

TOPIC 3: MIGRATION

NB: Tasks 1-6 view the issue of migration from the perspective of the European migration crisis (2015 onwards), while tasks 7-8 deal with migration in a more general and time non-specific context.

TASK ① MIGRATION CRISIS

TASK 1A DISCUSSION. Discuss the message communicated by the following pictures. Would you add another picture?

1



2



3



4



5?

Picture 1 taken from: <http://one-europe.info/debates/the-european-immigration-issue>

Picture 2 taken from: <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/dramatic-photos-show-eu-migrant-crisis-scenes-balkans-2015-2016-1572819>

Picture 3 taken from:

<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/eu-migrant-crisis-donald-trump-tells-merkel-get-tough-help-secure-eus-external-borders-1527799>

Picture 4 taken from:

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2016-03-01/french-police-move-in-to-dismantle-calais-asylum-seeker-camp/7209414>

TASK ② EU JOINT POLICY ON ASYLUM SEEKERS

TASK 2A DEFINITIONS. Match the following terms with their definitions.

ASYLUM SEEKER, ECONOMIC MIGRANT, IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE

- 1 _____ = someone who leaves their country of origin in order to improve their quality of life (usually not needing a legal permission)
- 2 _____ = someone who leaves their home country and goes to live in another country
- 3 _____ = someone who is outside their country because they are afraid of persecution in their own country on the grounds of race, religion, a particular social group membership, etc.
- 4 _____ = someone who has made a claim that he is a refugee and is awaiting the determination of their status

RECORDING 1 TASK 2B VIDEO. EU JOINT POLICY ON ASYLUM SEEKERS. Watch the video and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the underlying principle of the Dublin regulation?

- 2 Is it working?

- 3 In what context are Germany, Hungary and Slovakia mentioned?

- 4 In what context are the numbers 32, 500 and 100, 000 mentioned?

Video taken from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQqmRkhuMWU> (31/8/2015)

TASK ③ MIGRANTS REFUSE TO LEAVE TRAIN NEAR HUNGARY CAMP

TASK 3A To prepare for the text discuss the meaning of the words and phrases in the box and how they might be used in the given context.

violence has broken out	refugees crammed on trains	migrant route to Germany
the police in the riot gear	tense press conference, sharp disagreement over the issue	readiness to show solidarity and sacrifice
a refugee camp	to weaken Europe's Christian roots	to order journalists from the scene

TASK 3B TEXT: PART 1. Red the text and say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Justify your answers.

Violence has broken out west of the Hungarian capital, Budapest, after police tried to force migrants off a train at a refugee camp.

Amid chaotic scenes, police ordered journalists from the scene at Bicske, declaring it an "operation zone". The train had left Budapest hours after police let migrants into the railway station following a two-day stand-off. Meanwhile, there have been sharp disagreements among European leaders over how to deal with the crisis.

In Brussels, Hungary's Prime Minister Viktor Orban described the situation as a "German problem" as Germany was where those arriving in the EU "would like to go". But European Council President Donald Tusk said at least 100,000 refugees should be distributed across EU states.

Earlier on Thursday, migrants who had been camped outside Budapest's Keleti railway station moved quickly on to the platforms as soon as police withdrew.

TASK 3C Say whether the following statements are true or false in reference to Part 1. Justify your statements.

- 1 Despite the crisis journalist were able to report from the Bicske refugee camp without any limitations. T/F
- 2 Donald Tusk and Viktor Orban share their views on the resolution of the migrant crisis. T/F
- 3 Following the police's departure from the railway station, migrants tried to get onto the trains. T/F

TASK 3D TEXT: PART 2. Read the text and answer the questions.

The BBC's Gavin Hewitt on board the train at Bicske

Nothing illustrates how difficult this crisis is to resolve than what has happened to these several hundred refugees who are currently on this train at Bicske. They jumped on the train after waiting at Budapest station for three hours. They were tightly crammed in - women and babies. They were told no international trains would leave. but eventually they were told this train would leave and they believed and hoped it would take them close enough to the Austrian border to get across.

There were some police on board. We got as far as Bicske and when the train pulled in, there were loads of police waiting for them on the platform. The plan seemed to be to remove them, to take them to a centre where they would be properly identified. Some people left the first carriage, but almost immediately there was resistance, a lot of people were banging on the windows, some were shouting "Germany! Germany!" The police put on riot gear.

And then there was one really distressing scene involving a woman who was carrying a baby by the railway tracks shouting "help! help!" There was a struggle involving one of her companions and riot police. This provoked some of the other refugees who had been taken off the train, they began pushing and there was a little bit of fighting with the riot police. And then they forced their way back on the train, which is where we are at the moment with police on the platform with several hundred refugees on the train in extremely difficult conditions.

International services were stopped for some time at Budapest's station but hundreds crammed on to the first train hoping it would take them to the Austrian border.

Instead, the train stopped at the Hungarian town of Bicske about 40km (25 miles) west of Budapest which hosts a major refugee camp, and police lined the platforms.

Some migrants at first left the train but then forced their way back on when they realised where the authorities wanted them to go.

They fear that registering at the camp will make it harder for them to seek asylum in Germany and other countries.

1 What were the refugees' expectations? Were they fulfilled?

2 Describe the conditions on the train.

3 What factors or aspects described in the text indicate the seriousness of the situation?



TASK 3E TEXT: PART 3. Red the text and say whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Justify your answers.

The number of migrants entering Europe has reached record levels this year. Germany expects to take in 800,000 asylum seekers this year - four times last year's total.

The dramatic increase in numbers has created tension and disagreement over EU migration policy. Germany has been prepared to accept large numbers of asylum seekers, but other countries have not.

During a tense press conference in Brussels with European Parliament President Martin Schulz, Mr Orban, who heads the anti-immigration Fidesz party, said Hungarians "were full of fear because they see that the European leaders... are not able to control the situation".

"Nobody would like to stay in Hungary, neither in Slovakia nor Poland nor Estonia. All of them would like to go to Germany. Our job is only to register them," he said.

Mr Tusk severely criticized Mr Orban for saying in a newspaper interview that Hungary was being "overrun" with refugees who threatened to weaken Europe's Christian roots.

"Referring to Christianity in a public debate on migration must mean in the first place the readiness to show solidarity and sacrifice," he said.

Mr Tusk's call for at least 100,000 asylum seekers to be redistributed across EU states is a sharp increase on a previous European Commission target of 40,000.

1 Germany's intake of immigrants has been constant throughout the last several years. T/F

2 Representatives of ex-communist Eastern European countries share their views regarding a Christian principle of helping people in need. T/F

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34142512> (3/9/2015)

TASK ④ MIGRANTS OR REFUGEES?

TASK 4A WORDFORMATION. The following text describes the difference between migrants and refugees. Complete the gaps with words created from the words in brackets.

