condition of irregular migrants subject to a return decision. Each term, and many more, can be then checked in the glossary just below, suggested in order to go deeply in the knowledge of the meanings of the main words related to migration law.

The following section is dedicated to the principal areas touched by migration law with the aim to become familiar with the key-words and the key-subjects in the field. Every issue represents an umbrella under which some other sub-topics are generally included. As a guideline in the division by theme we decided to take inspiration from the official source of the European Commission website.

Furthermore, in order to always make reference to updated laws and case-law in the field, we found useful to suggest some websites where to have direct access to the latter. While reading, for instance, an article commenting a European Directive, indeed, it can be interesting to know where to find the jurisprudence by the Court of Justice on the interpretation of some specific articles or in general to have easily access to the full text of the norm in an official website.

Finally, we included a list of websites in which the lecturer can find articles, comments and insights on the main subjects of migration, both as regard the national and the European level. The structure and the main aim of the due website is explained in order to make the lecturer choose whether it could be a positive starting point for the research he/she has to carry out and some suggestions on how to make use of it at best are provided.



## 1. Who is an alien?

**Alien:** all those who “*have no actual right to nationality in a State, whether they are merely passing through a country or reside or are domiciled in it, whether they are refugees or entered the country on their own initiative, or whether they are stateless or possess another nationality*” (CEDU, DH/Esp./Misc./(62) 11,9 March, p. 505).

**Third Country Nationals (TCNs):** all those who come to EU from a non-EU country.

**European citizens:** all those who have the citizenship of a EU Member State and who exercise the right to free movement and stay across European Member States.

Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.

Directive 2014/54/EU on measures facilitating the exercise of rights conferred on workers in the context of freedom of movement for workers.

### - Entry and stay in the European Union:

Among Third Country Nationals we can distinguish between three main different causes that lead people to migrate: forced migration, family reunification and economic reasons.

**FORCED MIGRATION AND ASYLUM:** “a migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters,



famine, or development projects)” <sup>1</sup>				
STATUS				
<p><b>Refugee status</b><sup>2</sup>: “a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p><u>At international level:</u> Convention of 1951 relating to the status of refugees (Geneva Convention).</p> <p><u>At EU level:</u> Directive 2011/95/EU on</p>	<p><b>Subsidiary protection</b>: “a third country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm [...] and is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that</p>	<p><b>Statelessness (apolidia)</b>: “a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law”<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p><u>At international level:</u> Convention of 1954 relating to the status of stateless persons.</p> <p>Convention of 1961 on the reduction of statelessness.</p> <p><u>At EU level:</u> Directive 2011/95/EU on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and</p>	<p><b>Humanitarian reasons</b>: a residual type of protection granted to those who are not eligible for international protection (refugee status or subsidiary protection) but who need to be protected against removal.</p> <p>For more details make reference to domestic laws since there is no harmonisation at EU level.</p>	<p><b>Temporary/exceptional protection to displaced people</b>: “a procedure of exceptional character to provide, in the event of a mass influx or imminent mass influx of displaced persons from third countries who are unable to return to their country of origin, immediate and temporary protection to such persons, in particular if there is also a risk that the asylum system will be unable to process this influx without adverse effects for its efficient operation”<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>- Directive 2001/55/EC on minimum</p>

1 <https://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms>

2 Refugee status, subsidiary protection and statelessness fall under the notion of international protection

3 Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol.



standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (recast).	country <sup>74</sup> .  Directive 2011/95/EU on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (recast).	for the content of the protection granted (recast).		standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.  For more details make reference to domestic laws.
<b>PROCEDURES</b>				
Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast) → “Dublin III”.	Directive 2013/32/EU on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection (recast) → “Procedures Directive”.	Directive 2013/33/EU laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (recast) → “Reception conditions Directive”.		

**FAMILY REUNIFICATION:** “the entry into and residence in a Member State by family members of a third country national residing lawfully in that Member State in order to

4 Art. 2(e), Directive 2004/83/EC.

6 Art. 2(a), Directive 2001/55/EC.

5 Art. 1, UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954.



preserve the family unit, whether the family relationship arose before or after the resident's entry"<sup>7</sup>.

Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification.

**ECONOMIC REASONS:** a person who leave the country of origin for economic reasons (looking for a job, finding better living conditions, escaping from poverty etc.), which are not included under the definition of “forced migration” or “family reunification”.

