CALMUN'24

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY –
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item: Addressing Migration Issues in European Countries

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1. Glossary

Emigration: Emigration is often defined as departing from one's homeland to establish a permanent residence in a foreign country, however for the European Parliament, it means the end of a person's residence in a member state or another country for at least twelve months. Immigration and emigration are two different terms, since immigration refers to leaving a country or state, while emigration refers to the act of moving to a new country or territory for permanent residence.

Schengen Agreement: The Schengen Agreement is an agreement between European countries that leads to the creation of a common travel area with few internal border controls. Within this border-free region, all individuals who are legally present in the EU can move freely.

European Migrant Crisis of 2015: In 2015, there was a significant increase in the movement of refugees and migrants toward Europe and it marked the highest number for a single year since World War II, with 1.3 million individuals arriving on the continent to seek asylum. This situation prompted numerous EU governments to shut their borders, with many countries declining to admit the incoming refugees. The crisis had noteworthy political consequences within Europe. The general public displayed unease about the sudden arrival of immigrants, frequently voicing worries about potential threats to European values.

Internally Displaced Person (IDF): An internally displaced individual is a person compelled to leave their residence while remaining within the confines of their nation's boundaries. Although they are commonly labeled as refugees, they do not meet the official criteria for refugee status as defined by the law.

2. Introduction

Immigration to Europe has a long history, however significantly after World War II the number of migrants increased, especially in Western European countries. Nowadays, multiple European nations have a considerable amount of immigrant populations from both European and non-European countries. While globalization resulted in migration to Europe becoming faster and more extensive, negative attitudes toward immigrants have also increased in the last few decades.

The arrival of these migrants and refugees from Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia created major challenges for European countries and decision-makers, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Europe is one of the riskiest destinations for irregular migration since the Mediterranean is the most dangerous border to cross globally. However, even though the danger becoming greater with every passing day and the number of migrants is increasing, the European Parliament's approach to the ongoing influx of migrants has been a topic of discussion. Critics have argued that the European Union has been prioritizing safeguarding its borders rather than ensuring the rights and welfare of migrants and refugees.

European nations, in general, have been known to hesitate to acknowledge their role as nations that receive immigrants, unlike countries like the United States and Australia, which have a history of welcoming immigrants. European countries have shown mixed feelings about accepting large numbers of migrants, however, this cautious approach contradicts their gain from economic factors, as well as their moral and legal obligations towards immigrants and refugees. Europe's resistance to immigration has been a topic of curiosity around the world, especially considering how European countries have actually gained from immigration in recent decades. Recently the topic of migration has become even more important in European political discussions, due to significant changes in the size and types of migration since the early 1990s

3. History of Migration to Europe

Throughout history, migration into Europe has been shaped by various factors. For example, after the fall of the Roman Empire, migration often occurred alongside invasions and wars, and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire led to the Romani people moving into Europe. Additionally, the Early Modern period saw population movements linked to religion and conflicts. However, among many other important incidents, World War II had the most significant impact on migration patterns.

Since the 1985 Schengen Agreement, there has been free travel within part of Europe, known as the Schengen area, for EU citizens. But non-citizens can only do this for tourism purposes, and up to three months. Migration within Europe has also been influenced by factors like the Schengen Agreement, economic changes, and the enlargement of the EU. Many immigrants from former Eastern Bloc states have moved to Western European countries, leading to specific migration patterns based on geography, language, and culture.

Migration from outside Europe has also played a role, with immigrants and their descendants often having ancestral origins outside the continent. Former colonial powers like France, Britain, and Portugal have immigrants from their former colonies. In addition, recruitment programs in countries, like Germany bringing Turkish and Moroccan guest workers, have played a role in migrations from other regions to Europe.

Illegal immigration and asylum-seeking from outside Europe have been happening since at least the 1990s. While the number of migrants was relatively low, it started to rise in 2013. The European migrant crisis in 2015 led to a significant increase in asylum seekers. However, the EU-Turkey deal in 2016 and anti-immigrant measures in Italy in 2017 reduced the number of illegal immigration cases. Some experts believe that global inequalities between poor and rich countries contribute to the increase in immigration. The EU has seen millions of people acquiring citizenship, and advancements in technology have also made migration easier.

4. Global Migration Patterns

a. Forced Migration

Forced migration denotes the involuntary displacement of individuals, often precipitated by armed conflict or natural calamities. This category of migrants typically garners heightened sympathy from host nations due to the involuntary nature of their migration. International regulations stipulate that nations are obliged to accept persons who have been forced to leave their homeland due to conflict or persecution; however, adherence to these rules in practice may differ. Forced migrants can become internally displaced persons, or cross international borders as refugees or asylum seekers. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the global count of forcibly displaced individuals exceeds 82 million.

The Syrian refugee crisis serves as an illustrative instance of forced migration. In 2015, over 4 million Syrians were compelled to abandon their residences as a consequence of the Syrian Civil War. The preponderance of these refugees sought refuge in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. Similarly, in 2022, more than 4 million individuals fled Ukraine due to President Putin's aggressive military actions against the nation's sovereignty. A significant number of these refugees sought sanctuary in neighboring Poland.

b. Chain Migration

Chain migration is a phenomenon characterized by the migration of individuals to a new destination in organized groups, often influenced by family or acquaintances who have previously migrated. Various factors contribute to the decision to participate in chain migration. One rationale is the cost-effectiveness compared to migrating individually. Group migration enables the pooling of resources and cost-sharing, thereby reducing the financial burden of the entire journey. Moreover, chain migration offers psychological and social backing during the potentially arduous and stressful process of relocation. Consequently, migrants frequently opt to settle in neighborhoods inhabited by fellow expatriates, leading to the establishment of enclaves like 'Little Italy' or 'Chinatown' within urban areas.

An illustrative instance of chain migration is discernible in the Irish diaspora. Throughout history, numerous Irish individuals have departed their homeland in pursuit of enhanced economic prospects and improved societal circumstances abroad. These migrants often gravitated towards countries already home to substantial Irish communities, such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. This facilitated their assimilation into new environments through the support and assistance extended by these existing communities.

c. Economic Migration

Economic migration pertains to the relocation of individuals from one geographical area to another to secure employment or enhance their living standards. Various factors motivate individuals to partake in economic migration, encompassing conditions of poverty in their country of origin, limited prospects for employment, and the aftermath of natural calamities that have inflicted severe damage on their domestic economies. Individuals engaged in economic migration often encounter challenges in securing employment within their new host countries and may additionally be subjected to instances of discrimination and exploitation. Furthermore, economic migration frequently receives less favorable regard compared to other migration forms, as economic migrants are sometimes unjustly perceived as occupying employment opportunities intended for local populations.

A tangible illustration of economic migration can be observed in the migration of individuals from the economically challenged nation of Venezuela to neighboring Colombia in pursuit of employment during the 2020 economic downturn.

d. Environmental Migration

Environmental migration pertains to the displacement of individuals from one geographical location to another driven by environmental variables, encompassing factors like climate change, natural calamities, and pollution. Environmental migrants frequently encounter an array of challenges, encompassing deficient legal recognition, labor market struggles, and

instances of bias. A tangible instance of environmental migration is observed in the movement of individuals from the Pacific island nation of Kiribati to New Zealand, prompted by escalating sea levels and widespread inundations.

