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## THE MOST IMPORTANT CHANGES IN EU ASYLUM AND REFUGEE POLICY AFTER 2015

The current migration waves in the European Union, especially after the outbreak of war in Ukraine, are causing a lot of confusion. This has forced EU institutions and individual member states to rethink their policies towards refugees. Analysis of the migration phenomenon within the EU, due to its importance in both the European and international arenas, is crucial to achieving this goal. The research problem of this article is to discuss the impact of the migration and refugee crisis on EU refugee policy after 2015. The main hypothesis is that as a result of the “refugee crisis” in 2015, followed by the COVID-19 pandemic, a change occurred in the way EU security policy was conducted. An additional conditionality turned out to be the currently ongoing war in Ukraine, which caused a huge relocation of the population and, at the same time, revised the EU’s asylum legislation, showing its loopholes and inconsistencies. The research methodology includes a critical review of relevant literature, official documents, policy documents, primary and secondary legislation, statistical data, and content analysis.

**Keywords:** refugee policy, asylum, migration, European Union.

### 1. RESEARCH PROBLEM

Due to recent significant natural disasters, internal and international wars, strategic movements, and socioeconomic factors, the number of asylum seekers and refugees continues to rise day by day. Among the most significant regions affected by this mobility are unquestionably the nations of the European Union (EU). In this context, it results in numerous legal, social, and economic alterations and also structural transformations.

Since migration is a dynamic issue shaped by the constant mobility of people, it is anticipated that the relevant legislation will have a dynamic and flexible structure. The effects of the ongoing international migration and refugee crisis on the asylum policies of the member states of the European Union are discussed.

Due to key factors in 2020 and 2021, the current migration crisis has caused significant upheaval, compelling not only the institutions of the European Union but also the Member

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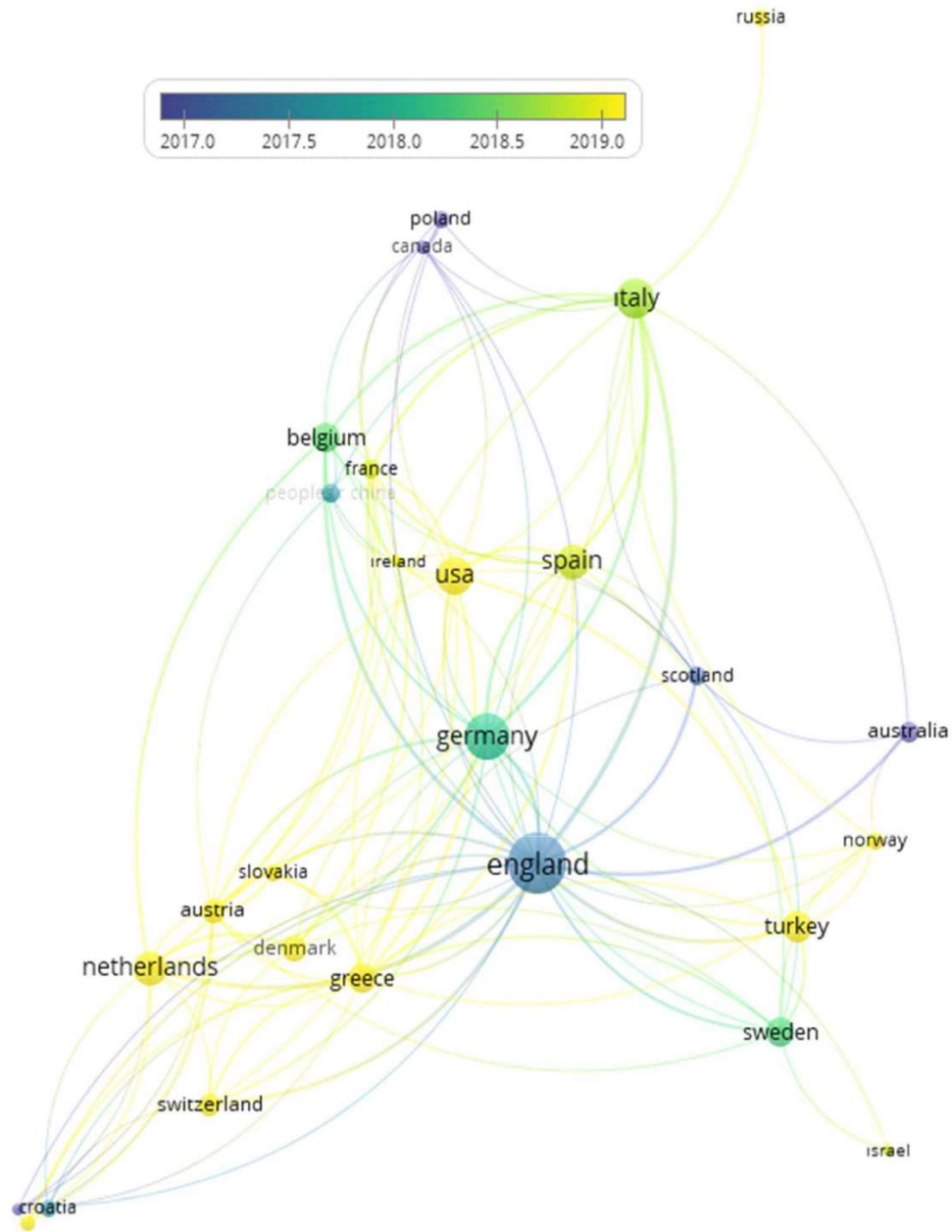


