

On the Study of the Increase of Refugees in European Countries

The United Nations announced on the 19th that at least 45 people were killed in a boat sunk off the coast of Libya on the 17th, carrying more than 80 refugees. (BBC NEWS JAPAN, 8, 20, 2020) Then, the word, "European migrant crisis" began being used. This is the social and political crisis caused by more than one million refugees and migrants heading to the EU via the Mediterranean and southeastern Europe. A review of the Dublin Regulation, signed as Dublin Agreement in 1990 and adopted as EU Regulation in 2003, the rules on which country will be responsible for processing refugee claims in EU member states and some non-EU countries, believed this would resolve the issue. Under the Dublin Regulation, the country where the immigrant first entered is responsible for processing the refugee application. (Wanotewosekaini, 9, 12, 2016) The situation of accepting refugees in EU is unequal because the Dublin Regulation puts more refugees on EU border countries, so EU should create the regulation that divides refugees evenly and support countries that accept many refugees.

The Dublin Regulation has been very burdensome for some countries. In Italy, for example, the influx of more than 180,000 migrants in 2016 was too much for the country to handle. (toyokeizai.net 12, 31, 2016) Greece is facing an economic crisis, and refugees are being forced to live in poor conditions in the Greek archipelago. (MEDECINES SANS FRONTERES, July 22, 2015) This situation is not good for the refugees and for the people. At the conference, Dunja Myatović, Commissioner for Human Rights at the Council of Europe, said, "All the camps I visited were overcrowded, and there is a desperate lack of medical care and sanitation. (October 31, 2019) On the other hand, there is also a growing anti-refugee sentiment, with citizens complaining that they have lost their jobs and sense of security because of the refugees. In order to solve this situation, we should distribute refugees appropriately and support the countries that accept the most.

Refugees should be distributed according to the ability of accepting refugees of each countries. The countries which accepted refugees obligate to support them, so countries need revenue to maintain the country. (2020/10/16, swissinfo.ch) The case in countries which accept refugees temporarily, they pay extra funds for rescue activity, border security, registration of refugees, foods, medical, provision of shelter, and so on. The case in countries where refugees settle, they also pay for government-built apartments,

language training, and education. For example, in Sweden, one of the countries with the highest ratio of refugees per capita in the EU, the impact on the fiscal balance reached nearly 0.5 percent of GDP in 2015. (First assessment of the macroeconomic impact of refugee inflows) Acceptance capacity could be assessed based on GDP and support systems. However, geography makes it difficult to guarantee that countries with high capacity will accept refugees, so we need a system to support countries that accept large numbers of refugees.

EU should support countries that accept many refugees and grasp the number of refugees who entered the territory of EU and applied immigration procedure. Actually, EU raised the budget of boundary measure from 5.6 billion euro (2014~2020) to 21.3 billion euro (2021~2027). Moreover, they raised fund of protection and immigration refugees from 7.3 billion euro (2014~2020) to 11.4 billion euro (2021~2027). In this fund, direct support for member nations is 6.3 billion euro. (Europe magazine). This fund should be used to improve refugee support such as medical facilities, housing and education. Socially vulnerable women and children need help. Boundary measures are also required for the safe return of refugees to their country to prevent illegal immigrant vessels from sinking and causing casualties. It is important to balance refugee assistance with the stability of the country.

The increase of refugees has become a global problem, and especially in Europe, the rapid increase of the number of influxes of refugees caused economic and social problems. Therefore, it is necessary to have a system that does not bias the division of refugees and a system that supports countries that accept a large number of refugees. In fact, the Dublin Regulation, which has traditionally caused a bias in refugee acceptance, is being reviewed. Besides, the budget for border control and subsidies to each country to control the number of influx of refugees is increasing. It is difficult for countries to ensure that they share the right number of refugees and solve all the problems that arise in the support system, but tackling this will help balance refugee security with the maintenance of host countries.

Words: 765

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