### IREb2014 CULTURE, SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN THE GERMAN-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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Fall 2020-2021



### **Session 13: Contemporary Challenges**

### On the Agenda for Today

Contemporary Challenge => Europe's

**Refugee Crisis** 

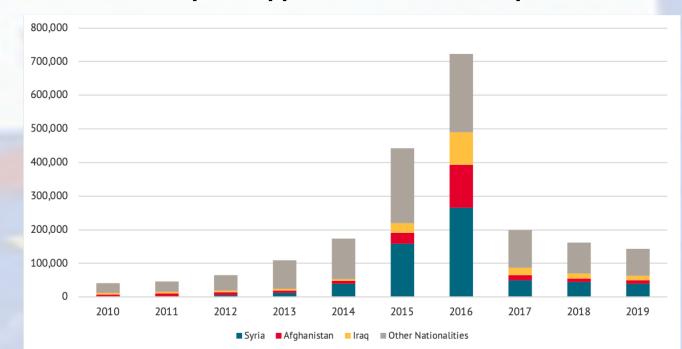
- Introduction
  - Who is a Migrant?
  - Who is a Refugee?
  - Migrants Vs. Refugees
- The Refugee/Migrant Crisis
- Merkel's 'Open Door' Policy

- German Motives
- Ambivalent social attitudes
- The EU Turkey Statement
- How did the refugee crisis impact Europe?
- Further Challenges
- The final **exam**

### Introduction

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- Germany has one of the highest numbers of refugees of any country worldwide
  - The only western industrialized nation of ten top host countries
- Migrant flows to Germany hit a peak in 2015- 2016
- Refugees in Germany are mainly from Syria, Iraq & Afghanistan
- Germany is still among the nations receiving the most applications
- Integration: a challenge



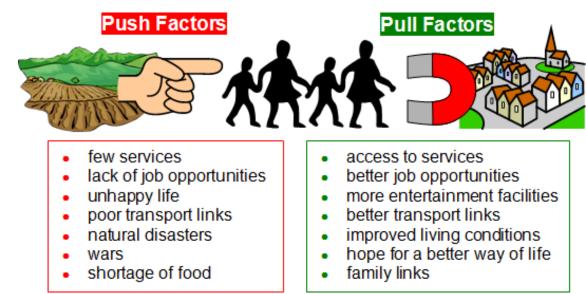
#### First-time asylum applications to Germany, 2010-2019

### Migrant =>

- Any person who lives temporarily/permanently in a country where s/he was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country
- UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants => "The term 'migrant' ... should be

understood as covering all cases where **the decision to migrate is taken freely** by the individual concerned, for reasons of **'personal convenience'** and without intervention of an external compelling factor"

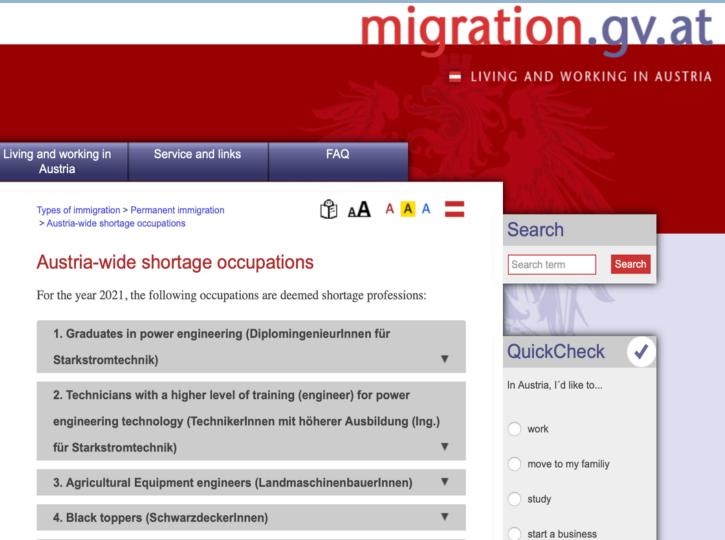
- Voluntary decision
- Migration/Immigration



- Dominant forms of migration can be classified according to:
  - Motives to migrate
  - Legal status

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- Common categorization of immigrants:
  - Highly skilled & business migrants
  - Family reunion



Start

5. Technicians with a higher Level of training (engineer) for data

- Common categorization of immigrants:
  - Illegal migrants => Migrant smuggling
  - Consent to being engaged in criminal activity
  - Economic deprivation, political instability + ethnic strife may motivate individuals to illegally cross borders in search of a better life
  - Essex lorry deaths (October 2019)
  - About 300k people are smuggled into western Europe each year (estimated)

#### THE UK'S PEOPLE SMUGGLING ROUTES

Smuggling gangs charge illegal immigrants thousands to sneak them from the continent into Britain on dangerous journeys via these ports.