Figure 2. Overlay Visualization on Countries at Vosviewer  
Source: Own elaboration based on data from Eurostat.

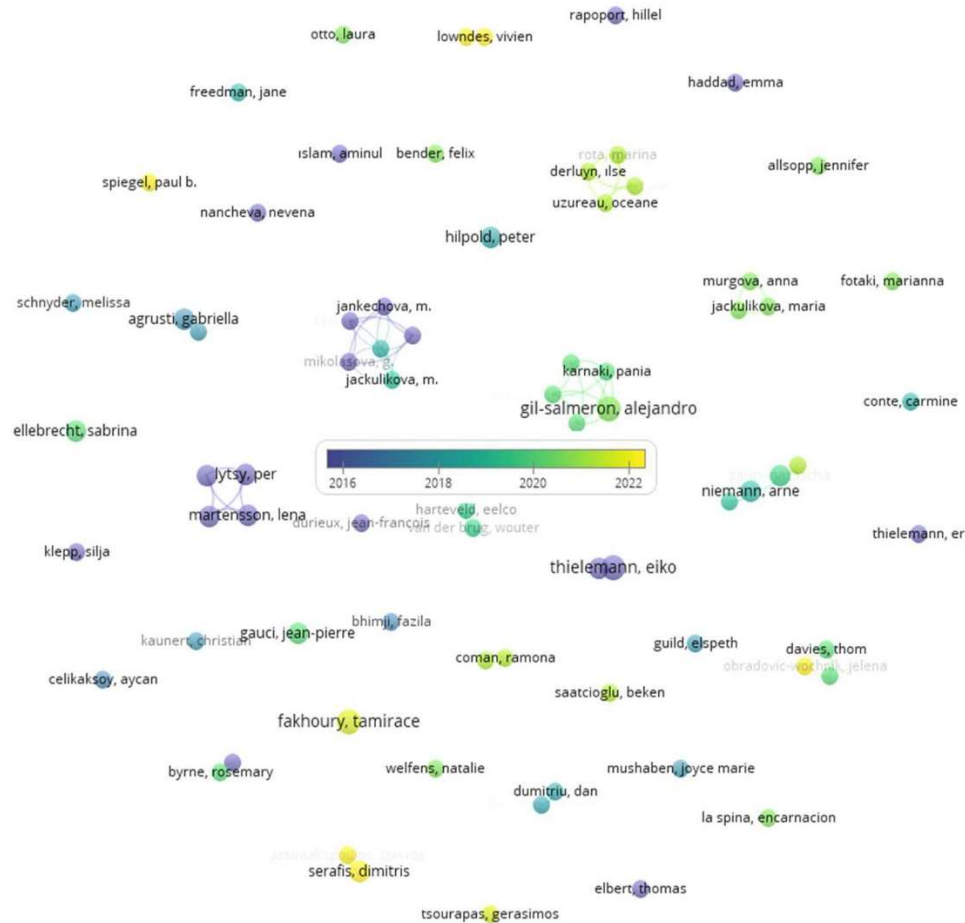


Figure 3. Overlay Visualization on Authors at Vosviewer

Source: Own elaboration based on data from Eurostat.

