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The European migrant crisis (2013-2016) hit in its magnitude the contingent unprepared. Nobody foresaw more than 10,000 people would cross from Turkey into Greece in a single day at the peak of the crisis in October 2015. Consequently, the Migrant Crisis dominated EU and domestic politics in the recent years. The explosive nature of the issue, the lack of preparation and the resulting different proposals for action lead to serious distortions within and between EU countries.

However, since the start of the migration crisis, the European Union has worked tirelessly to cope with the situation and its consequences. And thanks to the political actions that we took, especially the game changer agreement with Turkey, irregular arrivals are now down to their pre-crisis levels: only 150,000 irregulars were detected in 2018 (European Commission March 2019). It is the lowest level in 5 years: it represents 25% less than in 2017 and 90% less than during the peak of the crisis in 2015 (European Commission 4/12/2018).

Even if we are not in crisis-mode anymore, the political and social division remains and puts the unity of the European Union at risk. The failure of the quotas system and the overburden of some countries compared to others is diminishing the principle of solidarity which is one of the EU bedrocks. Some countries did not feel responsible at all for the migration crisis, leaving the border countries high and dry. This feeling of unfairness creates tensions between countries. In difficult times of Brexit, a less reliable United States of America and the rising influence of China the EU needs to be united to find appropriate responses.

We already saw that what we accomplish together, like the Turkey deal, is of great success, whereas the areas where we do not cooperate are still not resolved.

Besides the Migrant crisis, the European Commission must bring forward another pressing issue which needs to be addressed. It became evident that core values of the European Union, which all Member states agreed on in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (The Member States of the European Union 26/10/2012), are currently at risk and an appropriate measures to ensure them are missing. One fundamental value of these treaties is the respect for the rule of law. The subjection to the law, including lawmakers, law enforcement officials, and judges is a fundamental criterion of the EU. Poland and Hungary have given signs of disrespect of this law and this cannot be tolerated. The central values of the European Union are universal and irrevocable and the present situation reveals that we are in the need of an effective mechanism to guarantee them.

The main goal of the European Commission has always been and will remain to find the best possible outcome for all Member States and its people. This can only be achieved by increasing the level of cooperation between the different parties as well as the collaboration on the European level. Accordingly, an agreement must be found on which all Member states can agree and which is based on solidarity in the European Union and distributes the burdens of the Migrant crisis equally. In the same manner a solution has to be developed to ensure the respect for the rule of law.

Without a solution in both issues the adoption of the new Multiannual financial framework will not be possible. Without it new priorities cannot be set and already a delay can have negative consequences for the citizens and their businesses: 1,000,000 students will not receive the opportunity to participate in the Erasmus+ exchange program in 2021, over 100,000 EU-funded cohesion projects will not be able to start on time, other infrastructure projects and construction projects will be delayed and around 5000 people per month, working in the EU

research sector, will lose their jobs, excluding the other 7000 people in the wider economy (European Commission 2018).

Furthermore, in case no common approach is reached, it will be questionable whether the European union can remain as strong and united. A lack of consensus can bring the union back to its starting point and create unwanted tension which might be followed by disastrous effects on the ideal of a united European community and its further integration. A weakened European Union would also be less capable of conveying European interests in the increasingly hostile environment of world politics (Juncker 2017).

As far as the negotiations are concerned, two crucial issues exist. Firstly, higher level of consolidation between the Member States and the European Parliament is needed in order to resolve the migration issue. It is important to make progress by adopting new reforms and finding an agreement on key points such as stronger partnership between the countries, better-organized external borders' management and protection, and completing the EU's asylum reform. Yet, this topic being delicate since domestic politics are concerned – any possible compromise that can be reached, might eventually be interpreted by some states as defeat.

Secondly, the current rule of law crisis shall not be neglected. By stepping out of the framework imposed by the Treaty of the European Union, Poland and Hungary put the European commission and its sanctions' system in a complex situation. Such deficiencies impair the functioning of the decision making system given the fact that those Member States consider their infringement of the law as an answer to the interference of the EU in their national sovereignty and the internal affairs (Heinemann 2018). Therefore, finding a legal pathway by which Poland and Hungary will think of a sanction as a fair and necessary act and not as a punishment, will be a demanding task to do.

In conclusion, the European commission has to prove its image as stable and rigorous institution. Although, the negotiations certainly will not be easy knowing that the subjects might lead to divergent positions. Hence, coming out with a positive result will show the Commission's value added and as a whole, good compromise will mean a stronger Union, and this will be beneficial for both sides – the EU as well as the Member States. On the contrary, the lack of agreement can give place for broader Euroscepticism as expectations and results diverge.

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