**Workers:** Directive 2011/98 on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State.

**Research, studies, training, voluntary, service, pupils exchange:** Directive 2016/801 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing (recast).

**Highly skilled workers:** Directive 2009/50/EC on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment

Furthermore, it is important to cite also Directive 2013/55 on the recognition of professional qualifications which applies to European citizens and, under certain conditions expressly cited in the Directive, to TCNs.

- Return:

**ILLEGALLY STAYING THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS:** a third country national who does not satisfy the requirements for entering, staying or residing in a Member State and for this reason is subject to a return decision.

Directive 2008/115/EC on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals.

## 2. Glossary

<sup>7</sup> Directive 2003/86/EC, Art. 2(d).



## - European Migration Network (EMN)

The European Migration Network (EMN) is composed of experts in the field of migration and asylum who work together in order to provide updated, policy-relevant information on these two issues. The network was established in 2008 and it is coordinated by the European Commission. The activity of EMN is coordinated at national level by the EMN National Contact Points, which are present in all member States and Norway: they are made up of experts coming from a wide range of organisations that exchange information, knowledge and statistics and their viewpoints are taken into consideration when producing EMN publications.

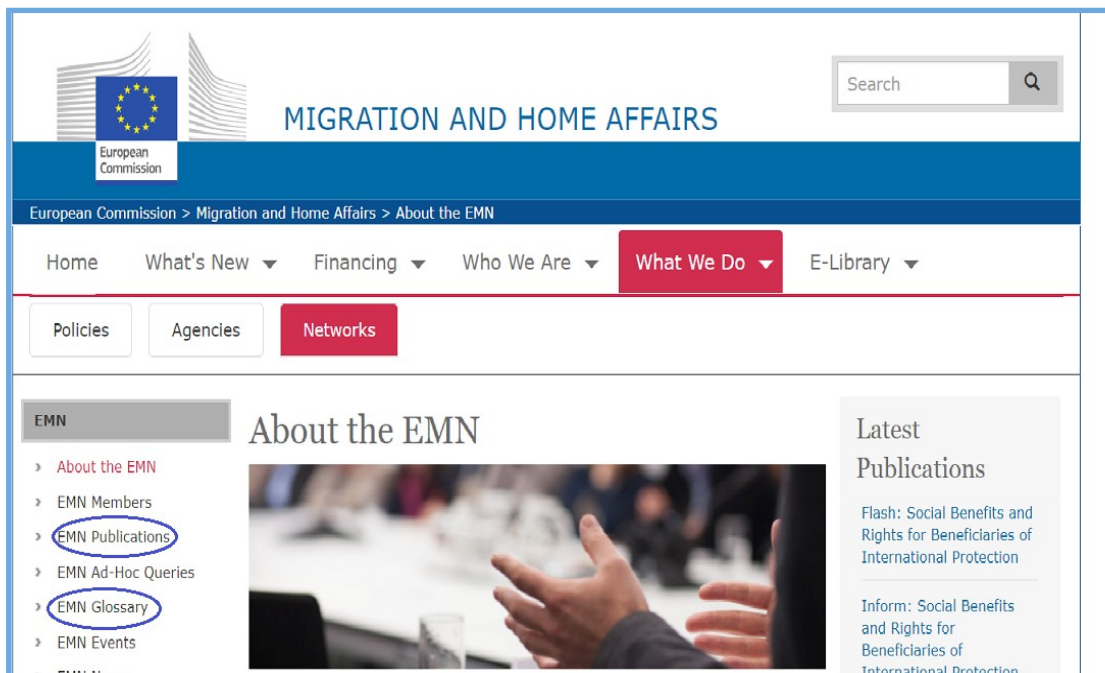
In the website you can find annual reports on migration and asylum that show EU and national policies, legislative developments and significant debates in a given year, providing with an overview of these topics in each country. In these reports, the new policies and measures adopted (or planned to be adopted) by each member States and by the Union in fields as legal migration, international protection, integration, unaccompanied minors, irregular migration are analysed.