## 2. ASYLUM AND REFUGEE POLICY IN EU LAW

Refugee policy is closely linked to the European Union's asylum policy, which was created at a time of economic crisis. It aimed to limit the number of refugees and introduced certain restrictions. The first provision appears in the Single European Act citing the principles of respect for human rights. Mass refugee issues were instead regulated by Article 100c(2) of the Maastricht Treaty. Under the Amsterdam Treaty, asylum and migration issues were transferred from the third to the first pillar and thus became Community matters. Furthermore, if the European Union had failed to reach agreement on refugee rights standards this would have resulted in an increased influx of people to those countries where these rights were best protected (Hathaway, 1984).

After years of discussion among the Member States of the European Union, common criteria for the identification of persons in need of international protection were established in Community law as a guideline for national authorities applying the Convention rules.

At the outset, European Union primary law did not formulate a catalogue of individual rights. It dealt primarily with economic and administrative issues. The Treaty establishing the European Economic Community did not contain a catalogue of human rights and freedoms, hence only regulations concerning the so-called social dimension of the common market are relevant. Under the Treaty, any discrimination on the basis of nationality is prohibited (Fermus, Lis, 2016).

Refugee status and asylum-seeker status have significant similarities, as well as similar prerequisites for granting asylum or refugee status, but the similarities end there. Refugee status serves to guarantee international protection and involves a decision by an international authority or state. Asylum, on the other hand, is traditionally understood as the exclusive right of a state to protect a foreigner on humanitarian grounds (Jagielski, 1997).

New art. 2 Lisbon Treaty(TL) in conjunction with Article 3(2), states that the Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the right to freedom of movement or asylum. The placement in Article 3(2) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) of the objective of providing its citizens with an area of freedom, security and justice in second place to the objective of 'promoting peace, its values and prosperity among its peoples' also underlines the importance that Member States give to cooperation in this area. It also points to a further stage in the development of cooperation in this matter, observed since the 1970s (Heinrich-Hamera, 2005; Grzelak, 2007).

The common refugee and asylum policy, in turn, finds its legal basis in Articles 77–78 and 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and, according to it, is based on the previously mentioned Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees. The Union's task is to establish and develop a common asylum policy aimed at granting appropriate status to any foreigner in need of international protection. As asylum policy is a shared competence between the Union and the Member States according to Article 4 TFEU, it is the primary task of the Council and the Parliament to establish a common asylum system which is to include:

- a uniform status for asylum
- a uniform status for subsidiary protection
- a common system of temporary protection;
- common procedures for granting and withdrawing uniform asylum or subsidiary protection status;
- criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application;
- standards on reception conditions;
- partnership and cooperation with non-member states (Heinrich-Hamera, 2005).

Moreover, under Articles 67 and 78 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, the Union has become an area of freedom, security and justice with respect for fundamental rights and the different legal systems and traditions of the Member States. As part of asylum policy, its primary task under Article 67(2) TFEU is the Schengen mission at internal borders, i.e. putting the Schengen acquis into practice by ensuring the absence of controls on persons at internal borders and developing a common policy based on solidarity between Member States. Under Article 78(3) TFEU, when one or more Member States are faced with an emergency situation characterised by a sudden inflow of third-country nationals, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission after consulting Parliament, may adopt

provisional measures for the benefit of the State concerned. Relocation is a mechanism for the practical implementation of the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility within the meaning of Article 80 TFEU.

