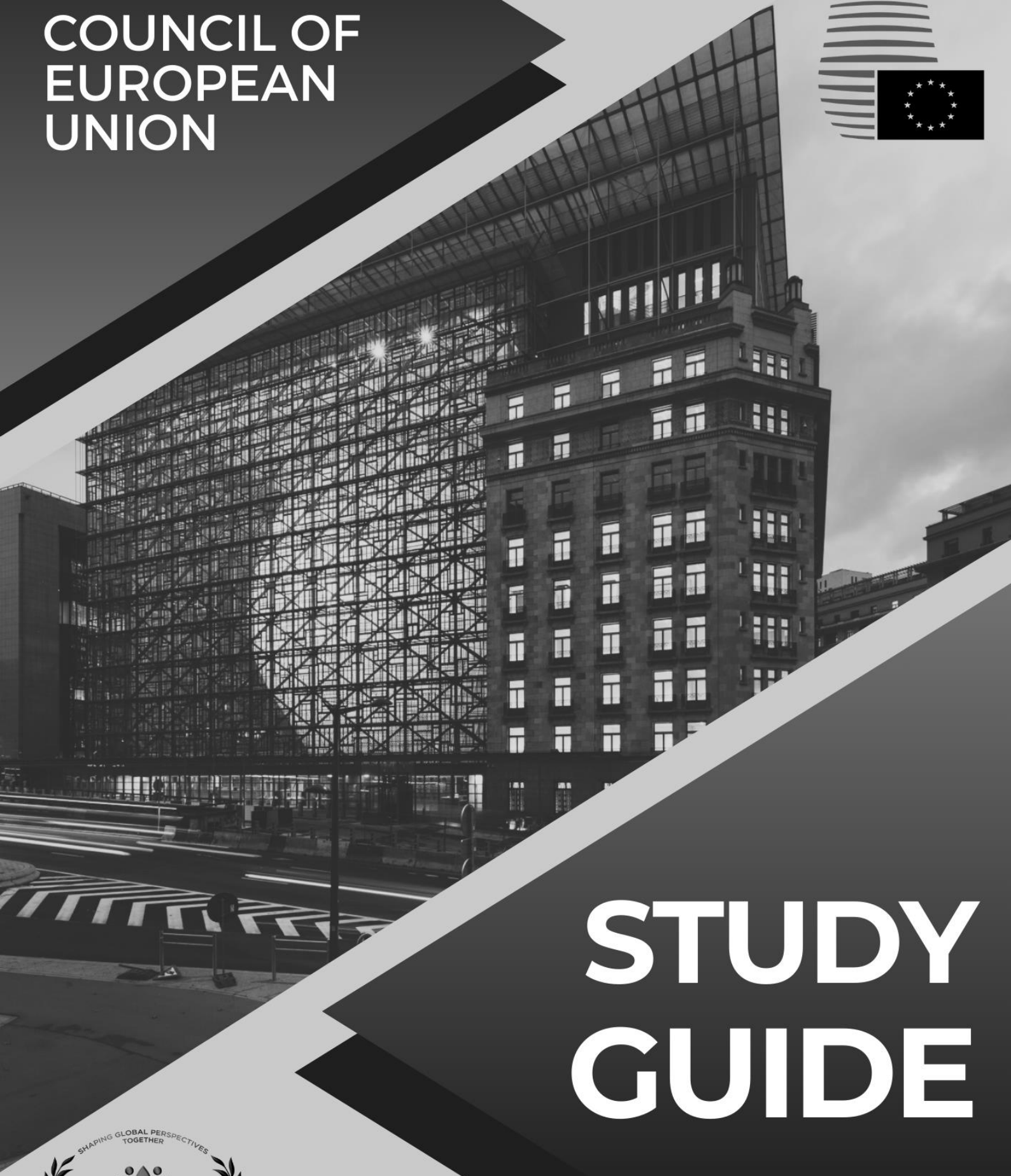


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STUDY GUIDE



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THE LUMUN SPIRIT

The LUMUN Spirit was first introduced as a concept at LUMUN XV. It sought to reintroduce a recognition of the most essential components of MUN culture; imparting a sense of responsibility accepting that the onus is on us to be the forerunners of change. The fundamental premise of a Model UN is to develop our understanding of the issues and conflicts in the world as a collective, and to connect individuals with vastly differing life experiences with each other. The pursuit of quantitative success and accolades has fermented a tradition of MUN being a space mired in hostility and distrust. The LUMUN Spirit is our continuing effort to inculcate empathy, compassion, understanding and diplomacy within this competitive activity.

As we proceed on our journey of revamping Model UN, the LUMUN Spirit is an idea that we aspire to incorporate in the entire LUMUN experience: from the Host Team, to an expectation that we will have from the delegates as well. It is not an abstract concept – it is a vision that should embody the behavior of every delegate in every committee. Inside the committee or out; the enthusiasm to meet other people, present arguments in a true ambassadorial manner and the idea to enjoy LUMUN should never be forgotten. In this very essence we will be able to represent what it means to simulate a true world model; an actual representation of the United Nations. We continue to strive and ensure that the outlook of LUMUN XVIII is to not be an average Model UN conference anymore.

And so, leadership and prowess within a committee is not characterized by exerting one's overbearing presence on others or by alienating and excluding others from discussion. They manifest in a delegate's ability to engage with others, help them play their part in the committee, and to facilitate the committee as a whole to engage in a fruitful and informative debate. This includes actions as simple as maintaining a moderate temperament, inviting others' input and operating with honesty and respect. The LUMUN Society invites you to understand what it means to be an ambassador of a country and represent its foreign policy means to employ collaboration alongside reasoned argumentation to press forward with that actor's policy agenda.

LUMUN 21

Secretary General



Laiba Noor Abid

The Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our Secretariat and Staff, it is with great joy and immense pride that I extend a heartfelt invitation to you for the 21st edition of LUMS Model United Nations (LUMUN). This milestone marks not only a continued legacy of excellence in diplomacy at LUMS but extends beyond! It is both an honor and a privilege to carry forward this tradition of global engagement in collaboration with Oxford University this year.

At LUMUN, we believe in the power of dialogue. For just over two decades, each year young minds have come together to tackle issues of global and contemporary importance. In the process, they learn how to face adversity and difference while celebrating the spirit of negotiation and collaboration. These five days serve as a platform for utilizing real-world knowledge to craft actionable and feasible policy proposals.

But LUMUN is so much more than just a forum for intellectual exchange; it is a community where lasting connections are forged! Now more than ever, as we diversify and internationalise the LUMUN community, we hope to facilitate bonds and create treasured moments for delegates to carry as souvenirs far beyond the conference days. Staffed by over 200 members, our team is dedicated to ensuring that delegates feel welcomed to the vibrant



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city of Lahore and enjoy a wide array of engaging social and recreational activities, outside their committee rooms.

With a diverse range of committees – from General Assemblies to Specialized Agencies, Regional Bodies, and the Economic and Social Councils – there is something for everyone at LUMUN. Whether you are new to Model United Nations or a seasoned delegate, you will find a platform that perfectly aligns with your interests.

As we celebrate and expand our ongoing legacy of quality debate, we are committed to making this year's LUMUN more memorable than ever. The Staff and I are thrilled to welcome you to the 21st edition of LUMUN!