Furthermore, the EMN provides with the latest news and studies on the most relevant topics and, in particular, with the “EMN Glossary”, which is one of the peculiarity of this network. The aim of this tool, which represent a useful instrument for those approaching the issue, is to allow a common understanding and use of words related to the field of migration and asylum, by providing a find a list of terms and definitions relating to these topics. For example, if you are looking for a definition of “asylum”:



Link to the website: [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/index\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/index_en). About the EMN → EMN publications (Studies, Fact Sheets, Annual Report on Migration and Asylum); or EMN Glossary.





### **3. Areas of migration law**

By taking inspiration from the way in which the European Commission website on Migration and Home affairs organised the topics on migration law, we provide you with a list of arguments and sub-arguments useful to make research on what you are interested in through the main resources and references we will provide you in this Manual guide.

- **Common European Asylum System**

The following subjects generally fall under this area of research: the identification of applicants (EURODAC), the country responsible for asylum application (i.e. Dublin), European Asylum Support Office, reception conditions, relocation, resettlement, asylum procedures, who qualifies for international protection (refugee status, subsidiary protection, statelessness), temporary protection.

- **Legal migration and integration**

The following subjects generally fall under this area of research: work, family reunification, study and research, integration, long-term residents.

- **Schengen, borders and visas**

The following subjects generally fall under this area of research: Schengen area, border crossing, visa policy

- **Irregular migration and return**



The following subjects generally fall under this area of research: return and readmission (Readmissions agreements between EU and third countries)

N.B. For a precise explanation of the specific topics and the related documents and legislations check here: [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies_en).



#### **4. Where to find legislation and jurisprudence**

First of all, in this section there are some suggestions about always updated websites where you can directly look for the norms and the case law related to the issue you are researching on. Migration and asylum law, indeed, is an ever-changing subject and it is important to always keep you updated on the new legislations, the jurisprudence by the Courts and the administrative practices. National law and European law are strictly related since the former is often the result of the transposition of EU law into domestic law.

##### Where to find legislation at EU level:

*Eur-lex*: website where you can find the updated EU legislations.

Link to the website → <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=it> → EU law → e.g. Legal acts → Search in legal acts → advanced search → Theme → Social questions → Migration/Internal migration.

##### Where to find legislation at national level:

*Normattiva*: website where you can find the updated norms on migration and asylum in Italy.

Link to the website → <http://www.normattiva.it/> → Ricerca → Asilo

##### Where to find jurisprudence at EU level:

As expressly stated in the website *Eur-lex*, with EU case law it is meant:

1. Judgments and orders including:
  - cases brought by EU institutions, Member States, corporate bodies or individuals against an EU institution
  - cases brought against EU Member States for failing to fulfil their obligations under the EU treaties
  - national courts' requests for preliminary rulings concerning the validity or interpretation of EU law
  - disputes between the EU and its staff
2. Opinions and views of Advocates General
3. Opinions of the Court on draft agreements between the EU and non-EU countries or international organisations.

*Eur-lex*: website where you can find the updated EU case law.

Link to the website: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=it> → EU case law → case law.

*Curia Europa*: website where you can have access to CJEU judgements.

Link to the website: <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/recherche.jsf?language=it>



## Where to find jurisprudence at national level:

*Italggiure*: always updated portal where you can find judgments issued by the Court of Cassation by looking for key-words or for normative references.

Link to the website: <http://www.italgiure.giustizia.it/sncass/>

*Giustizia amministrativa*: always updated portal where you can find judgments issued by the T.A.R (Administrative Regional Tribunal).

Link to the website: <https://www.giustizia-amministrativa.it/>

*ilMerito.it*: an online portal always updated with the regional judgements issued by the Judges of Peace, Tribunals, Courts of Appeal, T.A.R., Provincial and Regional Tax Commissions. You can focus on a specific Italian region by choosing it on the map and look for the judgements by key-words or directly under the section “Immigrazione”.

Link to the website: <https://www.ilmerito.it/index.php>





## 5. Guide to main references

In this section, a list of always updated websites dealing with all the relevant aspects of migration is provided. In this websites, you can find articles, researches and news related to the areas of migration law listed in Section 1, comments, country reports, databases and references to national and European legislations and jurisprudence.