This has already been done in Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons otherwise in need of international protection and the content of the protection granted. This act also formulates for the first time a common definition of subsidiary protection status, on which the Geneva Convention is silent. The common definition criteria here are based on international human rights instruments and existing practices in Member States. The harmonisation of the rules on the recognition and substance of refugee status and subsidiary protection was intended to help reduce secondary movements between Member States of asylum seekers caused solely by differences in national legislation. The Community act applies to third-country nationals and stateless persons who are entitled to reside in the territories of the Member States for reasons of international protection needs and not on the basis of a discretionary appeal by state authorities to compassionate or humanitarian (Fermus-Bobowiec, Lis, 2016).

The Lisbon Treaty has transformed the action taken on asylum into a common policy. Its aim is no longer simply to establish minimum standards, but to create a common system with uniform statuses and procedures. The decision-making process in the EU has not been altered in any way by the treaty. However, judicial review by the Court of Justice of the European Union has been significantly improved. Any court of a Member State can now request a preliminary ruling, rather than only the national courts of last instance, as was previously the rule. This should allow the case law of the ECJ to develop in this area (Mickiewicz, Wyligala, 2009).

On 25 October 2011 (EU) No 1168/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council was signed. The key changes concerned the strengthening of the agency's resources and increased protection of fundamental rights in the course of its operations. Frontex gained the power to acquire, alone or in co-ownership with a Member State, or to lease technical equipment for external border control. The Agency was also given new powers relating to the appointment of a pool of border guards for possible deployment during joint operations or pilot projects. In addition, the planning of border operations was improved, with a new regulation setting out how to adopt action plans which cover all the elements necessary for joint operations.

After two years, a new mechanism was established for evaluating and monitoring the application of the Schengen acquis in the Member States and introduced to the Schengen Borders Code. These made it possible to reintroduce border controls with the area – in the event of a country failing to meet its obligation to protect the Schengen external border and thereby jeopardising the security of the whole area – for a period of up to six months, with the possibility of an extension to a maximum of 2 years.

Member States rejected proposal to give the European Commission the power to decide on the temporary re-establishment of borders, defending their prerogations in this regard. In the course of the dispute, the Community institutions, i.e. the Commission and the Parliament received a clear message that on the issue of immigration the MS want less and not more Europe (Gruszczak, 2012; Grzymała-Kozłowska, Stefańska, 2014).

The response of states to the increased wave of migrants and refugees has revitalised the debate on the substance of EU migration policy. The most important of these concerned: the Common European Asylum System, the protection of the external borders of the European Union and the governance of the Schengen Area (Kuczma, 2014).

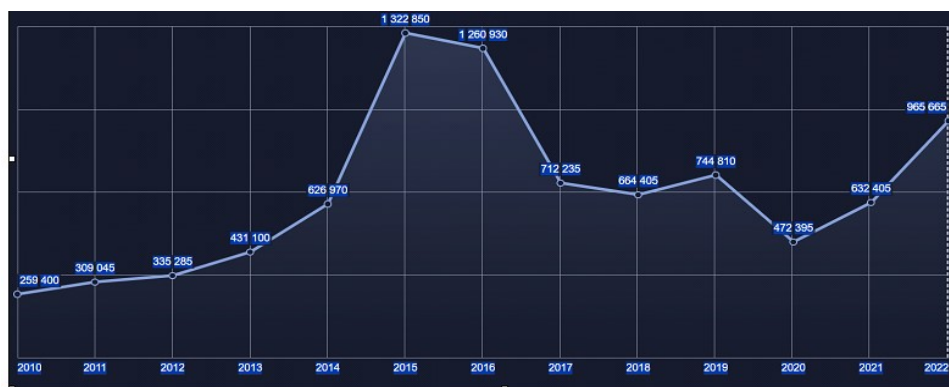
As part of the reform of the Common European Asylum System, Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons for the granting of refugee status and subsidiary protection was adopted in December 2011. The aim of introducing the new legislation was to eliminate the phenomenon of so-called asylum tourism. The Directive imposed an obligation on applicants: to present as soon as possible all the elements necessary to substantiate the application for protection. Under Directive 2011/95/EU of 13 December 2011, on standards for the qualification of third country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted, a refugee is a third country national who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of which he is a national and who, being outside the country of former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to well-founded fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside the country of former habitual residence, is unable, owing to well-founded fear, to return or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to the country of former habitual residence, provided that the third-country national or the stateless person has not been excluded from being a refugee (Wróbel, 2012).