Warm Regards,

Laiba Abid

Secretary-General

LUMS Model United Nations XXI

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Under Secretary General



Khudija Munawar

Dear Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the 21st edition of LUMUN. As the Under Secretary General for Specialized and Regional Bodies, I am excited to host you at this prestigious event. Currently, I am a sophomore at LUMS, pursuing a major in Anthropology & Sociology (though at the rate this changes, I might graduate with a degree in indecision).

While I am a true parliamentary debater at heart, LUMUN has been instrumental in shaping my appreciation for Model United Nations. From my early days as a middle school delegate at this very conference to now being part of its organizing team, LUMUN has given me countless cherished memories. (Shoutout to Noor Fatima, my best friend, whom I met here as a delegate all those years ago). I hope to deliver an experience that fills you with the same sense of learning and connection that I've been lucky enough to find (I am just a chill guy).

I am confident that each of you will bring your best to the conference, contributing to the high-caliber debate that defines LUMUN. Beyond that, I encourage you to pause and reflect on why you love public speaking. Savor those moments of joy—they will stay with you far longer than any award or title (seriously, those are the core memories TikTok edits are all about).



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The topics for all regional bodies have been carefully curated, and your chairs and ACDs have worked tirelessly to create an inclusive, enriching environment for debate. I urge you to approach the conference with mutual respect and actively contribute to maintaining a safe, equitable space for all. This is the most fundamental responsibility you owe to one another.

With that (totally not a quarter-life-crisis-inspired) reflection, I wish you the very best for an incredible conference. If you require any help, no matter how big or small, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Yours ever,

Khudija Munawar

Under Secretary General | Specialized & Regional Bodies



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Committee Director



Abdul Rahman Shaikh

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to LUMUN'21, My name is Abdul Rahman, and I am really looking forward to serving as one of your Committee Director, for the Council of European Union, this year.

I am HSS, Sophomore, majoring in History. I have a passion for reading non-fiction, exploring historical sites all over Pakistan and taking photos.

I have been doing Model UNs since I was in my O Levels and till now LUMUN has been my best experience. Every year LUMUN brings something new for the delegates, and I am really excited to see what they bring for you guys.

We decided this topic for COEU in light the pressing Global Challenges. This seemed more relevant in terms of the impact these Global conditions are creating on the western world. I would really expect you to go through the study and research properly and come up with critical analysis of the problems during discussions. Remember, our deliberations should not only remain within the committee but also extend to real-world applications. The solutions you propose should be practical and relevant beyond the conference.

While we expect you to give your best, we also want you to view this as a learning opportunity and an enjoyable experience. Think of LUMUN as a stepping stone toward becoming a



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more confident public speaker and a skilled MUN participant. Let your competitive spirit drive you to excel, but always uphold fairness and integrity.

With that, I look forward to seeing you guys in the conference.



Committee Director



David Li

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to LUMUN! My name is David Li, and I'm excited to be one of your co-chairs for the Council of European Union committee this year! I am a second-year student at Oxford University, with a joint degree in Politics, Philosophy, and Economics, and I am particularly passionate about traveling, cooking, and geopolitics.

My passion for traveling and geopolitics led me to begin exploring MUN in grade 10, and since my first MUN conference, I've never been able to stop. From first a delegate, to then being a chair, and finally an secretariat, my MUN journey has been nothing but fulfilling, and I hope many of you will find a similar experience in your own journeys!

The topic for the EU Committee this year, Reevaluating EU policy on immigration in the context of evolving global challenges, is a particularly important topic to discuss this year. In past years, a global rise in nationalism and populism in many countries has weakened the international tolerance for immigration. Yet, while some are calling for increasingly harsh immigration policies, others view it as an irrational decision to clamp down on immigration. These debates, while simulated, tackle a very real issue that affect 30 million EU residents, and many million more potential EU immigrants. Thus, please take care to make your policies not just political, but also



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conference

realistic, and please try to base it on policy research that is practical and relevant beyond the

Even several years later, I can look back and clearly recall the terror that I felt in my own very first conference. Every MUN is not just a competition, but also a learning experience, and an opportunity to make friends and memories that may last you a lifetime. So, please do give this conference your best, but don't be afraid to make mistakes either.

I look forward to seeing you all at the conference!

Sincerely,

David Li



LUMUN 21

Assistant Committee Directors



Zoya Faisal



Zohair Sattar



Zannirah Rehman



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Topic Area: Reevaluating EU policy on immigration in the context of evolving global challenges

Introduction to the European Union

Twenty-seven European countries constitute the European Union (EU), an international organization that creates security, social and economic relations. Previously existing only in Western Europe, the EU began expanding into Central and Eastern Europe at the beginning of the 21st century. [1]

The Maastricht Arrangement, which came into effect on 1 November 1993, made the European Union. This arrangement centers on European legislative issues and financial matters by advancing a single cash (the euro), outside integration and security approaches, citizenship testing enactment, and movement, refuge, and equity. The European Union was granted the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012 for its work advancing

opportunity and peace all through Europe. [1]

The European Union (EU) is by and large committed to advancing financial and political integration among its individuals, advancing peace and flexibility, and advancing financial advancement and security. To realize these objectives, the EU is actualizing an assortment of methodologies, counting the presentation of a single cash (the euro), the improvement of a bound together remote and security arrangement, and expanded participation in ranges such as movement, refuge, and equity. Besides, the EU is committed to killing exchange and territorial versatility, advancing exchange and empowering more prominent participation between part states. [1]¹

History of the European Union

After World War II, the requirement for financial participation to avoid future clashes drove the creation of the European Union (EU). In order to oversee critical ventures and advance peace, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was built up in 1951 by six founding nations:

¹] M. Gabel, "European Union | Definition, Purpose, History, & Members," *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Jan.

24, 2019. Available: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/European-Union>



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Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. This participation was reinforced by the 1957 Settlement of Rome, which set up the

European Financial Community (EEC) to assist advance European integration. [2]

The EU was legally established in 1992 by the Maastricht Treaty, which added additional features such as a currency (the euro) and foreign and justice policies. Central and Eastern European countries gradually joined the EU, especially after the fall of the Berlin Wall. However, the EU's cooperation has been tested by challenges such as the eurozone crisis and Brexit (Brexit 2020).

Introduction to the Topic

The EU and its member states are working harder to create a safe, humane and effective European migration policy. The European Council is a key player in this effort because it has set itself important goals. The European Council determines

the guidelines for this priority and allows negotiations with non-EU countries. It also creates specific plans and approves the policy. In recent years, the Council and the European Council have developed a strong response to migration. In October 2015, the President of Luxembourg presented a plan for Inter-Party Consultations (IPCR). [3]

The worldwide economy is right now encountering a long-term slant of solid relocation. Exchange liberalization inside the EU makes it simpler for laborers to move² between part states. The advancement of worldwide and territorial movement arrangements has gotten less consideration than the financial, social, and political impacts of movement, which ought to be explored. [4]

Despite the nonappearance of worldwide relocation law, the EU is attempting to set measures through programs such as the Worldwide Compact for Displaced people and Security, and the World Tradition on Customary and Standard Relocation. The EU is creating social approaches to reduce the issues confronted by vagrants, while working with

² European Union, "Your gateway to the European Union," *european-union.europa.eu*, 2023. https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en

"EU migration and asylum policy," *Consilium*, 2015.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/#role>



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other nations to create legitimate guidelines on movement. [4]