Among the most authoritative websites, in which the reader can find complete and accurate information dealing with almost all areas of migration, we have decided to include:

- European Migration Law

EuropeanMigrationLaw.eu is a website dedicated to those who want to carry out a research in the field of European Union law: it provides with an easy access to EU law, case law and news with regard to asylum, immigration and free movement of people. The project is run by practicing lawyers and academics who have a deep knowledge of EU law and of the challenges related to EU migration and asylum policy. Among the experts who contribute to the website you can find Yves Pascouau, Emmanuelle Neraudau and Christophe Pouly

The main objective of this website is to help professionals, practitioners, but also citizens to become familiar and to remain updated on EU rules concerning immigration and asylum. In order to reach this aim, the website provides access to primary EU sources of law, the case law of the CJEU and other relevant documents as international conventions, European Commission communications or reports etc. For each theme on which the website focuses (asylum, immigration and free movement of people), you'll find a short overview explaining its main characteristics and the EU legislation in force.

Moreover, the website provides for papers and the latest news on the most relevant topics, graphs related to asylum applications and migratory maps.

Link to the website: <http://www.europeanmigrationlaw.eu/en> → Menu → Asylum, Immigration, Free Movement of People, Case Law, Useful Texts, News and Analysis, Data and Maps.



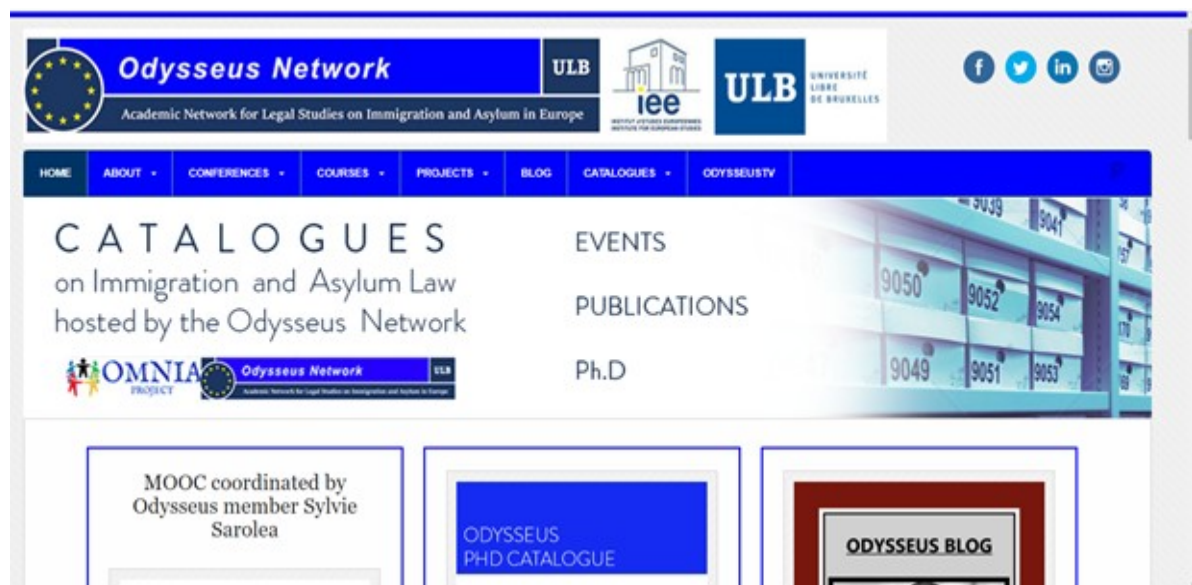
## - Odysseus Network

The Odysseus Academic Network is a platform made up of legal experts in the fields of immigration and asylum in Europe, with the contribution of academics, policy-makers and NGOs. Its members, coming from all over Europe, collaborate in the creation of a website in which we can find in-depth legal information on migration issues at both EU and national level. The network was created in 1999 by Philippe de Bruycker and now include around 50 members.

In the website, you can find an updated catalogue of publications dealing, in particular, with migration and asylum law and policies. Even if it is mainly addressed to researchers, the catalogue offers a quick access to information on these issues also to the non-expert public.

Link to the website: <http://odysseus-network.eu/> → Catalogues → Publications → Search the Catalogue (you can use different criteria: keywords, topics, author etc.)





Furthermore, besides publications, it is possible to find the list of the activities carried out by the Odysseus Network, such as annual conferences, summer schools and a series of relevant research projects.