The word migrant is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as "one who moves, either temporarily or 1. _____ (PERMANENT), from one place, area, or country of 2. _____ (RESIDE) to another".

A refugee is, according to the 1951 Refugee Convention, any person who "owing to a well-founded fear" of 3. _____ (PERSECUTE) is outside their country of nationality and "unable" or

"unwilling" to seek the protection of that country. To gain the status, one has to go through the legal process of claiming asylum.

The word migrant has 4. _____ (**TRADITION**) been considered a neutral term, but some criticise the BBC and other media for using a word they say implies something 5. _____ (**VOLUNTEER**), and should not be applied to people fleeing danger.

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34142512> (3/9/2015)

TASK 5) MIGRATION IN 7 CHARTS

TASK 5A The following exercise contains answers to seven questions published in March 2016. Form pairs, the teacher will then assign each pair a question and answer which the two students will then present to the rest of the class.

Chart 1

1. Which countries are migrants from?

The conflict in Syria continues to be by far the biggest driver of migration. But violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo, are also leading people to look for new lives elsewhere.

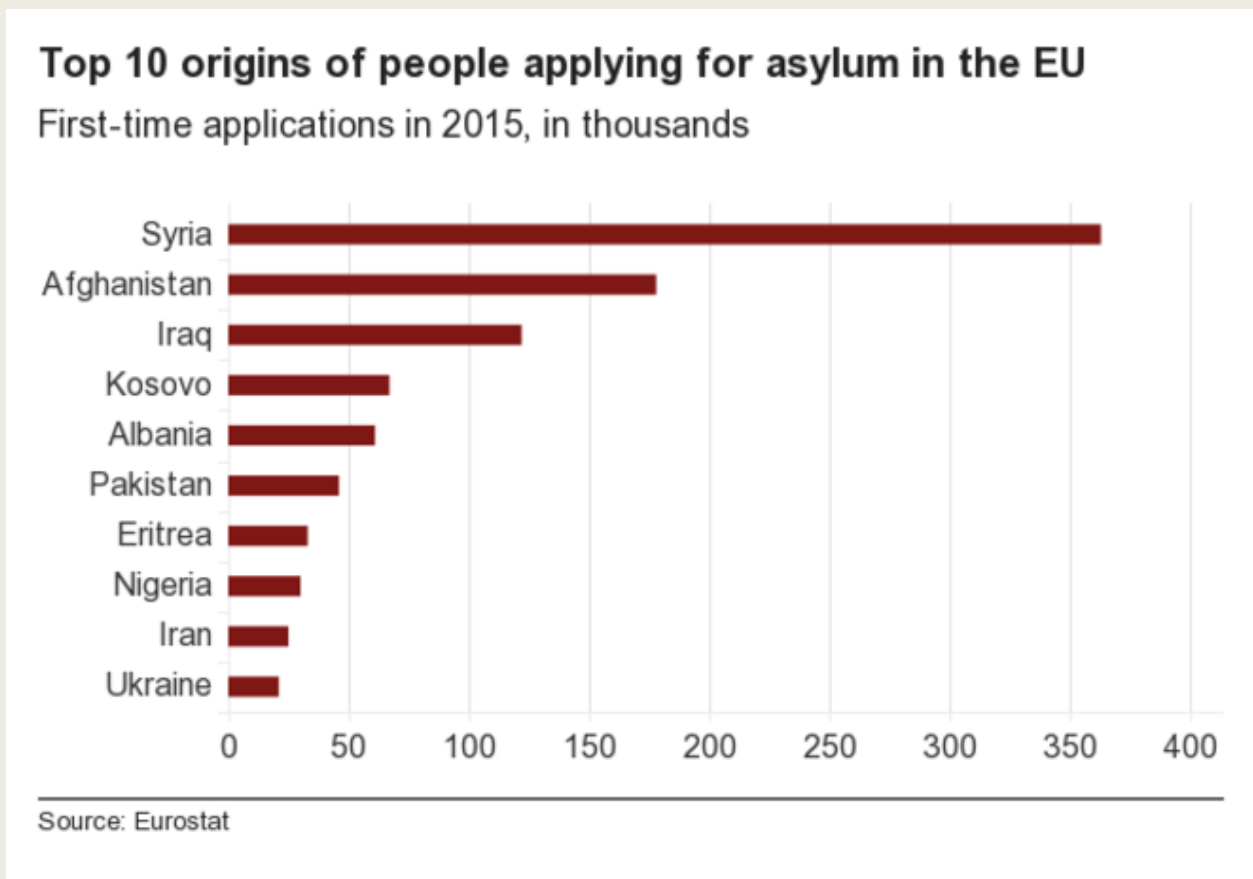


Chart 2

2. Where are migrants going?

Although not all of those arriving in Europe choose to claim asylum, many do. Germany received the highest number of new asylum applications in 2015, with more than 476,000.

But far more people have arrived in the country - German officials said more than a million had been counted in Germany's "EASY" system for counting and distributing people before they make asylum claims.

Hungary moved into second place for asylum applications, as more migrants made the journey overland through Greece and the Western Balkans. It had 177,130 applications by the end of December.