- Common categorization of immigrants:
  - Temporary labour migrants
  - 'Guest workers' in Post WWII West Germany
     => Cheap labor, necessary to fuel the economic miracle driven by the rapid expansion of production
  - Labor was recruited from Italy, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Morocco, Portugal, Tunisia, Yugoslavia (up to 1968)
  - Many guest workers never left, forever changing changed German demographics



# Who is a Refugee?

#### **Refugee** =>

- UN convention relating to the status of refugees (1951) => A Refugee is a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return home
- Recognition as a refugee is declaratory, not constitutive
- Aaka asylum seekers

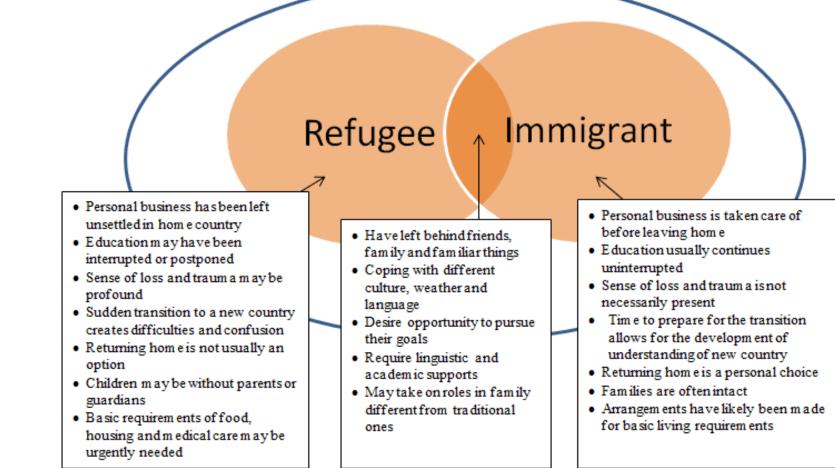


### Migrants Vs. Refugees

- While commonalities between immigrants and refugees exist, the significant difference is choice
- Migrants are people who choose <u>when</u> to leave and <u>where</u> to go

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 Refugees are people who were forced/compelled to leave their homes



# Europe's Refugee/Migrant Crisis **REFUGEE CRISIS**

### Europe's Refugee/Migrant Crisis

- Syrian refugee crisis resulting from the Syrian civil war (2011-) is the worst humanitarian crisis of our time
  - About 5.6 million Syrian refugees, 6.2 million displaced within Syria. Nearly 12 million people in Syria in need of humanitarian assistance
- The refugee crisis felt in **Europe** since 2005 is **not** a **new** phenomena, but became a topic for **massive news coverage** as it reached the **heart** of the **European Union**



# Europe's Refugee/Migrant Crisis

An attempt to find a European solution to the crisis





As the crisis deepened, so did divisions among and within the EU member states

#### UNITED KINGDOM

The U.K. which is not part of Europe's border-free travel area, is working to stop migrants entering the country through the channel tunnel, which originates in France.

#### FRANCE

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The political powers that be in France, where the population is already 7.5% Muslim, are under pressure from the far-right National Front party to limit immigration.

#### ITALY

With 4,700 miles of coastline -- a length it is almost impossible to patrol -- Italy has been the landing point for an outsized share of refugees reaching the European Union.

#### GREECE

With 8,500 miles of coastline, Greece is the entry point of many migrants seeking refuge in the European Union.

#### LIBYA

Refugees have flocked to war-torn Libya to cross by boat to Europe. Thousands have perished in the sea.

#### GERMANY

One of the EU's most welcoming countries for migrants, Germany has an average annual income of \$47,590 per person -- compared to \$1,606 for Syria.

#### AUSTRIA

Austria, a major transit country for migrants seeking to reach Germany, recently instituted border checks after bodies of 71 refugees were discovered in an abandoned truck that had traveled through Hungary.

#### HUNGARY

Hungary, a major transit point between Greece and Germany, is planning to build a 13-foot-high fence, 110 miles long, along its border with Serbia to stop the flow of migrants across its territory.

#### **AFGHANISTAN**

Until it was overtaken by Syria, which is now producing one-quarter of the world's refugees, Afghanistan spent decades at the top of the list, with at least 1.66 million Afghans submitting asylum applications in other countries in 2014.

#### IRAQ

The takeover areas of northern Iraq by the terrorist group ISIS, or Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, is reported to have displaced more than 3.3 million people in Iraq -- many of them fleeing to other countries.