Asylum reform continued in 2013 when 3 documents were adopted: (1) the so-called Dublin III Regulation; (2) Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection; (3) Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of standards for the reception of applicants for international protection. The first of the above-mentioned documents clarified the rules for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application, while also establishing early warning and asylum crisis management mechanisms. However, the reform did not change the essence of the system itself, leaving the greatest responsibility for processing asylum applications in the hands of the states whose borders form the EU's external borders. The other two documents mainly provided for procedural guarantees and guarantees of rights for applicants for protection (Potyrała, 2016). An additional reinforcement was the launch of the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) in June 2011 to provide and coordinate support to countries whose asylum and refugee systems were under particular pressure.

### **3. THE EU REFUGEE CRISIS IN 2015 AND ITS IMPACT**

Migration flows were boosted in the aftermath of the Arab Spring in 2011. Their number increased year by year, reaching a crisis in 2015–2016 (which can be seen in more detail in Graph 1). First-time asylum applications in the years 2010–2022. Migration flows intensified in the wake of the Arab Spring in 2011. Their number increased year by year, reaching a crisis in 2015–2016 (which can be seen in more detail in chart number 1). However, the situation in many countries in Africa and the Middle East has not stabilized, and prolonged conflicts have ultimately led to a humanitarian crisis in the southern periphery of Europe. However, this was only a prelude to what was to happen in 2015 and 2022, when, as a result of the war in Ukraine, a record number of cases of illegal migration were recorded. Already in 2012, the number of recorded cases of illegally crossing the EU border amounted to over 280,000, and in 2014 year, it almost doubled. However, in 2015,

1,322,850 people applied for asylum in EU countries, which is twice as many as in 2014 and almost four times more than in 2012. The number of Syrians applying for international protection in 2015 it doubled compared to the previous year, reaching 362,800, while the number of Afghans almost quadrupled to 178,200, and among Iraqis it increased by 7,121,500. They represented the three main nationalities of new asylum seekers in the Member States EU in 2015, which accounted for more than half of all asylum seekers. In 2015–2016, the number of asylum applications in the EU was at its highest and then declined. There was an increase of 33.5% in 2020–2021. The highest number of asylum applications were issued in 2017–2018 (+248% compared to 2016 or +300% compared to 2015).



urostat (22.12.2023)

Graph 1. Number of asylum application in 2010–2022

Source: (Eurostat).

The influx of mixed migration flows into Europe since 2015 has strained the asylum systems of EU countries of first arrival. Indeed, numerous reports including Eurostat (see above), EASOS, Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) rulings of national courts have highlighted the dysfunctionality of certain provisions of the Dublin system, particularly in light of respect for fundamental rights. These developments forced the Union to take urgent anti-crisis action. The first impetus for action was a series of refugee accidents in the Mediterranean, notably the sinking of a boat with more than 800 refugees from Africa and the Middle East off the coast of Libya in spring 2015. In the aftermath of this tragedy, an extraordinary European Council summit was convened, where heads of state and government called on the European Commission to present a comprehensive migration strategy for the Union. In response to this call, on 13 May 2015. The European Commission presented the European Agenda on Migration. In order to provide a robust framework for migration and asylum policy, the proposed Asylum and Migration Management Regulation introduced Dublin III. Above all, two key elements of the regulation are the expanded definition of family and the recalibration of standards of proof. While these changes apply to all asylum seekers, it is important to examine the implications for vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to the criteria for determining the EU state responsible for an asylum claim.



Among the tasks that the EU was to undertake immediately were: rescuing migrants at sea, combating human smuggling, receiving those seeking refuge through relocation and resettlement programmes, reinvigorating cooperation with countries of origin and transit of migrants, implementing the so-called hotspot approach, and mobilising financial assistance for Member States whose asylum systems were most burdened. In the longer term, it was envisaged to base EU migration policy on four pillars. The first was to be the reduction of incentives for illegal migration to Europe, realised by eliminating the causes of migration (action for peace, poverty reduction or the fight against climate change), combating networks of smugglers and human traffickers and an effective return policy. The second pillar was strengthening the management of the EU's external borders and rescuing migrants undertaking the risky sea crossing. The third area of action became the Common European Asylum System, with a particular focus on the reform of the Dublin system. The fourth pillar of the European migration strategy looked beyond the context of the migration crisis, broadening the perspective to include a holistic policy towards legal migrants. Taking into account the unfavourable demographic trends for Europe, the European Commission announced the facilitation of highly skilled workers from third countries and the promotion of initiatives for better integration of immigrants (More: Oleksiewicz, 2023).