Anticipated to be a noteworthy catalyst for involuntary migration in the 21st century, environmental migration due to climate change is envisaged as one of the paramount determinants. The escalation of sea levels alone is projected to submerge numerous Pacific islands and low-lying regions worldwide, notably including areas like Vietnam, thereby causing an estimated 150 million forced relocations within the upcoming 80 years.

e. Brain Drain

The phenomenon known as brain drain encompasses the international migration of skilled workers, signifying a brain gain for the nations that benefit from their expertise and competencies, while concurrently constituting a brain drain for their countries of origin. In response to this dichotomy, countries are progressively recalibrating their immigration policies to strategically allure the specific categories of global workers and students whose proficiencies align with their needs and objectives. Simultaneously, the repercussions of losing educated professionals are being

meticulously evaluated, both in the countries of origin and the recipient nations, as evidenced by the research findings presented herein.

f. Internal Migration

Internal migration refers to the relocation of individuals within a nation's borders. Analogous to external migration, which pertains to movement across territorial boundaries, a range of migration categories can be subsumed under this encompassing term. Some individuals may undertake internal migration driven by economic motives, seeking improved prospects or relief from impoverished conditions. Others may migrate due to political considerations, aiming to escape persecution or secure enhanced liberties. Additionally, social impetuses may prompt migration, drawing individuals closer to family or friends or connecting them with communities sharing akin cultural values. Moreover, environmental considerations can motivate migration, as individuals seek refuge from natural disasters or seek more favorable climatic conditions.

i. Interregional Migration

Interregional migration constitutes a subset of internal migration, signifying the relocation of individuals from one geographic region to another within a country's borders. This phenomenon can arise from diverse motives, including economic considerations (such as the allure of more prosperous states), familial connections (chain migration), or lifestyle preferences. Given the prevailing internal freedom of movement in most nations, this form of migration tends to be relatively unobstructed.

A prominent instance of interregional migration is exemplified by the Dust Bowl migration in the United States during the Great Depression. Representing the most substantial interregional migration in U.S. history, the Dust Bowl exodus was prompted by an amalgamation of economic and environmental factors. Factors including bank foreclosures, the encroachment of corporate agriculture at the expense of family farms, and a concatenation of drought and duststorms played pivotal roles in compelling this mass migration. Altogether, approximately 2.5 million individuals departed the Dust Bowl regions. Many of these migrants converged in California, where their reception was less than cordial from the locals who held concerns that their arrival would displace local employment opportunities.

ii. Intraregional Migration

Intraregional migration constitutes another subset of internal migration, characterized by short-distance relocations within the same geographical region of a country. Analogous to other forms of migration, this phenomenon can be attributed to diverse factors, including economic exigencies, aspirations for an improved quality of life, or the desire to be in proximity to family.

A quintessential exemplification of intraregional migration is the migration of young adults from their native suburban areas to neighboring cities for educational pursuits and career advancement. Subsequently, when these individuals decide to establish a more settled lifestyle, they often relocate back to suburban locales where they can afford a tranquil home conducive to raising children, all while maintaining the convenience of commuting to urban centers for work.

g. Seasonal Migration

The phenomenon of seasonal human migration, characterized by the temporary relocation of individuals in response to seasonal demands, is primarily driven by shifts in labor needs, particularly prevalent in sectors such as agriculture and tourism. Cultural festivities and the desire to escape extreme weather conditions can also contribute to this migration pattern. Such migratory movements may encompass both short and long distances, either within a country's borders or across international boundaries, and can entail stays lasting from several weeks to several months. Seasonal migration offers migrants access to employment opportunities, exposure to diverse cultures, and economic possibilities. Concurrently, it provides destinations with a vital labor workforce and catalyzes economic activity.

While the historical and contemporary prevalence of seasonal migration is evident, it is not devoid of challenges, notably encompassing subpar working conditions and inadequate wages. Despite these obstacles, this migratory trend often yields favorable outcomes for both migrants and the host regions, fostering cultural interchange and stimulating economic advancement. Illustrative instances of this phenomenon include agricultural migration during harvest periods, migration to tourism hubs, and migratory patterns associated with religious festivities.

The Mekong Delta, Vietnam

5. Migration Routes

a. Eastern Mediterranean Route

The Eastern Mediterranean route pertains to the irregular arrivals of migrants to countries such as Greece, Cyprus, and Bulgaria. In 2015, a substantial influx of refugees seeking refuge from the Syrian conflict entered the European Union through this route. Following a period of decreased arrivals due to collaborative efforts between the EU and Turkey, irregular entries to Greece have been on the rise once again since 2022. Concurrently, there has been a notable escalation in migratory pressures on Cyprus, particularly from the year 2020 onwards.

To address the migration dynamics along the Eastern Mediterranean route and provide support to refugees in Turkey, the EU and its member states have implemented a series of measures. In March 2016, EU and Turkish leaders reached an accord to address irregular migration, recognizing the substantial volume of migrants traversing Turkish territory. The joint statement outlined fundamental principles for action. The EU remains dedicated to executing this agreement and continues to assist Syrian refugees through the facility established for refugees in Turkey. Although arrivals via the Eastern Mediterranean route in 2020 were nearly 98% lower than the figures recorded in 2015, there was a subsequent

increase in numbers during 2021 and 2022. The collaborative understanding with Turkey contributed to mitigating the loss of life at sea and curbing the activities of migrant smugglers.

Refugees residing in Turkey receive support from the EU aimed at enhancing their living conditions. Managed by the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, comprehensive funding totaling €6 billion has been allocated to establish a cooperative coordination mechanism. This initiative seeks to comprehensively address the requirements of refugees and the host communities in Turkey.

b. Western Routes

i. Western Mediterranean Route

The Western Mediterranean route pertains to instances of irregular migrant arrivals in Spain, encompassing both sea voyages leading to the Spanish mainland and terrestrial entries to the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in Northern Africa. Migrants typically traverse the territories of Morocco and Algeria to reach Spain. This migratory trajectory gained prominence in 2018, swiftly establishing itself as the most traversed path into the European continent. Nevertheless, the frequency of arrivals experienced a decline from the year 2019 onwards, attributed to an amalgamation of factors, including heightened anti-illegal migration measures undertaken by Morocco, collaborative endeavors involving Morocco, Spain, and the European Union (EU), as well as the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Facilitating the management of Spain's borders, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) engages in cooperative maritime operations such as Operation Indalo. This initiative deploys personnel, maritime vessels, and advanced surveillance tools to bolster border oversight, encompassing both surveillance functions and search and rescue operations. Noteworthy in recent developments, December 2022 saw the launch of the Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) in collaboration with African partners. This endeavor is dedicated to addressing multifaceted migration challenges, with a designated funding allocation of €950 million. The focus lies on fostering collaborations, particularly concerning the Western Mediterranean and Western African migratory routes, to collectively navigate the complexities of migration-related concerns.

ii. Western African Route

The Western African route pertains to unauthorized migrant arrivals in the Canary Islands, situated within the Atlantic Ocean. Migrants primarily initiate their journeys from regions encompassing Morocco, Western Sahara, Mauritania, Senegal, and The Gambia, undertaking perilous voyages along the West African coastline to ultimately reach the Canary Islands. The distances traversed vary from a distance of less than 100 kilometers from the nearest point along the African coast to over 1600 kilometers from The Gambia.

