

CHAPTER II

FOREIGN POLICY OF GERMANY TOWARD THE REFUGEE

A. The Dynamism of Germany politic

Germany is a country in the middle of Europe. It is bordered with the north, and it shares borders with several countries such as the Netherland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria, the Czech Republic, and Poland. The capital of Germany is Berlin (Daphne Antachopoulos (jen) , 2009).



Figure 2 Map of Germany

Source : <http://www.worldmap1.com>

Approximately, 82 million people live between the North and Baltic seas in the north and Alps in the south of Germany. A number of midsize mountain

ranges traverse the country. There are some important rivers that include the Rhine, the Danube, the Elbe, and the Oder. In addition, there are several lakes which are mostly in northeast, in the state of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, and in the foothills of the Alps (Daphne Antachopoulos (jen) , 2009).

Nowadays, Germany is as a multicultural country with various types of art, music, theater, and literary scenes. The German people garner as much respect as young newcomers. Furthermore, German society is continually in flux and the age demographic is dynamic. People are living longer and fewer babies are born. As time goes by, Germany had developed into a country of immigrants in the past 50 years. Almost 10 percent of people living in Germany does not have German passport. Roughly, 7 million of German society have a migrant background, meaning that they may have been born in Germany but their parents are immigrants (Daphne Antachopoulos (jen) , 2009).

B. German Government's Foreign Policy Report in 2014

The 2014 policy report is an overview of the most important political discussion as well as political and legislative developments in the areas of migration, integration, and asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany in 2014. The political and the legal system in Germany, and the important of political and institutional changes in 2014 are described in this report. The report was written by the German National Contact Point for the European Migration (EMN) at the Federal Office for Migration and Refugee (BAMF) in Nuremberg, Germany.

Following to Article 9 section Council Decision number 2008/381/EC dated 14 May 2008 regarding establishing a European Migration Network, each

National Contact Point shall provide an annual report on the “*migration and asylum situation in the ember state*”, which shall include policy developments legal changes and basic statistical data (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

In the Federal Republic of Germany, policy is created and implemented in a political system in which legislative and executive authority are divided among the Federal Government and 16 Federal States. The executive branch operates on the three principles: the chancellor principle, the collegiate principle, and the department principle. Under the chancellor principle, the chancellor sets policy guidelines and manages the affairs of the federal government. Finally, the department principle gives the ministers responsibility and the authority to run their departments (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

1. Overview of Main Political Developments and Debates on Migration and Asylum

a. Reactions to the Lampedusa boat disaster

In responding to the Lampedusa boat disaster on 3rd October 2013, the parliamentary group of DIE LINKE (the left-wing) in the German Bundestag (Federal Diet) asked for a new refugee policy. On 17 January 2014, they used this motion to express their shock and blues at the incident while discussing its consequences to refugee and asylum policy. The representative from the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) or Christian Social Union

(CSU) parliamentary group called for action against people smuggling, which they held responsible for the disaster, as well as increased efforts to improve the situation in the countries of origin (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

b. Protests by Refugee

In the previous years, 2014 were carried out by asylum seekers, refugee, and support groups in a number of cities, including Hamburg, Berlin, Freiburg, Hanover, Konstanz, Munich, Osnabrück, Regensburg. The refugee's demands include abolishing the residence requirement, easier access to the labor market, better living conditions, a moratorium on deportation, and the issuing of residence titles. Overlong negotiations resulted in a compromise with the German Senate of Berlin that has so far resolved the conflict (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

c. EU's Refugees Principle Acceptance

On 19 December 2013, the German Bundesrat submitted the "Bill on opening Integration Courses to EU Citizens, Foreign Nationals Reasons, or in Accordance with International Law, Refugees in ongoing Asylum Procedures, and those with Exceptional Leave Remain". The federal government did not see the need for such a law, since EU citizens and third-country nationals with residence permits for humanitarian or political reasons, or in accordance with international law, refugees were allowed to attend integration courses with available seats. Unlike these groups, the stay of asylum seekers and those with

exceptional leave to remain are not intended to be permanent, which is why these groups do not meet the requirement for attending integration courses. However, the bill will be reviewed to determine the extent to which the guidelines could be useful in fulfilling the goal contained in the coalition agreement of facilitating early language acquisition for asylum seekers and those with exceptional leave to remain (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