One of the first initiatives of the European Commission as part of its anti-crisis strategy was a proposal to relocate some of the refugees arriving in Member States in southern Europe. The Commission decided to use the emergency procedure provided for in Article 78(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), according to which: in the event of one or more Member States being confronted by an emergency situation characterised by a sudden inflow of nationals of third countries, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, may adopt provisional measures for the benefit of the Member State(s) concerned.

The temporary measure was a scheme to allocate 40 000 asylum seekers arriving in Greece and Italy. Refugee policy is closely linked to the European Union's asylum policy, which was created at a time of economic crisis. It aimed to limit the number of refugees and introduced certain restrictions. The first provision appears in the Single European Act citing the principles of respect for human rights. More precise assumptions of asylum and immigration policy and legal provisions were created only in the Maastricht Treaty.

An important element of international protection was the establishment of fair and effective procedures. The New Asylum Procedure Regulation repealing the Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU) is an amendment to the Regulation proposed in 2016. This was to establish simpler and shorter procedures for processing asylum applications, while guaranteeing the effectiveness of decisions – creating and improving the rights of applicants. On the other hand, one of the amendments of the new Pact that concern vulnerable groups is the establishment of an accelerated border procedure for the processing of asylum applications, which also prepares returns after a negative decision (Article 41). It should be emphasised that accelerated procedures carry the risk of procedural errors and inappropriate processing of asylum claims. Due to strict time constraints, the protection needs of applicants may be overlooked, and their access to legal aid and ability to properly exercise their right to appeal against negative decisions are limited. European Commission presented new pact on migration and asylum 23 September 2020, which marks a new beginning for refugee and migration policy through improved, faster and more effective procedures. The new pact provides for overcoming the conflicts that prevented asylum reform in 2016. Based on the Commission's communication, the new document takes a more 'humanitarian approach', promotes the principle of solidarity

between EU Member States and emphasises the protection of vulnerable groups. At the same time, the European Commission has put forward a Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation, based on Article 78(3) TFEU, to address exceptional situations of mass influx of nationals of non-EU countries arriving illegally, in order to give flexibility to Member States to respond at the moment of crisis and to ensure that the solidarity regime of the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation is adapted to times of crisis (Compare Potyrała, 2016).

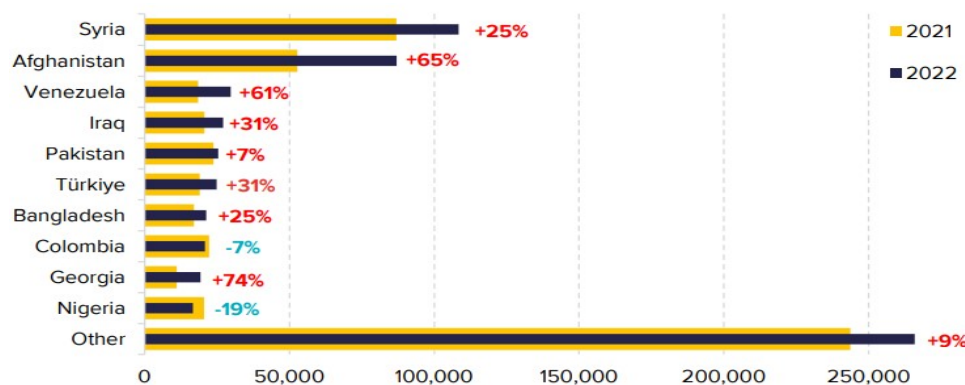
In June 2021 the European Commission presented the Schengen strategy, while work continued on the interoperability of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice. Pending further legislative progress on the proposed Return Directive, the European Commission adopted in April 2021 the first EU strategy for voluntary return and reintegration, in which it promotes these solutions as integral elements of a common EU return regime for third-country nationals.