In 2015, the Network expanded its activity through the creation of a blog that concerns legal analysis, insights on legislations and case law, addressed especially at EU level. The articles are written by legal experts and university academics and focus on the recent developments in the migration and asylum fields. For this reason, the subjects covered by the blog deals with matters such as refugee law, family reunifications, human rights, border controls etc.

Link to the website: <http://eumigrationlawblog.eu/list-of-articles/> → List of articles → Categories



In addition, there are a series of references to other relevant blogs dealing with migration and asylum, as:





Migration Policy Center Blog: <https://blogs.eui.eu/migrationpolicycentre/>

EU Law Analysis: <http://eulawanalysis.blogspot.com/>

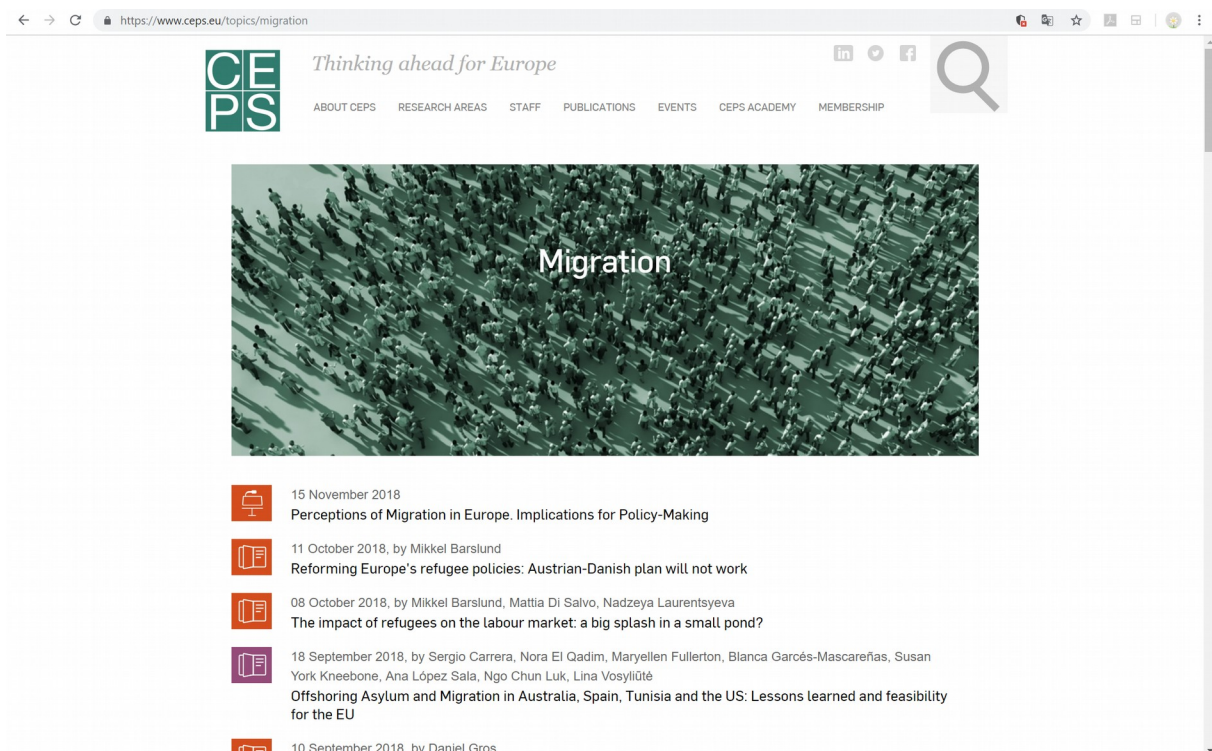
European Asylum and Human Rights Case Law- Highlights from Strasbourg:  
<https://nsitaropoulos.wordpress.com/>

The Migrationist: <https://themigrationist.net/about/>

## - Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

The CEPS is a useful tool to approach migration law through a forum of discussion where you can find research and publications realised by expert researchers on a great variety of topics that deal, inter alia, with migration and mobility. Among the publications you can look for these topics covered by different research areas (e.g. Rights and Security, Economy and Finance, Europe in the world...) which relate, indeed, to migration, free movement, asylum, Schengen area, labour mobility and integration.

Link to the website: <https://www.ceps.eu/> → Research areas → Current topics → Migration/Mobility.



