

THE SPATIALIZATION OF MIGRATION POLICY IN EUROPE

MIGRATION FLOW - SPACE OF CONFLICT

NATIONAL POLICY									
GERMANY	Reaction to Refugee 'Crisis'								Dec 13: CDU and Merkel resisting implementation of upper level refugee regulation Oct: reinstates Dublin Regulation for Syrians  Sept. 4: reinstates border control  Aug. 25: abolishment of Dublin Regulation for Syrians March 20: EU-Turkey agreement
	Right Wing Parties								2014: <i>PEGIDA</i> - "European patriots against the islamization of the Occident" - starts to organize <i>nationalistic demos</i> 2013: <i>AfD</i> - Alternative for Germany - founded  2003: attempt to <i>prohibit NPD</i> - national-democratic party  2016: Poll prognoses 5.5 -15% for AfD in regional elections
	Political Events	1957: Joining European Economic Community 1953: Signing <i>1951 Refugee Convention</i>	1969: Enforcing <i>1967 Protocol</i>	1985: Joining <i>Schengen Agreement</i>	2005: Angela Merkel elected Minister President				
AUSTRIA	Reaction to Refugee 'Crisis'								April 21: Diocese opposes Hungarian border fence April 4: Fence at Hungarian boarder  Feb. 2: continuation of fence at Italian border  Sept. 16: border controls reinstated, only 6 months allowed by Schengen 90.000 People applied for asylum Jan. 18: Fence at Slovenian border
	Right Wing Parties	1955: <i>FPÖ</i> - Freedom party Austria -founded continuation of association of former NSDAP and other right wing parties end of coalition with SPÖ (Social democratic)2002: FPÖ reaches only 10% at elections		1986: <i>Jörg Haider</i> elected as party leader of FPÖ 1999: FPÖ reaches 26.9% at national elections					Apr. 10: OMG market research institute poll results: FPÖ 31% SPÖ 23% ÖVP 23% (Christian conservative)
	Political Events	1956: 200.000 people are fleeing from Soviet Union 1954: Signing <i>1951 Refugee Convention</i>	1973: Enforcing <i>1967 Protocol</i>	1997: Enforcing <i>Dublin Regulation</i> 1995: Joining <i>Schengen Agreement</i>	2011: World Economic Forum temp reinstatement of border controls				
HUNGARY	Reaction to Refugee 'Crisis'								Nov. 11: refuses Dublin Regulation and to take back refugees Oct. 16: border fence at Croatian border Sept. 14: state of emergency: illegal entry results in jail Jul. 13: razor-wire fence along Serbian border  March 15: Viktor Orbán warns of "the destruction of Europe" by refugees
	Right Wing Parties								2010: FIDESZ won elections: 263 of 386 mandates in parliament -> <i>power to change constitution</i> <i>Viktor Orbán</i> re-elected as Minister President  1998: <i>FIDESZ</i> (national-populist/ right-populist) party leader <i>Viktor Orbán</i> became Minister President
	Political Events	1956: Hungarian Revolution against communist rule and Russia 1949: Parliament elections only one party: MDP - communist	1989: Joining <i>Geneva Convention</i> 1989: Deconstruction of Iron Curtain	1999: Joining NATO 1990: First free parliament elections since 1945	2012: Introduction of <i>New Constitution: God, Crown, Fatherland, Christianity, Family and National Pride</i> 2004: Joined European Union and signed <i>Schengen Agreement and Dublin Regulation</i>				** Not part of <i>1951 Refugee Convention &amp; 1967 Protocol</i>