History and Discussion of the Topic

The EU's migration arrangement has been formed by a few noteworthy turning focuses over a long time. In 1999, the Amsterdam Settlement laid the basis for EU participation on movement and refuge. In 2004, the European Neighborhood Arrangement (ENP) was presented to progress relations with neighboring nations, tending to migration-related issues. The EU received the Universal Movement Arrangement in 2008 to control relocation streams. In 2016, the EU-Turkey ascension pointed to decreasing sporadic relocation by encouraging the return of vagrants to Turkey in trade for the resettlement of outcasts. A major change activity came in 2020 with the proposition of a modern Settlement on Migration and Refugee, outlined to form a more impartial framework for sharing relocation duties over part states. The EU moreover reacted to the 2022 Russian attack by incidentally

ensuring Ukrainians escaping the strife. All through this period, the EU has worked to fortify participation with third nations and actualize measures to address relocation challenges more successfully. [4]

Regular entries to the EU have been declining since the movement created in 2015. 53,270 unpredictable entries had been recorded by April 2024, from the central, eastern and western courses [3]. The EU negotiates with third parties and reaches agreements on the readmission of irregular migrants who don't meet the prerequisites for entering or remaining within EU states, and it takes activity to halt and reduce such streams. [4]

The audit part of the EU education in tackling the relocation issue, the assessment of Universal participation in 4 relocation administrations and the assessment of changes to EU enactment are critical inquiries about ventures. The contradictions between EU States on sporadic relocation and the effect of movement on the economy, particularly in Poland, are the most subjects of discourse, with extraordinary accentuation on relocation. Relocation is analyzed at universal and EU level utilizing information from the United Nations, the Universal Organization for Movement



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(IOM), Eurostat and national measurements. [4]

In addition to long-term trends brought on by demographic shifts, economic growth, sophisticated communication technologies, and the availability of transportation, violent events such as conflicts, severe disruptions to political and economic stability, and economic crises are closely linked to the

acceleration of migration in the global economy. [4]

Activity at the EU level was vital to put the precepts of the EU movement approach into force. The Worldwide Approach to Movement and Portability (GAMM), which built up a common system for the EU's relations with third nations in terms of movement and refugee arrangement, was received in 2011 as a portion of these activities (EC 2011). Various measures have been actualized by the EU to address the issue of movement in neighborly relations, such as with African countries. Four issues were secured by GAMM: universal security and refugee arrangement, sporadic relocation and human trafficking, customary migration and versatility, and optimizing the

improvement effect of movement and versatility.

History of the EU Immigration Policy

EU immigration policy has been born out of a balancing act between economic integration and security concerns, alongside considerations for human rights. Internal European dynamics and external pressures such as wars and migration crises have shaped its development. This evolution began with the Schengen Agreement (1985), which established the principle of border-free movement among member states. This agreement aimed to foster economic integration and ease travel but required robust external border management. By removing internal border controls, Schengen created a demand for standardized external migration policies and underscored the need for a common asylum system^[19].

Furthermore, in 1990, the Dublin Regulation stipulated that the first country of entry was responsible for processing asylum claims. This ensured that asylum seekers would not submit multiple applications in different states and that at least one country would assume responsibility. One of the most important impacts of Dublin Regulations was



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reinforcing the divide between North and South Europe. The First entry rule of Dublin regulation established more responsibility on the southern states, such as Italy, Greece and Spain, on processing more asylum applications and the northern state avoided much of this burden, effectively shifting responsibility southwards. This was primarily because of

the proximity³ of southern states to entry points. [20]

The Treaty of Maastricht (1993) marked a significant institutional shift, placing migration and asylum policies under the purview of Justice and Home Affairs—one of the European Union's three pillars. This treaty emphasized the need for cross-border cooperation to be structurally interwoven

³ Lott, "The Dublin Convention and the Introduction of the 'First Entry Rule' in the Allocation of Asylum Seekers in Europe."

⁴ [20] European Commission, "Dublin Regulation," European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/pages/glossary/dublin-regulation_en.

[21] Maastricht Treaty, "Treaty on

with the broader EU objectives of security and cohesion.^[21]⁴

Challenges from EU Expansion: The EU expansions of 2004 and 2007 brought in Eastern European nations and introduced new complications. Countries such as Poland and Hungary had varied capacities and political will to handle migration flows. The expansions added to economic opportunities but exposed the differences in immigration frameworks between the older and newer members, causing tensions within the Union.^[22]

External Crises and Policy Limitations: External events further strained EU immigration policy. Large-scale migration, first due to the Arab Spring in North Africa in 2011 and then the Syrian refugee crisis in 2015, tested the EU's capacity to manage the influx of refugees. Significant numbers of asylum seekers arriving in frontline states highlighted the inefficiencies of the Dublin Regulation, which became increasingly acute. Camps such as Moria on

European Union," Official Journal of the European Communities, vol. C191, pp. 1–112, Jul. 29, 1992.

https://europa.eu/european-union/sites/default/files/docs/body/treaty_on_european_union_en.pdf.



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the Greek island of Lesbos became infamous symbols of the EU's failure to implement equitable burden-sharing.^[23]

Past International Action

The EU has taken collective measures to address global crises and control migration and its causes. For instance, the EU-Turkey Agreement, which began in 2016, aimed to stop unlawful migration. Under the agreement, Turkey accepted migrants who crossed into Greece, receiving financial aid

and political concessions in return. Although immediate pressures were

⁵ A. Geddes, *The Politics of Migration and Immigration in Europe*, SAGE Publications, 2016

[23] A. Triandafyllidou, "The Migration Crisis in Europe: Theoretical Reflections and Data Analysis," *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 120–136, 2016. doi:10.1080/07256868.2016.1140825.

[24] BBC News, "Migrant Crisis: Migration to Europe Explained in Seven Charts," *BBC News*, Mar. 4, 2016. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>.

[25] European Parliament, "Asylum Policy," *Fact Sheets on the European*

alleviated, these agreements have raised ethical concerns regarding the outsourcing of migration management and human rights abuses. Other initiatives, such as the Tampere Program of 1999, sought to harmonize asylum policies based on solidarity and burden-sharing. However, divergence in implementation persists, as evidenced by Slovakia's refusal to comply with refugee quotas.^[24]

Current EU Immigration Policy

The EU immigration policy remains a complex balancing act between migration flows, security, and economic stability. Based on the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) it provides common principles and standards for ⁵processing

Union, European Parliament. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/151/asylum-policy>.

[26] Politico, "Asylum Policy, Afghanistan, and the EU Migration Challenges," *Politico Europe*. <https://www.politico.eu/article/asylum-afghanistan-women-taliban-eu-migration-populist-right-policy/>.

[27] European Commission, "Pact on Migration and Asylum," Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission. <https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and->



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asylum claims fairly and efficiently. In practice, however, this system shows its implementation weaknesses and members' capability to handle asylum claims.^[25]

Key Institutions and their significance in

EU immigration policy

At the heart of managing migration are the European Commission and the European

Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex).

The agency coordinates the work of member states in the field of border control but also plans to eventually seal the Union's external borders and open ways for legal migration across borders. Frontex has faced accusations of involvement in human rights abuses, including "push backs" of migrants in the Mediterranean Sea.^[26] The Dublin Regulation is a significant pillar of migration policy within the European Union, and according to this policy, the responsibility for processing asylum applications lies with the first European country of entry. This system has been

asylum_en.

criticized for placing undue pressure on countries such as Greece and Italy, leading to grossly overcrowded detention camps like Moria on the Greek island of Lesbos.^[27]

Recent Developments

The EU proposed the Asylum and Migration Pact in 2020, giving member states the option to welcome migrants or provide financial aid for relocation. This flexibility of acceptance has been viewed with a great deal of scepticism because wealthy countries frequently favour financial donations above receiving asylum seekers. Brexit-related migration issues have made matters more complex. Following the UK's exit from EU institutions like the CEAS, new bilateral agreements were needed to address cross-border migration difficulties, especially those involving the English Channel.