Asylum claims in Europe, 2015

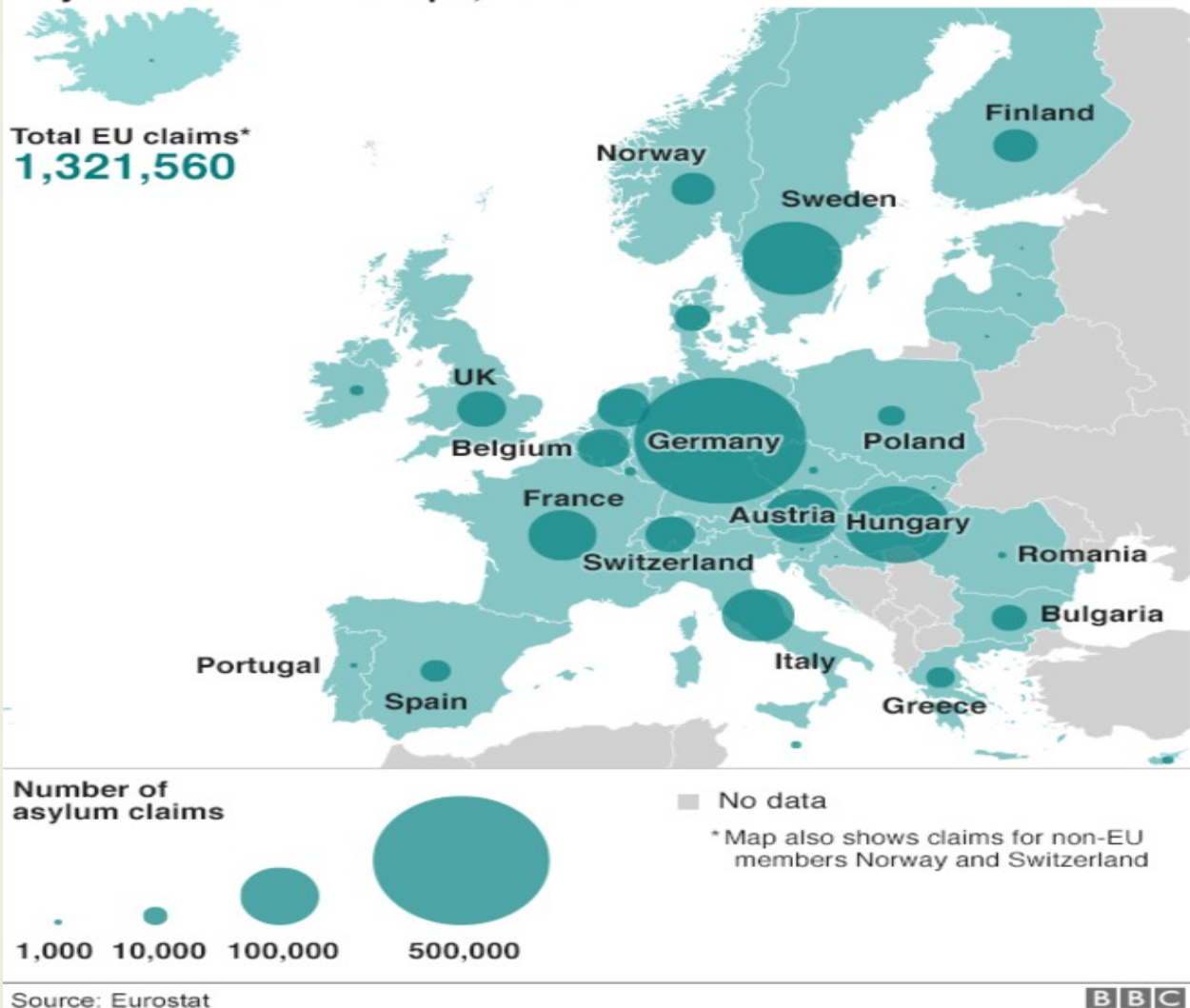


Chart 3

3. How do migrants get to Europe?

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) says that more than 1,011,700 migrants arrived by sea in 2015, and almost 34,900 by land.

This compares with 280,000 arrivals by land and sea for the whole of 2014. The figures do not include those who got in undetected.

The EU's external border force, Frontex, monitors the different routes migrants use and numbers arriving at Europe's borders and says the total figure for Europe in 2015 is more than 1,800,000.

Most of those heading for Greece take the relatively short journey from Turkey to Greek islands - often in small wooden boats.