SERBIA	Reaction to Refugee 'Crisis'								Nov. 19: only allow refugees from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq to enter Oct. 23: agreement with Croatia to ease migration flow  Aug: more than 90.000 people have entered so far  Mar. 9: Imposed border restrictions (shutting down the Balkan Route)
	Right Wing Parties								2012: Nationalist leader <i>Tomislav Nikolic</i> became president. Progressive Party - largest group in parliamentary elections 2007: In Parliament Election Ultra-nationalist Radical Party makes gains but fails to win enough seats to form a government
	Political Events	1945: Formed Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia w. Slovenia, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Montenegro	2001: Signing <i>1951 Refugee Convention &amp; 1967 Protocol</i> 2000: FRY joined UN	1992: Formed Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) with Montenegro 1991-95: Bosnian War followed the break up of Yugoslavia					** Not part of <i>Dublin Convention</i>
MACEDONIA	Reaction to Refugee 'Crisis'								Nov: build fence at Gevegelija/Greece border, only allow refugees from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq to enter Aug: deploys riot police to cut off migrant crossing and calls for the state of emergency  Apr 11: Greek Authorities Slam Macedonia Over 'Excessive' Force Against Asylum-Seekers, Migrants At Border Mar 17: joint border operations with Bulgaria Mar 9: shut Balkan Route, no migrants from Greece Feb: build new fence at Greece border, threw tear gas at refugees who are attempting to cross Greek border
	Right Wing Parties								2009: Prime Minister <i>Gruevski's VMRO-DPMNE</i> (center right) party wins
	Political Events	1945: Formed Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia w. Slovenia, Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Montenegro	1994: Signing <i>1951 Refugee Convention</i> 1993: Joined UN 1991: Broke away from Yugoslavia, accepted migrants from Bosnia & Herzegovina	2009: <i>Schengen</i> visa-free travel for citizens 2005: Becomes a candidate for EU membership					** Not part of <i>Dublin Convention</i>
GREECE	Reaction to Refugee 'Crisis'								2015: EU Member States and Associated States have halted Dublin transfers to Greece following the MSS v Belgium & Greece ruling of the European Court of Human Rights Oct: 450,000 migrants in 2015 so far Aug. 10: received most of Eu's €2.4 billion-aid May: Lesbos's mayor called for support. 600 migrant arrival/day  Mar: 18 EU-Turkey agreement allowing Greece to return to Turkey "all new irregular migrants" arriving after March 20  2013: **Government launches crackdown on far-right Golden Dawn party.
	Right Wing Parties								2004: <i>New Democracy</i> party led by <i>Costas Karamanlis</i> wins general election  1990: Center-right <i>New Democracy</i> party forms government under party leader <i>Constantine Mitsotakis</i>
	Political Events	1968: Enforcing <i>1967 Protocol</i> 1960: Signing <i>1951 Refugee Convention</i>	1981: Joined <i>European Economic Community</i>	1997: Enforcing <i>Dublin Convention</i> 1993: Joined EU as founding member 2013: 26.8% unemployment rate 2010: Debt Crisis					