Examples

Mediterranean migration illustrated the problems brought about by the systems in place. Italy and Malta frequently quarrel—



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sometimes bitterly—with northern European nations that are perceived to be avoiding their obligations. Furthermore, migration management acquired geopolitical components in the wake of the Belarus-EU border dispute in 2021, in which Belarus was charged with directing migrant flows to undermine the EU.

The Migration Pact exists as a solution to resolve the persisting gaps within national sovereignty and shared responsibility, which are existent in the EU's current immigration policy. Although, sincere cooperation and collaboration from member states is essential to the success of the programme. Strong determination and commitment are the only factors that can prevent the foundational principles of human rights and solidarity within the EU from failing.

Current Migration Challenges within Europe

Migration remains one of the most pressing and complex issues facing Europe today. The region continues to grapple with a range of challenges, including managing

the influx of asylum seekers, addressing economic disparities between member states, and ensuring the safety and integration of migrants into host societies. The situation is further complicated by political tensions, such as diverging national interests and the rise of anti-immigration sentiment, which have hindered the development of cohesive policies. From overburdened border states struggling with limited resources to debates about cultural identity and security, Europe faces an urgent need for coordinated strategies that balance humanitarian obligations with political and social stability. These challenges highlight the intricate interplay between migration, economics, and policy in shaping the future of the European Union.

Demographic Pressures and Aging Population

A phenomenon that has arisen in many European Union countries such as Germany and Italy is that due to the increasing life expectancy the fertility rates in numerous countries are declining leading to a shrinking working-age population. This shrinkage is leading to a rise in dependency ratio where a declining population of workers are having to support a growing



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population of retirees. This puts pressure on healthcare and pensions, exacerbated by insufficient labor force replacement. As a solution to this growing issue many countries in the European Union have started migration programs to replenish their workforce and tax base but this in turn gave rise to other issues and challenges with balancing and managing this influx of migrants. For example there has been a large amount of resistance from citizens in host countries fearing cultural change or job competition and with the exponential growth in the organization and populus of this resistance the security and health of the migrant demographic has been severely threatened. This can be seen in Germany, where traditional events like St. Martin's Day parades have become focal points in debates over national identity and cultural integration. The rise of political figures advocating for immigrants to adopt German cultural standards has intensified discussions about belonging and the preservation of cultural norms, reflecting broader societal tensions regarding immigration. [18]

⁶ [13] "Ageing Europe - statistics on population developments"-

Available:

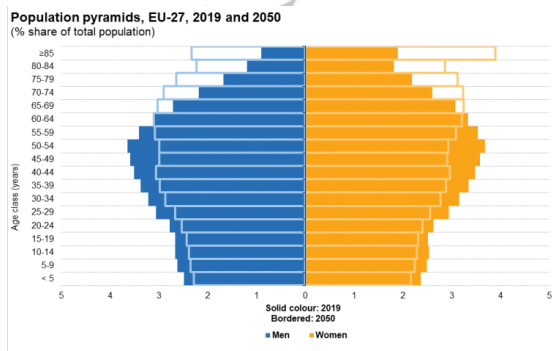
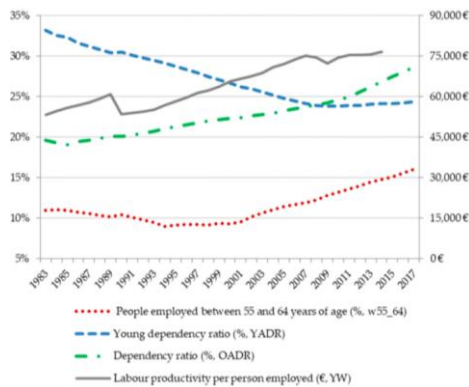
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Ageing_Europe

Furthermore the long time debate over whether migration can fully offset demographic decline has also played a big role in the movement by “nationalists” to urge their governments to find alternative paths for the issues in workforce and tax base in their countries. *“Europeans are living longer than ever before and the age profile of society is rapidly developing. Demographic ageing means the proportion of people of working age in the EU is shrinking, while the number of older people is expanding; this pattern will continue in the next couple of decades, as the post-war baby-boom generation completes its move into retirement. Such developments are likely to have profound implications, not only for individuals, but also for governments, business and civil society, impacting, among others: health and social care systems, labour markets, public finances and pension entitlements (each ⁶of which is covered by subsequent chapters in this*

[- statistics on population developments](#)

[18]“In the German culture war, ‘belonging’ is on the front line”-The Sunday Times”

publication). ” [13]



Economic Disparities Between Countries Within the EU

A major issue within the European Union is the Economic disparities between Eastern (e.g., Romania, Bulgaria) and Western

European states (e.g., Germany, France) which have multiple effects with regard to Migration.

Firstly due to this growing economic disparity there is an increased drive for intra-EU labor migration. This leads to an increased migration pressure on such countries which in turn over saturates their workforce leading to mass unemployment while the countries these people migrate from sees the opposite effect, where their workforce shrinks leading to various economic problems in both types of countries. Southern Europe for example struggles with slower economic recovery, leading to uneven migration pressures.

Secondly this major Economic Disparity leads to the phenomenon of Brain Drain where skilled workers such as Doctors and Engineers move from Eastern European countries therefore causing a severe lack of skilled labor which undermines local economies.”Brain drain has a socio-economic impact on concerned regions. Human capital flight, more commonly known as brain drain, is a problem faced by

Available:https://www.thetimes.com/article/in-the-german-culture-war-belonging-is-on-the-front-line-555176xrh?utm_source=chatgpt.com



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many parts of Europe. It is characterized as the emigration of highly skilled laborers to other countries. In the EU countries such as Romania, Poland, Italy, and Portugal are especially affected by brain drain, while other countries such as Sweden, Ireland, Estonia, and Denmark notice the opposite effect, namely brain gain. The main effect is 'brain waste'. This happens when workers who are highly skilled move to a region with incomplete or one-sided information on the labor/skill demand and then end up in being unemployed or employed in a job not requiring their high skills."[14]

As a result, these less developed states become increasingly reliant on remittances sent by emigrants to sustain local consumption and mitigate economic shortfalls. While these remittances provide short-term financial stability for households, they do not contribute to long-term economic growth or development. Instead of investing in industries, infrastructure, or innovation these countries are trapped in a cycle where the departure of talent reduces the potential for economic diversification and local entrepreneurship.

⁷ [14]“*Brain Drain vs Brain Gain-AER*,” Available: <https://aer.eu/brain-drain/#:~:text=In%20February%202020%2C%20the%20Committee,to%20deal%20with%20brain%20drain.>

This imbalance perpetuates the economic divide within the EU, as wealthier states gain from the labor and expertise of migrants, while less developed countries remain dependent on external financial inflow rather than fostering sustainable, homegrown economic advancements.