In 2006, a substantial influx of over 31,000 unauthorized migrants transpired in the Canaries, marking a significant event known as the Cayucos crisis, named after the characteristic fishing boats commonly used in Senegal and Mauritania. Subsequent years witnessed a notable decline in unauthorized arrivals, plummeting to fewer than 1,500 annual arrivals. However, the years 2020 and 2021 witnessed a noteworthy surge in unauthorized arrivals. Encouragingly, the subsequent year of 2022 exhibited a renewed decrease in the number of unauthorized arrivals, thereby demonstrating a fluctuating trend in this migratory route.

c. Central Mediterranean Route

Migrants and asylum seekers use the Central Mediterranean route to enter the EU on an irregular basis. They embark on long, dangerous journeys from North Africa and Türkiye, crossing the Mediterranean Sea to reach Italy, and to a much lesser extent Malta. The large majority of the migrants transiting through Libya on their journey towards Europe. This has contributed to the development of well-established and resilient smuggling and trafficking networks in Libya.

There have been multiple attempts to solve these issues. In 2017, leaders of the European Union (EU) implemented actions to reduce the number of irregular arrivals using this path. This resulted in the creation of a collaborative migration task force, to improve teamwork on migration-related issues. In 2018, more steps were decided upon to decrease irregular migration along the Central Mediterranean route. These included measures to combat those smuggling migrants and assisting EU countries at the forefront and the Libyan coastguard. Furthermore, in 2022, the EU introduced a plan to address challenges along the Central Mediterranean route.
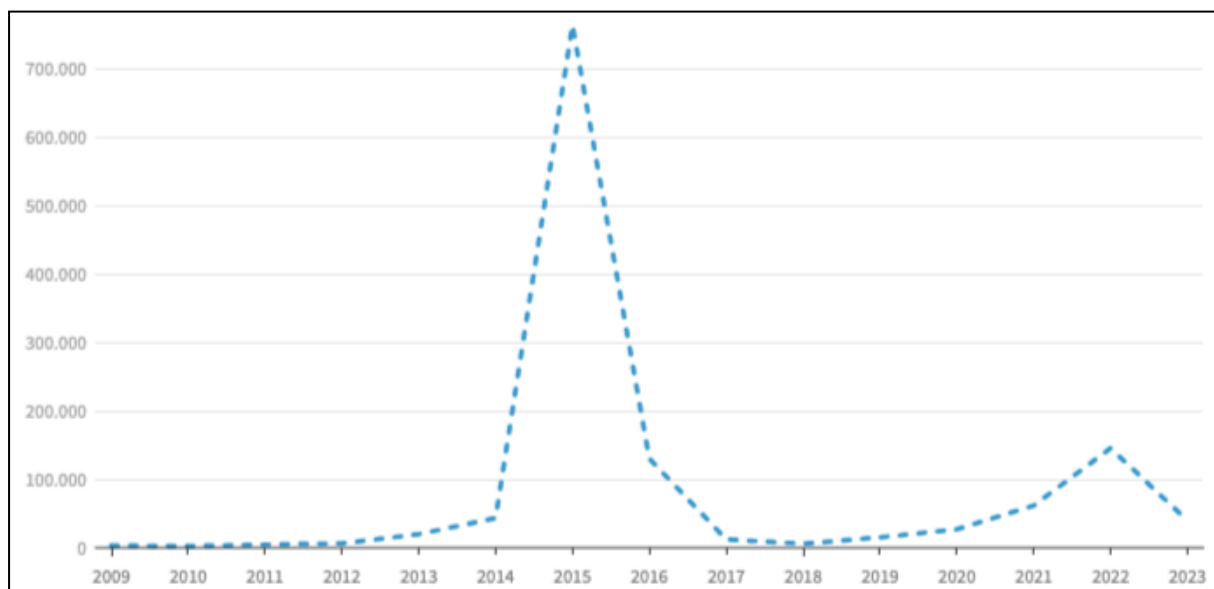
d. [Western Balkans Route](#)

Situated in the central vicinity of Europe, the Western Balkans region is encircled by member states of the European Union. Geographically pivotal, this area operates as a crucial passageway and pivotal conduit for migrants en route to the European Union, notably originating from the Middle East, Asia, and Africa.

The term "Western Balkans route" delineates the trajectory of unauthorized entries into the European Union that traverse the region encompassing Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia.

Functioning as one of the primary channels for migratory flows into Europe, the Western Balkans route gained prominence following the historic surge in European Union arrivals in 2015. Subsequent to this, the number of irregular migrants opting for this particular route exhibited a gradual decline over the ensuing years. However, since 2019, a resurgence in migratory activity along this path has been noted.
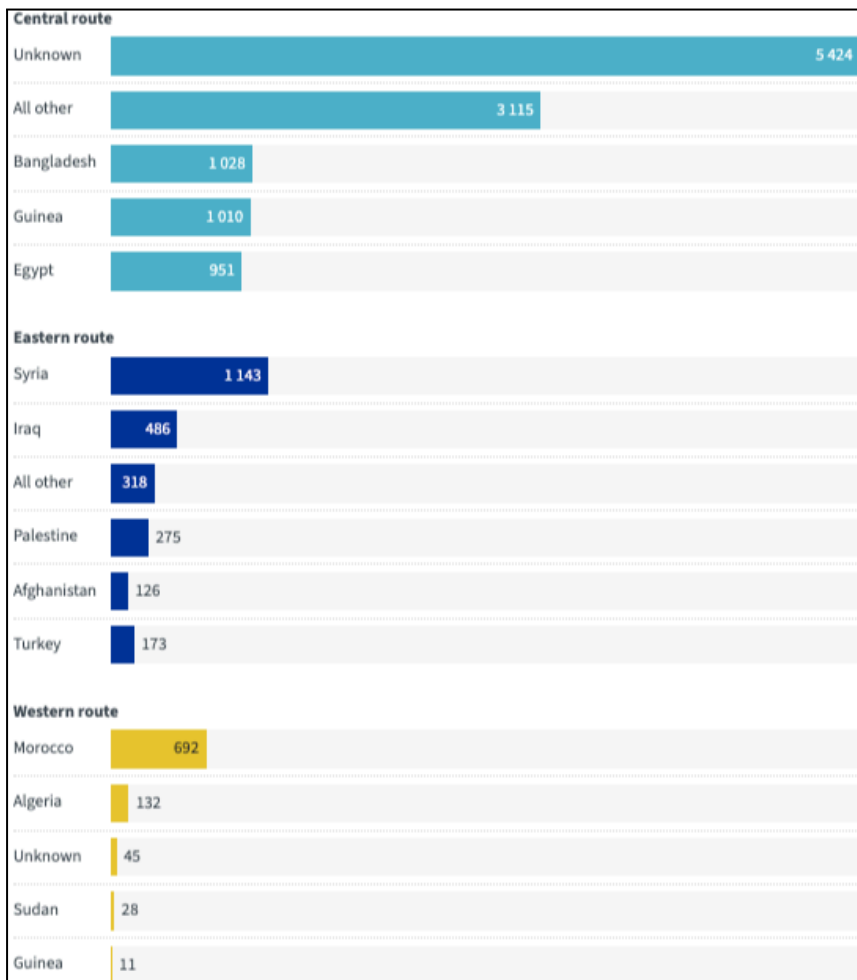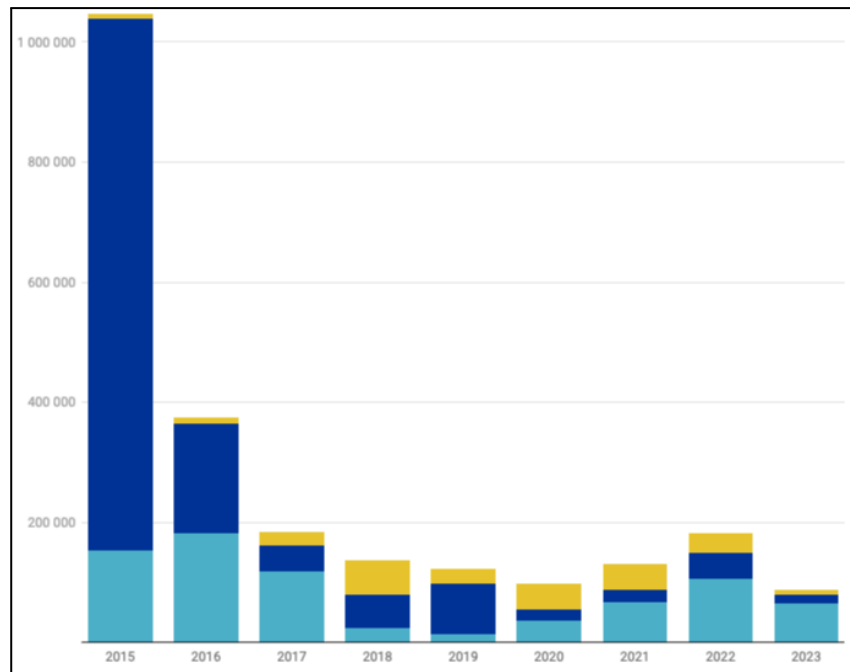
A noteworthy pattern among irregular migrants entering the European Union through the Western Balkans route is their subsequent movement from the initial member state of entry to another within the EU. This phenomenon contributes to a substantial incidence of irregular migrant detections as well as a surge in asylum applications across various European territories.