Migrants detected entering the EU illegally, 2014-2015

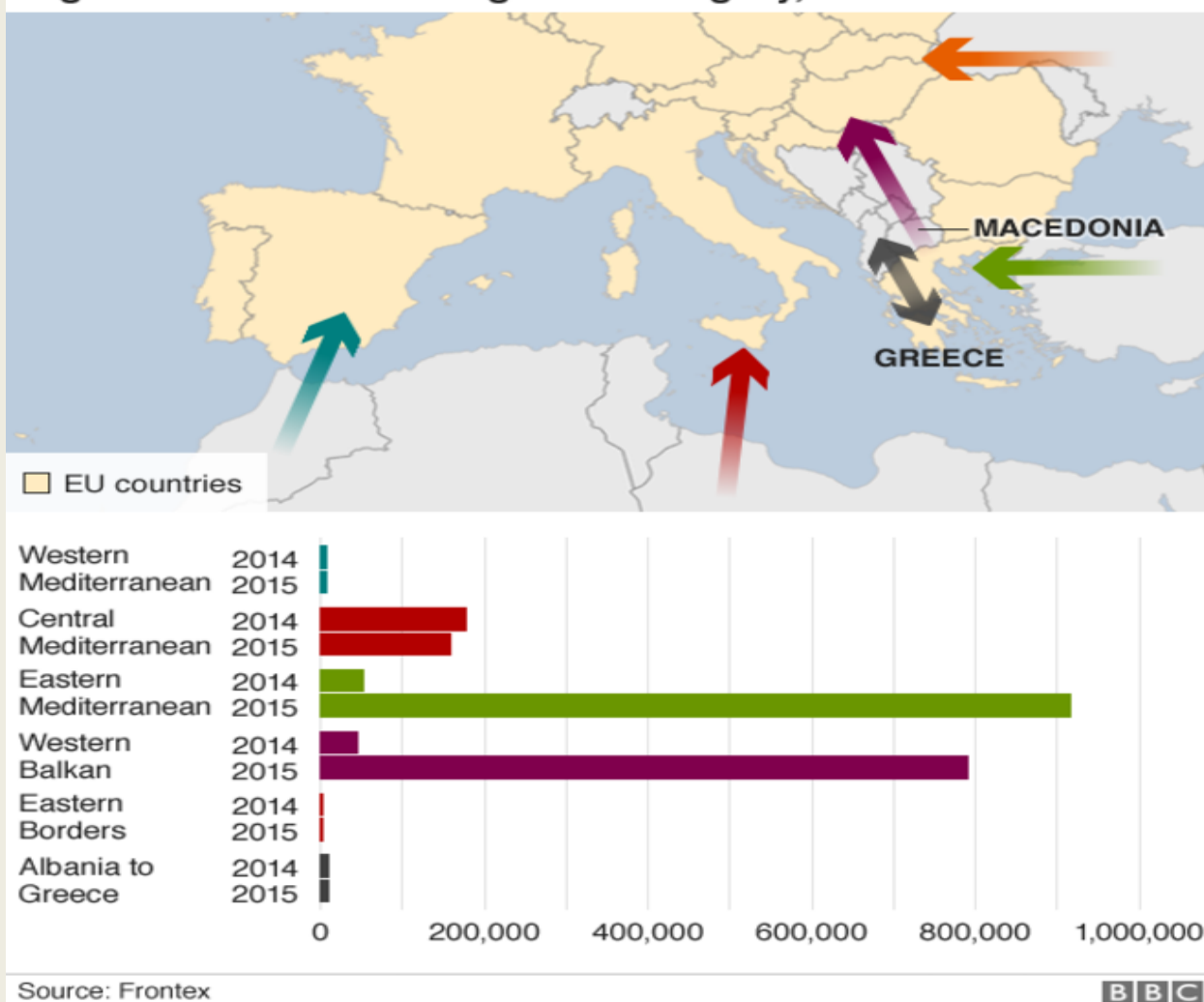


Chart 4

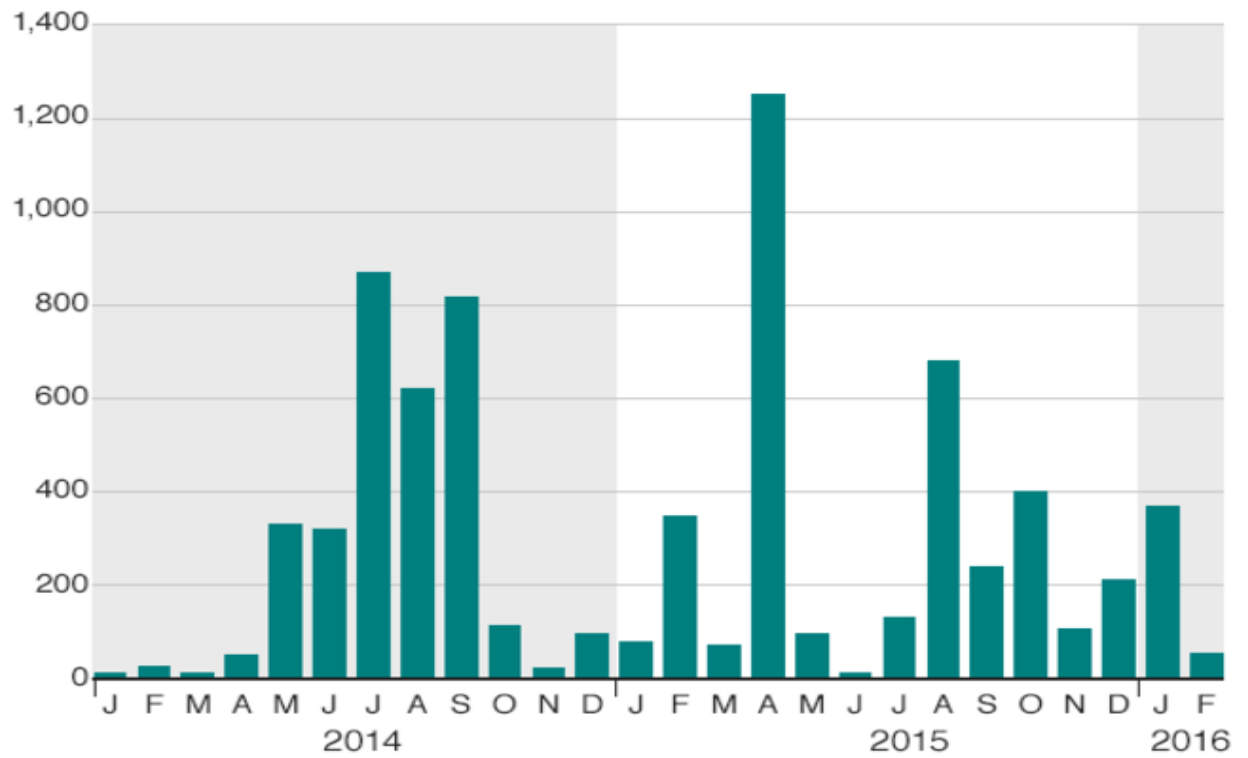
4. How dangerous is the journey?

According to the IOM, more than 3,770 migrants were reported to have died trying to cross the Mediterranean in 2015.

Most died on the crossing from north Africa to Italy, and more than 800 died in the Aegean crossing from Turkey to Greece.

The summer months are usually when most deaths occur as it is the busiest time for migrants attempting to reach Europe.

Migrant deaths in the Mediterranean by month



Source: IOM

BBC

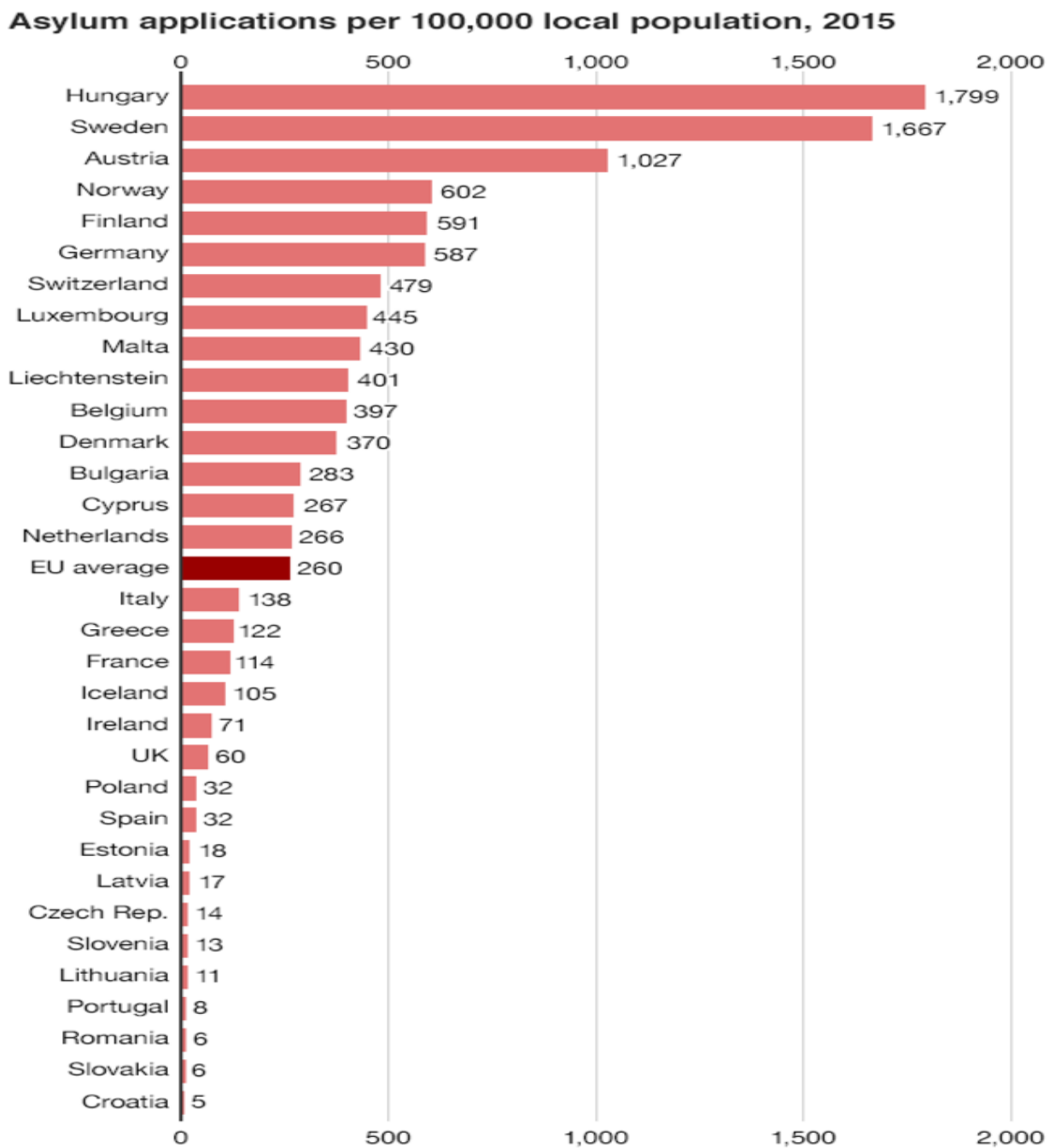
Chart 5

5. Which European countries are most affected?

Although Germany has had the most asylum applications in 2015, Hungary had the highest in proportion to its population, despite having closed its border with Croatia in an attempt to stop the flow in October. Nearly 1,800 refugees per 100,000 of Hungary's local population claimed asylum in 2015.