This double edged sword also has adverse effects on the receiving countries of migrants as well a⁷s this large influx into developed countries leads to infrastructure and social services pressure. And therefore the unequal distribution of financial support for migration management across the EU.⁸

Diverging National Interests and Inconsistency in Policy Between Countries

The European Union being a collection of culturally, socially, economically and geopolitically diverse countries has a lack

⁸ [14]“*Brain Drain vs Brain Gain-AER*,” Available: <https://aer.eu/brain-drain/#:~:text=In%20February%202020%2C%20the%20Committee,to%20deal%20with%20brain%20drain.>



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of Harmonized Policy due to the stark differences between countries within the EU. Therefore there are many clashing ideologies and policies which seek different goals and such as the Dublin Regulation's shortcomings in fair distribution of asylum seekers. Therefore this leads to some countries being unwilling to accept the EU's collective policies and plans with regards to migration and immigration which can be seen by the resistance of Hungary and Poland to accept quotas under EU relocation schemes.

The growth of Right-wing populism which is fueling anti-immigration sentiment in countries like Italy, Poland, Hungary is also an example of this diverging national interests as it has a stark contrast with liberal policies in nations like Germany and Sweden.

Due to these tensions between the policies of various countries within the EU the power of this committee's decision making has become majorly impaired which can be seen by its Failure to Reform the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). The contributing factors to this failure include stalled negotiations over burden-sharing and standardized procedures along with discrepancies in recognition rates of asylum

claims between member states, both of which this committee must address.

Overburdened Frontline States

There are also issues caused by the Geographic location of some countries with respect to the rest of the world. For example there are Geographical Pressures on Border States such as a disproportionate amount of arrivals via Mediterranean and Aegean routes to Southern EU nations. These nations have a limited capacity to house or process large influxes, leading to overcrowded camps and substandard living conditions. There is insufficient EU Support to alleviate this major issue and despite the EU Frontex providing some resources major challenges remain in terms of personnel, funding, and logistics. Furthermore calls for equitable relocation of migrants to other EU states, has been largely ignored making this issue a growing one where more and more migrants arrive to the border nations of the EU but are stuffed into overcrowded camps with substandard living conditions and nowhere else to go. This overburdening has also had a negative impact on local populations and has placed a large economic burden on local governments which in turn reduces the standard of life of the local civilians as well. This in turn leads to rising tensions



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between migrants and local communities, creating political flashpoints and internal unrest and turmoil.

Illegal Immigration and Security Threats

Illegal immigration is a pressing issue that affects many developed countries, including those within the European Union (EU). As individuals seek better opportunities, safety, or stability, irregular migration routes often become their only option, leading to multiple challenges for host nations. These challenges extend beyond the immediate pressures on infrastructure and resources, encompassing serious security concerns. In the EU, illegal immigration has been linked to rising concerns about terrorism, as extremist networks may exploit porous borders to infiltrate countries. Additionally, human trafficking and smuggling networks have capitalized on these vulnerabilities, often subjecting migrants to exploitation. Cybersecurity threats, including digital exploitation and attacks on migration databases, further complicate the situation. This multifaceted issue requires not only robust border management but also a nuanced approach addressing root causes like economic disparities, political

instability, and climate change in regions driving migration. Tackling these

challenges collectively remains essential for safeguarding the EU's security and cohesion.

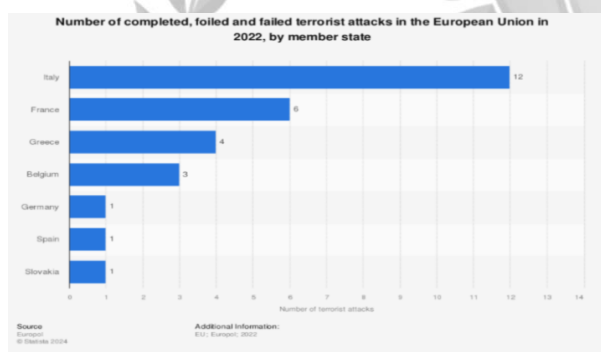
Terrorism

Over the past few years the number of terrorist attacks in the EU has been increasing at a rapid rate. *“The causal connection between illegal migration and terrorism has been in the focal point of security dilemmas since the beginning of the flow of migration and has come to the forefront since the terrorist attacks in Paris in particular. Although Europe has been confronted with terrorism since the early 1970s, the growing terrorist attacks on European soil in the past two decades has raised several questions and have transformed Europe’s migration crisis into a security debate. This has further accentuated the calls on a clamp-down on free movement across borders and has put the proponents of an open door for refugees on the defensive (Nussio and Bove 2019).”*[15] Terrorist networks use irregular migration routes to enter various EU countries which is a major security concern especially to border nations which become access points for terrorist



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organizations to enter other EU countries. Many migrant communities have faced severe backlash and have been the victims of attacks from the right wing locals which has led to radicalization concerns in poorly integrated migrant communities. There is therefore a great need for the European Union as a collective to implement and improve upon their various Counter-Terrorism Measures including their relations with countries from which migrants are originating.



Cybersecurity Threats

There are also various Cybersecurity Threats that the EU and migrants to the EU face such as Digital Exploitation of Migrants where Human traffickers and smugglers use online platforms for recruitment and coordination to illegally transport migrants into EU countries. These smugglers also often run scams targeting vulnerable migrants, exploiting their desperation. Recently there has also been a wave of Cybercrime and Hacking attempts on migration databases (e.g., EU's Eurodac, Schengen Information System). Therefore there is a growing and urgent need to revamp and develop the EU's current Cybersecurity Act and improve it to combat these increasing attacks

Smuggling and Trafficking

One of the biggest causes of illegal migration is the multiple Human Smuggling Networks which use various Smuggling routes through Mediterranean (Libya-Italy) and Balkan corridors exploit weak enforcement in transit countries in order to smuggle immigrants into major countries within the European Union.



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“Migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks are highly adaptive and exploit geopolitical events, including economic and social crises to maximise their illegal profits. These networks swiftly identify criminal opportunities offered by the digital environment and take advantage of them to increase their illegal proceeds. Criminals abuse social media platforms, mobile applications, and cryptocurrencies to offer their illegal services, manage logistics and payments, and secure profits.” [16]. As these migrants cannot get decent jobs they are sucked into various webs of human trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation. These migrants are easy targets due to their vulnerability and then spiral down from forced labor into debt bondage, and trafficking. The European Union needs to address both the smuggling of illegal immigrants through these Human Smuggling Networks and the various issues the illegal immigrants face after they enter their various countries of destination.

Case Study: Slovakia's "No Muslim Refugee" Policy

When the European refugee crisis reached its peak in 2015, Slovakia announced that it would only accept Christian refugees and

not Muslims. The official reason given for this by officials was that Slovakia does not have mosques, and its Muslim refugees would never be integrated into Slovak society. "We want to choose people who want to start a new life in Slovakia. Moreover, as a Christian country, Slovakia can really help Christians from Syria find a new home in Slovakia," quoted by Interior Ministry spokesperson Ivan Netik.¹¹ The above stance also received severe criticism from international organizations and human rights groups. The European Commission was prominent that the refugee relocation process should not discriminate based on religion. Annika Breithard EU commission spokesperson stressed that the EU members were banned from showing any discrimination.. Amnesty International stated that Slovakia's policy is a flagrant violation of EU principles of solidarity and non-discrimination.^[29]

There were also legal challenges to Slovakia's policy. In December 2015, the Slovakian Nation filed a lawsuit against the EU's mandatory refugee quota system, arguing it infringed on national sovereignty and was not a workable solution to the crisis. However, the European Court of Justice rejected this case in 2017, which



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confirmed the legality of the quota system.^[30]

This is one of those cases that involves tension between national sovereignty and EU-wide solidarity. The policy adopted by Slovakia highlighted the challenges faced in implementing a uniform asylum system in a union of many member states with different cultural and religious backgrounds. It also raised important questions about balancing national identity and adherence to international human rights obligations.

