

NEWSLETTER, volume 9 no. 18  
02 September 2019

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**COURT: DUTCH FAMILY RETURNED FROM GB IS ENTITLED TO ACCOMMODATION.**

This case concerns a Somalian family with Dutch nationality, that lived in Great Britain for many years. The woman decided to return to the Netherlands because of domestic violence. She lived with a friend for a while, but eventually asked the municipality of Almere for help. It refused, because it decided that the family could manage on its own. The Court ruled that the municipality is responsible for offering accommodation for a family with young, vulnerable children. See [here](#).

This court ruling may be applicable also for undocumented migrants with children with Dutch nationality.

## BASIC RIGHTS

MIKR: local 'pass' of Amsterdam must be in line with the government's policy in respect of aliens

The Amsterdam municipal council is discussing a Local pass, that is to make identification during contacts with authorities such as doctors and the police easier for undocumented individuals. In answer to Parliamentary questions, the state secretary of the Interior and Kingdom Relations has answered that any municipal policy regarding undocumented individuals always have to be in line with the government policy, such as the return policy. See [here](#).

CoS: biological father cannot acknowledge any longer after acknowledgement by another

Paternity can be biological and legal. The Council of State considers that a once determined, paternity of a child cannot be changed any more later on, unless the acknowledgement was made by someone who should not have been allowed to marry the mother. In this case, the biological father wishes to acknowledge the child later on. But that cannot be done, the CoS finds. See [here](#).

## ADMISSIONS POLICY

Court: revocation of Dutch nationality correct, as obtained by fraud

This case regards a Turkish family. In the past, the grandfather acknowledged his son's child as his own. The child now wishes to correct this. But the IND and the Court find that fraud has been committed and that the residence rights accumulated by the child are void. The child's Dutch nationality and residence cease even though she was not involved in the fraud herself. See [here](#).

IND: provisional scheme children with a child protection order

As of 1 October 2019, the 'policy framework children with a child protection order' will come into effect. It stipulates when a (provisional) residence can be given to a child for which a child protection order (such as a family supervision order) has been pronounced. Important aspects in the consideration whether a provisional permit can be granted are: the duration of the CPO, and the possibility of applying the CPO in the country of origin. See [here](#).

Court: the amnesty scheme for minor asylum seekers does not require a child to have been born during the asylum procedure

A family qualifies for the (final) amnesty scheme for minor asylum seekers when after the asylum procedure, a child of that family spent more than five years in the Netherlands under government supervision. The Court deduces from the text of the amnesty scheme for minor asylum seekers that the child does not have to be born DURING the asylum procedure. The child of the family in question was born AFTER the asylum procedure was completed. The family meets all other conditions. The Court wants the IND to reconsider the family's application for the amnesty scheme for minor asylum seekers. See [here](#).

## SUPERVISION AND REPATRIATION

### Court: too little consideration for the child's interests when imposing immigration detention

According to international treaties, the child's interests should come first in any decision to be taken regarding a child. The Court applies this to this situation, in which a child without parents is in immigration detention. It finds that the Dutch law does not offer enough guarantees that the child's interests are really secured. In this specific case, it finds that too little attention was paid to the child's interests during the entire preliminary proceedings (interview beforehand, procedure during the imposing of the detention, decision-taking). The child is to be released immediately and will receive a higher compensation than normal. See [here](#).

## WHAT'S ON?

### Meeting "Women, Residence and International Treaties", 28 Oct 14.30-17.30, Amsterdam

Partners who come to the Netherlands lose their residence if they break off the relationship within five years. What does this mean to their independence? And to the risk of domestic violence? Is this five-year term in line with international treaties? These are the themes of this meeting.

Location: Amnesty International Nederland Keizersgracht 177, 1016 DR Amsterdam

Admission is free, registration via [schaduwrapportage@gmail.com](mailto:schaduwrapportage@gmail.com).

### Euroobserver: What happens when trafficking survivors get home

A network of NGOs in Nigeria provides services to trafficking victims, including shelter accommodation, tracing their families, rehabilitation and reintegration. However, these efforts are all very limited in terms of both the number of people they service and the scope of services they provide.

A key problem is the government's over-reliance on shelters, as opposed to community-based services. Disturbingly, the Nigerian authorities are actually detaining trafficking survivors in shelters, not allowing them to leave at will. It is a violation of the country's international legal obligations - and re-traumatizes women and girls who have already been locked up in horrific conditions by traffickers and captors.

Nigerian authorities should ensure that reintegration services, including counselling, medical care, and livelihood support, are long-term and tailored to meet the needs of individual women and girls, and their families. And of course, they should stop detaining women and girls who have already experienced the horrors of human trafficking.

<https://euobserver.com/opinion/145716>, 23/08/2019

### Lumos: Global Call for Evidence on the links between children's institutions and human trafficking

Individuals and organisations from around the world are encouraged to submit examples, information and knowledge about trafficking into, out of or after leaving children's institutions as well as promising practice in tackling this serious problem.

To make a submission or find out more information, [please click here](#). For questions, please contact [callforevidence@wearelumos.org](mailto:callforevidence@wearelumos.org). The deadline for submissions is **11 October 2019**.