

CHARLES UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Humanities



Mariia Kuzmina

**Political and Economic Migrants:
Migration Policy of the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of
Germany in 2013-2016**

Bachelor thesis

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Thesis Supervisor: Mgr. Lucie Cviklová, M.A., Ph.D.

Statutory Declaration

I declare that I have written this Bachelor Diploma Paper, Political and Economic Migrants: Migration Policy of the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany in 2013-2016, myself and on my own. I have duly referenced and quoted all the material and sources that I used in it. This Paper has not yet been submitted to obtain any degree.

V Praze dne (in Prague, date)

.....
Podpis (Signature)

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Abstract

This thesis addresses one of the major questions of the recent years, which is global migration due to the political and economic problems. It looks in-depth on the examples of two countries, namely the Czech Republic and Germany from 2013 to 2016. This paper will review the research conducted on migration to the EU and compare the situation in both countries. In order to reach the aim of the paper it illustrates the migration policies of the countries, as well as the terms and conditions of application for the residence permit will be given in detailed attention.

Keywords: the Czech Republic, Germany, Migrants, Migration Policy, Refugees

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Glossary of Terms¹

Migrant	At the international level, no universally accepted definition of migrant exists. The term migrant is usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned for reason of “personal convenience” and without intervention of an external compelling factor. This term therefore applies to persons, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family.
Immigration	A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement.
Emigration	The act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settle in another. International human rights norms provide that all persons should be free to leave any country, including their own, and that only in very limited circumstances may States impose restrictions on the individual’s right to leave its territory.
Refugee	A person, who “owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country”.

¹ IOM, 2004, Glossary on Migration, International Migration Law Series No. 1. Available from: http://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_1_en.pdf/. [1 March 2018].

Asylum	Protection granted by a State to an alien on its own territory against the exercise of jurisdiction by the state of origin, based on the principle of non-refoulement, leading to the enjoyment of certain internationally recognized rights.
Asylum seekers	Persons seeking to be admitted into a country as refugees and awaiting decision on their application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, they must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any alien in an irregular situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds.
Economic Migrant	A person leaving his/her habitual place of residence to settle outside his/her country of origin in order to improve his/her quality of life. This term may be used to distinguish from refugees fleeing persecution, and is also used to refer to persons attempting to enter a country without legal permission and/or by using asylum procedures without bona fide cause. It also applies to persons settling outside their country of origin for the duration of an agricultural season, appropriately called seasonal workers.
Migration policy	A set of principles, norms and methods, decisions of the countries with a view to regulating migration processes in their area.
Political reasons	Are caused by a threat to life and health of people during wars, revolutions, other political turmoil, as well as political persecution.

Economic reasons	Are caused by the difference in the standard of living of country of leaving and country of moving. Economic migration includes migrations caused by the search for work, moving to a place of study, etc. Presently, these reasons for the migration are the most widespread in the world.
Political migration	Are rarely voluntary and almost all of them are forced in the form of evacuation, deportation, refugees, internal resettlement.
Diaspora	Refers to any people or ethnic population that leave their traditional ethnic homelands, being dispersed throughout other parts of the world.
Dublin Convention	An agreement between EU States (adopted in 1990, entered into force in 1997) determining which Member State of the European Union is responsible for examining an application for asylum lodged in one of the contracting States. The Convention prevents the same applicants from being examined by several EU Member States at the same time, as well as ensuring that an asylum seeker is not re-directed from State to State simply because no one will take the responsibility of handling his/her case.

The following acronyms have been used:

WW2	World War 2, also known as the Second World War
USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany, also known as the West Germany from 1949 to 1990
GDR	German Democratic Republic, also known as the East Germany from 1949 to 1990
EU	European Union
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
EEC	European Economic Community
ISIL	The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
US	United States, commonly known as United States of America or America
BAMF	Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States

1. Introduction

In the second half of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, mankind has witnessed the irresistible power of globalization, which in one way or another embraced all spheres of social life and created a global system of the interdependence of countries and people in the world. Globalization processes combined with rapid changes in political and economic systems contributed to a sharp intensification of international migration flows, led to the formation of the fundamentally new migration situation in the world.

Nowadays, Europe faces numerous consequences related to the key political moments of the past century, as well as recent crises and conflicts that influence the movement of the individuals and nations around the world.

