

REFFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS

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Differences between refugees and immigrants

- The main difference is that refugees have to ask for the right of asylum because their fear for their life or their family's life, whereas immigrants leave their country due to economic reasons; they want to improve their life and their family's life.
- **Petitioners of asylum have been protected by international law** since 1951. The Treaty of the Convention of Geneva was drawn up in 1951 and the Protocol of New York in 1967. International Law obliges the 142 countries which signed it to accept and protect refugees. Spain signed this Treaty in 1978. In addition, the Spanish Constitution goes further in the protection of these people - article 13.4.-
- **Immigrantes** may be protected by governments or NGOs but a specific protection agreed by so many countries is not required as it happens in the case of refugees.



ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEEES



- **If the request of the right of asylum is accepted**, the applicant will begin a process that will last between 18 and 24 months. During this period, the refugee will be entitled to some benefits such as health insurance, economical assistance or lodging.

- **STAGES**

1st Semester

They will be allowed to work with the help of C.A.R. (Centers to help refugees). They will get help to learn the language and minors will get school attendance.

2nd Semester

They have the same assistance as in the first semester and they are guided in order to get a job.

3rd Semester

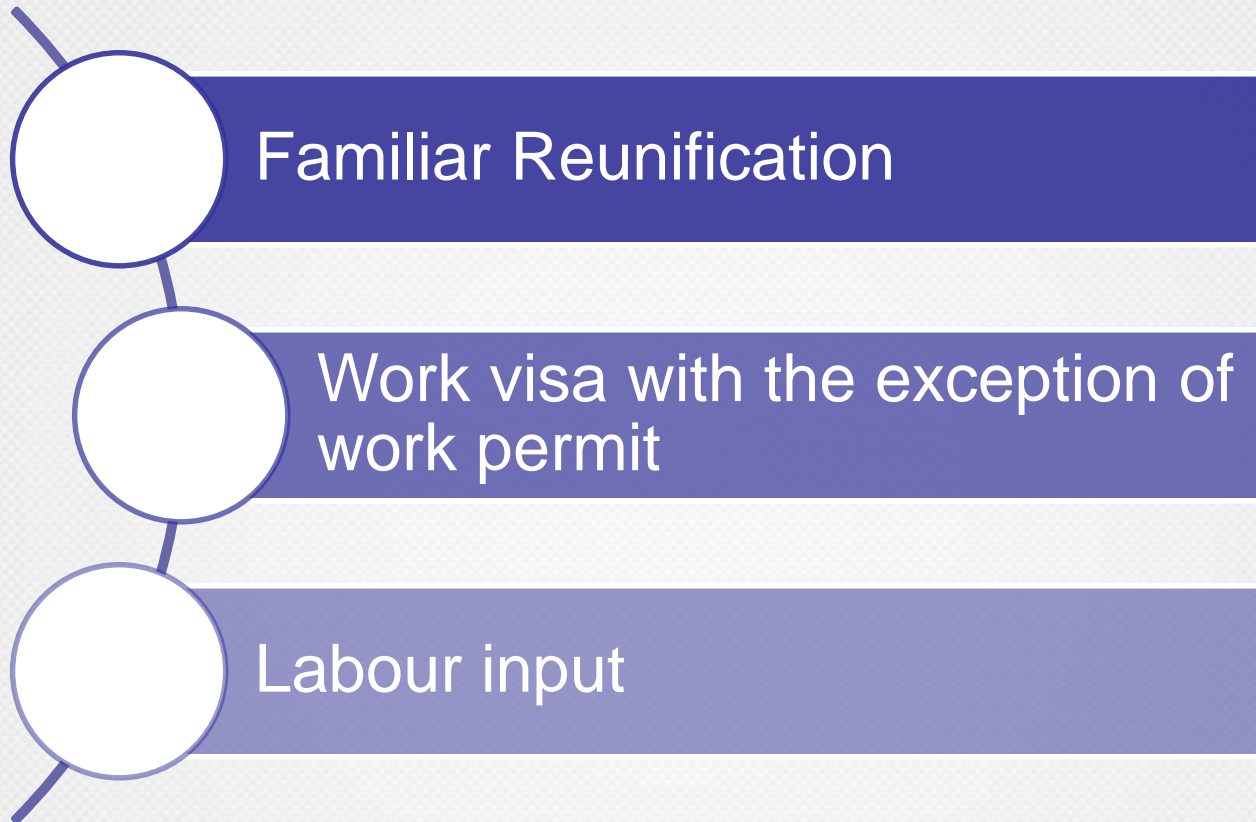
They may live independently and they can receive state assistance.

HOW TO GET RESIDENCE PERMIT

- Nowadays it is regulated by the Organic Act 4/2000 of 11th January on the Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners in Spain and implemented by the Regulation: the Royal Decree 557/2011 of 20th April.



REQUIREMENTS TO BE ACCEPTED LEGALLY



THEY MUST HAVE THE FOREIGNER'S IDENTITY CARD (NIE)

FOREIGNER ID CARD

- It is a documentary proof of identity that grants permission to reside issued by the Administrative Authority. Foreigners with a visa or residence permit to remain in Spain for more than six months may get the Foreign ID card. They have to apply for it personally no later than a month after entering Spain or from the moment they get the authorization.

¿Cómo?

- Presenta el formulario EX-15 disponible en la web exteriores.gob.es.
- Presenta la solicitud personalmente o a través de un representante debidamente acreditado.
- Debes demostrar los intereses económicos, profesionales o sociales que justifican la petición.

¿Quién?

Pueden solicitar personalmente el NIE los extranjeros que se relacionen con España por razón de sus intereses económicos, profesionales o sociales.

¿Dónde?