Case Study: The EU-Turkey Deal (2016)

In March 2016, the European Union and Turkey reached a historic deal aimed at curbing the influx of refugees and migrants into Europe. The agreement provided that all new irregular migrants who arrived from Turkey into Greek islands would be

returned to Turkey. As a result, it pledged to resettle one Syrian refugee from Turkey for every Syrian returned, to accelerate visa liberalization for Turkish citizens, and to provide €6 billion in aid to improve conditions for refugees in Turkey. Even though the deal drew strong criticisms from human rights organizations, it also drastically stemmed the flow of migrants into Europe via the Eastern Mediterranean route. Amnesty International called the deal a "historic blow to rights" because, according to them, Turkey could not be classified as a safe country for refugees due to concerns about the asylum system and the risk of refoulement.^[31]

Legal experts also criticized the deal for violating international and EU law. The mass expulsion of asylum seekers contradicts the principle of non-refoulement, while the rapid procedures do

⁹ [29] Deutsche Welle, "Slovakia Will Only Accept Christian Refugees," *DW*, Aug. 19, 2015.

<https://www.dw.com/en/slovakia-will-only-accept-christian-refugees/a-18659254>.

[30] M. Fitzgerald, "Slovakia Criticized for 'No Muslim Refugee' Policy, Taking Only Christians," *International Business Times*, Aug. 20, 2015.

<https://www.ibtimes.co.uk/eu-migrant-crisis-slovakia-criticised-no-muslim->

[refugee-policy-taking-only-christians-1516382](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/18/eu-turkey-statement/).

[31] Council of the European Union, "EU-Turkey Statement, 18 March 2016," European Council - Council of the European Union.

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/18/eu-turkey-statement/>.



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not include sufficient precautions against refoulement.[31]

Notwithstanding these criticisms, the EU-Turkey deal has remained at the core of the EU's effort to reduce migration flows. It has also created a touchstone for similar deals with other third countries, which have been part of the trend toward externalization of border control and asylum processing. This trend remains controversial, given the ethical and legal concerns of outsourcing migration management to third countries.[31]

Geopolitical Instability and its impact on refugee population and asylum seekers within Europe:

Conflicts in Middle east:

The Middle East, where continents, cultures, and ideas converge, has been one of humanity's major crossroads throughout history. In this part of the world, people have always been moving, albeit not always willingly. The Middle East has produced and taken in millions of refugees over the past few decades, much like other unstable areas. The Arab Spring began two years ago, and the region is currently facing a protracted and challenging transition period. Among the many difficulties it

faces during this process are its recent and historical refugee crises. [5]

One of the Middle East's strongest resources in this endeavor will remain its longstanding tradition of hospitality and kindness toward neighbors in need. The region will need strong international support to maintain this tradition in the face of profound and fragile political and social change. [5]

Forced displacement has increased at an unprecedented rate due to the global refugee crisis, which is being exacerbated by ongoing conflicts in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, and sub-Saharan Africa. The crisis has been made worse by the closing of land routes for migration and the worsening security situation in Libya. In 2015, there were approximately one million refugees and migrants arriving in Europe, four times as many as in 2014, when there were only 280,000. Most of these migrants traveled across the Mediterranean, with more than 800,000 coming from Turkey to Greece. [6]

After 350 people drowned in the October 2013 tragedy off Lampedusa, the Mediterranean became the deadliest migration route. Although 13 times as many people crossed the Mediterranean in January 2016 as in January 2015, the



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International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported a sharp increase in fatalities—368 deaths in a single month. [6]

By 2013, Syria had surpassed other countries in the number of asylum applications to developed nations, making it the top source of asylum seekers. 1.35 million asylum applications were filed in the EU by 2015, more than twice as many as in 2014. Germany was the country that received the most asylum requests, followed by Sweden, Italy, France, Hungary, and Germany. More than three times as many Syrians applied for asylum in Germany in 2014 alone (41,100 applications). [6]

Following a brief decline, asylum applications resumed their upward trend in early 2016. Syria continued to be the most popular country of origin for asylum seekers, with Iraq overtaking Afghanistan as the second-largest source. The current crisis emphasizes how urgently effective solutions and international cooperation are needed to meet the humanitarian needs of displaced people. [6]

The massive influx of refugees, mostly from Syria, and undocumented immigrants from other nations has a significant impact on European societies and the internal political climate in nearly all EU member states. It also challenges the

Schengen Treaty and the Dublin Rules and highlights the limitations, shortcomings, and interactions between the policies implemented at the national and European levels of the EU's member states. [6]

Moreover, About 5.9 million Palestinian refugees reside throughout the Middle East, making them the largest stateless community in the world 75 years after the mass displacement of Palestinians started. Despite being the world's oldest refugee crisis, their predicament is frequently overlooked in favor of more recent displacement incidents. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) recognizes this population as a refugee because it includes not only those who were displaced during the establishment of Israel in 1946–1948 but also their descendants. As a result, generational displacement rather than new arrivals has contributed significantly to the growth of the refugee population. Palestinian refugees, in contrast to other refugee groups, are under the purview of UNRWA, which does not manage resettlement but offers services like healthcare and education. [7]

Instead of resolving their displacement, UNRWA's mission is to

Countries featured in the Refugee Response Plan

Country	Data Date	Refugees from Ukraine recorded in country as of date ⁽¹⁾	Refugees from Ukraine who applied for Asylum, TP or similar national protection schemes to date ⁽²⁾	Border crossings from Ukraine since 24 February 2022 ⁽⁴⁾	Border crossings to Ukraine since 24 February 2022 ⁽⁵⁾
Bulgaria	30/09/2024	67,540	198,575	Not applicable	Not applicable
Czech Republic	06/10/2024	380,375	623,285	Not applicable	Not applicable
Estonia	31/10/2024	36,535	63,265	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hungary	10/11/2024	61,610	47,495	5,884,005	5,324,805
Latvia	11/11/2024	47,285	61,480	Not applicable	Not applicable
Lithuania	04/11/2024	47,395	91,195	Not applicable	Not applicable
Poland	10/10/2024	981,335	1,866,605	25,172,870	23,203,715
Republic of Moldova	29/09/2024	123,730	63,465	1,186,845	968,360
Romania	01/10/2024	172,570	183,975	5,539,905	4,804,675
Slovakia	17/11/2024	128,615	157,910	2,800,555	2,727,850
Total		2,046,990	3,357,250	40,584,180	37,029,400

support and safeguard Palestinian refugees "pending a just and lasting solution" to their predicament. A third of Palestinian refugees reside in camps, which are run by the host nations rather than UNRWA. The ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the difficulty of obtaining citizenship in many host countries, and UNRWA's precarious funding all contribute to the difficulties faced by Palestinian refugees. There are few chances for a long-term solution to the Palestinian refugees' predicament as regional economies deteriorate and international attention wane. [7]

Russia - Ukraine War:

A significant European migration crisis was brought on by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. According to estimates from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, more than 7.8 million people had left Ukraine by the end

of November 2022, with more than half of them taking sanctuary in the EU. Slovakia, a neighbor, was one of the EU members most actively involved in crisis management from the start. The Slovak people and government offered the refugees a great deal of support and humanitarian aid, despite the country's reputation as a conservative one with anti-immigration sentiments. Compared to the situation of migrants and refugees from the Global South, there was a lot more positive communication and compassion in the media and common discourse. [8]

Furthermore, during the early stages of the invasion, there were few voices against taking in the refugees. Rather, there was a remarkable surge of unplanned assistance from regular people. [8]

(Data in the picture [9])



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Rising Poverty in Asian-African Regions and Growing Illegal Immigrants

One of the main reasons for Illegal immigration is that the standard of living in their country of origin is poor. As the majority of migrants are from Asian-African regions it is important to look at the various reasons unemployment and poverty is rising in these areas and to provide solutions to these problems.