An important development was the entry into force in January 2022 of Regulation of 15<sup>th</sup> December 2021 number 2021/2303 establishing the European Union Asylum Agency (EUAA), which replaced the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and whose mandate was extended and strengthened.

Refugees accounted for 2,712,477 arrivals in the EU in 2019, of which asylum seekers made up a population of 744,810. The temporary drop in arrivals in 2020 was due to lock down and the COVID-19 pandemic. The Western and Eastern Mediterranean routes had fewer arrivals compared to 2019, while the West African, Central Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes, on the other hand, saw an increase in arrivals. The COVID-19 Pandemia has given a new impetus to accelerate the use of digital asylum technologies. In 2020, Member States implemented new electronic systems in the area of refugee and asylum policy to increase efficiency, for example through online applications or remote interviews. It should be borne in mind that technological advances are always a threat in the form of a cyber attack.

In contrast, in 2021 it was seen a large increase in the number of permits for professional reasons, which rose from 39 per cent to 45 per cent during one year. In 2021, asylum seekers came from around 140 countries. In 2021, 632,405 applications were made in the EU, of which 537,300 were first-time applications. This represents an increase of 34 per cent compared to 2020, but a decrease of 10 per cent compared to 2019, and is in line with 2018 levels before the COVID-19 pandemic. A significant proportion of applicants from visa-free countries entered the EU legally (15 per cent of first-time applicants in 2021, compared to 25 per cent in 2020, primarily due to a decrease in applicants from Latin America).

The increase was largely the result of more applications from Afghans and Syrians, including many applications from Afghans as re-applications. Syrians were the largest group of applicants in 2021, with around 117,000 applications in EU+ countries, followed by Afghans with 102,000 applications. This was followed by nationals of Iraq (30,000 applications), Pakistan and Turkey (25,000 each) and Bangladesh (20,000). In terms of host countries, Germany received by far the largest number of asylum applications (191 000), followed by France (121 000), Spain (65 000) and Italy (53 000).



Graph 2. First instance decisions by Top 10 EU countries of origin given in 2022 compared to 2021

Source: (Eurostat).

In 2021, around 14% (89 000) of all applications were repeat applications from the same EU country, the highest number since 2008. This represents an increase of more than half compared to 2020, when 57 000 repeat applications were submitted. This is probably the result of changes made by the Union in the same year to the so-called fast-track procedure, extending its scope to certain categories of applicants or changing the deadlines.

Regarding the period from January to July, there was an increase in the number of border crossings on the Central Mediterranean routes (+42 per cent), on the Eastern Mediterranean routes (+122 per cent) on the Western Mediterranean routes (+1 per cent, 16,400) in 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. Between January and July 2022, there was a decrease in border crossings on routes across the EU's eastern land border (-21 per cent, 3,300) compared to the same period in 2021. A 33 per cent decrease in maritime fatalities: in 2022, from January to August, there were 1,533 deaths or missing persons on the three main routes, compared to 2,278 for the same period in 2021. At the end of May 2022, the number of pending applications was 774,100, 15 per cent higher than a year earlier (675,200).

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

Events in 2021 and early 2022 have forcibly displaced millions of people, increasing existing needs for protection solutions around the world. The Taliban's rise to power in Afghanistan has set in motion new cycles of forced displacement within and beyond the country – in a region where displacement was already commonplace. Russia's invasion of Ukraine forced millions of people to leave their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Meanwhile, people continued to flee displacement hotspots – the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria, the Sahel region, Venezuela and Yemen. According to estimates by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as of June 2021, there were more than 84 million displaced people worldwide. This figure includes 26.6 million UNHCR-mandated refugees, 4.4 million asylum seekers, 48 million internally displaced persons and 3.9 million Venezuelans displaced abroad. In 2022, a record number of people in need of protection arrived in EU+ countries, more on this evidenced by the rapidly growing number

of asylum seekers and over 4 million people displaced from Ukraine applying for temporary protection.