Sweden followed close behind with 1,667 per 100,000.

The figure for Germany was 587 and for the UK it was 60 applications for every 100,000 residents. The EU average was 260.



Source: Eurostat



Chart 6

6. How has Europe responded?

Tensions in the EU have been rising because of the disproportionate burden faced by some countries, particularly the countries where the majority of migrants have been arriving: Greece, Italy and Hungary.

In September, EU ministers voted by a majority to relocate 160,000 refugees EU-wide, but for now the plan will only apply to those who are in Italy and Greece.

Another 54,000 were to be moved from Hungary, but the Hungarian government rejected this plan and will instead receive more migrants from Italy and Greece as part of the relocation scheme.

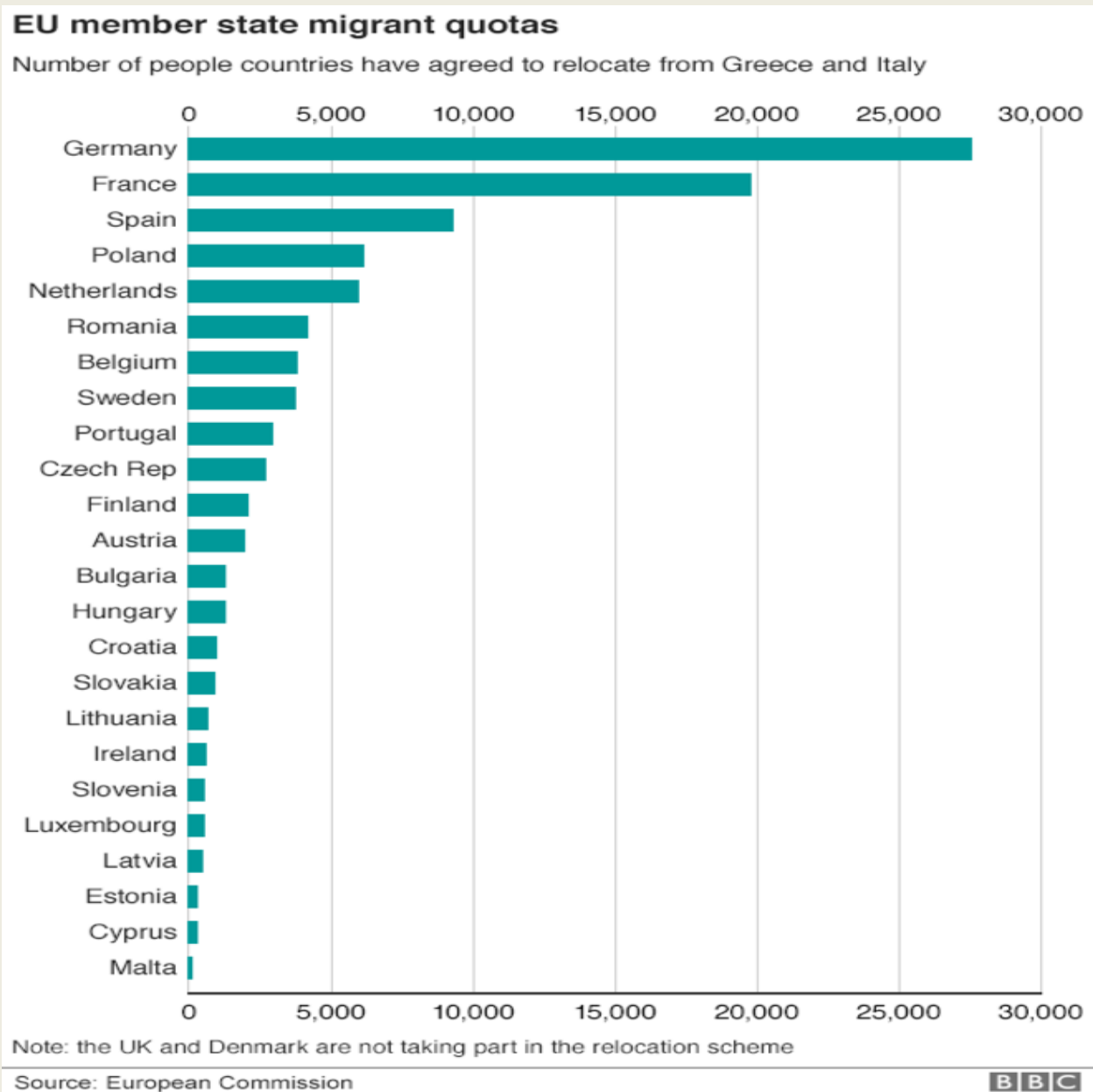
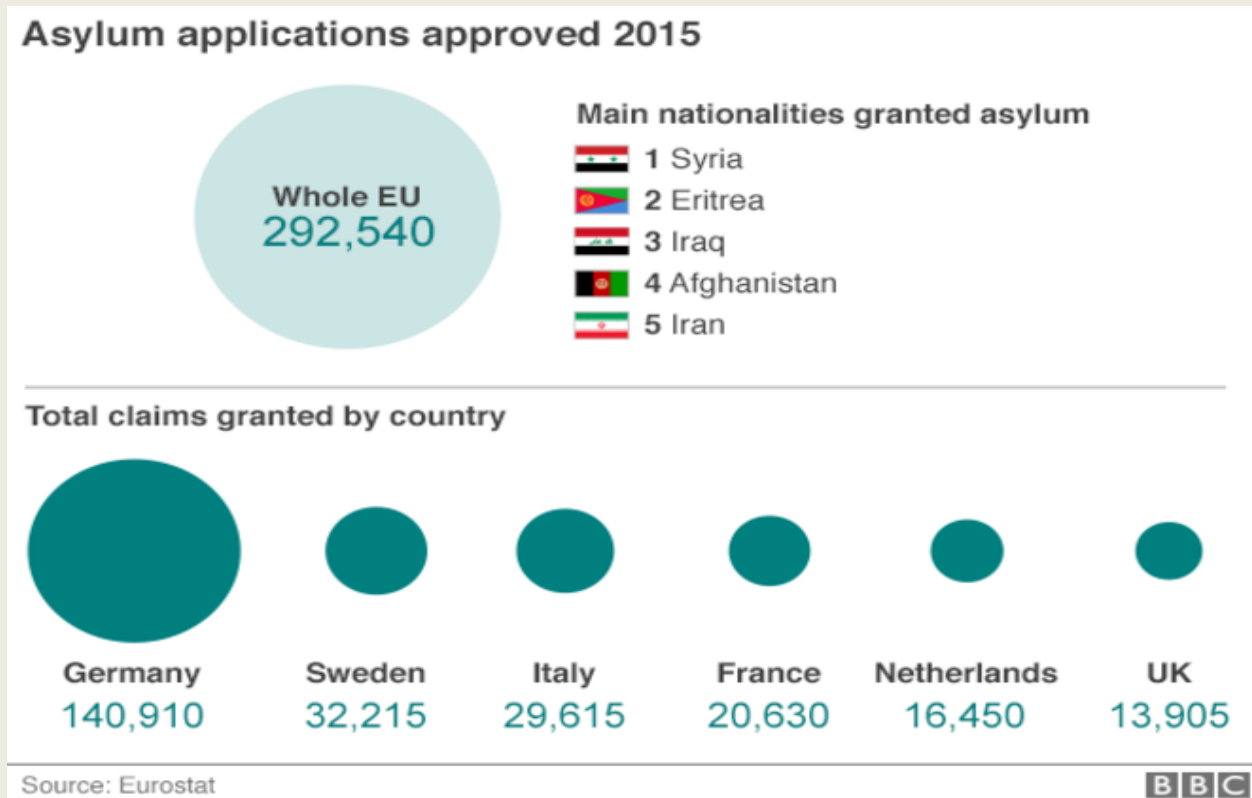