#### SYRIA

A civil war that began in 2011 has killed more than 300,000 people, reduced major cities to rubble and prompted more than 4 million people to run for their lives.

#### SOUTH SUDAN

The country, which gained its independence in 2011, has been riven by internal fighting. A reported 2.2 million people have fled their homes.

ERITREA According to the international watchdog Human Rights Watch, Eritrea's human rights situation and military draft are motivating thousands to flee the country every month.

- Early September 2015: Germany allowed refugees comoing from Hungary to enter + "we can do it" rhetoric, believed to have been understood as an invitation => Influx of refugees
  - Actually a response to the humanitarian refugee crisis



- What can explain the **unprecedented scale** of **refugees** from **outside Europe**?
  - People in search of protection- aall-time high
  - The civil war in Syria => Spillover of refugees, difficult situation in states of first arrival
  - Deterioration in the supply of World Food Programme food aid during 2015
  - Changes to the main migratory routes: Via Turkey & Greece, rather than Italy

- Why do refugees seek protection in Germany (and a few other countries)?
  - Level of **prosperity**, social support and, above all, migrants' already existing social networks
- Substantial **differences** within the **EU** concerning regugees' countries of origin: Germany => Afghans, Syrians and refugees from the Western Balkan countries



Borussia Dortmund 🕗

#refugeeswelcome // cc @fcstpauli #fcspbvb

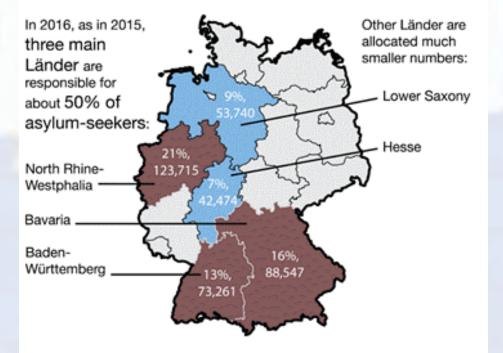


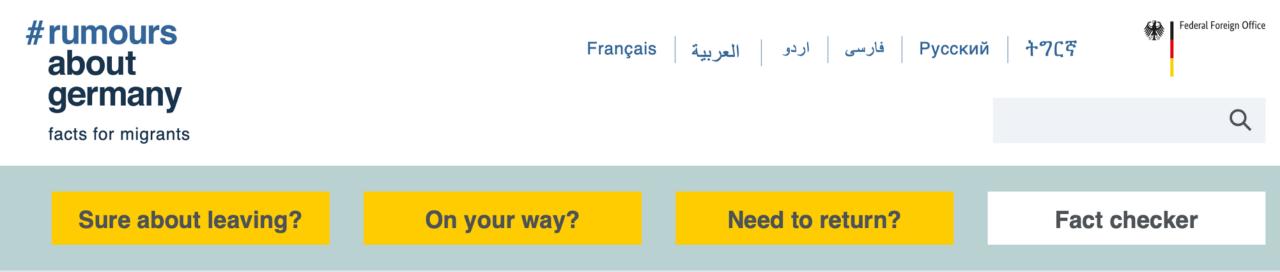
- Refugee policy in Germany gradually liberalised over the years due to:
  - Moderate number of applications, positive economic development + awareness of accelerating demographic ageing
- Germany does not want to lag in the competition for talented people + avoide the past mistakes (failed integration of the 'Gastarbeiter') => Integration of refugees is encouraged
  - Access to language + integration courses
  - Ban on employment- shortened
  - Programmes for admitting temporary refugees from Syria on a larger scale
  - Family members of Syrian refugees in Germany can join them

### Asylum Package | =>

- Greater participation of the federal government in the cost of financing of refugee accommodation
- Measures aimed at accelerating the asylum procedure
  - Reinforcement of civil servants dealing with immigrants and refugees (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)
- Refugees were proportionately distributed across German regions

Quota of selected Länder, respective numbers of registrations





#### Check the facts – here's what migrants need to know

### The biggest lies told by traffickers

Human trafficking is a criminal business. And to win clients and



Refugees and their host communities are amongst the

My country has an agreement which allows me to enter the Schengen area without a visa. Can I stay as

### German Motives =>

- Political Considerations
  - Popularity + possible re-election
- Moral obligation
  - Merkel: "Humanitarian values of Europe"
  - Historical duty (WW II)
- Germany's Image/Reputation:
  - Defender of refugees, example of

openness, generosity, solidarity

- Economic & Demographic
   Considerations
  - Aging population
  - Technical skills necessary



- Political and social debate on asylum and refugee protection in Germany:
  - Opening of temporary shelters often led to conflict with local residents





The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees couldn't cope the high volume of asylum applications => Increased backlog of cases, extended processing times