It should not be forgotten that during the migration crisis, most irregular migrants reached Europe either through Italy or Greece. Over time, these two Member States became transit countries where migrants applied for asylum. In countries across the EU, the number of returns actually carried out was significantly lower than the number of return decisions issued. The ECJ identified a number of reasons explaining this, including the long duration of the return procedure and the lack of a procedure for mutual recognition of return decisions between individual EU Member States. The implementation of assisted voluntary return and reintegration measures is adversely affected by the lack of a harmonised EU approach to asylum policy across Member States. The renewed refugee crisis has proven that EU asylum rules need to be reformed, which is why the Eurodac database is intended to help Member States better monitor the situation of asylum seekers and persons with irregular status present in the European Union. The new regulation adopted aims to combat irregular migration and facilitate the return of these persons to their country of origin. In particular, thanks to these provisions, the database will make it possible to ensure better monitoring of asylum seekers, and no longer only of the number of asylum applications, thus enabling better identification of persons making more than one application. The database is also enriched with new biometric data, such as the facial image. The regulation will also make it possible to resolve the issue of data transfer with other European information systems. There is also a special category for identifying persons brought ashore during search and rescue operations at sea. In addition, learning from the solutions introduced in response to the influx of people fleeing the war in Ukraine, the Eurodac Regulation includes an obligation to register persons enjoying temporary protection.

There was increased pressure at the EU's external borders in 2021, with arrivals exceeding pre-pandemic levels. The number of detected irregular border crossings in 2021 was just under 200,000, the highest since 2017. However, data provided by Frontex shows that various migration routes experienced fluctuations in the number of border crossings, with some experiencing a significant increase and other flows remaining relatively stable compared to 2020. As a result of internal political changes in Belarus and the organisation of migrant smuggling by the Belarusian regime under the auspices of the state, detections at the eastern land borders increased more than tenfold.

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, millions of displaced people sought refuge in the EU – In Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. These countries responded extremely quickly by opening their borders and allowing entry to their territory. On 4 March 2022, temporary protection was put in place acknowledging the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine thanks to the Justice and Home Affairs Council at the request of the European Commission. It should be noted that Ukraine is listed in Annex II of Regulation 2018/1806, which exempts citizens from visa requirements when crossing the external borders of EU Member States, for stays of up to 90 days within a six-month period. According to Article 2(1) of EU Council Decision 2022/382, the object is to introduce temporary protection for Ukrainian nationals residing in the area and displaced as a result of the outbreak of the Ukrainian-Russian war or after that date as a result of a military invasion by Russian armed forces.

Temporary protection is also granted to third-country nationals displaced on or after 24.02.2022, who prior to that date enjoyed legal protection under Ukrainian law and family members of the persons referred to above.

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## LEGAL ACTS

- Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 (Dz.U. z 1991 r., nr 119, poz. 515).
- New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 (Dz.U. z 1991 r., nr 119, poz. 517).
- Lisbon Treaty (Dz. Urz. UE C 306 z 17.12.2007).
- Regulation (EU) No 1168/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 establishing a European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union, (Dz. Urz. UE L 304 z 22.11.2011).
- Regulation (EU) No 1051/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 in order to provide for common rules on the temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders in exceptional circumstances, (Dz. Urz. UE L 295 z 6.11.2013).
- Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA (Dz. Urz. UE L 135 z 24.05.2016).
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (Dz. Urz. UE L 303 z 28.11.2018).
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624 (Dz. Urz. UE L 295 z 14.11.2019).
- Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010 (Dz. Urz. UE L 468 z 30.12.2021).
- Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons otherwise in need of international protection and the content of the protection granted (Dz. UE L 304 z 30.09.2004).
- Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection (Dz. Urz. UE L 180 z 29.06.2013).
- Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons for the granting of refugee status and subsidiary protection was adopted in December 2011, (Dz. Urz. UE L. 337 z 20.12.2011).
- Council implementing Decision EU 2022/382 of 4 March 2022 establishing the existence of a mass influx of displaced persons from Ukraine within the meaning of Article 5 of Directive 2001/55/EC, and having the effect of introducing temporary protection (Dz. Urz. UE L. 71 z 4.03.2022).