Illegal border crossings on the Western Balkans route

Eastern Route **Central Route** **Western Route (Refers to Western Mediterranean and Western African)**

Yearly irregular arrivals
(2015-2023)

Central route

Unknown	5 424
All other	3 115
Bangladesh	1 028
Guinea	1 010
Egypt	951

Eastern route

Syria	1 143
Iraq	486
All other	318
Palestine	275
Afghanistan	126
Turkey	173

Western route

Morocco	692
Algeria	132
Unknown	45
Sudan	28
Guinea	11

Top nationalities per route
(2023)

6. Illegal Immigration and Migrant Smuggling

Coming to Europe as an immigrant is a complex topic, especially for the European Union (EU), which has a history of welcoming newcomers. However, in recent years, there has been more disagreement about immigrants who come illegally. People have different reasons for moving to Europe, like wanting better jobs, escaping from problems in their home countries, or being with family. The EU has rules in place to control immigration, such as a shared way of giving out visas, deciding who can ask for protection, and sending back those who come illegally. Even though they're trying, the problem of illegal immigration still exists because of things like not having enough money, conflicts, and changes in the environment. To handle this, the EU is doing things like signing agreements, such as the one in 2023 with Tunisia, which is meant to stop illegal immigration by improving borders, stopping people who smuggle migrants, and helping Tunisia deal with complicated issues. Solving illegal immigration isn't easy, but the EU is dedicated to making plans to handle immigration and keep both migrants and citizens safe and secure.

Illegal immigration places a significant burden on public finances. Meeting the requirements of countless poor and unskilled illegal arrivals negatively affects the standards of education, healthcare, and other essential services available to native citizens. Legal residents are put at a disadvantage as they compete with desperate illegal immigrants for jobs, leading to lower wages and working conditions. Communities are strained by illegal immigration, with crowded classrooms, limited affordable housing, and added pressure on natural resources. Moreover, illegal immigration poses a threat to national security, potentially providing hiding places for terrorists within the shadows.

Migrant smuggling has become a highly profitable enterprise for criminal groups, generating billions of euros in revenue annually on a global scale. These smugglers utilize various routes - by land, sea, and air - to facilitate the illegal movement of migrants, both into and within the European Council. Migrant smuggling has now become closely associated with grave violations of human rights and fatalities, particularly when it involves dangerous sea crossings. The loss of migrants' lives due to smugglers' actions in the Mediterranean Sea underscores the urgent need to address migrant smuggling. It is crucial to use all available legal, operational, and administrative means to combat this issue effectively. According to Europol, more than 90 % of irregular migrants use these 'facilitation services' Furthermore,

it's important to note that migrant smuggling networks are intertwined with other forms of serious and organized crime, including terrorism, human trafficking, and money laundering. This interconnection intensifies the need to take swift and comprehensive action.

Syrian refugees arriving by boat close to Molyvos in Lesbos, Greece.

7. Consequences of Migration

a. Increase in Population

International migration has an impact on the population and demographic characteristics of both the country receiving migrants and the country they come from. Since the population of a country that receives migration grows, this can add stress to public services with more individuals using or requiring these services. The growing population can cause a deterioration in average salary due to the increase in job competition, while also causing an increase in the demand for goods and services and making it harder for states to look after their citizens.

b. Displacement of Nationals

When migrants move to a new area, they are often forced to compete with locals for resources such as housing, jobs, and education, which can result in higher prices for locals

while making it more difficult for them to find housing and jobs. Migrants also increase the pressure on infrastructure, such as roads, schools, and hospitals. This can lead to overcrowding and a lack of services for locals. Migrants often bring their own culture with them and knowingly or unknowingly change the local culture. This can be seen as a threat by locals, and it can lead to tensions between the two groups. In some cases, migrants may even be involved in criminal activity, which can also lead to the displacement of locals, as they may feel unsafe in their communities.

c. Transculturation

Migration often enriches the cultural variety of the destination country. This can have positive effects on the host nation since the introduction of a new culture can also bring along a range of new goods and services that were previously not known. However, this incident might also create a downside for migrants themselves. For instance, many migrants experience changes in their cultural values and opinions after they enter a host country with a distinct lifestyle from their home country. This often results in assimilation, which is when a smaller group or culture starts to become similar to the larger group in society or adopts the values, behaviors, and beliefs of another group, either completely or partly.

d. Discrimination

Several EU member countries expressed their lack of willingness to accept irregular migrants, especially those of Muslim background. According to the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) in their 2015-2016 Shadow Report on racism and discrimination against migrants, migrants from Africa who needed humanitarian protection were often labeled as 'economic' or 'illegal' migrants without considering the political reasons behind their migration. During this time, politicians, media commentators, and even the media freely expressed anti-migrant sentiments and racist hate speech. The increasing support for far-right parties and groups in various countries is shaping the discussion about immigration, particularly concerning Muslim migrants. ENAR observes that this is causing anti-migrant rhetoric and policies to be accepted across the entire political spectrum.

8. Previous Measures Taken

The Tampere Conclusions of 1999: In October 1999, the European Council gathered in Tampere and the topic of this meeting was to establish a region within the European Union designated by freedom, security, and justice. In the Conclusions, there were also several measures to create the migration policy in Europe, including creating a common asylum system and ensuring the protection of basic human rights for immigrants.

The Treaty of Lisbon of 2007: The Treaty of Lisbon is a global agreement that combines and changes the two treaties that establish the foundational structure of the European Union (EU). It officially acknowledges the European Council as an EU institution, tasked with giving the Union the necessary push for its growth and determining its overall political paths and important focuses. The Treaty also includes measures aiming to control immigration, such as a list of third-world countries whose nationals need a visa to enter the EU.

European Agenda on Migration of 2016: The European Agenda on Migration is a significant plan of action by the European Union introduced in May 2015. It lays out a comprehensive strategy for managing migration, tackling issues related to asylum and migration, and outlining measures to ensure robust borders, equitable procedures, and a sustainable system capable of foreseeing future challenges in the context of asylum and migration.

The Migration Partnership Framework of 2018: The Migration Partnership Framework of 2018 is a policy framework of the European Union (EU) that aims to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement through cooperation with third countries. The goal is to rescue lives and disrupt the way smugglers operate, stopping illegal migration and improving collaboration to send back and receive irregular migrants. Additionally, there's a plan to increase investments in countries that work together.