According to the BMI, a right to attend could be considered “potentially worthwhile” for those with residence permits for humanitarian or political reasons, or in accordance with international law . Opening integration courses to asylum seekers and those with exceptional leave to remain is not being considered for the time being due to cost (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

4. Legal migration and mobility

a. Funding of Integration Projects by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Funds (AMIF)

Since 1 January 2014, measures advancing the incorporation of third-nation nationals are financed among others through the EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Funds (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015). According to Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 in article 8 to 10; (8) In order to contribute to the achievement of the general objective of the fund, member states should

ensure that their national programmes include actions addressing the specific objectives of this Regulation, and that the allocation of resources between objectives the objectives can be met. In the unusual event that a member state wishes to derogate from the minimum percentages laid down in this Regulation, the member state concern should provide a detailed justification within its national programme; (9) To ensure a uniform and high-quality asylum policy and apply higher standards of international protection, the Fund should contribute to the effective functioning of the Common European Asylum System which encompasses measures relating to policy, legislation, and capacity-building, while acting in cooperation with other member states, Union agencies and third countries; (10) It is appropriate to support and improve the efforts made by Member States to fully and properly implement the Union asylum acquis, in particular to grant appropriate reception conditions to displaced persons and applicants for, and beneficiaries of, international protection, to ensure the correct determination of status in accordance with Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, to apply fair and effective asylum procedures and to promote good practice in the field of asylum so as to protect the rights of persons requiring international protection and enable member states' asylum systems to work efficiently (The European Parliament of The Council , 2014). The AMIF's financing time frame keeps going from 2014 to 2020; these supplant the SOLID-stores (2007 2013) which involve the European Refugee Funds (ERF), the European Integration Fund (EIF), and the European Return Fund (RF). A number of the tasks financed by

SOLID were eliminated in 2014 or were going to be eliminated amid 2015. From €208 million of the financing time frame, about €92 million will be apportioned to joining (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

b. German Islamic Conference

The German Islam Conference (Deutsche Islam Konferenz – DIK) is a dialogue board between representatives of the federal government and Muslims in Germany. The DIK was established in 2006 with the goal of promoting the integration of Islam into German religious law and the participation of Muslims in German society. The representatives of the federal government included the Federal Minister of the Interior and representatives of relevant federal departments, state symposia, and select local authorities. Muslim representatives included representatives from Islamic umbrella organisations, as well as 10 individual Muslims who were not belonging to any organisation. Scientific experts and experts in the field also participated in the various working groups. In the first phase between 2006 and 2009, the DIK focused on three areas: German social order and value consensus, Religious issues under the Constitution, and Private sector industry and the media as bridge-builders. Cooperation strategies between Muslims and security agencies were also discussed in the “Security and Islamism” discussion group. One of the most important events in the first phase was a study entitled “Muslim Life in Germany” (Haug et al. 2009) which included the first tally of Muslims living in

Germany (between 3.8 and 4.3 million) (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

5. Management of migration mobility

a. Border control

Since the stationary fringe controls between Germany, Poland, and the Czech Republic were disassembled on 21 December 2007, and those amongst Germany and Switzerland on 18 December 2008, the BPOL now just conducted activities outside outskirts controls at global airplane terminals and seaports. Additionally after the cancelation of fringe controls, practicing police specialist is explicitly allowed by the Schengen Border Code at outskirts inside the Schengen Area so as to battle cross-fringe wrongdoing. Migration controls are additionally directed by the BPOL along the German government interstate and rail frameworks, in trains, and at seaports as arbitrary checks and in view of exact circumstance reports. Fringe insurance incorporates denying and counteracting illicit passage, fighting cross-outskirt individuals sneaking, and different cross-outskirt wrongdoing (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

