



# ASYLUM POLICY OF EUROPEAN UNION

---

Ezgi ULUSOY  
20140209057


# Outline

---

- Problem
- Policy
- Achievements
- Challenges

# 1. PROBLEM

*Asylum is granted right for people who impaired in own country and needed an international protection.*

An illustration on a blue background featuring large, stylized arrows pointing in various directions. Some of these arrows have the letters 'EU' written on them in a white, distressed font. In the center, three figures are walking away from the viewer: a man in a brown coat and hat carrying a large green bag, a woman in a purple headscarf and pink pants, and a small child in a yellow shirt. They appear to be migrants or refugees.

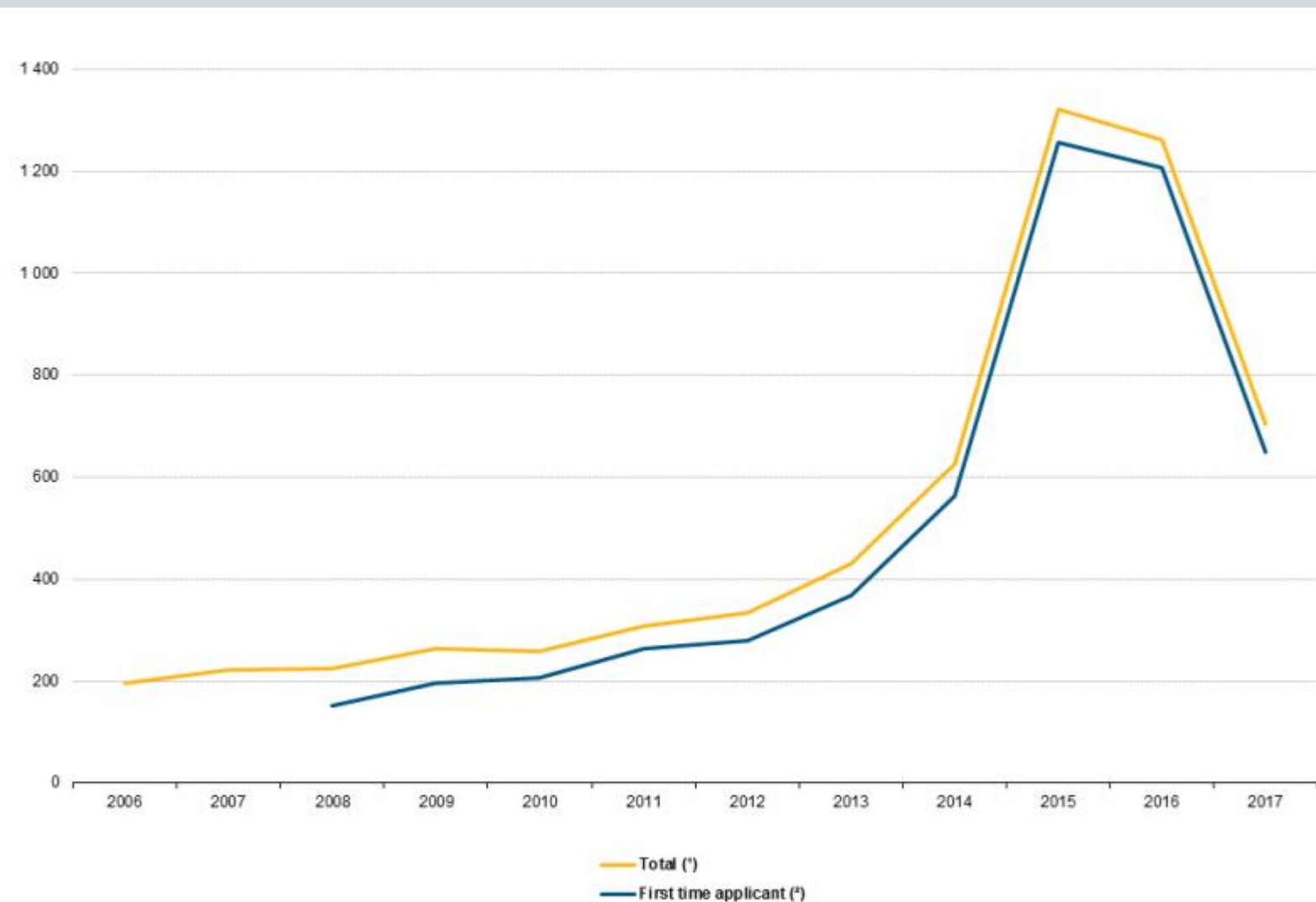
'Why people risk their lives to live in Europe' is generally security issues in their own country. They escape from war, poverty, oppression.