New Pact on Migration and Asylum of 2020: The New Pact on Migration and Asylum consists of rules and strategies aimed at establishing a more just, effective, and environmentally friendly migration and asylum system within the European Union. Proposed in September 2020, the Pact intends to handle and standardize migration in the EU for the foreseeable future, offering clear, definite guidelines and humane circumstances for individuals coming to the EU. Additionally, it strives to develop a shared strategy for migration and asylum that is rooted in solidarity, responsibility, and the protection of human rights.

9. The Viewpoint of Countries Involved with the European Parliament

Austria: The Austrian government is known to have a strict approach to immigration and the country is continuing its tough stance on asylum seekers. In 2022, the government expressed its concerns that Austria's asylum system was facing challenges, and as a result, the Interior Ministry took even stronger measures to reduce irregular immigration. The government has not only been using online platforms to fight against irregular immigration and prevent human trafficking by boats and vehicles, but also is launching a new campaign to discourage people from countries like Morocco, Tunisia, India, and Serbia from attempting to migrate irregularly. However, this tough stance of the country has led to criticism from human rights activists and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Belgium: Immigration to Belgium has been going on for hundreds of years and has a long history. Especially in recent years, the country has become a really popular destination for migrants from all over the world. However, in recent years, Belgium has also faced a growing asylum crisis, since the number of asylum seekers arriving in Belgium has increased significantly and is putting a strain on the country. Due to these reasons, in 2022, the

government announced a new migration deal that aims to speed up the asylum process and make it easier to deport rejected asylum seekers. The new migration deal has been met with mixed reactions. While some people have praised the government for taking action to address the asylum crisis, others have criticized the deal for being too harsh and for not doing enough to protect the rights of asylum seekers.

Bulgaria: Throughout the history of Bulgaria, the number of emigrations was higher than the number of emigrations and has consistently had more people leaving than coming in, which was mostly attributed to brain drain. However in recent years, this situation started to shift, and Bulgaria saw an increase in the number of people moving into the country with the immigration number becoming higher than emigration. To deal with these changes, Bulgaria recently made a plan called the National Strategy on Migration for the years 2021 to 2025. This plan has a bunch of goals, like making it easier for legal migrants to come for things like work or education, especially if they have special skills.
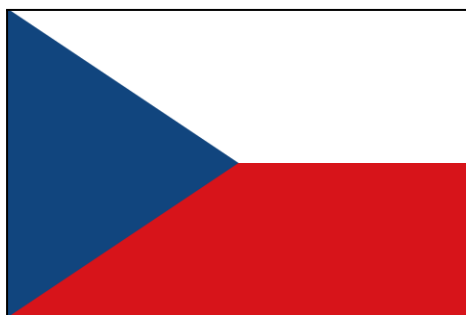
Croatia: In recent years, Croatia has seen an increase in the number of people, who migrate to live in the country. As of 2021, around 1.2 million immigrants are believed to be living in Croatia, meaning about 16% of the total population are immigrants. To help these newcomers fit into the country, the Croatian government has put in place some plans. These plans include, all immigrants being required to take Croatian language classes, while also getting financial help to do this. Additionally, Croatia is trying to make sure everyone gets along well by starting programs that encourage harmony. However, Croatia has been criticized for how it treats people seeking asylum. Some use Croatia as a stop on their way to other countries in Western Europe. There have been complaints that these asylum seekers don't get enough help and sometimes are treated badly by the authorities. Some people also think that Croatia hasn't responded quickly enough to this situation.
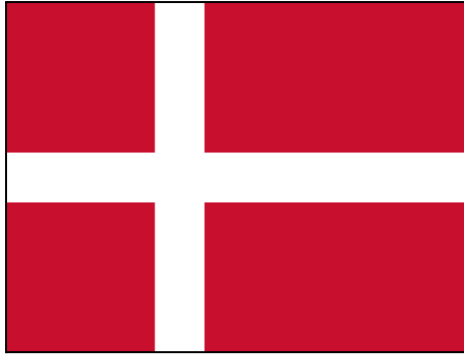
Cyprus: In the mid-1980s, Cyprus evolved into an immigration destination due to its economic expansion and consequent demand for foreign labor. Its membership accession to the European Union (EU) in 2004 further attracted a growing influx of EU nationals. Moreover, recent years have witnessed an increased influx of third-country nationals (TCNs) arriving either as migrants or asylum seekers. The Republic of Cyprus is presently engaged in the development of a systematic policy for the integration of migrants. Historically, integration programs and initiatives were carried out in an ad-hoc manner by governmental bodies, local authorities, and civil society entities. These programs received backing from EU funds. The European Commission extends its support to Cyprus in the domains of migration and border management. Such assistance encompasses EU funding and expertise, including the deployment of a dedicated staff member stationed in Nicosia, in tandem with the consistent presence of EU agencies.

Czech Republic: The contemporary Czech migration policy strategy was officially sanctioned by the government during its session on 29th July. This strategic document provides an account of the existing state of affairs and articulates seven fundamental principles and objectives that are intended to be realized both within the national framework and across the European context. The strategy prioritizes national security as a paramount element. The Czech Republic, in alignment with its obligations stemming from EU membership, consistently emphasizes government oversight within the realm of migration. The nation's migration policy is explicitly designed to counteract all instances of unlawful immigration and other illicit activities. This is achieved through measures grounded in international collaboration as well as actions implemented at the domestic level. It's worth noting that the migration policy of the Czech Republic doesn't obstruct legal migration and actively supports forms of immigration that bring long-term benefits to both the nation and society.

Denmark: Denmark's citizenship requirements are stringent. They encompass a condition necessitating candidates to have maintained continuous residence in the country for nine years, or eight years for refugees or stateless individuals. Prospective Danish citizens must also successfully complete separate language and citizenship examinations. Notably, the requirement introduced in 2018, mandating a handshake with the mayor during citizenship ceremonies, elicited controversy as it conflicted with the religious beliefs of some applicants who objected to shaking hands with individuals of the opposite gender. These stringent conditions contribute to nearly half of all applications for citizenship being rejected.
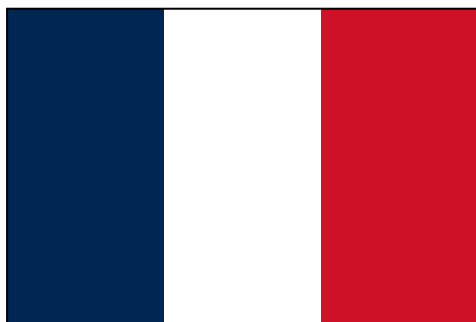
Denmark has drawn criticism for its perceived hostility towards migrants, coupled with the implementation of increasingly stringent immigration and asylum policies. Recent focus has been on the government's contentious decision to designate more areas of Syria as 'safe,' a move seen as a means to facilitate the deportation of migrants back to the conflict-ridden nation. In 2021, Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen expressed her aspiration to completely halt the arrival of asylum seekers in Denmark.

Estonia: In the past, more people were emigrating from the country than they were immigrating, but this has shifted in recent years, especially since 2015. During this time, more people from other countries migrated to Estonia than Estonians emigrating. However, critics have argued that Estonia's approach to managing migration doesn't seem to have a clear and detailed plan that covers all aspects of migration, with the main focus being on protecting the local job market. Since the need for workers in Estonia increased and the limit for immigration based on labor needs has been reached, the government is now being suggested to set a maximum limit for immigration for the current year and the limit would be 0.1% of Estonia's total population.

