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الأورو-متوسطية للحقوق

SIMULATION ON THE EU PACT ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM

Annex

EuroMed Rights - September 2022

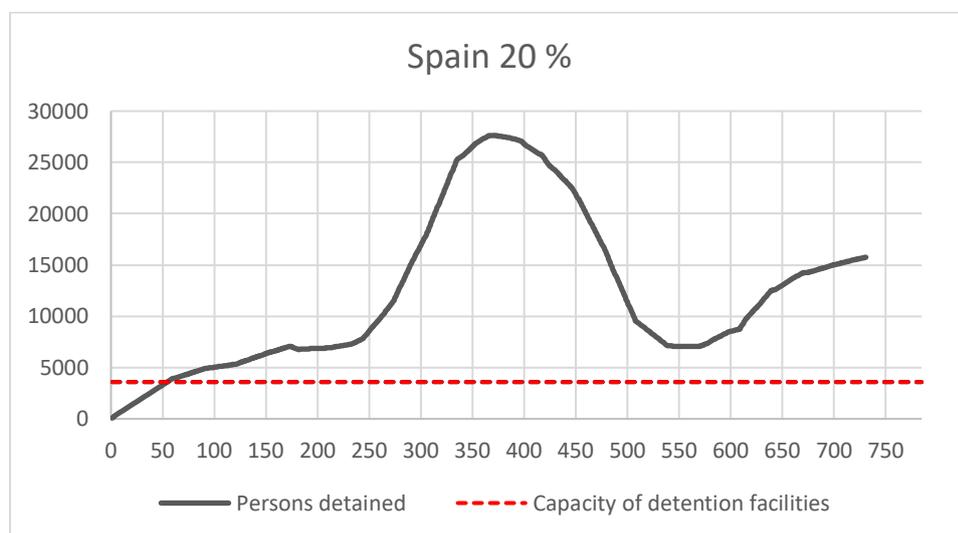
ANNEX I

SIMULATIONS¹ ON SPAIN AND ITALY, 2020/1

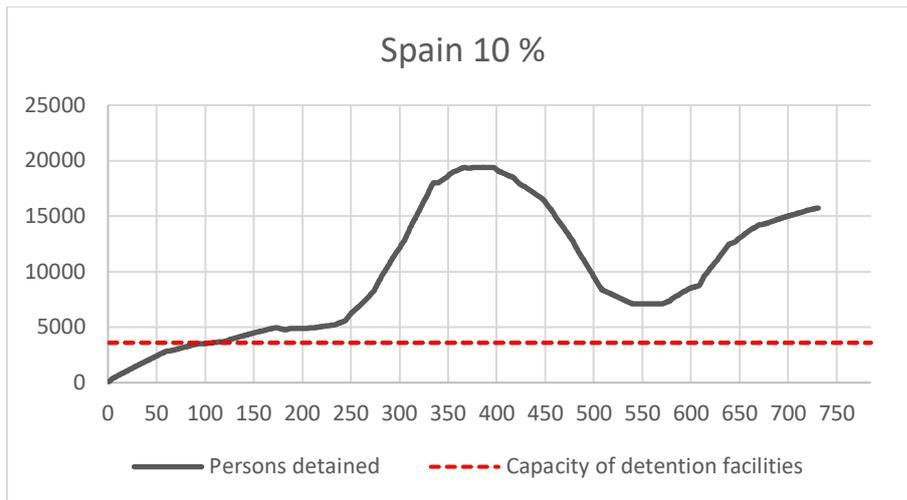
The simulations below show what would have happened in Spain and in Italy in 2020 and 2021 if the Screening Regulation and the Asylum Procedures Regulation foreseen by the New Pact on Migration and Asylum were already in force. The figures simulate two different scenarios. In the first one the recognition rate threshold for which the border procedures are applied is fixed at 20%, as provided by the original proposal in the Pact. In the second one, this threshold is fixed at 10% as foreseen by the amendments which are now discussed in the European Parliament. The details on how the simulations have been realised and on the sources which have been used to collect the necessary data can be found in Annex II.