External borders are controlled based on the regulations of the Schengen Border Code. Modern document scanning and verification equipment which facilitate efficient verification of a document's authenticity based on optical and digital features, are in use in Germany. The use of biometric procedures in border checks, specifically when verifying the identity of document holders, will

play an increasingly important role in the future (visa control, e-Passport control, automated border control systems). German diplomatic missions and the BPOL in particular are involved in the national implementation of the European VIS (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

b. Cooperation with third countries to secure borders

In the time of globalisation, national security can no longer be exclusively guaranteed within national borders, it also requires close international border police cooperation. The BPOL cooperates with the proper border protection or aviation security agencies of the other EU member states as well as third countries as needed. As part of its own exterritorialization strategy, the BPOL's cooperation with third countries to police borders is an important part of integrated border management for controlling the external borders of the EU. In addition to personnel deployments, it includes assisting in building capacities for border controls.

This cooperation includes training assistance as part of both specific bilateral measures and EU-funded projects, such as EU-Twinning or EU-TAIEX projects. The purpose of these measures is to improve cooperation with foreign border police forces while taking into account key aspects relevant to migration. Ultimately, their purpose is to help the execution of border policing duties at the external borders of the EU more efficiently and make it easier to successfully combat illegal migration, including irregular intra-EU migration and international people smuggling. In addition, the member states are strengthening the border policing structures that are crucial to the BPOL in their efforts to

police the border. As part of a training and equipment assistance programme, a total of 71 training and 14 equipment assistance measures were focused in Southeastern and Eastern Europe, the Arabian Peninsula, and North Africa in 2014.

6. Irregular migration

Unlawful relocation developments in Germany are overseen by utilizing preventive and relocation control measures, for example, amid the visa procedure and securing outer fringes, measuring the advancing returns or implement a request to leave by expelling or evacuating. This incorporates issuing living arrangement titles to those with remarkable leave to stay and additionally encouraging access to instruction and wellbeing administrations for sporadic transients (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

Illegal entry and residence are crimes that are generally punishable by fine or imprisonment. Aiding and abetting any illegal entry or residence in exchange for financial gain or the promise of financial gain, or on behalf of multiple foreign nationals are also punishable by law. However, this does not pertain to aid for humanitarian reasons. Smuggling conducted by commercial or criminal organisations, or resulting in the death of the person being smuggled, is considered a criminal act punishable by imprisonment of not less than one year for smuggling through a criminal organisation, and not less than three years if the smuggling results in death. Those who become involved as a result of their profession or community works specifically pharmacists, physicians, midwives,

nurses, psychiatrists, pastors, teachers, and social workers are generally not considered accessory to the abovementioned crimes, provided their actions were objectively limited to fulfilling their legal or recognised duties (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

a. The Unlisted Asylum Seekers

In 2014, a total of 238,676 asylum seekers in the federal territory were allocated to initial reception centres in the federal states after applying for asylum. The initial reception centre is assigned using the EASY system (initial allocation of asylum seekers) and the asylum application must be submitted to the BAMF branch office assigned to that initial reception centre (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

However, in 2013 a total of 17,470 individuals failed to appear at their initial reception centre and instead went underground after applying for asylum. This number is not indicative of those residing in Germany irregularly since it is likely that for some of those who went underground, Germany is a transit country to another EU member state and after initially being detected in Germany, they used the EASY allocation phase to reach their actual destination country (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

7. Return Migration

Return policy is an effective and well-established control instrument in migration policy. Return policy includes policy issues related to voluntary return or onward migration, reintegration, repatriation, readmission by country of

origin, and measures for forceful return like refusal of entry, removal, deportation, and transfer under Dublin regulations. Voluntary departure and voluntary return take precedence over forced return, as set forth both in national law (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

In addition, Germany launched the REAG programme funded by the federal government and the federal states in 1979 and expanded it to include GARP⁴⁷ in 1989, for voluntary return or onward migration. In addition to paying travel costs, the Reintegration and Emigration Program for Asylum-Seekers (REAG) or Government Assisted Repatriation Program (GARP) offered travel and start-up assistance for reintegration. The amount of assistance and a list of countries of origin significant for German migration policy are set annually by the BMI and the federal states with consideration to current political developments. Those entitled to benefit under § 1 AsylbLG, those with recognised refugee status, other foreign nationals who are allowed to stay under international law or on humanitarian or political grounds, whereas victims of forced prostitution or human trafficking can apply for voluntary return or onward migration benefits (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