One of the examples of the past political decisions, which affect the migration situation nowadays, originates from the times when the government of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), in the second half of the 20th century, started a special labour program and invited foreign workers from the lands with a high unemployment. Key point was so called *Rotationsprinzip*, when the German state expected that the foreign workers would come only for a limited period of time and then came back to the countries of origin. The changes in the migration policies in the 1970s touched migrants from Turkey more than other foreign workers, such as migrants from Italy and Spain, who were members of the European Union (EU) and had benefits due to their residence status. From that moment Turkish people didn't had a possibility to take any days off, for instance, to see their families at their homeland, or otherwise they had to leave their jobs and German state. Nevertheless, Turkish migrants found a way out from this situation, as they took their families and continued to work. From that time migrant's number only increased and economic migrants from Turkey become one of the biggest Diasporas in Germany, and to date full members of German society.²

² Oleg Suša, Marek Hrubec a kol., 2017, *Riziková Společnost a Globální Ohrožení. Ke kritické teorii Ulricha Becka.*, pp. 179-193, Sociologické nakladatelství, Praha.

Meanwhile, in the framework of interstate treaties, the Vietnamese people started to come to the former Czechoslovakia³. Immigration from Vietnam was for several reasons, mostly for rehabilitation, because of the military conflicts, and for study or working purposes. After 1989, due to the open borders, many Vietnamese moved to the Czech Republic from neighbouring countries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and some of them in order to reunite with their families, who had already lived in the Czech Republic. As a result, from the 1990s, the success of Vietnamese entrepreneurs and their integration into Czech society attracts more people to move and today to the Czech Republic.

It is important that the expansion of the European Union caused more migration flows in the EU countries. In 2004, eight countries, including the Czech Republic, became the new members of the Union. It was the largest enlargement in terms of human and territorial indicators, but yet smallest in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In comparison with the older members of the EU, some of the newer ones were less economically developed, which led to the restrictions on employment of their citizens. Nevertheless, migration has become more beneficial for the economies of the EU countries and contributed to their further development. After a while, expansion continued in 2007 and 2013.

The crucial and more recent event of 21st century is the European migration crisis began in the early 2015 due to the multiple increases in the flow of refugees and illegal migrants to the European Union from the countries of North Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. The main reasons are economic and political instability. These include wars and armed conflicts, which destabilize the situation in the regions. These are wars in Middle East, the military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),⁴ armed conflict in the East of Ukraine⁵ etc. These events led to the scale and long-term consequences for all European countries, which are not resolved to this day.

³ Český lid, 2005, 'Integrační tendence vietnamského etnika v českém lokálním prostředí', Etnologický časopis, vol. 92, no.2 (2005), pp. 129-154. Available from: http://www.jstor.org/stable/42639900?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents. [1 March 2018].

⁴ UN News, 31 July 2013, In ISIL-controlled territory, 8 million civilians living in 'state of fear' – UN expert. Available from: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2015/07/505512-isil-controlled-territory-8-million-civilians-living-state-fear-un-expert/>. [1 May 2018].

⁵ Dušan Drbohlav, Marta Jaroszevicz (eds) 2016, *Ukrainian Migration in Times of Crisis: Forced and Labour Mobility*, p. 15, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague.

These and many other events and examples can be mentioned in order to determine the current developments in the context of migration. Therefore, the role of migration movements of the population has been increasing all over the world, as one of the most important factors in the transformation of the socio-economic situation. Territorial movements of people have an increasingly noticeable effect on the most diverse spheres of public life. In this regard, a variety of studies of the results of migration of the population at the global and states levels for quite objective reasons caused an increased scientific and a practical interest.

However, scientific views on the matter are quite different and opposite. On one hand, as one famous social theorist Ulrich Beck⁶ states, migration opens up the possibility of interweaving ethnocentric formulas with other, non-European cultures, and that the movement of people transforms, notion of being European in the sense that it generates global experience, perception and vision, and also contributes to the cosmopolitanising of Europe, as cosmopolitanism is the only perspective, which could fix the forms of the present political and social reality. At the same time, positive Beck's view of migration lead to the increase of inequality and anti-cosmopolitanism, in order to highlight the prospect of hybridization and contextual universalism, this might be undermined by inequality, conflict and dominance. All in all, the theory of Beck represents cosmopolitanism characterized by legitimization of interventionism, yet another German scholar, Jürgen Habermas, conversely emphasizes the role of the revitalization of the world and civil society in order to ensure transnational and democratic co-operation.