INTERNATIONAL LAWS FOR REFUGEES

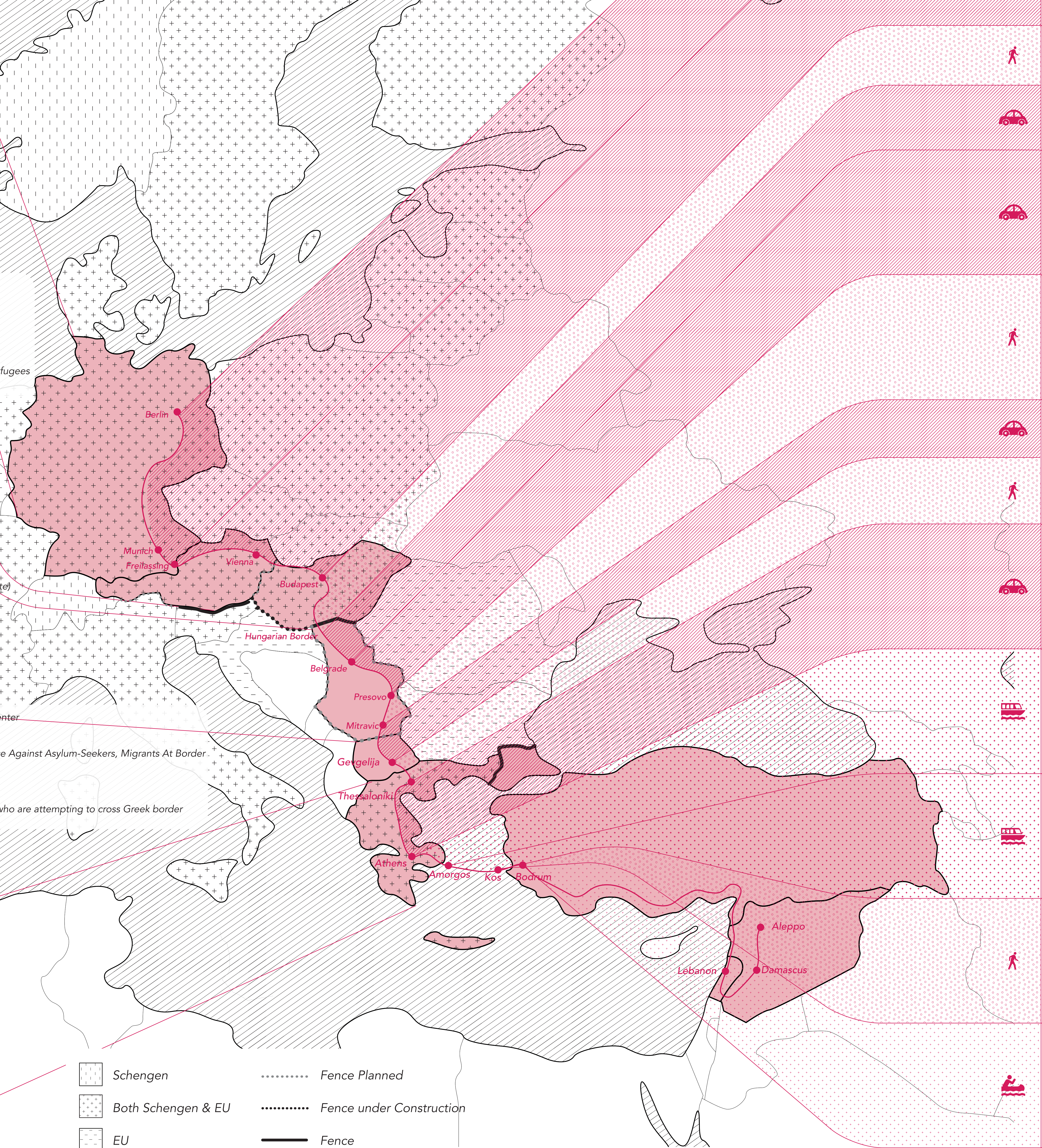
*1951 Refugee Convention* is relating to the Status of Refugees is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, their rights and the legal obligations of states. (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da3e66.html>)

*1967 Protocol* removed geographical and temporal restrictions from the1951 Convention. (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da3e66.html>)


*Schengen Agreement* from 1985 constitutes a territory where the free movement of persons is guaranteed. The signatory states to the agreement have abolished all internal borders in lieu of a single external border. Here common rules and procedures are applied with regard to visas for short stays, asylum requests and border controls. Schengen cooperation has been incorporated into the European Union (EU) legal framework by the Treaty of Amsterdam of 1997. (<http://ec.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJSERV%3A333020>)

The *Dublin Regulation* establishes the EU Member State responsible for the examination of the asylum application. ([http://ec.europa.eu/dg/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/examination-of-applicants/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dg/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/examination-of-applicants/index_en.htm))