By having a look to the staff of the CEPS you can have an idea of the experts who deal with the issues you are interested in in order to make further researches by looking for other publications. For each member, indeed, a description including the main areas of expertise



and the list of academic publications are available. E.g. Sergio Carrera: Senior Research Fellow and Head of Justice and Home Affairs Unit; research area: Rights and Security; areas of expertise: Justice and Home Affairs / Citizenship, Migration, Asylum, Schengen, Internal Security, Terrorism and Privacy. Mikkel Barslund: Research Fellow and Head of Ageing Societies Programme; areas of expertise: demographic ageing, labour mobility, migration and asylum (MEDAM).

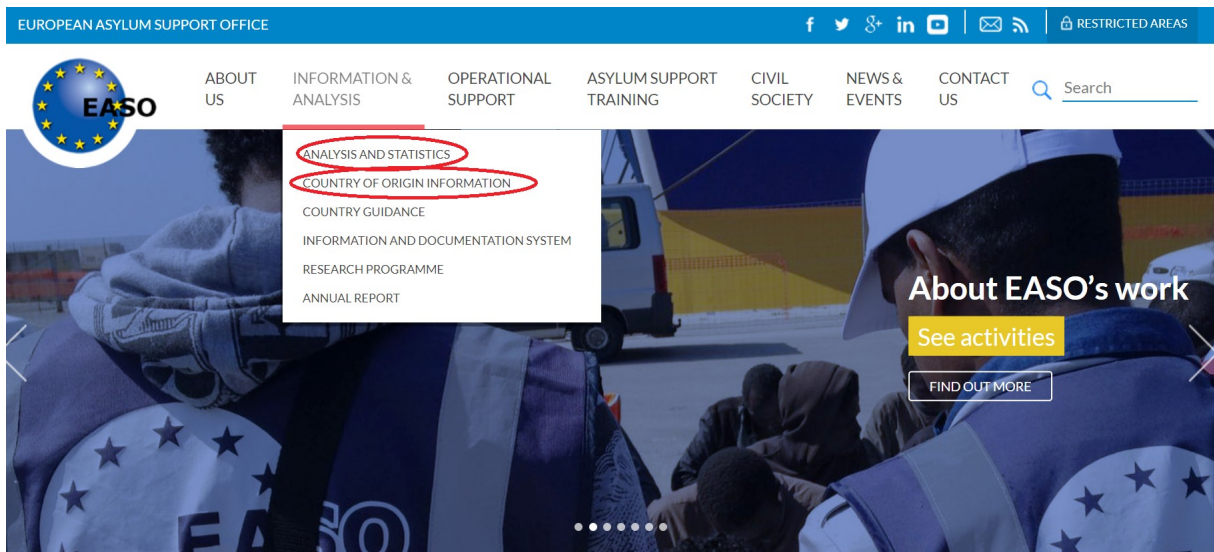
Focusing on the theme of asylum, we provided for a list of websites dealing specifically with this issue:

- European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

The European Asylum Support Office is an agency of the European Union that takes part in the implementation of the Common European Asylum System, in particular it tries to ensure coherence among Member States with regard to individual asylum applications. The website provides analysis and statistics of asylum trends, namely the situation of international protection in the European countries taken into consideration. These analysis are based on a series of indicators, which are the number of asylum applications, of first-instance decisions on the granting of international protection status and the stock of pending cases (i.e. asylum applications that are under consideration and not completed yet). Furthermore, EASO realises reports on the basis of a specific methodology explained in the website and gathers information on the main countries of origin. These reports analyse, for instance, the security situation, the key socio-economic factors, the targeting of individuals and other indicators relevant for the determination of the international protection status in those countries from which asylum seekers originate (as Syria, Turkey, Afghanistan, Western Balkans etc.).

In addition, detailed information about the EASO support activities are provided.

Link to the website: <https://www.easo.europa.eu/>



## - Asylum in Europe

The European Council on Refugees and Exiles manage the Asylum Information Database (AIDA), a database that contains various information on asylum, as, for example, asylum procedures, reception conditions or detention across 23 countries (20 EU member States plus Switzerland, Turkey and Serbia).