In the simulations, all migrants arrived are detained for 5 days for the mandatory screening, while only a certain percentage, which is different for each scenario, would undergo the asylum and the return border procedure. In all figures, the asylum seekers undergoing the border procedures stay in detention for the maximum possible timeframe, which is 24 weeks. This is the most radical scenario we can expect, but realistically, we can assume that the detained population would be only infinitesimally inferior in the 10% scenario and a little bit inferior in the 20% scenario. We can expect in fact that 100% of the applicants undergoing the asylum border procedures would stay in detention for the whole time of 12 weeks, while only respectively between 90% and 100% and between 80% and 90% of the persons detained would also undergo the return border procedure.

SPAIN



¹ The simulations were developed and produced by Gaia Romeo, a PhD researcher in EU asylum policy at Brussels School of Governance (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) and by Arseni Fedosseev, a modelling engineer at Stratec (Brussels).

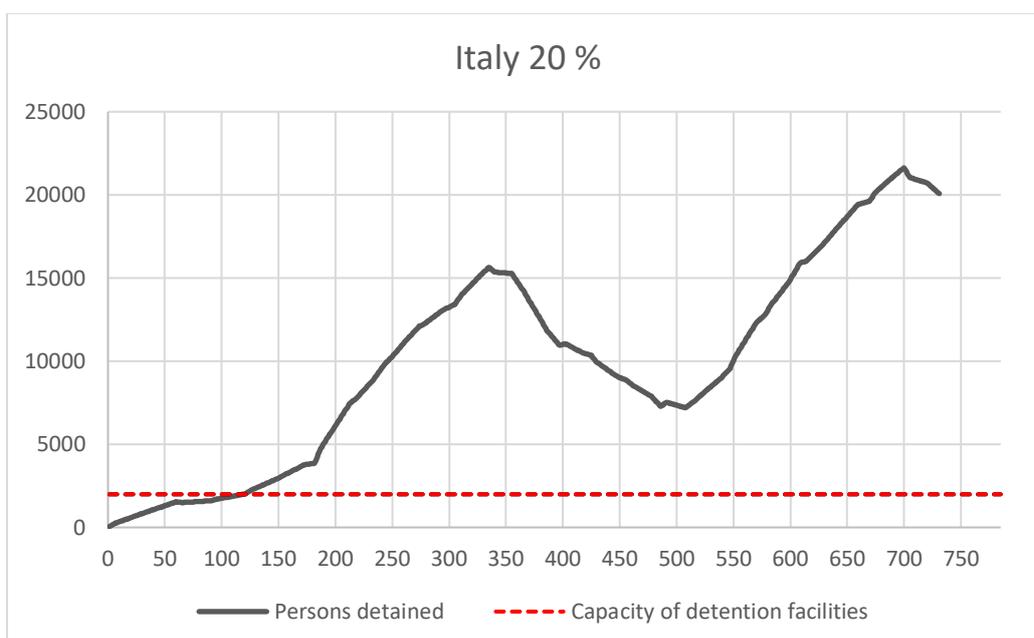


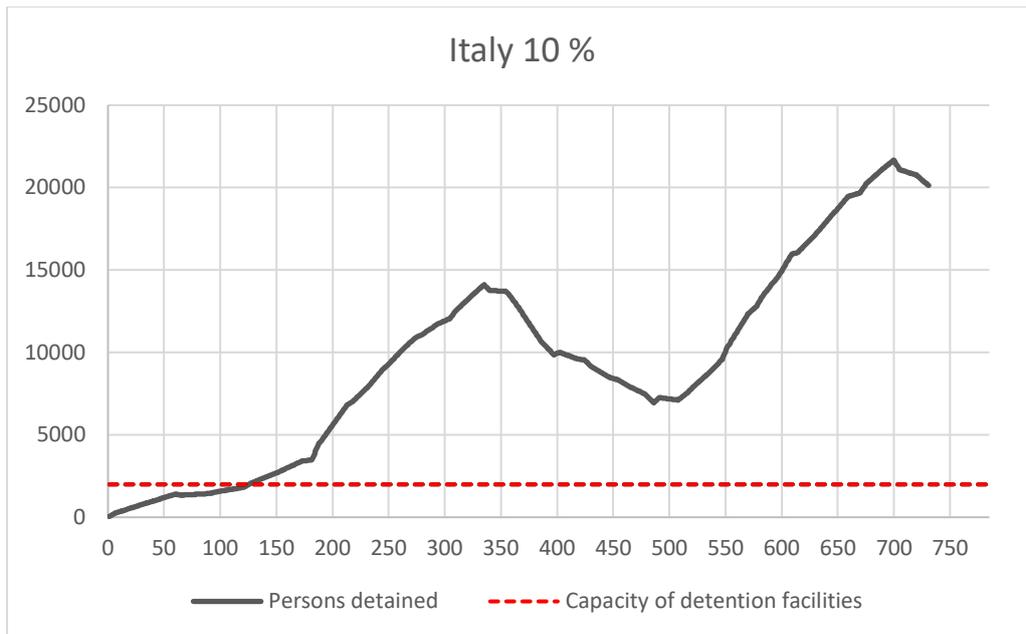
In 2020 and 2021 Spain registered respectively 41,861 and 43,197 arrivals. We can estimate that in a 20% scenario, 85 % of the migrants arrived in 2020 and 54 % of those arrived in 2021 would have been directed to the border procedures. If we lower the threshold to 10%, the percentage related to 2020 would diminish to 59%, while it would stay the same for 2021. This is due to the fact that none between the most common nationalities of the persons arrived in 2021 had a recognition rate comprised between 10 and 20%.