# Why common action is necessary?

From 2015, more than 1 million people arrived in the European Union and most of them tried to survive from war and terror in Syria and other countries.

Asylum applications (non-EU) in the EU-28 Member States, 2006–2017(thousands)



(\*) 2006 and 2007: EU-27 and extra-EU-27.

(\*) 2006 and 2007: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr\_asyctz and migr\_asyappctza)



European Union has agreed to take some measures to deal with the crisis. Trying to resolve the root causes of the asylum crisis and increasing aid to people in need of humanitarian assistance both needed inside and outside the EU.

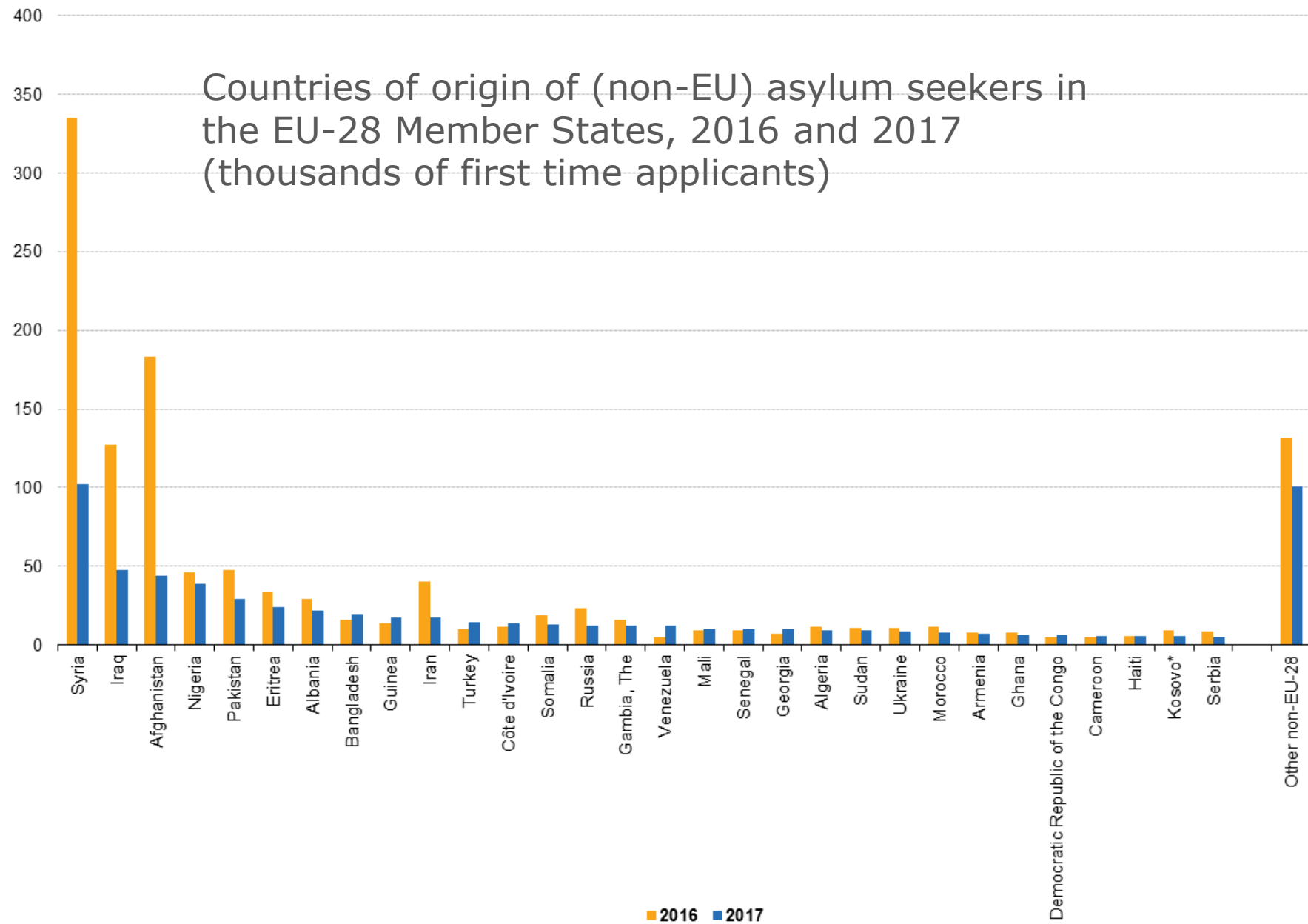