Finland: In recent years, Finland has actively supported the European Union's efforts to handle migration issues better. They have been involved in creating EU policies on migration and asylum. Finland has been open to taking in refugees assigned by the EU to various member countries, promoting legal immigration. However, in 2023, Finland's new coalition government decided to reduce refugee numbers, make it tougher for immigrants to come for work, and set stricter rules for foreigners seeking Finnish citizenship. These decisions are in line with the nationalist Finns Party's goals, led by Riikka Purra. Purra also mentioned that the new government plans to cut the number of refugees accepted through the UN refugee agency in half, from 1,050 to 500 per year. Moreover, they want to create separate social security systems for immigrants and permanent residents, a move that experts warn might conflict with the country's constitution.

France: Immigration has been a source of considerable debate within the French political arena for several decades. France has historically been a destination for immigrants, particularly from less developed nations. Despite the alignment of immigration patterns in France with those in other countries, the far-right faction has depicted immigration as posing a challenge to the essence of French identity and culture. Consequently, this perspective has caused amplified political pressure on the government to institute immigration limitations. In 2022, Marine Le Pen, a far-right candidate, underscored immigration as a focal point of her presidential campaign. Her pledges included the cessation of family reunification and the imposition of more stringent conditions for conferring citizenship upon children of immigrants born in France. While Le Pen was unsuccessful in the election, her performance accentuated the increasing traction of anti-immigrant sentiment in France. Nevertheless, critics contend that the bill is primarily driven by political considerations and does not effectively address the fundamental catalysts of immigration.

Germany: Over many years, German policymakers and public discussions upheld the idea that Germany wasn't a country known for immigration, even though it increasingly became one of the top global destinations, ranking second only to the United States recently. Starting in the early 2000s, Germany went through a significant policy shift that acknowledged its immigration status. It aimed to position itself as a country dedicated to integrating newcomers and attracting skilled labor migrants. In 2023, in response to a shortage of skilled workers, the German Parliament approved a new immigration law. This law aims to create more pathways for skilled workers from non-EU countries. The requirements for eligibility will be made more flexible concerning salary, education level, and proficiency in the German language. As a result, this new law is expected to make it easier for migrants to come to Germany, whether or not they already have a job offer. Additionally, the incentives offered include not only the possibility to bring spouses and children but also parents.

Greece: Greece, which was known for people leaving, has recently become a place where immigrants go. More recently, it has become a place where unauthorized migrants from Africa, Asia, and the Middle East come through or stay for a while. But after the European Union (EU) and Turkey made an agreement, the number of these illegal entries has gone down. Even though illegal migration has gone down, there are claims that the Greek government is treating the remaining migrants very strictly. An important example of this happened in February 2023 when two boats sank and many people died, including children. The Turkish government blamed the Greek government for secretly sending away migrants and connected these events. Many refugees protested against the Greek government's migration policy. For the past four years, while the current conservative administration has been in charge, they have been working to make the borders with Turkey stronger.

Hungary: In the summer of 2015, a large number of asylum seekers, mostly from Muslim backgrounds, entered Hungary, totaling over 390,000. They arrived via the Serbian-Hungarian border and gathered at Budapest's Keleti railway station. However, for the Hungarian government, this influx wasn't seen as a humanitarian issue, instead, they viewed it as a potential threat to national security, social harmony, and Hungary's Christian identity due to perceived Muslim influence. As a response, Hungary took several measures, such as constructing fortified barriers with barbed wire to discourage entry and setting up transit zones at the Serbian-Hungarian border. Since March 2017, these transit zones have been the only possible way to seek asylum in Hungary, in which detainees have to wait for the entire asylum process. However, non-governmental organizations in Hungary argue that rejected applicants are often deprived of food, sometimes leading to starvation, and they criticize the government.

Ireland: In the early 2000s, Ireland experienced rapid economic growth, which led to an increased demand for labor. In order to meet this demand, the Irish government adopted a more open immigration policy, which resulted in a significant rise in immigration to Ireland. However, when the country experienced an economic downturn in 2008, this caused a decrease in immigration. Simultaneously, the government tightened its immigration policies to manage the immigrant population this stricter approach led to tensions between immigrants and native Irish citizens. In recent years, Ireland has adopted a more balanced approach to immigration. The government recognized the economic importance of immigration for the country and has implemented several measures to regulate immigration in an equitable manner, which also helped ease the tensions between natives and immigrants.

Italy: Historically, Italy was known for its large number of emigrations, with many Italians leaving due to the instability in Italy's economy and politics in the 19th and 20th centuries. On the contrary, in recent years, Italy has become a more appealing destination for immigrants, particularly from Africa and the Middle East, due to the development of Italy's economic opportunities and the conflicts in those regions, such as Libya and Syria. However, this shift has also pressured Italy's capacity to manage the influx and made immigration a significant political issue, to which the Italian government responded with measures like strengthening border security and increasing the number of asylum reception centers. Yet, some people are criticizing these actions as excessive and ineffective.

Latvia: Despite being accustomed to population movement, Latvia has recently emerged as a destination for asylum seekers and refugees. Consequently, the Latvian government has been forced to introduce new rules. These involve boosting the number of border guards and police to supervise the nation's borders, establishing a fresh facility for asylum seekers and refugees during their assessment period, and introducing stricter criteria for accessing support. However, certain human rights organizations have criticized these regulations, viewing them as unfair and contradicting people's rights. The Latvian government maintains that these measures are vital for national security while also ensuring the rights of all migrants, including those seeking asylum or refuge. In navigating this challenge, Latvia confronts various complexities, aiming for an equitable strategy that takes all migration aspects into account.
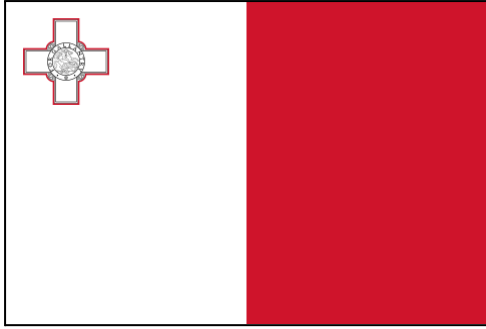
Lithuania: The Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines outline the main goals, principles, and strategic direction that guide the country's migration policy. The main aim is to manage migration flows in line with the country's specific needs, particularly focusing on addressing long-term economic needs while also contributing to social and economic progress. These Guidelines thoroughly examine various aspects of migration policy, including emigration, circular migration, immigration, integration of foreigners, asylum procedures, efforts to prevent illegal migration, and the creation of the necessary institutional structure for implementing policy strategies and collaborating internationally.

Luxembourg: Luxembourg has a rich history marked by the evident immigration. Currently, almost half of the country's population consists of foreign citizens, primarily from other European Union member countries. The laws governing immigration and asylum in Luxembourg were based on European Directives, which reflect the growing importance of immigration for the country and result in socio-economic impacts. Over time, these laws became more detailed and precise and were adapted to address the increase in the number of immigrants to Luxembourg and the diversity of immigrant backgrounds. The proposed new laws aimed at a variety of goals, including a shift from the current idea of "integration" to one focused on "intercultural coexistence". This new approach takes a broader perspective, recognizing "diversity as a source of enrichment and an asset that fosters the development of an intercultural society".