Chart 7

7. How many asylum claims are approved?

Although huge numbers of people have been applying for asylum, the number of those who are given asylum is far lower.

In 2015, EU countries offered asylum to 292,540 refugees. In the same year, more than a million migrants applied for asylum.



Adapted from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911> 4 March 2016

A note on terminology: The BBC uses the term *migrant* to refer to all people on the move who have yet to complete the legal process of claiming asylum. This group includes people fleeing war-torn countries such as Syria, who are likely to be granted refugee status, as well as people who are seeking jobs and better lives, who governments are likely to rule are economic migrants.

Taken from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>

TASK ⑥ COLOGNE ATTACKS: MERKEL PROPOSES TOUGHER MIGRANT LAWS

TASK 6A To prepare for the text discuss the meaning of the words and phrases in the box and how they might be used in the given context.

violence against women

to criticize open door migrant policy

to tighten the law

Cologne

to deny the right of asylum

to deport asylum seekers who commit a crime

to carry out sexual attack

Chancellor Merkel

TASK 6B Read the text.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel has proposed changes to make it easier to deport asylum-seekers who commit crimes, after the New Year's Eve sex attacks on women in Cologne.

The attacks, which victims say were carried out by men of North African and Arab appearance, have called into question her open-door migrant policy.

The police's handling of the events has also been sharply criticised.

Later, there were protests and fights at an anti-immigrant protest in Cologne.

Police used water cannon and pepper spray to disperse (=rozehnat) protesters from the the right-wing anti-immigrant Pegida movement as violence broke out after a demonstration which heard harsh criticism of Mrs Merkel's policies.

Saturday also saw protests by feminist groups over violence against women in the city, and a left-wing anti-Pegida counter-demonstration.

Meanwhile, police in Cologne have said the number of cases of reported violence on New Year's Eve has risen substantially.

'Consequences'

Mrs Merkel, speaking after a meeting of her Christian Democrat party leadership in Mainz, proposed tightening the law on denying the right of asylum for those who have committed crimes.

Under the new plans, those on probation(=podmínečné propuštění) could be deported too.

"When crimes are committed, and people place themselves outside the law ... there must be consequences," she told reporters after the meeting.

Under current German laws, asylum seekers are only sent back if they have been sentenced to at least three years' imprisonment, and providing their lives are not at risk in their countries of origin.

The move, which will still need parliamentary approval, follows the New Year's Eve attacks, which sparked public outrage in Germany.

Victims described chaos as tens of sexual assaults and robberies were carried out with little apparent response from the authorities around Cologne station.

A statement issued by Cologne police on Saturday, quoted by AFP news agency, said the number of reported violence cases had reached 379 - 40% of which were cases of sexual assault.

"Those in focus of criminal police investigations are mostly people from North African countries. The majority of them are asylum-seekers and people who are in Germany illegally," the statement says.

With tension increasing and tolerance decreasing, Germany's doors remain open, but many here are asking: For how long and at what cost?

Germany has accepted more than a million migrants and refugees in the past year.

Peter Sutherland, the UN Special Representative for Migration, said Mrs Merkel's latest move seemed "appropriate".

He added: "The full application of the criminal law against those who behave in the way that has apparently taken place is appropriate, and they should not be entitled to asylum. However, one must not overreact against a whole category of people."

Shortened and adapted from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35271171>

TASK 6C DISCUSSION. Discuss the following.

1 Some people say the 2015 New Year's Eve attacks in Cologne changed people's attitude to migration. Do you share this view?

2 What is your attitude to migration? Has it been the same or has it been changing over the past few months?

TASK 7 MIGRATION: ECONOMIC MIGRATION AND STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

TASK 7A Read the two texts below and answer the questions.

When talent goes abroad

In general, when immigrants send money home, this has the greatest impact in country districts, which tend to send the unskilled, not the skilled, abroad. And because the most educated are more likely to emigrate with their families and to integrate quickly into their new homeland, they seem less likely to send money back. One of the few attempts to estimate whether money sent back by the skilled offset the loss of intellectual capital to the sending country concluded that they did not.

On the other hand, emigration may bring other benefits to the sending country. The possibility of leaving and the higher income to be earned abroad may encourage more people to go into higher education. As not everyone will leave, the result will be a bigger pool of skills than would otherwise be the case.

What rich countries should do is make migration simple, but temporary. The tougher it is for migrants to enter a country, the more unwilling they will be to risk leaving to go home. However, the longer they stay abroad, the more likely their stay is to become permanent. The old contacts go, and it becomes harder to fit in. Mobility, which fits in comfortably with today's employment patterns, is more likely to benefit both sending and receiving countries than the old idea of migrating for good.