The most relevant instrument of this website is the creation of national reports that provides readers with useful information on asylum. For each country, you can have access to statistics, to an overview of the legal framework and of the main changes since the previous report and to information related to the national asylum procedure (for example the time limits, the legal assistance provided or the procedural guarantees), the reception conditions, the legal framework and conditions of detention and the content of the international protection (that contains sub-sections related to the status and residence, the criteria and conditions for family reunifications, employment, education etc.). You can also find information related to the case law of each member State and read the latest news on the main themes covered.

Link to the website: <http://www.asylumineurope.org/> → select a country → view country report.

Furthermore, AIDA provides with comparative reports that allow an analysis of the implementation of asylum standards in the different countries and with the so-called “*comparator*”, a useful tool to compare legal frameworks and practices between the countries.

Finally, under the heading “Resources” you can have access to EU legislation and reform proposals on the topic, ECRE comments and policy and legal notes, reports from EU institutions and agencies (as EASO and EMN) and from civil society and links to the databases of CJEU and ECtHR.



## - European Database of Asylum Law (EDAL)

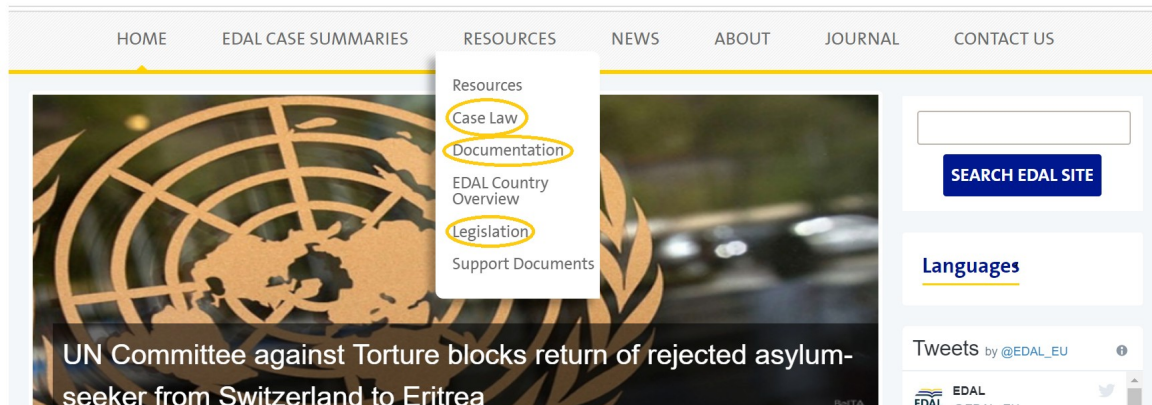
The European Database of Asylum Law is an online database that is managed by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles and offers a general overview on national legislation, European and international instruments on asylum.

Under the heading “Resources”, you can find sections dedicated to the legislation, the case law and the documentation. The first section contains national legislations, European and international instruments: there you can find national and European legislative acts related, for example, to asylum procedures and reception conditions or the most relevant international conventions related to refugee law and human rights. The second section provides original judgements of both national and supranational courts (CJEU and ECtHR), with a very brief and schematic list of the main information of the cases. A useful tool provided for by this website is the publication of summaries of the relevant case law that allows the reader to have an immediate overview of the facts and of the reasoning and decision of the Courts. The last relevant section is dedicated to resources from the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other international organisations.

In each sections, there is the possibility to filter the information provided by resource category, keyword, country or date in order to facilitate the research.

Link to the website: <http://www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/en>





Finally, in the websites of this section articles and insight on both general information on the most relevant topic and the jurisprudence are made available.

- Meltingpot Europa

Meltingpot Europa is a project born in 1996 created thanks to the collaboration of associations, legal experts, lawyers, professors, journalists, photographers and video-makers who put at the community's disposal an informative platform useful to deepen migration issues.

The website, under the title "*Normativa*", provides for a legislative archive, within which you can find international instruments, national and European legislations and jurisprudence on the legal status of migrants, and, in addition, a section dedicated to the news, comments and insight on this topic that allows the reader to monitor the continuous changes this issue is subject to. Useful tools made available by Meltingpot are the "*Schede Pratiche*", which are simple, but detailed and always updated explanations on relevant aspects of migration, as clarifications on visas, on the different typologies of permit of stay, entry procedures, on international protection, on unaccompanied minors etc.

