

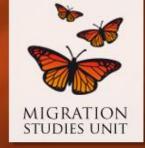


Beyond Symbolic Solidarity? Refugee Burden-Sharing Initiatives in Europe

Eiko Thielemann

Associate Professor of European Politics Government & European Institute Director, LSE Migration Studies Unit

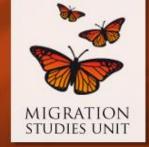




Outline



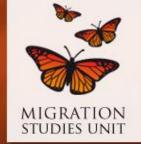
- Conceptual clarification
- How are burdens distributed? Why so unequal?
- EU burden-sharing initiatives



Conceptualising Solidarity & Burden-Sharing

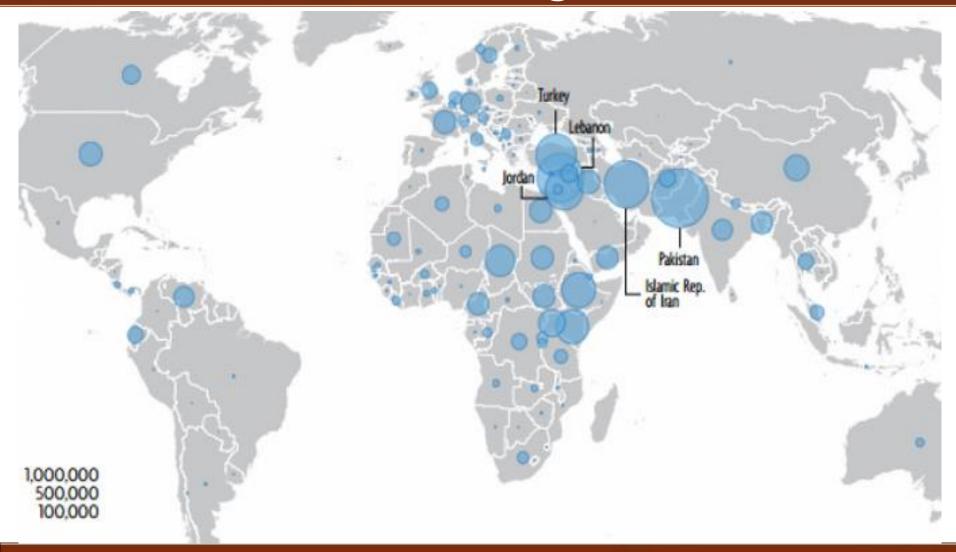


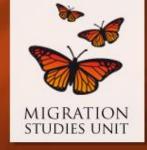
- 1. Target (refugees, host communities)
- 2. Level (global, regional, bi-lateral, subnational)
- 3. Type (symbolic, substantive)



Who's hosting the world's refugees?



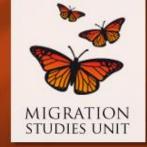




How can unequal distribution of 'burdens' be explained?



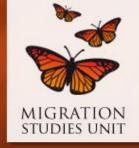
- Migration literature
 - Structural pull factors
 - Policies (national, EU)
- Public goods literature
 - Free-riding & burden-shifting



Refugee Routes into Europe

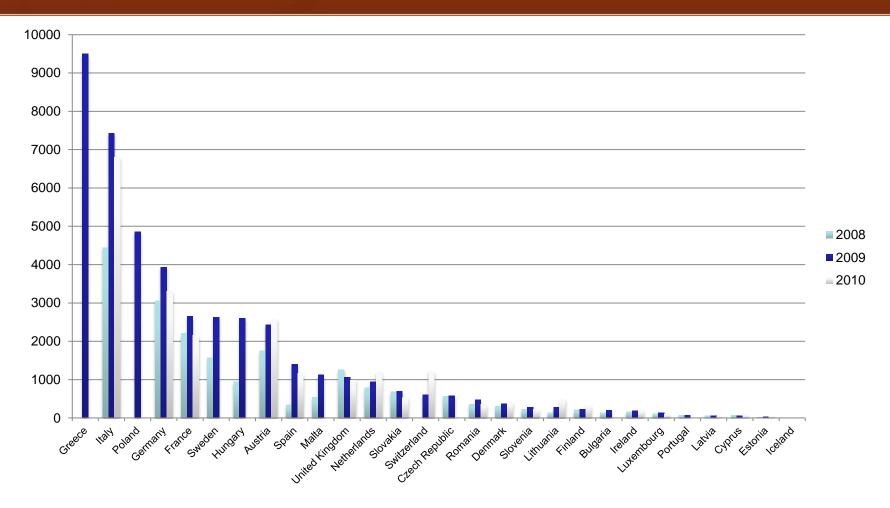


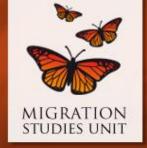




Number of Transfer Requests Received by EU Member States under Dublin



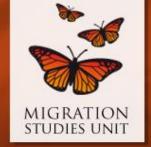




Types of Principal Refugee Burden-Sharing Mechanisms



	Sharing Money/ Resources	Sharing People
Voluntary	Practical Cooperation Measures (e.g. secondments)	Mass Influx Directive, EUREMA
Binding	ERF	Refugee Distribution Key & Relocation

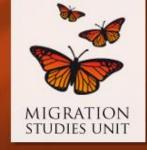


2015 Quota Initiatives Distribution Key Criteria



- + size of the population (40%)
- +total GDP (40%)

- average number of asylum applications over the previous four years (10%)
- unemployment rate (10%)



The EU Emergency Quota and Relocation Schemes



(May&Sep/2015)



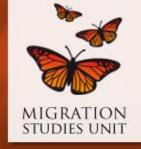




Commission Communication on Future Reforms of EU Asylum System, 6 April 2016



- Option 1: Dublin + corrective quota mechanism
- Option 2: Dublin replaced by permanent quota mechanism



The Impact of Quotas



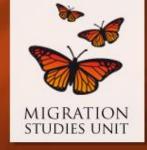
Higher than the quota

Sweden Netherlands Germany Belgium Austria Hungary Bulgaria Greece Cyprus Malta

Lower than the quota



aw York Times analysis of demographic, economic and asylum data for each country. Note: Britain, Denmark and Ireland are exempt from the new relocation proposal.

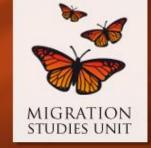


Challenges faced by quotabased allocation & relocation



departure from principle of 'double-voluntarism' challenges:

- State sovereignty
- Individual rights



Can these concerns be addressed?



Need for accompanying measures:

- EU minimum standards, judicial safeguards, centralised determination
- Transition mechanism, emergency clauses, resource transfer, sanctions
- Accelerated free movement rights, preference matching, sanctions



Summing Up



- Quota-based relocation will continue to face opposition and problems
- But what alternatives? Substantive solidarity unlikely in a burden-sharing system based on 'double voluntarism'
- High stakes for both refugees and the EU