From *The Economist*

1 What point does the writer make in the first paragraph?

- A People in rural areas benefit from emigration more than people living in the cities.
- B Sending countries do not benefit financially from the emigration of skilled workers.
- C Emigration places an enormous strain on the education systems of sending countries.
- D Skilled workers are more likely to emigrate than unskilled workers.

2 According to the writer, rich countries should ease immigration restrictions in order to

- A help immigrants to integrate.
- B attract skilled immigrants into key industries.
- C give immigrants the chance of permanent jobs.
- D make it easier for immigrants to return to their home country.

Adapted from: Brook-Hart, G. & Haines, S. (2009). Complete CAE. Student's Book with answers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 139.

Getting a Student Visa or Permit

You must provide all the relevant evidence listed on the checklist on the front pages of the *Application to Study in New Zealand* (NZIS 1012). If you do not provide all of the necessary documents, your application may be returned to you. All applicants under Student policy must be bona fide¹ applicants, be of good character and of an acceptable standard of health.

A bona fide applicant is a person who can show they genuinely intend a temporary stay in New Zealand for a lawful purpose. Evidence of genuine intent and lawful purpose may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- any information or submissions showing you have a legitimate need to spend time in New Zealand for a specific period; and
- any documents or submissions showing you meet the Student policy provisions.

Character requirements

If you are aged 17 years or over and intend being in New Zealand *for 24 months or longer*, or are required by a specific policy or a visa or immigration officer to provide evidence of your character, you must provide police certificates from your country of citizenship (unless you can provide satisfactory evidence that you have never lived there) and from any country in which you have lived for five or more years since reaching the age of 17 years. Note: All police certificates must be less than six months old when you make your application.

From *Guide to Studying in New Zealand*

- 3 A bona fide applicant is someone who
- A behaves well and meets health requirements.
 - B wishes to make New Zealand their permanent home.
 - C intends to stay in New Zealand for a limited period.
 - D has never been in trouble with the police.

- 4 Applicants should provide police certificates if they
- A have never lived in their country of citizenship.
 - B are over a certain age and wish to spend long periods in the country.
 - C have lived for long periods in countries where they are not citizens.
 - D have recently committed a crime.

Adapted from: Brook-Hart, G. & Haines, S. (2009). Complete CAE. Student's Book with answers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 139.

¹ a bona fide person or thing is really what they seem to be or what they claim to be, *důvěryhodný, mající dobré úmysly*

TASK ⑧ MOVING ABROAD

RECORDING 2 TASK 8A You are going to hear six people who have migrated talking about their experiences. Listen and match each person with the aspect of migration (A-H) they mention. (There are two aspects that you do not need). Use the third column of the table to write down the key words and phrases of each speaker's statement.

Aspects to choose from	Speaker	Aspect	Why this aspect?
A I migrated to fulfil my ambitions. B I met with some negative attitudes to start with. C I've felt homesick since I left. D I find it difficult to stay in one place for long. E I moved because of a relationship. F I wanted a better environment for my children. G I was fed up with the weather. H I'm surprised how well my life has turned out.	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		

Adapted from: Brook-Hart, G. & Haines, S. (2009). Complete CAE. Student's Book with answers. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 137, 250.

VOCABULARY

(to) abuse	/ə' bju: s/ /ə' bju: z/	zneužívání, zneužívat
applicant	/' æpli kənt/	žadatel
application for sth	/, æpli ' kei ʃ (ə)n/	žádost o
to apply for	/ə' plai /	žádat o
appropriate	/ə' prəʊ priət/	patřičný, vhodný
approval	/ə' prɜ: v(ə)l/	schválení
to approve of	/ə' prɜ: v/	schválit
asylum	/ə' saɪ ləm/	azyl
attitude to	/' æti , tju: d/	postoj
authority	/ɔ : ' θɒ rəti/	zde: úřad
to be fed up with sth		být otrávený z něčeho
bona fide	/, bəʊ nə ' faɪ di/	důvěryhodná věc /osoba
border	/' bɔ : (r)də(r)/	hranice (státní)
to break out	/breɪ k/ /aʊ t/	vypuknout, propuknout
certificate	/sə(r)' ti fi kət/	certifikát, osvědčení
citizen	/' si ti z(ə)n/	občan
citizenship	/' si ti z(ə)nf i p/	občanství
Chancellor	/' tʃ ɑ : nsələ(r)/	kancléř, kancléřka
Christian	/' kri stʃ ən/	křesťan, křesťanský
Christianity	/, kri sti' ænəti/	křesťanství
climate	/' klaɪ mət/	klima, podnebí
to compare sth	/kəm' peə(r)/	srovnat
consequence	/' kɒ nsɪ kwəns/	důsledek
crisis, crises	/' kraɪ si s/ /' kraɪ si :z/	krize (sg.), krize (pl.)
currency	/' kʌ rənsi/	měna
to deny	/di ' nai /	zde: upřít, nepovolit
to deport	/di ' pɔ : (r)t/	deportovat
determination	/di , tɜ : (r)mɪ ' nei ʃ (ə)n/	určení, stanovení
to determine	/di , tɜ : (r)mɪ ' n/	určit, stanovit
*disproportionate	/, di sprə' pɔ : (r)ʃ (ə)nət/	nerovnoměrný, neúměrný
to discourage sb from (doing) sth	/di s' kʌ ri dʒ /	odradit, bránit
to distribute sth	/di ' stri bju: t/	distribuuovat, rozdělovat
economic	/, i: kə' nɒ mi k/ /, ekə' nɒ mi k/	ekonomický, hospodářský
to encourage sb to do sth	/i n' kʌ ri dʒ /	povzbuzovat, podporovat
entitled to	/i n' taɪ t(ə)l(ə)d/	mající nárok na
to force sb to do sth	/fɔ : (r)s/	nutit, přimět
freedom	/' fri: dəm/	svoboda
genuine	/' dʒ enjuɪ n/	opravdivý, nefalšovaný
genuinely	/' dʒ enjuɪ nli/	opravdivě, nefalšovaně
homeland	/' həʊ m, lænd/	vlast
immigrant	/' i mi ɡ rənt/	imigrant
immigration	/, i mi ' ɡ rei ʃ (ə)n/	imigrace
imprisonment	/i m' pri z(ə)nmənt/	uvěznění, odnětí svobody
insecurity	/, i nsɪ ' kjʊ ərəti/	nedostatek bezpečí, nejistota
to introduce sth	/, i ntrə' dju: s/	uvést, zavést
jobseeker	/' dʒ ɒ bsi: kə/	žadatel o práci
left-wing		pravicový