Malta: Malta has a long history of immigration and in the 19th century, the region became a popular destination for immigrants, due to British and Italian arrivals. After World War II, the country experienced a notable influx of immigrants, mainly from Italy, Greece, and Libya. In recent years, Malta has become a desirable place for migrants, especially from Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia. The reasons for immigration to Malta include economic opportunities and seeking political asylum. To manage immigration complexities, the Maltese government has implemented various policies, which include a points-based system for skilled workers and a quota system for unskilled labor demands. However, the topic of immigration is sensitive in Malta and often stimulates diverse viewpoints and occasional resistance from certain groups.

Netherlands: In recent decades, the topic of immigration has become a divisive issue in the Netherlands and often leads to disagreements within the government. The conflicts were highlighted when the Dutch Prime Minister and his cabinet resigned in 2023, due to their inability to agree on immigration policies. This caused a political dilemma in the country and resulted in the announcement of upcoming elections in autumn 2023. While the Dutch government's approach to migrant integration has sometimes been praised for focusing on assimilation and unity, other critics argue that the government's strict rules, such as the language requirements, for migrants are too harsh and ineffective.

Poland: Poland has faced criticism for its tough attitude towards migration, especially along its border with Belarus. On this border, the Polish government built a physical barrier and has been accused of forcibly preventing migrants from seeking asylum due to these actions, which have also raised concerns about Poland's compliance with international law. As an answer, the Polish government defends its actions by stating that they're necessary for the country's border security. Poland has also accused Belarus of orchestrating a form of "hybrid warfare" by encouraging migrants to cross into Poland. These migration conflicts have created problems not only for Poland's international politics but they have also become a significant topic within Poland, with the right-wing government using it to fuel anti-immigrant sentiments. Despite receiving criticism from human rights groups and the European Union, the Polish government remains firm in its position.

Portugal: Recently, Portugal has become an attractive destination for immigrants from various regions and to manage immigration effectively, the Portuguese government has implemented several strategic policies. The government has also introduced a regularization program to add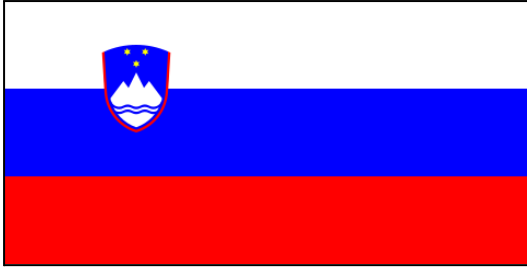ress undocumented immigrants' situations and help them integrate legally into society. The government's focus on successful integration is evident through measures to assimilate immigrants into Portuguese society and provide access to essential services. These strategies not only address practical immigration management but also underscore Portugal's commitment to integrating immigrants into its diverse society.

Romania: Romania was traditionally seen as an emigration country, however recently it has shifted to becoming an immigration destination, especially for individuals from neighboring nations. In response, the Romanian government has taken various strategic steps. These include visa waivers for specific countries, financial aid for immigrants, and collaboration with neighboring countries to tackle illegal immigration. A noteworthy achievement is the partnership agreement on migration between Romania and Norway, established in 2022. This agreement aims to enhance cooperation in crucial areas like border management, asylum, and integration. This bilateral agreement represents a positive step in effectively addressing immigration challenges while fostering regional collaboration.
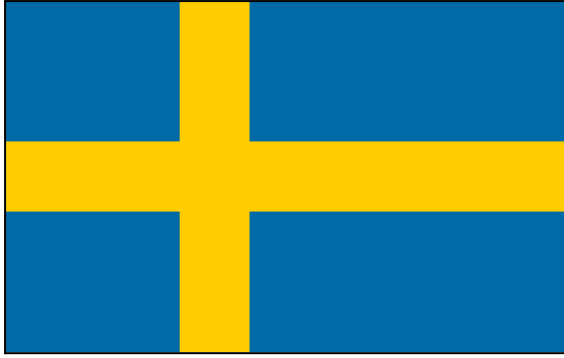
Slovakia: Although not historically a significant destination for migrants, Slovakia has recently seen an increase in the number of foreign residents. In 2021, Slovakia introduced a new migration policy aiming to encourage legal migration and enhance the integration of migrants within its society. This policy focuses on attracting skilled labor to address labor shortages, ensuring asylum seekers' rights and access to essential services, and aiding integration through language training and employment assistance. The policy's success depends on available resources and the cooperation of various stakeholders. Guided by principles of security, human rights, and solidarity, this new policy has received a budget of EUR 10 million for implementation. As Slovakia embarks on this migration management shift, the policy is set to shape the country's approach to migration and integration in the coming years.

Slovenia: Recently, Slovenia started to become an appealing destination for migrants. The Slovenian government has carefully created a comprehensive strategy in order to effectively manage migration and migrant integration. The government's focus on inclusive integration has been praised, due to its multifaceted approach to migrant integration, encompassing labor market inclusion, social harmony, and pathways to citizenship, demonstrating a committed effort to incorporate migrants into the national fabric. However, some critics have expressed concerns about the gradual implementation of policies and inadequate support for migrants and have created discussions.

Spain: Spain has a long history of immigration dating back to the 16th century and in 2022, with the increase in the number of immigrants, the government made significant changes to its immigration laws, in order to make it easier for foreigners to find jobs in the country. This change was not only aimed at helping immigrants get jobs but also included measures to help them become a part of Spanish society. Many people who support these changes believe that they could help with Spain's labor shortages and can improve its economy, however, there are also people who are worried about the effects of these changes. They're concerned that the new rules might make it too easy for immigrants to enter Spain, potentially making the immigration process less strict. Additionally, some critics are worried that the changes won't be enough to protect the rights of Spanish workers in this changing situation.

Sweden: Sweden's long history of immigration has led to the development of complex strategies that aim to ensure the integration of migrants. One important aspect is the emphasis on language skills, where non-EU migrants are required to participate in a civic integration exam. Another key element of Sweden's integration plan is promoting social unity by bringing together migrants and native Swedes. While Sweden's integration policy is praised for its strong focus on societal harmony, it is not without criticism. Some critics suggest that certain aspects, particularly the importance placed on language learning, might be too strict.

10. The Political Groups of the European Parliament

a. European People's Party (EPP)

The European People's Party (EPP) is a center-right political party that combines several conservative and Christian democratic parties from across Europe. The EPP has diverse policies addressing economic, social, environmental, and foreign issues. Since the beginning, the EPP has been at the leading edge of European politics. Prior to EU summits, EPP heads of government gather to coordinate strategy. The party is committed to developing a federal Europe, and its platform emphasizes the concept of subsidiarity. The European People's Party (EPP) advocates a balanced and pragmatic approach to migration policy, emphasizing the importance of efficient border control and security while still respecting humanitarian considerations and international law.

The EPP believes that Europe should safeguard individuals fleeing civil wars and political refugees. The EPP recommends that the EU establish an effective single asylum system to meet its humanitarian responsibilities. The European People's Party (EPP) advocates for a single refugee and migration policy that prioritizes planned development, humanitarian aid, and employment opportunities for EU members. The EPP believes that present refugee and migration policies are insufficient. The EPP Group's migration policy priorities include the

following items: Targets include reducing the number of migrants in Europe, distributing refugees fairly across member states, and improving border security. The EPP group advocates for a coordinated strategy to migration as a strategic priority for Europe. The group observes that as the Schengen area expanded, the external borders strengthened but internal borders weakened. The EPP group leads the development of new laws to modernize refugee rights. The EPP group believes that open borders and freedom of movement are the most effective ways to address Europe's migration issues.

b. Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D)

The S&D Group (Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats) is a political group in the European Parliament. It represents center-left and social democratic parties from around Europe. S&D's migration and refugee policy emphasizes solidarity and shared responsibility. In this context, it advocates for the creation of a European mechanism inside the EP to distribute refugees across member states. S&D promotes effective and coordinated migration management, countering fears of uncontrolled migration. It upholds the rights and dignity of migrants and refugees.