In 2017  
95,768  
arrivals

# Where do they come from?

**Syria** was the main country of citizenship of asylum seekers in the EU Member States in 2017. Syria was the main country of citizenship in fourteen EU Member States.

**Iraqis** accounted for 7 % of the total number of first-time asylum applicants and **Afghanis** for 7 %, while Nigerians and Pakistanis accounted for 6 % and 5 % respectively.

Countries of origin of (non-EU) asylum seekers in the EU-28 Member States, 2016 and 2017 (thousands of first time applicants)



# Where did they settle?

2017

Germany (198 thousand or 31%)

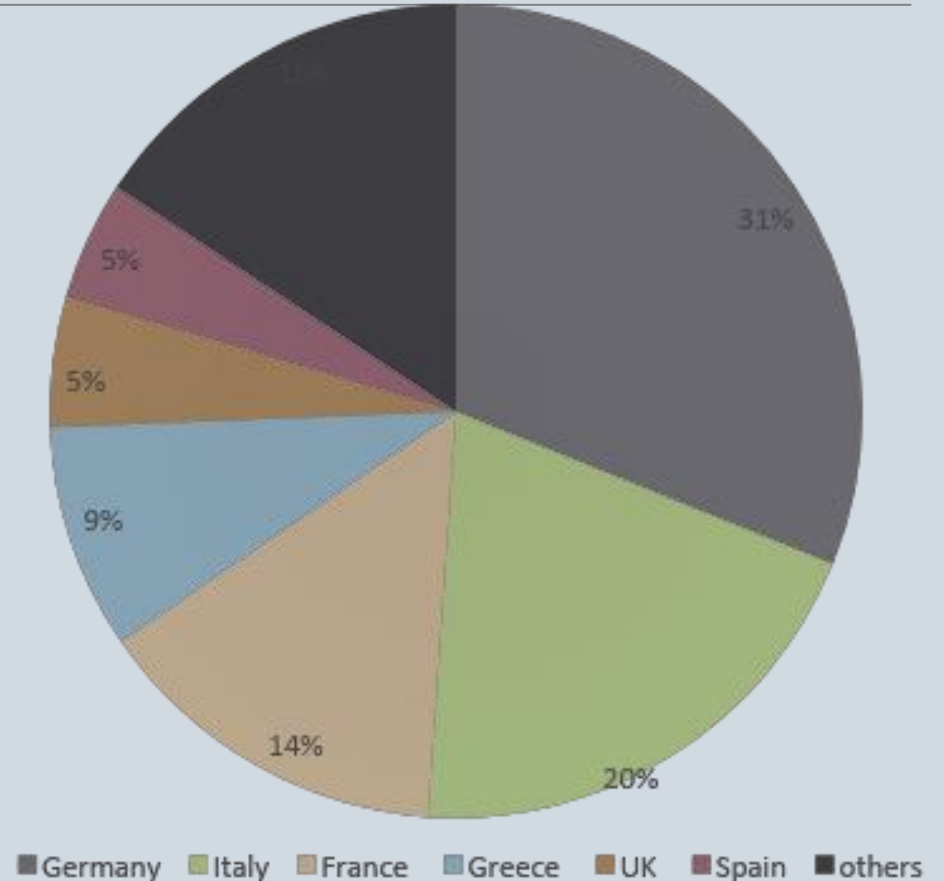
Italy (127 thousand, or 20 %)