Some economic push factors for these migrants are the high unemployment rates in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, with youth particularly affected. There is also structural poverty which means that advancing from one's station is nearly impossible, inadequate education, and lack of access to opportunities driving migration.

Climate change has also had a big impact on some countries which drives people to

migrate out of countries it has affected negatively such as desertification in the Sahel, floods in South Asia worsening economic displacement leaving people homeless and jobless therefore driving up the need for migration. *“The impact of climate change on migration and displacement is not sufficiently recognized by policymakers. International frameworks and national strategies need a crucial link that recognizes the interaction between the impacts of climate change on extreme weather events, environmental degradation, and human migration. This raises concerns that climate change is becoming a significant factor in displacement and that the number of people displaced globally due to war and conflict is almost the same.”*[17] Internal displacement due to climate and flooding is often a precursor to international¹⁰migration.

¹⁰ 8] M. Adamus and M. Grežo, “Attitudes towards migrants and preferences for asylum and refugee policies before and during russian invasion of ukraine: The case of slovakia,” *Comparative Migration Studies*, vol. 12, no. 1, Oct. 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-024-00405-z>.

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Since these issues play a big role and are actually a root cause of illegal immigration and overcrowding of migrants in the EU it is necessary that these issues be dealt with by the EU as well. The response to these issues however must create balance between Development and Migration Control and must address the debate over “externalization” of EU borders by funding third countries to restrict movement.

Case study: Illegal Migration crises in the mediterranean region:

An unexpected number of people are traveling across the Mediterranean in perilous ways in order to get to EU nations. The Mediterranean has long been a crossing point for migrants and asylum seekers. Conditions in the countries of origin and transit, changes in geopolitics, and EU policies are just a few of the reasons why the figures have changed over time. At least 219,000 individuals crossed in 2014, up from 60,000 the year before. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a UN refugee agency, reports that in the first five months of 2015, 89,500 people crossed. Although traveling from North Africa across the central Mediterranean has long been the main

route, more people are now traveling from Turkey to the Greek islands via the Aegean Sea, or eastern Mediterranean. [10]

The deadliest relocation course within the world is the Mediterranean. Since 2000, 22,400 vagrants and refuge searchers have died in their endeavors to enter the European Union, numerous of them at sea, agreeing to the Universal Organization for Relocation. 2014 was the deadliest year on record, with over 3,500 passings at sea. [10]

Attempting to prevent or halt individuals from making the perilous journey has been the most center of the EU's reaction to watercraft movement over the Mediterranean in later a long time. The EU's current accentuation on anti-smuggling measures, such as the preemptive seizure and annihilation of smugglers' pontoons, is another case of this technique. Since this methodology disregards the reasons why individuals are willing to change their lives to endeavor such a dangerous ocean entry, endeavors to halt intersections are likely to come up short in home. Human rights infringement and constrained movement are habitually the driving powers behind this frantic travel. [10]



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The Arab revolutions of 2011 advanced migratory routes, with Syrians fleeing to Turkey, Libyans to Tunisia, and Tunisians migrating to Italy and France. Mediterranean islands, which were traditionally tourist destinations, have become important points of entry for both tourists and undocumented migrants. Lampedusa, Malta, Cyprus, the Greek islands, and the Canary Islands all demonstrate the tension between allowing tourism and labor migration while restricting illegal immigration. In response to these migration flows, new borders have emerged, which are reinforced by European border control systems. Notable examples include the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla in Morocco, as well as the Evros River that runs between Greece and Turkey. [11]

The 22 Mediterranean-bordering nations, which have a combined population of 400 million, experience significant demographic disparities. Seven of these countries are members of the EU (France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Malta, and Cyprus), and their average incomes are significantly higher than their southern neighbors. By 2025, EU countries' populations will grow slowly, while non-EU countries in the region will see a 70% increase. This demographic gap, combined

with strict border policies, exacerbates migration pressures, leaving migrants with few options. [11]

Rise in Displacement due to climate change and its impact on rising migration to Europe

According to the 1951 Refugee Convention, a person is considered a refugee if they are unable or unwilling to return to their home country because of a legitimate fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a specific social group, or political beliefs. This definition focuses on the possibility of grave human rights abuses, where a state or non-state actor poses a threat. Persecution for these particular reasons is also recognized by the EU Qualification Directive, which is based on the Refugee Convention. Persecution must have a clear connection to these grounds. [12]

The EU provides subsidiary protection in addition to refugee status for people who do not fit the criteria for refugees but would still be seriously harmed if sent back to their home country. However, since this protection typically requires harm caused by a state or organized group, environmental migrants are not covered. When armed conflict or



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widespread human rights violations cause mass displacement, protection is offered by the EU's Temporary Protection Directive. [12]

Under existing frameworks, environmental migrants who have been displaced by factors such as climate change are not eligible for refugee or subsidiary protection. They might, however, be shielded by the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights' principle of non-refoulement, which forbids sending people back to circumstances in which they would be subjected to cruel or inhuman treatment. In recognition of the future effects of climate change on displacement, the UN Human Rights Committee acknowledged possible non-refoulement obligations for environmental migrants. [12]

Policy Recommendations for EU Immigration Challenges

Dublin System Reform

The Dublin Regulation, placing the responsibility for processing in the first country of EU entry, has been overburdening the frontline states of Greece and Italy at disproportionate rates. At this point, reform of this system is essential, entailing proper dissemination of

responsibility among member states. A quota-based system or allowing asylum seekers to express a preference could provide adequate relief to alleviate the burden on these countries. Such reforms have been called for by the European Commission to make the European asylum system more solidaristic and efficient.[32]

Improving Integration Policies

The integration of migrants into society is effective only if the programs are comprehensive, like language training, education, and access to work. One good example is Germany's response to the 2015 refugee influx, which emphasized vocational training and their integration into the workforce. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) also provides vocational language courses to prepare migrants and refugees for the labour market.[33]

Strengthening EU Solidarity

For those who need international protection, binding distribution mechanisms can prevent any unfair burden from falling on any member state. This is achieved by increased funding for the states concerned and thus can be balanced. Such a concept is the creation of a solidarity fund for countries like Poland that have received



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hundreds of thousands of refugees from Ukraine. The European Parliament has underlined that solidarity and fair distribution of responsibility among the member states are required.[34]