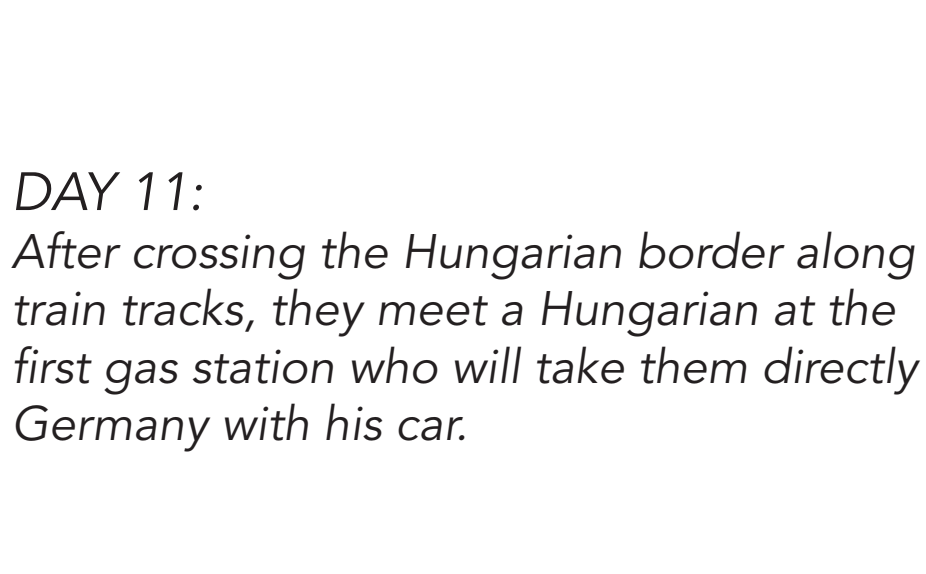
The *Geneva Conventions* are a set of treaties regarding humanitarian issues of civilians and combatants in wartime. The fourth Geneva Convention from 1949 affords protection to civilians, including in occupied territory. (<http://www.icr.org/human-rights/geneva-conventions/p8776>)




Feras, 23, from Aleppo - Personal Journey \*



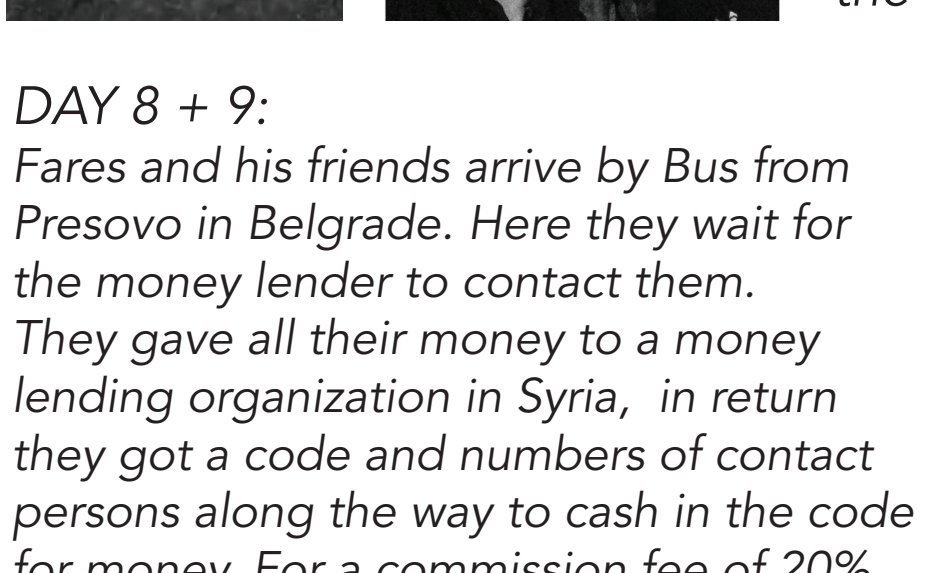
DAY 12:  
They arrive in Freilassing, Germany.  
" We are very, very happy!  
It's a dream come true!"