### Ambivalent social attitudes =>

- Responses to the challenges of refugee reception in Germany vary + ambivalent
- German society demonstrated solidarity & spontaneous support for refugees, yet
- Civic movements sceptical/hostile to the creation of emergency shelters in their neighbourhoods
  - Right-radicals (NPD) initiated anti-refugee protests
- Violence against refugee shelters, arson attacks





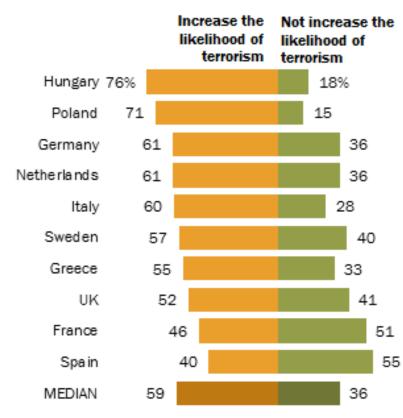


- Shifting public opinion following
  terror attacks (Paris, Brussels), crime
  (New Year eve in Cologne, 20152016) involving immigrants
  - Inducing fear, racism
  - Hostility + anti immigration/ refugees voices in Europe & Scandinavia
- The refugee crisis and the threat of terrorism are related in the minds of many Europeans



#### Many Europeans concerned refugees will increase domestic terrorism

#### Refugees will \_\_\_\_ in our country



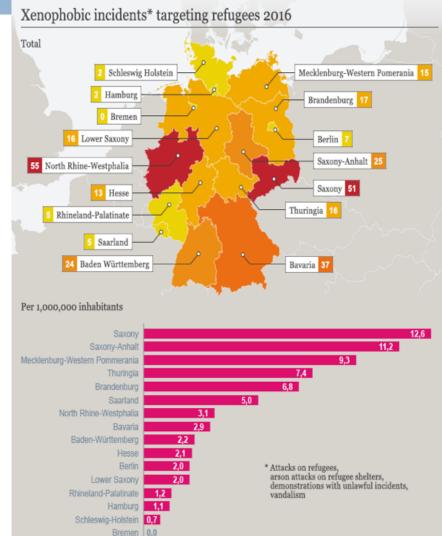
Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey.

#### PEW RESEARCH CENTER

### Xenophobic Incidents

Chancellor Merkel paid a high political price for her migration policy => CDU lost public support





Source: Amadeu Antonio Stiftung/PRO ASYL

### **The EU-Turkey Statement**

- Middle East countries offered refugees low protection & socioeconomic rights: temptation to reach Europe => externalising the refugee problem to Turkey
- AKA EU-Turkey Refugee Deal (2016)

Turkey agreed to stop the tide of refugees to Europe in return for certain concessions (e.g., financial aid)

- The EU-Turkey refugee deal managed to greatly reduce the number of refugees entering the EU
- 2020: Turkey opens its border to Greece

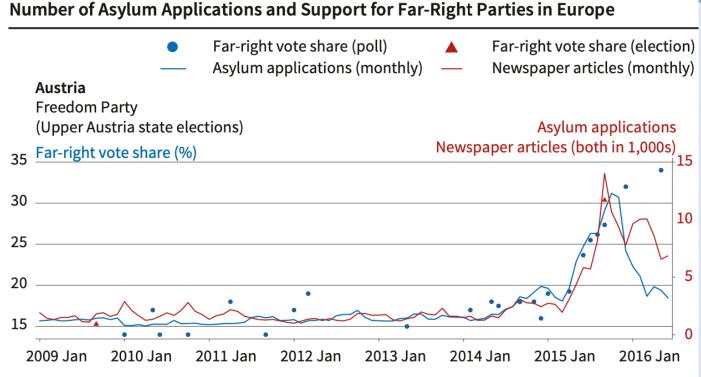




### How did the Refugees Crisis impact Europe?

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- Rise of right wing parties
- Re-establishing border control/check points





BREXIT

Increased Xenophobia, Islamophobia, racism

# **Contemporary Challenges**

- Increasing pressure on living & working conditions, social protections systems, public services
  - Privatization of public services (health system)
  - Aging population- Pensions
- Rising inequalities in society
- Sustainable Growth
- Climate Change

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Integration of refugees, Immigration



### **The Final Exam**

### Dates:

- | => <mark>25.01</mark>
- II => 8.2 ( + resit)
- III => 15.2 ( + resit)
- IV => 23.2 ( + resit)
- 10 AM CET, via the IS
- Open Questions
- Register for the exam (IS)
- Need 60% to pass



### Thank you for your attention, attendance and interest in the course!

### Questions???