<i>to</i> look down on sb	/lu k/	pohrdat, dívat se shora
the Mediterranean	/, medi tə' rei niən/	Středomoří
member	/' membə(r)/	člen
membership	/' membə(r)ʃ ɪ p/	členství
migrant	/' maɪ g rənt/	migrant
<i>to</i> migrate	/maɪ ' g rei t/	migrovat
migration	/maɪ ' g rei ʃ (ə)n/	migrace
<i>to</i> monitor	/' mɒ ni tər(r)/	monitorovat
movement	/' mu: vmənt/	hnutí
<i>to</i> offset	/' ɒ f, set/	vyrovnat, vybalancovat
otherwise	/' ʌ ðə(r), waɪ z/	jinak
permanent	/' pɜ: (r)mənənt/	trvalý
permanently	/' pɜ: (r)mənəntli/	trvale
<i>to</i> persecute	/' pɜ: (r)sɪ , kju: t/	pronásledovat, perzekuovat
persecution	/pɜ: (r)sɪ ' kju: ʃ (ə)n/	pronásledování, perzekuce
<i>to</i> prevent sb from (doing) sth	/prɪ ' vent/	zabraňovat, bránit
<i>to</i> propose	/prə' pəʊ z/	navrhnout
<i>to</i> provide sb with sth	/prə' vaɪ d/	poskytnout
provision	/prə' vi ʒ (ə)n/	zde: ustanovení (např. zákona)
quota	/' kwəʊ tə/	kvóta
platform	/' plæt, fɔ: (r)m/	platforma, nástupiště
poverty	/' pɒ və(r)ti/	chudoba
refugee	/, refjʊ ' dʒ i: /	uprchlík
regulation	/, reg ju ' lei ʃ (ə)n/	regulace, regulační
religion	/ri ' li dʒ (ə)n/	náboženství
requirement	/ri ' kwaɪ ə(r)mənt/	požadavek
*resistance	/ri ' zi st(ə)ns/	odpor
<i>to</i> respond to sth/sb	/ri ' spɒ nd/	reagovat, odpovědět na
response to sth/sb	/ri ' spɒ ns/	reakce, odpověď na
right-wing		pravicový
riot	/' raɪ ət/	nepokoj, výtržnost
route	/ru: t/	trasa
rural	/' rʊ ərəl/	venkovský
sacrifice	/' sækri faɪ s/	oběť
sceptical	/' skeptɪ k(ə)l/	skeptický
<i>to</i> sentence sb to	/' sentəns/	odsoudit k (výkonu trestu)
sexual	/' sekʃ uəl/	sexuální, sexuálně motivovaný
skilled	/skɪ ld/	kvalifikovaný
solidarity	/, sɒ li ' dærəti/	solidarita
*stand-off	/stænd of/	roztržka
target	/' tɑ: (r)g ɪ t/	zde: kvantifikovatelný cíl
temporary	/' temp(ə)rəri/	přechodný
temporarily	/' temp(ə)rərili/	přechodně
<i>to</i> threaten	/' θret(ə)n/	hrozit, vyhrožovat, ohrožovat
<i>to</i> tighten	/' taɪ t(ə)n/	zde: zpřísnit
violence	/' vaɪ ələns/	násilí
voluntary	/' vɒ lənt(ə)ri/	dobrovolný
<i>to</i> weaken	/' wi: kən/	oslabit
<i>to</i> withdraw (sth)	/wi ð' drɔ: /	stáhnout se, stáhnout něco

SELECTED PHRASES

to approve an asylum claim/application

= schválit žádost o azyl

asylum application / claim	= žádost o azyl
asylum applicant / seeker	= žadatel o azyl
to be entitled to asylum	= mít nárok na azyl
to build fences along the borders	= stavět na hranicích ploty
to carry out/commit a sexual attack	= spáchat sexuálně motivovaný útok
country of origin	= země původu
country of residence	= země pobytu
to deny the right of asylum	= odepřít právo na azyl
determination of status	= určení statutu
to discourage Muslims from seeking asylum	= odrazovat muslimské žadatele o azyl
EU joint policy on asylum seekers	= společná politika /postup EU v otázce žadatelů o azyl
to get to the top doslovně i přeneseně	= dostat se na vrchol (doslově i přeneseně)
immigration officer	= imigrační úředník
immigration restrictions	= imigrační omezení
to meet health requirements	= splnit zdravotní požadavky
migrants entering the EU	= migranti vstupující do EU
migrants arriving by sea	= migranti přijíždějící po moři
entry to the EU	= vstup do EU
for good	= nadobro, napořád
to fulfil one's ambitions	= naplnit své ambice
I am homesick.	= Stýská se mi po domově.
to identify refugees in a centre	= identifikovat uprchlíky v centru
to process the application	= zpracovat žádost
to propose changes	= navrhnout změny
to submit an application	= podat žádost
EU member states	= členské státy EU
readiness to show solidarity and sacrifice	= připravenost/ochota prokázat solidaritu a obět
refugee camp	= uprchlický tábor
refugees should be distributed across EU states	= uprchlíci by měli být rozděleni mezi členské státy EU
relocation scheme	= plán, schéma, systém relokace
open door migrant policy	= migrační politika otevřených dveří
riot police in riot gear	= pořádková policie v zásahové výstroji
sexual attack	= sexuálně motivovaný útok
sharp disagreement over sth	= ostrý nesouhlas / neshoda kvůli
to sentence sb to imprisonment	= odsoudit někoho k odejmutí svobody
tense press conference	= vyhrocená tisková konference
tension	= tenze, napětí
to tighten the law on	= zpřísnit zákon týkající se
under current German laws	= za stávajících německých zákonů
violence against women	= násilí na ženách
violence broke out	= propuklo násilí
UN Special Representative for Migration	= zvláštní vyslanec OSN pro migraci
under a quota system	= v rámci systému kvót

RECORDING I TRANSCRIPT

Europe has a common set of rules on how to deal with asylum seekers. It applies to most EU member states, some neighbouring countries, but not the UK and Ireland. The so called Dublin regulation is a key part of that system. It was designed to prevent asylum seekers from submitting applications to multiple EU member states. It stipulates that asylum claims should be processed by the country that played the biggest part in the applicant's entry to the EU, usually the country where they first arrived but many say the system is not working.

Because of the routes migrants take, asylum seekers first arrive in the EU in a few countries, mainly around the Mediterranean. Countries like Greece and Italy are struggling to process and accommodate all the arrivals. Germany has now become the first country to suspend the Dublin regulation, saying it does not work and the EU has said the system needs to be restructured. To spread the burden, EU governments have agreed to take in 32, 500 asylum seekers over the next two years under a quota system, but they will only take in refugees from Syria and Eritrea and in July alone more than a 100, 000 arrived on Europe shores. So, some countries have taken the matter into their own hands. Hungary and Bulgaria have been building along their borders to keep migrants out, Slovakia has been discouraging Muslims from seeking asylum.

RECORDING 2:

There is no transcript to this recording.