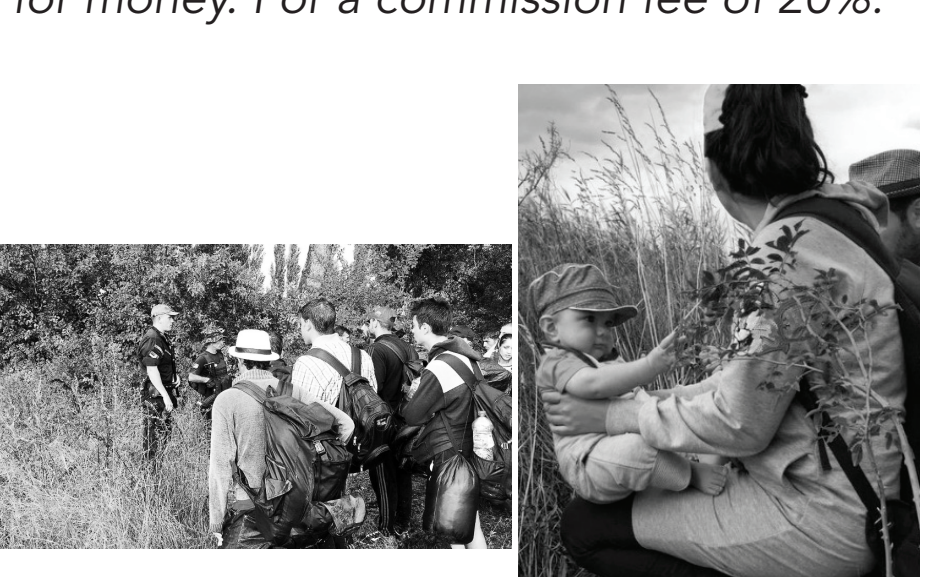
DAY 11:  
After crossing the Hungarian border along train tracks, they meet a Hungarian at the first gas station who will take them directly to Germany with his car.



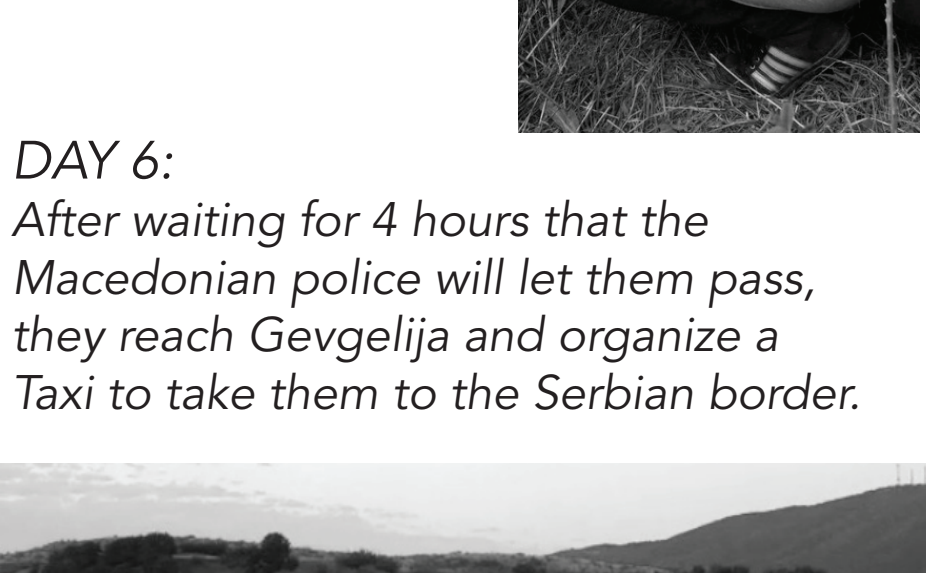
DAY 10:  
By bus they reach a village close to the Hungarian border and walk across from there at night.  
" The biggest fear for all the Syrians is the Hungarian border, we are afraid to get caught by the Hungarian police."




DAY 8 + 9:  
Fares and his friends arrive by Bus from Presovo in Belgrade. Here they wait for the money lender to contact them. They gave all their money to a money lending organization in Syria, in return they got a code and numbers of contact persons along the way to cash in the code for money. For a commission fee of 20%.