Ensuring that all nations have access to equitable and fair resources. The EU has enacted several mechanisms to enhance solidarity among member states in managing migration and asylum. In doing so, a few key initiatives to be noted are the Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism (VSM) [40], the New Pact on Migration and Asylum (2024)[41], and the Solidarity Fund for Ukraine Refugees[42]. These tackle problems pertaining to relocating over 5,000 asylum seekers by mid-2024, ensuring flexible, mandatory responsibility-sharing among states and allocation of 17 Billion Euros to countries like Poland for hosting Ukrainian refugees following the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Dependence on External Actors Should be Reduced

Agreements such as the EU-Turkey deal have underlined several perils associated with the externalization of migration management. The EU should focus on root causes—skirmishes and economic instability in Africa and the Middle East. The European Council has recognized that

migration requires comprehensive approaches, considering these root causes.[24]

Challenges faced by the EU-Turkey deal (2016), including possible breaches of international refugee law, humanitarian issues, along with subpar living conditions in Greek camps, have undermined its credibility and viability as a proposed mechanism. In addition to that, Turkey has also laid out the EU's weaknesses in depending on external parties by using the deal as political leverage - allowing the migrants to cross into Europe just to gain political concessions. Hence, it underlines the need for the EU to address the causes of migration, such as conflicts and economic instability in Africa and the Middle East. The agreement also has faced scrutiny over its ethical implications, with concerns that it may violate the rights of asylum seekers by prioritizing deterrence over protection. [24]

Bloc Positions

In 2022, 1.5 million people who had previously lived in one EU Member State moved to another, and 5.1 million immigrants arrived in the EU from non-EU nations. Including the 0.4 million individuals who migrated to an EU member



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state from an unidentified country of previous residence, the total number of arrivals due to international immigration in 2022 is 7.0 million. However, approximately 2.7 million people left their home country to immigrate to another EU member state or to a non-EU nation. It was estimated that 1.0 million of them had migrated to a non-EU country from an EU member state. [35]

Malta and Germany have had the highest immigration rates and the largest absolute numbers of immigrants, respectively. With 2.1 million immigrants, Germany reported the highest total in 2022, followed by Spain (1.3 million), France (0.4 million), and Italy (0.4 million). Furthermore, all of the Member States—aside from Slovakia—saw an increase in the overall number of immigrants in 2022 when compared to 2021. The countries with the largest relative increases between 2021 and 2022 were Czechia (401%), Latvia (205%), Estonia (153%), Germany (137%), and Portugal (122%). [35]

Slovakia has the largest percentage of domestic immigrants, while Czechia has the lowest. Slovakia and Romania had the largest proportions of national immigrants (those who were citizens of the EU member state they were leaving) compared to the

total number of immigrants (67.4% and 64.9%, respectively). [35]

Within the EU, there are differing opinions on immigration. Economists and other proponents of liberal immigration policies contend that immigration is necessary to solve the EU's labor shortages and aging population. In regions where there are skill shortages, immigrants can help stabilize the labor market and relieve pressure on pension systems. Nonetheless, there is strong opposition in many EU nations, where people worry that immigrants threaten cultural values, put a burden on social welfare systems, and lower wages. [36]

Coordination between member states is essential to the EU's immigration policy, particularly when it comes to controlling irregular immigration and tackling pull factors like labor market conditions and push factors like poverty and instability. Introduced in 2009, the EU Blue Card seeks to address labor market shortages and increase mobility within the EU in order to draw in skilled workers. This program, which aims to increase the EU's competitiveness in luring in international talent, is based on the U.S. Green Card. [36]

Supporters point to the economic advantages of skilled immigrants, such as



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higher taxes and quicker integration, while opponents draw attention to drawbacks, such as "brain drain" from developing nations and reservations about making income the main admissions criterion. Due to the EU's diverse labor markets and the importance of family reunions and asylum seekers in immigration flows, the Blue Card's efficacy is also called into question. In order for the Blue Card to be successful, each member state must be willing to admit skilled workers and deal with problems like occupational downgrading, which occurs when immigrants are frequently overqualified for their jobs. [36]

The Major Stakeholders

In spite of the fact that the United States has generally been the best goal for universal transients, the European Union (EU), which incorporates Norway and Switzerland, presently positions higher generally. In 2015, 19% of worldwide vagrants lived within the United States, while 23% lived within the European Union, Norway, and Switzerland, making up 43% of all vagrants around the world. Germany, Italy, and other European countries have truly been critical passage focuses for vagrants to the United States. As it were, 9% of U.S. migrants were from the EU, Norway, and Switzerland in 2015,

compared to about 90% within the early 20th century. As of now, 46.6 million individuals are workers within the Joined together States, bookkeeping for 14% of the country's add up to populace. [37]

In comparison, 57.3 million migrants or 11% of their add up to population were facilitated by the EU, Norway, and Switzerland. The largest part (61%) are from outside the EU, although there's a sizable sum of inner migration to the EU (around 39%). [37]

The U.S. features a less differing transient populace than Europe. Whereas Turkey is the most source nation for EU transients (8%), Mexico accounts for a noteworthy parcel of U.S. migrants (26%). Foreigners ordinarily settle in some key zones in both the U.S. and Europe. About half of immigrants within the United States dwell in California, Texas, and Unused York, though half of foreigners in Europe dwell in Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. [37]

Immigration to Germany has been a long-standing slant. Taking after the mechanical boom within the 1950s and 1960s, Germany marked reciprocal understandings to enlist outside specialists with countries like Italy and Turkey. Along these lines, mass relocation for family



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reunification began within the late 1960s. After the arrangement of a commissioner for the integration of remote laborers and their families by the government in 1978, all major parties concurred that Germany had ended up a worker country. In 2007, the country sanctioned it to begin with integration arrangements. For a long time, the government has concentrated its endeavours on making strides the way integration measures are executed. [38]

According to the European Movement Network's (EMN) 2022 nation factsheet for Germany, in 2021, 38.2% of hom¹¹e licenses were allowed for family reunification, 12.2% for think about, and 10.1% for business. Agreeing to movement patterns from 2013 to 2022, business (24.2%) and refuge and universal security (27.9%) were the foremost visit causes of movement. In 23.9% of cases, family reunification was the third most habitually said reason. Besides, 8.2% of workers amid this time outlined that their essential inspiration for coming to Germany was

instruction. Whereas ladies most regularly specified family reunification and assurance, men's best relocation inspirations were security and business. [38]

Germany has taken a shocking step within the Schengen region, by reintroducing brief border controls with its nine neighbors in an exertion to combat unauthorized relocation and upgrade security. Assaults supposedly committed by displaced people and refuge searchers, a few of whom had return orders to other EU countries, provoked the activity. Versatile border checks and quickened Dublin refuge strategies are two of the modern measures that will result in quicker returns of vagrants to their EU country or to begin with passage. Tending to open concerns around integration, security, and the failure to implement return choices is a portion of a bigger arrangement. [39]

Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

1. What part should the EU play in reinforcing worldwide participation in migration administration and how can it improve coordination between member states to address the social, financial and security suggestions of relocation inside the union?
2. How can the EU adjust its migration and refugee arrangements to effectively react to the growing refugee populations coming about from ongoing geological instability?
3. How can the EU alter its migration and border control arrangements to successfully address the root causes of illegal relocation over the Mediterranean, whilst improving nationwide participation and guaranteeing the security of human rights?
4. How should the EU address the challenges posed by the integration of migrants and refugees into European societies?
5. What amendments should the EU bring in its current policy structure to address the social, economic, and cultural integration of migrants and refugees into European societies while ensuring societal harmony and addressing public concerns?

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