S&D advocates for an EU migration policy that holds member states accountable for refugee issues. The party supports a migration policy that improves the EU's prestige and goodwill in the international community. According to the S&D, an effective and sustainable refugee policy requires an enforcement strategy and a shared European responsibility for migration. Additionally, S&D states that The European Union's current refugee and migration policy is insufficient and needs to be reviewed. According to the S&D, the EU's external borders do not always guarantee access to asylum laws, and returning people violate international law and key EU principles. The S&D advocates for protection-sensitive border management policies that support universal asylum applications. However, the EU and its member states should support member states facing extraordinary stress. The party prioritizes collaboration with origin, transit, and destination countries to establish lawful migration routes.

c. Renew Europe Group (REG)

According to Renew, migration is a global issue that cannot be addressed solely by EU policies. Migration policy should be central to the EU's foreign policy. To address migratory difficulties, collaboration and pledges from transit and origin nations are required. The party advocates for long-term political and economic cooperation, as well as financial support, focusing on human rights and accountability.

Renew believes that EU values must be protected in the areas of asylum and migration. The EU's actions to assist refugees escaping war and persecution are crucial for upholding EU principles. Renew states that people escaping war and persecution, particularly children and the vulnerable, deserve protection. The EU's present asylum system cannot accommodate fluctuating arrival numbers, shifting places of origin, and diverse causes for migration. This complicates everything. European solidarity undermines equal resourcesharing. Renew calls for reforming asylum policies. Renew argues that the current EU asylum system is insufficient and recommends a migration policy that prioritizes safe and legal paths. The party recommends pooling resources and sharing information to effectively administer EU asylum policy and improve operational standards. The proposal aims to promote European cooperation and recognition of asylum rules. Renew recommends reducing unnecessary waiting times in application and appeal procedures for candidates wishing to live in the host community. Renew additionally promotes cooperation with transit and origin countries likewise S&D and EPP.

d. Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance (Verts&ALE)

According to the Verts/ALE, Europe's present migration strategy is ineffective and requires an important revision. To ensure a sustainable immigration strategy, migrants' rights must be considered in both their home countries and in Europe. The party emphasizes the importance of creating legal and accessible migration channels. Verts/ALE rejects selective migration policies based purely on community needs or potential immigrants' ideals.

Verts/ALE considers the right to asylum to be an internationally recognized fundamental and unbreakable right that must be protected and strengthened. The party is also in favor of the

inclusion of the Genova Convention of 1951 in the EU Treaty politically. The article condemns harsh border policies. According to Verts/ALE, future European migration strategy should prioritize two key challenges. The first step is to abandon the zero migration policy and replace it with a more flexible visa policy based on short and long stays. The second step is to implement a freedom of movement policy that allows for return travel and eliminates the reasons for illegal stays, providing rights to travel. Verts/ALE advocates for integration policies based on residency rather than nationality, ensuring equal rights and treatment for all citizens and legal residents .

e. Identity and Democracy (ID)

ID consists of nationalist, right-wing populist, and eurosceptic national parties from 10 European countries.

ID strives to maintain the identities of European citizens and nations. The ID group argues that controlling, regulating, and restricting immigrants is a fundamental right. They argue that fighting for a safer Europe, including stronger cooperation against terrorism and improved border protection, is an essential right. Every nation has the right to govern, protect, and manage its boundaries. The EU should prioritize returning illegal and criminal migrants to their countries of origin. ID's first vice president, Nicolas Bay, advocates for the deportation of all illegal immigrants and the closure of external borders. ID group rejects the EU's unified asylum policy. The member states oppose measures that limit their ability to make asylum decisions, as this undermines their sovereignty. It states that it's unacceptable. Non-governmental and non-profit organizations should not participate in accepting and rejecting migrants, making decisions about national borders, and monitoring the process, according to the party. ID sxpresses that a Europe that lacks safe borders has no future. They continue to see the EU's migration policy as failing. There is a lack of migration strategy, vision, and implementation. Effective systems are needed to protect legality and defend border countries. As seen, ID advocates for an anti-migrant policy.

f. European Conservatives and Reformists Group (ECR)

The European Conservatives and Reformists Group is a center-right part established in 2009. he ECR does not oppose migration unless it is well controlled. The ECR has consistently

highlighted faults in the European migration system and advocated for reform of the Common European Asylum System. The present EU system, due to mass globalization-related issues like as migration, regional conflicts, and poverty are not effectively addressed. The first step is to establish an immigration system that prioritizes the needs of member nations and citizens. A viable EU migration system requires the complete support of all member states and European citizens. The group emphasizes that the EU would fail under such an immigration system. ECR member states support effective information sharing among law enforcement agencies to combat terrorism, cybercrime, and cross-border crime. It states that the EU's top goal should be to protect European citizens from the threat of crime and violence.

They advocate for the EU to attain sustainable migration levels. They claim to have created an original approach to combating global poverty through the private sector. The ECR is proud to have pushed the European Commission to prioritize a framework that promotes long-term social structures, strong economies, and dynamic industries in communities and nations.

g. **The Left**

The Left opposes harsh tactics to immigrants. The party sees implementing a human rights-compliant migration strategy as a historic undertaking for Europe. The EU supports harmonizing its asylum systems to defend the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. The organization is leading the fight against cruel situations, migrant detention, and violations of fundamental rights.

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constantly supports making irregular migration legislation less restrictive. After 2005, there was a significant shift in voting patterns and a more restricted policy toward asylum.

11. Possible Solutions

- In order to solve the integration problems emerging from migration cultural orientation programs may be established. These programs can provide the migrants with the host country's norms, values, traditions, and culture.

- Stricter penalties for migrant smugglers and promoting awareness campaigns are two of the solutions to the problem. Providing support for countries along the common smuggling routes would also help combat smuggling networks through law enforcement capacity building and resources.

- Since external borders and illegal immigration create huge problems for the continent they must be urgently solved. Strengthening border controls and using surveillance technology, such as cameras, could be solutions. Developing mechanisms to detect overstays of visas would also reduce the amount of illegal immigrants.

12. Points To Cover

1. What measures can be taken to prevent illegal immigration?

2. How can human rights be respected in the prevention of illegal immigrants?

3. How can the European Parliament improve the integration of migrants into societies?

4. How can discrimination towards migrants be reduced?

5. What are the solutions to detect and prevent migrant smuggling?

6. What could be done to prevent cultural assimilation?

13. External Links

https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=r0NYF0QfsoM

https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/ts3_p1234_eu.pdf

https://helpfulprofessor.com/types-of-migration/

https://www.jstor.org/stable/23025521?read-now=1&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

https://core.ac.uk/reader/14404740

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/12315895/#:~:text=Migrants%20eventually%20induce%20social%2C%20economic,and%20in%20the%20cities%3B%204

https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/#routes

https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/western-routes/

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https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/migration-flows-to-europe/

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/irregular-migration-and-return/migrant-smuggling_en

https://www.coe.int/en/web/cdpc/smuggling-of-migrants

https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/library-document/racism-and-discrimination-context-migration-europe_en

https://www.britannica.com/event/Lisbon-Treaty

https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/ijgls2&div=17&id=&page=

https://www.euppublishing.com/doi/full/10.3366/elr.2016.0346

https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2015-year-europes-refugee-crisis

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/new-pact-migration-and-asylum_en

https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/2842205