France (91 thousand, or 14 %)

Greece (57 thousand, or 9 %)

UK (33 thousand, or 5 %)

Spain (30 thousand, or 5%)



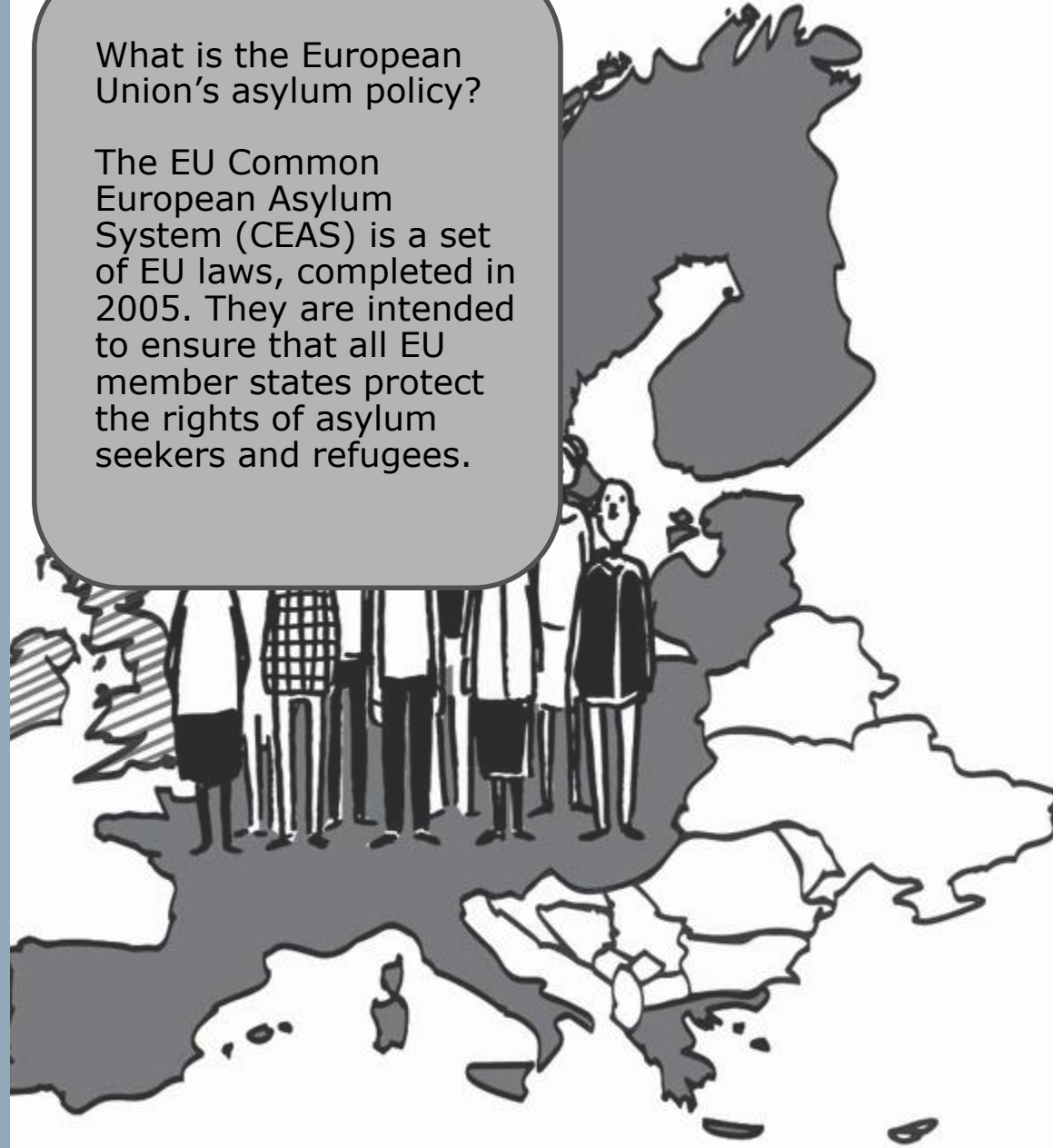


## 2. POLICY

*What is CEAS?*

What is the European Union's asylum policy?

