

Refugee Policy in Europe

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Abstract

This review article investigates the migration boom of 2015–2016 and highlights EU asylum vulnerabilities. Although it pursues centralisation, the planned Dublin IV raises questions. The use of human rights terminology by Frontex as a means of control shows informal externalisation. Migration restrictions take the stage in crisis management. Research conducted in collaboration reveals Europe's desire for a regulated refugee policy. Laws in Latin America differ from those in the EU in meaningful ways. Defying the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), Finland's crisis reaction demonstrates political and Europeanization tendencies that go beyond Zaun's theory. By highlighting the interaction of national viewpoints, politics, and Europeanization in forming refugee policy, the study advances knowledge of CEAS.

Index Terms: Refugees, Common European Asylum System [CEAS], United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]

1. Introduction

The growing flow of migrants via new routes and transit movements in recent years of globalisation has raised the attention on migration dynamics, refugees, and resettlement. This has caused a rising need for in-depth study and comprehension. The EU's asylum laws required member states to offer help and protection, but once saw refugees, undocumented immigrants, and asylum seekers as potential social disruptors [1]. But the 2015–2016 Refugee Crisis forced Europe to re-examine its legal system, leading to more stringent regulations and tighter border restrictions [2].

Furthermore, bilateral agreements allowed nations like Turkey and Libya to share the burden of hosting refugees, with Turkey providing services and facilities to Syrian refugees [3]. Notably, the "European Agenda on Migration" from 2015, which established thorough short- and long-term goals to solve migration issues, played a crucial influence [4]. As a result, this scientific study used secondary studies as a research method and illuminated the political dynamics and policy framework of the Romanian Refugee Policy using reliable sources. Hence this scientific paper utilised the channel of secondary studies in the light of credible sources to enlighten the policy framework and political dynamics of the Romanian Refugee Policy.

1.1 Manuscript

European Policies and High Influx of Refugees: The most extraordinary refugee surge since World War II in 2015–16 showed weaknesses in EU asylum cooperation, exacerbating a crisis alongside the upheaval in the Eurozone and jeopardising EU cohesion. Despite harmonising asylum policies, basic protection requirements and consensus criteria eluded us [5]. The problem was exacerbated by the inconsistency in asylum laws, which

increased migration demands differently across the EU. In response, the Commission put up a third generation of asylum law based on Dublin IV. It included broader suggestions on Frontex, asylum processes, and other topics favouring centralisation. Surprisingly, forceful fingerprinting required faster border processing, and EASO transformation were proposed. Member State talks on Dublin, processes, and qualifications are expected to be contentious. Results depend on agreement on and implementation of the proposals, despite the EU's comprehensive crisis response being obvious. Asylum-seeker rights are overshadowed by measures to curb immigration, which take precedence over equitable distribution and underlying cause analysis [6].

Bypassing Humanitarian Responsibilities- The EU as the Lesser

Evil: The EU externalises refugee flows through informal policy frameworks and decision-making to avoid its humanitarian commitments. Slominski and Trauner document how the EU-Turkey Statement serves as an example of how repatriation policies have changed due to the crisis by increasing effectiveness and depending on informal collaboration. By doing this, official EU processes' built-in institutional and legal limitations are avoided. Despite expanding protections for immigrant rights, there is a tendency to take advantage of legal ambiguities, as demonstrated by Frontex's use of human rights language to limit immigrant access. The manipulation of norms to justify restricting immigrant rights is confirmed by Moreno-Lax, who turns search and rescue efforts into tools for border control [7]. Although the EU's reaction to the rise in asylum requests was inadequate, its temporary relocation system shows better responsibility-sharing than the UN. The UN Global Compact on Refugees encourages collaboration without mentioning any particular tactics. Bauböck emphasises the favourable setting for cooperation inside the EU, thanks to Schengen and inter-Member State cooperation,

despite the limited EU incentives. To keep Schengen's open borders from failing, Bauböck favours tradable refugee quotas that consider refugee preferences. Tradeable quotas encourage oppositional nations. Bauböck proposes variable refugee prices reflecting some Member States' exclusionary costs, in contrast to current EU discussions [8]. This strategy guarantees more excellent protection and more equitable distribution.