In the same way, the current phenomenon of the global migration did not left me indifferent. My present bachelor thesis is dedicated to the subject of migration in two European countries, namely Germany and the Czech Republic. My choice of these two countries was driven by several reasons. Firstly, one of the main reasons for choosing this topic for my thesis is because of its relevance and popularity. Every day, the media cover the latest news about new arrivals of people from the Middle East and Eastern Europe, about their lives in the EU, and the same time, the dangerous conflicts and demonstrations, and even disturbance against immigrants. Secondly, I chose Germany as one of the states for the research, because it has a

⁶ Oleg Suša, Marek Hrubec a kol., 2017, Riziková Společnost a Globální Ohrožení. Ke kritické teorii Ulricha Becka., pp. 273-289, Sociologické nakladatelství, Praha.

significant role in the European Union and the second most popular country in the world for immigration after the United States (US).⁷ Another country of my research is the Czech Republic a country in the centre of Europe, which was a transit country for a long time yet,⁸ since last decades it has become a country of destination for many migrants. Both countries are the members of the European Union and they have common state borders, but despite the territorial proximity of these two countries, the migration policies and nationalities of the refugees and migrants in these countries are quite different. My goal was to conduct a detailed analysis of migration policies over the past four years 2013-2016, which will cover the latest data, and therefore the findings of it can be used for later investigations.

⁷ Business Insider UK, 2017, The 15 most popular countries for migrants. Available from: <http://uk.businessinsider.com/top-15-countries-migrants-2017-12/#2-germany-12-million-migrants-or-149-of-the-population-14/>. [1 March 2018].

⁸ Migration Online, 2013, An overview of the migration policies and trends – Czech Republic. Available from: <https://http://migrationonline.cz/en/an-overview-of-the-migration-policies-and-trends/>. [1 March 2018].

2. Methodology

This bachelor thesis is the desk research and an analysis of the fundamental issue based on the on observable and well documented and publicized evidence. It provides an analysis of the relevant migration circumstances of two European countries, namely Germany and the Czech Republic. It also draws appropriate conclusions about the current state and hypotheses about the likely future outcomes. For more convenience, this dissertation is divided into three parts correlating to the Czech Republic, Germany and the Data Analysis. All parts consider significant questions, which reveal crucial issues whereby represented migration postures from different sides.

It is important to identify the political and economic context of the examined countries. In this chapter, were analysed historical component related to the change of politics in the end of the 20th and 21st centuries and subsequently economics that influence at the development of the migration policy in the Czech Republic and Germany for today. Besides, it is necessary to reveal the migration policies of the both countries and the legislative acts and laws, which control admission of the migrants and refugees. In survey of this topic used as a source the Germany and the Czech Republic Constitutions, which made possible to follow the migration policy in countries.

Another research question is what are the rules and conditions that Germany and the Czech Republic could provide for people who are moving to these countries? While working on this question it was important to indicate the rules of getting the possibility for foreigners to enter in the country established by interior politics of the states. Besides, this part include a list of the national and EU organizations that are able to provide a substantial help for the state and migrants to adapt in a strange circumstances with foreign language, culture, and basic needs.

Further part of this thesis contains data about migrant and refugees for four years of both countries, from 2013 to 2016 that based on the statistical data which were provided by Ministries of Interior of the Czech Republic and Germany. The very beginning starts with various official legislative documents and publications for both countries and the European Union as a whole. In the framework of this study, it important to take into consideration the discrepancy between principles and the legal

basis of the European Union and the principals and legal basis of individual countries. The further chapters of data analysis contain tables and graphs, which visually present the migration situation in the countries. In the end, there is extracted information from the reports about two researched countries.

Subsequent questions from the conducted research are what are the conclusions and possible implications from the received outcomes? What the impact on migrant and state citizens' life that migration brings to society in economic and social sphere? The final chapter provides a discussion based on those questions.

3. Limitations of the Research

During writing my thesis I encountered several limitations to my research. Firstly, I would like to point that the Migration crises in Europe is relatively recent phenomenon. Among the main reasons for the emergence of the migration movements are political and economic, which include wars and armed conflicts that destabilizing the situation in the world as well as poverty and deepening social inequalities in the regions. This process continues to this day and there is bounded amount of the available academic sources. Most of the sources are mostly presented in electronic version, and therefore, I collided with specific difficulties with filtering and verifying information.