8. International Protection and Asylum

a. National Asylum system

Residence on humanitarian or political grounds, due to international law is quantitatively amongst the most significant purposes of residence in Germany. The BAMF (The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees) decided on

whether or not to approve asylum applications. For the duration of the asylum procedure, asylum seekers received a preliminary entitlement to remain in the country (German National Contact Point for European Migration, 2015).

Moreover, since 2005 the affirmation of refugee searchers and those looking for assurance has been unequivocally affected by EU controls and the usage of EU orders into German law. Following the execution of the German Immigration Act on 1st January 2005, which already introduced prominent changes in verifying refugee status by including non-state persecution, the implementation of European Union (EU) Directive 2003/9/EC on residence standards the amended Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU and the Procedure Directive 2005/85/EC into German law have been a major step towards creating a Common European Asylum System (CEAS).

a. Development in the number of asylum applications

	2013		2014		First-time applications for asylum, changes to the previous year in percentage	First-time applications for asylum, changes to the previous year, absolute figures
	First-time applications for asylum	Total applications for asylum	First-time applications for asylum	Total applications for asylum		
Total	109,580	126,995	173,070	202,815	57.9%	63,490
Syria	11,850	12,855	39,330	41,100	231.9%	27,480
Serbia	11,460	18,000	17,170	27,145	49.8%	5,710
Eritrea	3,615	3,640	13,200	13,255	265.1%	9,585
Afghanistan	7,735	8,240	9,115	9,675	17.8%	1,380
Albania	1,245	1,295	7,865	8,110	531.7%	6,620
Kosovo	3,395	4,425	6,910	8,920	103.5%	3,515
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,325	4,845	5,705	8,475	71.6%	2,380
Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia	6,210	9,415	5,615	8,905	-9.6%	-595
Somalia	3,785	3,875	5,530	5,685	46.1%	1,745
Iraq	3,960	4,195	5,345	9,495	35.0%	1,385

Source: Eurostat. The order is based on the 10 countries of origin with the highest figures in 2014.

Figure 3 First-time Asylum Applications in 2013 and 2014

The figure 3 showed the increasing number of asylum application between 2013 and 2014. According to the data that was published by Eurostat, the main countries of origin of asylum seekers in 2014 were Syria, Serbia, Eritrea, Afghanistan, Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia , Somalia and Iraq. Besides, the overall protection rate increased markedly from 26.4% in 2013 to 41.6% in 2014. However, both the total number of those who received protection status and the percentage of asylum seekers who are acceptable for protection rose contrastively with a year ago where 33,310 people were either eligible for asylum under the Article 16a GG or recognized as refugee under the Geneva Convention related to the status of refugee.

The countries of origin with the highest protection rate amongst asylum seekers in 2014 were Syria (93.6%), Iraq (87.3%), and Eritrea (85.7%). The majority of those coming from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan received refugee protection under the Geneva Convention while subsidiary protection played only asubordinate role.

b. Zoning Law reform to create new refugee accommodation

In the face of a growing number of asylum seekers and the ensuing challenge of providing adequate accommodations, the federal cabinet has decided to reform zoning laws at the urging of the German Bundesrat to temporarily allow local governments to set up accommodations in commercial zones and undeveloped areas in order to avoid using tents. The German Bundestag passed the Act on Zoning Law Measures to Facilitate the

Accommodation of Refugees on 20 November 2014 which took effect on its day of promulgation, 26 November 2014.

C. 2015 German Government's Foreign Policy Report

The 2015 policy report is based on the previous report in 2014 by largely following the layout specified by the EMN and also used by the EMN National Contact Points of other EU Member States. Therefore, the report consists of several results of discussion toward the migration and refugee. The policy is not only the decision of the discussion, but also the political and legislative development in the areas of migration, integration, and asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany in the year of 2015.