Puedes solicitar ante las Oficinas Consulares de España en el exterior en cuya demarcación resides.

¿Cómo solicitar mi NIE? si me encuentro en el extranjero?

Adjunta a los documentos una copia de la página biográfica de tu pasaporte en la que consten los datos del titular.
(Para ciudadanos de la UE se podrá aportar copia de la tarjeta de identidad)

Para más información consulta exteriores.gob.es

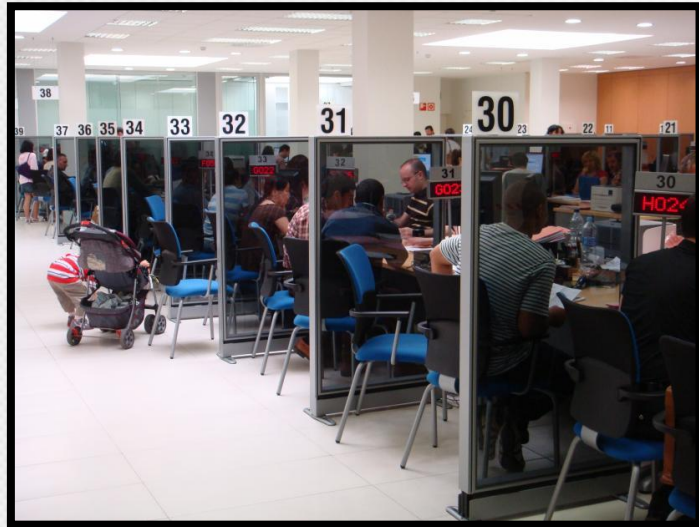
TIE (tarjeta)
Variable según tipo de estancia o residencia autorizada en España

EXTRANJEROS España		RÉGIMEN COMUNITARIO	
NOMBRE		C	
NACIONALIDAD	F		NACIMIENTO
DOMICILIO			
LOCAL			IXESP
PROV. VAL.	SEXO M-F		
Y-0000000-A			

NIE (número)
www.nacionalidadya.com

WHAT HAPPENS WITH AN IMMIGRANT WHOSE STATUS HAS NOT BEEN FORMALIZED?

- In that case, they might only get the papers in Spain if they meet those requirements within exceptional circumstantial options.



OPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

4 OPTIONS



Option 1: Having an employment contract of 40 hours per week or two contracts totaling 30 hours indefinite or at least 1 year. Besides, they must also be 3 years undocumented and registered at the Town Hall.



Option 2: Not having an employment but depending economically on a relative with a legal residence in Spain (husband/wife, children or parents). Besides, they must also be además de llevar los 3 años en situación irregular y empadronado.

OPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

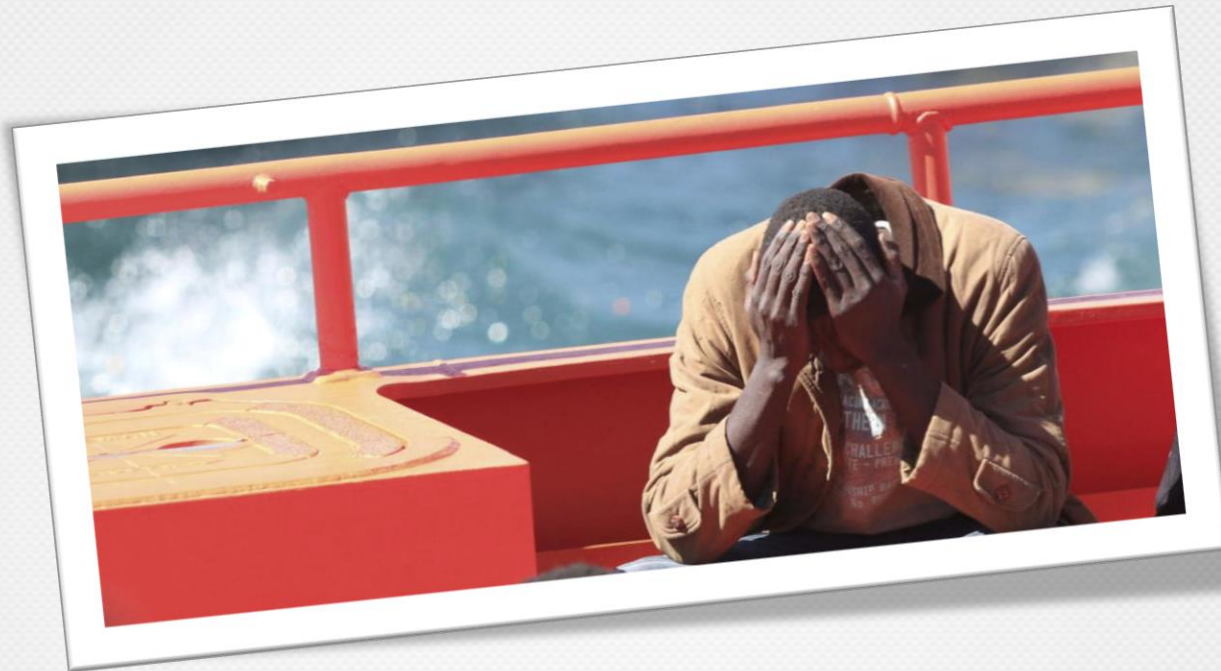
4 OPCIONES



Opción 3: Se trata de un informe de inserción social y hay que pasar una entrevista. Se puede intentar en el caso de no tener trabajo pero contar con medios económicos suficientes y haber realizado cursos que favorezcan la integración en España



Opción 4: se basa en razones humanitarias en caso de que el retorno ponga en peligro la seguridad del extranjero o de su familia



Speaker: Catalina Alarcón