The EU Common European Asylum System (CEAS) is a set of EU laws, completed in 2005. They are intended to ensure that all EU member states protect the rights of asylum seekers and refugees.



- 
- Bringing more harmonisation to standards of protection by further aligning the EU Member States asylum legislation
  - Effective and well-supported practical cooperation
  - Increased solidarity and sense of responsibility among EU Member States, and between the EU and non-member countries.

# COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM



A number of directives in this area have been developed. The main legal instruments on asylum are:

- The revised Asylum Procedures Directive aims at quicker and better quality asylum decisions.
- The revised Reception Conditions Directive ensures that there are humane material reception conditions for asylum seekers across the EU and that the fundamental rights of the concerned persons are fully respected.
- The revised Qualification Directive clarifies the grounds for granting international protection and therefore will make asylum decisions more robust.

- 
- The revised Dublin Regulation enhances the protection of asylum seekers during the process of establishing the state responsible for examining the application and clarifies the rules governing the relations between states.
  - The revised Eurodac Regulation will allow law enforcement access to the EU database of **the fingerprints** of asylum seekers under strictly limited circumstances in order to prevent, detect or investigate the most serious crimes, such as murder and terrorism

# ACHIEVEMENTS

---



# PERFORMANCE:

- Regulations
- Protection standards
- Saving lives, securing
- Relocating and assistance

## Relocation

- **160,000** people made a commitment to relocate from Greece, Italy and effected members of EU.
- The HOTSPOT Approach in Italy and Greece for identity and register the migrants and refugees.
- New budgetary: for covering new staff and emergency funding.

Made a  
commitment  
to resettling

**22,504**

displaced  
persons till the  
end of 2017

**+122,000**

lives have been rescued in  
the central mediterranean  
since 2015

EU Action Plan: against migrant smuggling

EU Naval Operation: against human smugglers and  
traffickers

# CHALLENGES

---

# Political Impacts

---

## Lack of harmonization

MS take individual action rather than a collective action.

### ➤ Hungary

The conflicting objectives of the many different actors involved, which has led to the adoption of short-term approaches

- The European Commission, the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs, European External Action Service (EEAS), Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the Common Security and Defence Policy, The Council, European Asylum Support Office, European Parliament.

A fragmented system of financial instruments to fund activities

- the European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), administered by DG DEVCO, the European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI) and the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) administered by DG NEAR

# Germany Case

---

- Finance Ministry estimates the government will spend **93.6 billion** euros by the end of 2020
- IMF estimates refugees will account for 35% of Germany's annual GDP
- **Fragmentation in Germany**
- Questioning of Merkel's policies



---

” AS A STRONG, ECONOMICALLY HEALTHY  
COUNTRY WE HAVE THE STRENGTH  
TO DO WHAT IS NECESSARY ”

Angela Merkel, 2015

## Resources

- European Commission - Common European Asylum System website
- European Commission - A European Agenda On Migration
- European Commssion – A Common European Asylum System
- European Commission - The EU and Migration Crisis
- Eurostat – Asylum statistics
- Open Society Foundtations - Understanding Migration and Asylum in the European Union
- Wintour, Patrick (2017) EU takes action against eastern states for refusing to take refugees, the Guardian
- Faure, Raphaëlle; Gavas, Mikaela; Knoll Anna (2015) Challenges to a comprehensive EU migration and asylum policy
- Bendel Petra (2014), The Common European Asylum System: Achievements, Failures, Outlooks and Policy Learning for the EU and Canada, CETA Policy Briefs Series.

Thank you for your  
attention

---