A section is then dedicated to articles, interviews, researches and report on the main events and developments in the area of migration. For example, there are headings related to citizenship, to reception, to Hotspot and SPRAR etc.

Link to the website: <https://www.meltingpot.org/>

**Formazione**  
Scopri i percorsi formativi a cura  
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 **SANS-PAPIERS**

 **Normativa**

 **Schede pratiche**

 **DIRITTI DI CITTADINANZA**

 **Rubriche**

 **Ricerca**

 **Multimedia**



**In primo piano**

**Abbandonati nelle prigioni libiche a morire?**  
Anettes Blog, Flugtens Ansigt - 23 febbraio 2019

 **Sans-papier**  
guida legislativa, schede pratiche  
segnalazioni e commenti

**Status di rifugiata - Anche laddove  
l'esperienza di tratta possa dirsi ormai  
conclusa, la situazione personale della  
vittima potrebbe ancora dispiegare i suoi**

 **Diritti di cittadinanza**  
approfondimenti, interviste, rassegna  
stampa e agenda

**Gli altri migranti della Libia**  
Dossier Libia - Abusi e violazioni sull'altra sponda del  
Mediterraneo **continua »**

## - Diritto, immigrazione e cittadinanza

This is an online Italian review where you can find a lot of relevant material (from 1999 to nowadays) about migration law.

Indeed, by looking at the menu of the website, you can find useful documents in the form of articles, essays, comments, Italian and European jurisprudence and a long bibliography of pertinent sources in the field ("Recensioni e materiali"). You can also have a look at the European and Italian Observatories provided in this website. Here, divided by theme, there is a brief overview of the current legislation on the main issues concerning both European and Italian migration law. In the European section, for instance, there is information about the Common European Asylum system, the Schengen area, the visa policy, the return of irregular migrants, issues of integration etc. In the Italian section, instead, you can find an updated list of all the laws, regulations and legislative decrees implemented on the territory, commented and explained.

Moreover, by having a look in the section called "La rivista" you can find the names of many experts in the field, both Italian and international divided by areas of expertise, which can be useful for further research.

Link to the website: <https://www.dirittoimmigrazionecittadinanza.it/>



- Associazione per gli Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione (ASGI)

The Italian Association for Juridical Studies on Immigration is made up of lawyers, jurists and researches and it focuses on all legal aspects of immigration. Its expertises deal with various areas of immigration and migrants' rights, including anti discrimination and xenophobia, children's and unaccompanied minors' rights, asylum and refugee seekers, statelessness and citizenship. For each topic, you can find comments and articles on the recent jurisprudence and legislative development at both national and European level.

Furthermore, the website provides access to an always updated database, in which the reader can find the Italian, European and international norms, but also the relevant jurisprudence (of regional Tribunals, national and European Courts) and the Italian ministerial circulars adopted.

Additional sections are dedicated to news, documents and cards (that explain the main legal aspects of issues as, for example, residence permits) on all the topics addressed by the website.

Link to the website: <https://www.asgi.it/> → Tematiche





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Associazione  
per gli Studi Giuridici  
sull'Immigrazione

Cerca 

[Chi siamo](#) [Cosa facciamo](#) [Progetti](#) [Documenti](#) [Schede ASGI](#) [Tematiche](#) [Banca Dati](#) [La rivista](#) [Notizie](#)

## Notizie

### La tutela processuale delle donne vittime di tratta

27/02/2019 [Notizie](#), [Tratta e sfruttamento lavorativo](#)  
[Giurisprudenza](#), [Rubrica-Diritti-Senza-Confini](#)

La tutela delle donne vittime di tratta, nell'ambito del processo civile, sollecita le sezioni specializzate della protezione internazionale ad un ricco confronto non solo sui presupposti di fatto ma anche sulle forme di tutela.

### La Corte di cassazione e l'irretroattività del dl 113/2018: spunti interpretativi futuri sul permesso di soggiorno per motivi umanitari

27/02/2019 [Asilo / Protezione internazionale](#), [Commenti](#), [Notizie](#)  
[Rubrica-Diritti-Senza-Confini](#)

La suprema Corte ha affrontato e risolto la questione inerente la disciplina intertemporale del cd. decreto sicurezza affermando l'irretroattività

FIRMA PER CHIEDERE CANALI SICURI E  
PROTEGGERE I DIRITTI UMANI



17/02/2019