1. Political, legal, and institutional developments

In 2015, the state parliament election was held in Hamburg and Bremen. The election discussed how the parliament stated with the migration and refugee crisis in Germany.

The election in Hamburg State Parliament was held in 15 February 2015. The Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) gained 45.6 % of the vote, the Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU) got 15.9 %, Alliance 90 or The Greens Party accomplished 12.3 %, and The Left party collected 8.5 %. The Free Democratic Party (FDP) convinced 7.4 % of the electorate and the Alternative for Germany (AfD) who entered the Hamburg parliament for the first time resulted in 6.1 % of the vote (European Migration Network , 2016).

Related to migration, integration, and asylum policy, the government parties have stated in their coalition agreements that they plan to pursue a general permission of double nationalities, not least in order to give migrants full political right. In addition, the “Welcoming Culture” in Hamburg is improved, for instance by more promoting intercultural openness of Hamburg’s authorities, offices, and public-sector companies (European Migration Network , 2016).

Furthermore, the language, alphabetization and integration courses are offered to all migrants regardless of their residence status. Besides, a co-ordination center for consultation and treatment of victims of tortured and traumatized is created in order to support the current efforts (European Migration Network , 2016).

Moreover, the election of State Parliament in Bremen was held in 10 May 2015. At the election, the SPD gained 32.8 % of the vote, the CDU obtained 22.4 %, Alliance 90 or The Greens earned 15.1 %, DIE LINKE got 9.5 % and the FDP resulted in 6.6 %, and the last is AfD who entered the State Parliament for the first time gained 5.5 % of the votes (European Migration Network , 2016).

Therefore, concerning migration, integration, and asylum policy, the governing parties in Bremen have agreed about the agreement that refugee integration goes beyond providing shelter and affects the areas of education, healthcare and labor (European Migration Network , 2016). Furthermore, the coalition agreement calls for abolishing the Asylum Seekers’ Benefits Acts at the Federal level and includes the provisions for benefit to migrants in the rules

for basic welfare benefits. In addition, the state government plans to work towards providing basic healthcare for paperless migrants, for people entering Germany, for family reunification purposes, for uninsured EU citizens, and for Asylum seekers (European Migration Network , 2016).

2. Overview of main political developments and debates on migration and asylum

In 2015, the asylum migration was the most important issue in the migration policy debate as the number of asylum application rose during the year and official forecasts of the likely number of refugees had to be upgraded several times. The increasing number of the refugee was a major challenge for the authorities at the Federal, federal Land and local level in the terms of registration, accommodation and assistance for newcomers, and conducting asylum procedures (European Migration Network , 2016).

Subsequently, the high number of displaced person that went to Germany to discover security made tremendous difficulties for the experts in the fringe locale and for the Federal Offices for Migration and Refugees. In order to make a quick registration of the new entrants possible, Germany introduced temporary border controls on the Austrian border on 13 September 2015 (European Migration Network , 2016).

On the other hand, the developments triggered a new discussion in the German society about the refugee policy. The discussion focused on the question whether the challenges of the refugee crisis dealing with in the framework of the European cooperation with its principle of open borders should be maintained or

whether national solution, including border closings, was the best way (European Migration Network , 2016).

3. Legal migration and mobility

a. Family reunification

According to European Union Migration and Home Affairs, for the past 20 years, family reunification has been one of the main reasons for immigration into the EU. It is an entry channel enabling those who already reside legally in a member state referring to as sponsors to be joined by their family members. Family reunification helps to create socio-cultural stability facilitating the integration of third-country nationals residing in EU Member States, thus promoting economic and social cohesion a fundamental EU objective (European Commission - Migration and Home affairs). According to Basic Law for Federal Republic of Germany in the article 6, Marriage and the family shall enjoy special protection of the state. Then the third country nationals may be permitted to join the family members who hold a residence title for Germany (European Migration Network , 2016)

b. Family reunification for those granted international protection within the resettlement program