Consequently, another obstacle for me was the knowledge of languages. Most of literature is written in Czech and German. Therefore, it was complicated to analyse the academic sources due to my limited language proficiency. At the same time, I was invaluablely supported by my supervisor who knows these languages and I could ask her for the clarifications and interpretations of the data.

The last limitation I encountered was the broadness of the topic. It has includes subsections, such as types of migration, extensive list of reasons, variety of migrants, and their classification by gender, age, race, nationality etc. Therefore, it was needed to filter the information in order to make the research more structured. I decided to concentrate on the legal migration in Germany and the Czech Republic. Another important aspect is that I wrote about people who migrate because of political or economic reasons, as I found them one of the primary and relevant causes for today. By that, in my research I set the task to show a general picture of the present situation in two central bordered countries, members of the European Union in relation to migration and to the world society as a whole.

4. Sources and Analysis

The foundation of my research is based on the data gained from academic sources, archival materials of the Ministries of Interior, and data from International organizations with worldwide recognition. The primary sources of my research for the comparative analyses are annual reports of 2013 to 2016 from both countries the Czech Republic and Germany (Federal Republic of Germany) prepared by Ministries of Interior based on annual statistical data. Consequently, acquired information would serve as a visual representation of the contemporary situation in the migration sphere in two central states in Europe. The systematized information was represent into tables and graphs with the following explanations and additions.

5. The Czech Republic

5.1. Political and Economic Context

One of the important historical determinations for the Czech Republic was the Velvet Revolution in 1989, which changed the political and economic situation in the country, and afterwards, influenced on the further migration patterns.

The Velvet Revolution is the bloodless demonstrations and uprisings in Prague and other Czechoslovak cities during 1989,⁹ which in the same year led to the elimination of the communist regime. The new state structure was based under the democracy ideas, independence, rapprochement with Europe and free-market. Afterwards political representatives of the Czech and Slovak people could not find a mutually beneficial model for the coexistence of these two nations and in a result, was an organized division of the Czechoslovak state.

Thereby, from January 1, 1993, there were an independent the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. The goal of both countries was to integrate into European society and European security structures. In 1999,¹⁰ the Czech Republic became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). On 4 October 1993,¹¹ an agreement was signed in Luxembourg on the acceptance of the Czech Republic in the European Community. It entered into force from 1 February 1995. The Czech Republic became a member of the European Union on 1 May 2004,¹² together with other States, thus completing the process of accession to the European Community. Later, in 2007,¹³ the Czech Republic became a member of the Schengen zone.

This large-scale changes lead to a deep transformation of the state and society. The Czech Republic became first a transit country for Western Europe and then an immigration country (with positive net migration). A unique combination of factors such as the speed of economic and political transformation, particular migration policies (or non-policies) along with good economic performance and demand in the

⁹ Robert Kvaček, 2002, České Dějiny II, "Utváření nové demokracie" p.230-237, ALBRA, spol. s.r.o. redakce SPL - Práce, Úvaly.

¹⁰ NATO, What is NATO? Available from: <https://www.nato.int/nato-welcome/index.html>. [1 March 2018].

¹¹ European Commission, Press Release Details. Available from: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-96-34_en.htm. [1 March 2018].

¹² European Union, Czech Republic Overview, Available from: https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries/member-countries/czechrepublic_en/. [1 March 2018].

¹³ Schengen Visa Info, The Czech Republic Visa Application Requirements. Available from: <https://www.schengenvisa.info/czech-republic-visa/>. [1 March 2018].

labour market (especially between 1993 and 1997 and then 2004 and 2008), has made the most of the pull factor of this country for immigrants.¹⁴

5.2. Migration Policy

Over the past time, significant changes in the sphere of migration have taken place in the Czech Republic, as it becomes more attractive to foreigners and has evolved from a transit country to a country of destination for foreign nationals migrating for employment, who want to settle there on a long-term basis or permanently.¹⁵ As a result, the increasing importance of migration necessitated the development of more conceptualized and consistent approach that entailed relevant changes and developments of the legislative, political and organizational support of the legal migration and integration, as well as a systematic struggle against all forms of illegal migration, which has become the basis of the migration policy.