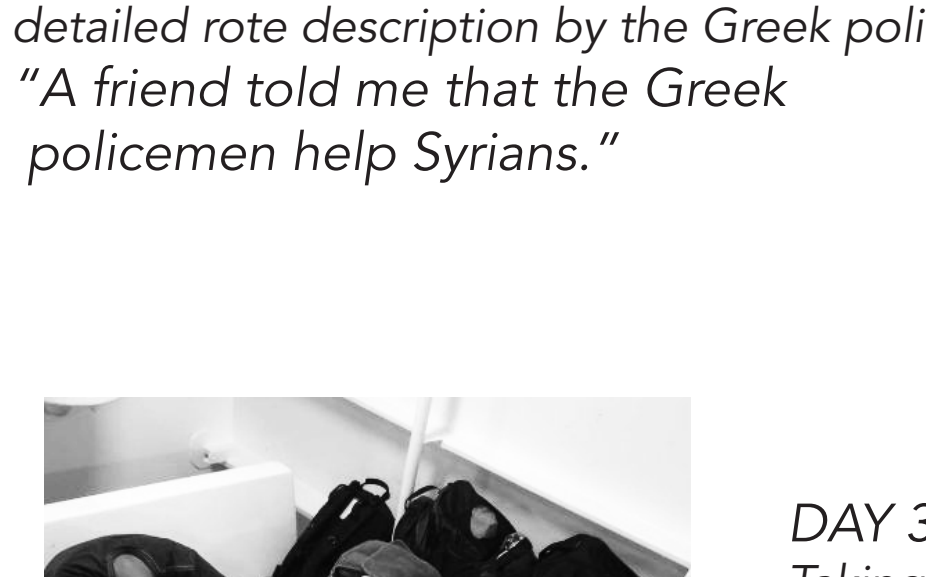
DAY 7:  
After being caught by the Serbian police and sent off, they meet a man with reinforcements.  
"This is the Mafia. They want to rob us!"  
After running away they manage to cross later that night.




DAY 6:  
After waiting for 4 hours that the Macedonian police will let them pass, they reach Gevgelija and organize a Taxi to take them to the Serbian border.



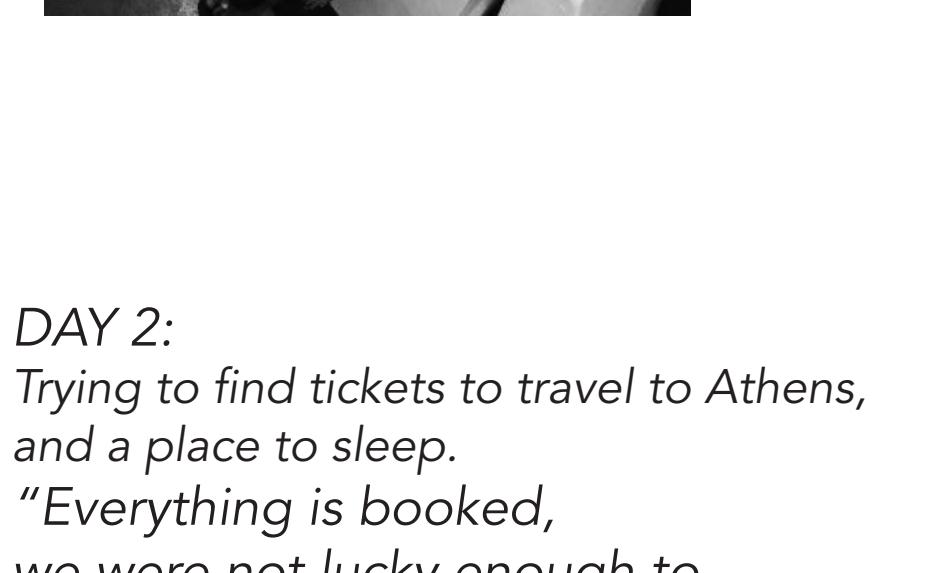
DAY 5:  
Traveling by bus to Thessaloniki. From there they will try to pass the Macedonian border, with a detailed rote description by the Greek police.  
"A friend told me that the Greek policemen help Syrians."



DAY 3 + 4:  
Taking a longer route to reach Athens as soon as possible.  
  
"We have a money transfer to Athens. We don't have all the money, we are afraid of smugglers."



DAY 2:  
Trying to find tickets to travel to Athens, and a place to sleep.  
"Everything is booked, we were not lucky enough to find a tent, so we slept out here on the grass."



DAY 1:  
On Thursday 5:30 am in the morning Feras and his friends land on the island Kos.  
The engine of their rubber boat stopped along the way.  
"It was really frightening!"

\* Source from a video diary by reporter Paul Ransheimer for BILD (<http://www.bild.de/politik/ausland/zuwanderung/fluechte-aus-der-hoelle-42352374.bild.html>)