Refugees who entered Germany in the terms of the resettlement program have been granted a residence permit pursuant to Act on the Residence, Economic Activity and Integration of Foreigners in the Federal Territory Residence Act in the section 23 subs 4 in 1 August 2015. Therefore, they have

enjoyed the same rights as persons entitled to asylum, recognized as refugees, and their families can join them in Germany. Besides, the preconditions are the same as for persons entitled to asylum and recognized refugees (European Migration Network , 2016).

c. Integration- and starter courses for asylum seekers with good prospects to remain

The Act on the Acceleration of Asylum Procedures, which need predicate into force on 24 October 2015 that admitted asylum seekers from countries with good prospects to remain such as Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, and Syria as well as people that the deportation has been suspended pursuant to section 60a subs 2 whereas a foreigner may be granted a temporary suspension of deportation if his or her continued presence in the federal territory is necessary on urgent humanitarian or personal grounds or due to substantial public interests. Suspension of deportation on urgent personal grounds within the meaning of sentence 3 is to be granted if the foreigner begins or has begun a vocational qualification in a state-recognised or similarly regulated occupation which requires formal training in Germany (The Federal Ministry of Justice and Customer Protection, 2016). So, the Refugees from Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Eritrea no longer need to be recognized as refugees in order to participate in one of the courses (European Migration Network , 2016).

Furthermore, until 31 December 2015, the refugees from four countries mentioned above had the opportunity to enroll in the starter courses funded by the Federal Employment Agency. This starter courses were additional languages

courses by the Federal Employment Agency offered to people who had not started an integration courses funded by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees yet (European Migration Network , 2016).

D. The stage of the Asylum-Procedures

Although, they confessed that they are welcome all refugee, there are several rules and procedures for those who applied an asylum applicant in Germany. There were arrival and registration system which needed to be filled by the refugees.

All asylum-seekers who arrived in Germany had to report to a state organization on arrival or immediately thereafter. They could do this as soon as they landed and reached the border or later within the country. Anyone who has already reported as seeking asylum would be on entry reports to the border authority. This authority will send asylum-seekers on the closest initial reception Centre. Moreover, those who do not make a request for asylum until they are arrived in Germany will be reporting to a security authority such as police, an immigration authority, a reception facility or directly to an arrival Centre (The Federal Office for Migration and Refugee). Those procedures are registration and the identification of the document; the proof arrival.

a) Registration

All individuals reporting as seeking asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany are registered. This was carried out at “PIK” (Personalization Infrastructure Component) stationed by the Federal or *Land* police, by staff of

BAMF in the branch offices and arrival centers or by staff of the *Länder* at the reception facilities, immigration authorities and arrival centers.

The function of BAMF is collecting the personal data and a photograph as well as fingerprints (children aged under 14 are ruled out here). All public agencies which need them for their respective tasks later have access to these data (Federal Office for Migration and Refugee).

b) Issuing a temporary identification document: the proof arrival

Asylum-seekers received a proof of arrival or *Ankunftsnachweis* at the reception facility, arrival Centre, or branch office of the Federal Office which is responsible for them to prove that they have registered. However, they also received in advance a certificate directing them to the nearest reception facility *Anlaufbescheinigung*. This contains both personal data as well as the address of the reception facility which is responsible for them and where they will receive their proof of arrival. As the first official document, the proof of arrival serves to document the entitlement to reside in Germany. In addition, that the equally important is that it constitutes an entitlement to draw a state benefit such as accommodation, medical treatment, and food (Federal Office for Migration and Refugee).

The new system of the proof arrival procedures for the asylum-seekers will be giving to the “Asylum-seeker Registration Certificate” (BüMA) that previously has no standard and to the various of one Federal *Land* to another. This new design is the same to all over the country and contains the security characteristics (The Federal Office for Migration and Refugee).

After they passed the registration and the documentation checking, hence, they will receive facilities in the closest reception of the Federal *Land* such as how long they can use the facility like the accommodation. Therefore, the allotment will be allowed depend on the capacities of the facilities. The original country of refugee can be as the determinants of the rooms facilities that can be used up to six months or depending on the decision of the application. In addition, they also can get another facility during the uncertain circumstances, for instance, family reunification.