Preference of Europe in Refugee Policies: In There is little study on public opinion about asylum seekers and refugees, despite the fact that these issues have provoked bitter political debates inside the EU. It uses an innovative conjoint experiment in eight countries and finds that Europeans prefer refugee protection programmes that also include control measures like restrictions or requirements (Figure 01). Instead of polarising inter-EU arguments, common public preferences develop across all of Europe [9].

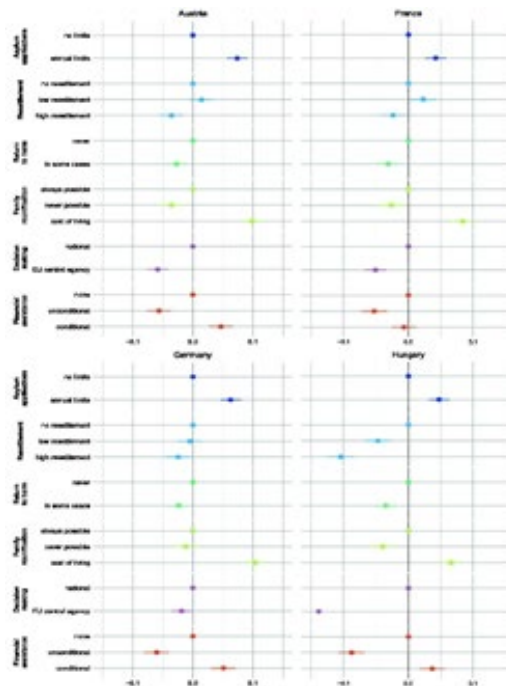


Figure 1: “Effects of policy elements, by nation, on the likelihood of accepting an asylum and refugee policy”

European Refugee Policies Comparative Strengths: Using the best practices of UNHCR, a thorough investigation compared Latin American refugee legislation to EU protection standards. It examined both areas' integration, procedural safeguards, and core principles, showcasing parallels and differences. Six of the nineteen refugee laws in Latin America provide more protection than the Common European Asylum System. Some Latin American countries, nevertheless, lag in this area. Regarding procedural protections, the protection of vulnerable groups, and integration strategies, there still needs to be an apparent disparity between Latin American and EU protection rules [10]. Overall, Latin American nations do far worse than the European Union regarding the scope of protection offered and fundamental principles governing asylum.

Common European Asylum System- Case of Finnish Government: Despite Finland's customary international cooperation, political players were reluctant to support the relocation of EU asylum seekers during the European refugee crisis due to a ten-fold increase in applicants [11]. At first, Finland favoured CEAS harmonisation, but significant legal amendments were optional. Due to the new government's more stringent approach, tighter asylum restrictions were justified in 2015 using CEAS guidelines. Finland's resistance to relocating asylum seekers in the EU mirrored local political difficulties and populist influence,

despite a history of cooperative resettlement with UNHCR. The EU's capacity to manage immigration and motivation to do so both suffered. Finland's situation demonstrates how national perspectives are impacted by concessions and Europeanization, even though Zaun's liberal “intergovernmental” is still valid [12]. This instance deepens our knowledge of CEA's difficulties by demonstrating that welfare states might oppose EU-wide responsibility sharing.

2. Summary

The 2015–16 refugee wave highlighted asylum policies flaws in the EU. The Dublin IV plan tries to centralise, although Dublin's methods and credentials are up for dispute. Unofficial externalisation of the EU is noticed; Frontex uses rights rhetoric to exert control. Despite crisis management, migration controls take the stage. Collaborative research reveals that Europe favours managed refugee policy. Laws in Latin America differ from those in the EU in several ways. The Finnish crisis reaction demonstrates CEAS issues that go beyond Zaun's theory and are impacted by politics and Europeanization.

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