While the maximum capacity of the migrant detention facilities is of 3,592 places, in the moment of worst pressure the asylum seekers detained would have been 27,640 in the 20%-threshold scenario and 19,415 in the 10% scenario. In practice, **the ration between the available places and the detained population would be of around 1/8 and 1/5.**

The results of the simulation of Spain and Italy in 2020 are slightly different from those than can be found in [The Global Impact \(2021\)](#). This is due to the fact that more complete data were available at the time of the present simulation.

ITALY





On its side, in 2020 and 2021 Italy registered respectively 33,154 and 67,477 arrivals. We can estimate that in the 20% scenario 57% and 45 % of the persons arrived would have undergone the border procedures in 2020 and in 2021. Similarly to Spain, the percentage would not change if we apply the 10% threshold to 2021, while it lowers if we apply it to 2020: in this case, the border procedures would have applied to 51% of the asylum seekers.

With 1990 available places in migrant detention facilities, in the moments of worst pressure the asylum seekers detained would have been 21,627 in the 20% scenario and 21,671 in the 10% scenario. In both cases, therefore, **the ration between the available places and the detained population would have been close to 1/11.**

ANNEX II

SIMULATIONS ON DETENTION 2020/2021 - SPAIN AND ITALY

The aim of these simulations is to show what would have happened in Italy and in Spain, in 2020 and in 2021, if the Screening Regulation and the Asylum Procedures Regulation were already in force. In particular, they show what the situation related to migrant detention would have been, and compare the number of migrant who would have been detained with the available places in migrant detention facilities.

The simulations have been realised as follows. It has been taken into account that all asylum seekers would have undergone the screening in detention, for 5 days in a normal situation. Then, the minimum number of asylum seekers who would have undergone the border procedures has been calculated on the basis of the recognition rate of the countries of origin of the asylum seekers. The recognition rate of the previous year has been calculated by the authors on the basis of available [Eurostat data](#).

As for the unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) either 75% or 100% of the number of UASC arrived has been subtracted to the number of migrant undergoing the border procedure. Due to the lack of full data on the nationalities of UASC, in fact, the number of UASC coming from countries with a recognition rate higher than 10% or 20 % has been estimated.

There are reasons why asylum seekers could be exempted from the border procedure (illness, torture, families with children under 12, etc.), but since we cannot quantify this number - and in any case given the screening of only 5 days and the low number of children under 12 - and we do not think it would be very high, we have decided not to consider it. In all cases we compensate by using the minimum number of asylum seekers from countries whose recognition rate is below the 10 or 20 % threshold.

The sources which have been used to collect the data are available in the tables below.

	Spain		Italy	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Arrivals per month and year	UNHCR	UNHCR, Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Interiors	Ministry of interiors
Most common Nationalities	IOM/UNHCR	IOM/UNHCR	Ministry of Interiors	Ministry of Interiors
Number and nationalities of UASC	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR	UNHCR
Capacity of detention facilities	Locked up and excluded + Newtral		Locked up and excluded + CILD	