In 2000,¹⁶ two significantly amended legal acts entered into force: the Asylum Act¹⁷ and the Act of Residence for the Foreign Nationals. In comparison with the previous concepts, the data of the wording of the laws provided for more restrictions, which led to a significant temporary reduction in immigration. However, at the same time, the new Law on the Residence of Foreigners for the first time allowed all foreign citizens legally resident in the country for 10 years to obtain a permanent residence permit.

The Asylum Act provided more advantages to asylum seekers, for example, the right to work immediately after they have filed a petition. Most of the applications were submitted by migrants who illegally worked in the Czech Republic, who tried to legalize their status, avoid legal consequences of their illegal stay and wanted to continue working. In accordance with the amendment to the Asylum Act, since 2002, applicants were forbidden to carry out labour activity during the first year of the asylum procedure.

¹⁴ Dušan Drbohlav, Marta Jaroszevicz (eds) 2016, *Ukrainian Migration in Times of Crisis: Forced and Labour Mobility*, p. 97, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague.

¹⁵ Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, Asylum, Migration, Integration. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/migration.aspx/>. [1 March 2018].

¹⁶ Prague Process, Extended Migration profile. Available from: <https://www.pragueprocess.eu/en/migration-observatory/extended-migration-profile>. [1 March 2018].

¹⁷ Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, Asylum Act and Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/asylum-and-migration-legal-framework.aspx>. [1 March 2018].

Also, the Ministry of the Interior set up a new Department for Immigration and State Border Protection. In the same year, it merged with the Department for Refugees and Integration of Foreigners of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and as a result, the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy was established. The new department became the main responsible body for asylum and migration in the Czech Republic.

In 2003,¹⁸ the Czech government approved the Immigration Policy Principles of the Government of the Czech Republic with respect to foreigners – a fundamental document and the basis for building a modern and targeted immigration strategy of the Czech Republic. The principles set forth in it, on the whole, express the determination of the Czech Government to actively and responsibly resolve immigration problems, while fulfilling their obligations under relevant international conventions, agreements and recommendations of international organizations. These principles lay the foundation for the solution of specific tasks in the field of migration and in areas directly related to it.

The Czech Government's Migration Policy¹⁹ follows:

1. With regard to international obligations which are to arise from the EU membership, the Czech Republic consistently fosters government control in the field of migration.
2. The country's migration policy is based on the coordinated approach of all state administration bodies and local governments and institutions and is promoted by other entities dealing with immigration.
3. The country's migration policy is aimed at eliminating all forms of illegal immigration and other illicit activities by means of measures taken on the basis of international cooperation as well as measures adopted at the national level.
4. The country's migration policy does not hinder legal migration and supports those forms of immigration that are beneficial to the country and society in the long term.
5. The implementation of the country's migration policy is conditional upon the mass involvement of non-governmental and other organisations of the civic society.

¹⁸ Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, Migration Policy of Czech Republic. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/migration.aspx?q=Y2hudW09MQ%3d%3d>. [1 March 2018].

¹⁹ Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, The Czech Government's Migration Policy Principles. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/the-czech-government-s-migration-policy-principles.aspx>. [1 March 2018].

6. The Czech Republic is involved in global and European communities' efforts aimed at coping with migration-related consequences of humanitarian crises and eliminating the reasons for such phenomena.

Within the Czech Government's Migration Policy Principles, the thesis was adopted that the national migration policy does not place obstacles to legal migration and supports immigration, which is beneficial for the state and the society in the long run. In accordance with this policy, a pilot project entitled Selection of Qualified Foreign Workers²⁰ was prepared. Czech state is interested in attracting skilled workers to the country, for the future development of the Czech economy.

2013 – 2016

Since this work is concerned with research of the Migration policies of the 2013 to 2016 year, it pays a special attention to the changes and the emergence of new rules and laws during this period.

After more than two years of preparation, at the beginning of May 2013 the Ministry of the Interior sent to the inter-ministerial government its idea of Alien Legislation, which was going fundamentally change the existing legal regulations for the stay of foreigners from both the EU and the so-called third countries. Thereby these new legal regulation were highly criticized by both migrants and Czechs concerning the deterioration of the Czech economy, infringement of rights and discriminations to people, and as a result, the submission of it was postponed. Nevertheless, in the future, there was still a tendency to enforce laws on the stay of foreigners, but they were not accepted.

The main intent of these laws was tighter possibilities of residence for foreigners in the Czech Republic. For instance, officers would gain a power to cancel permanent residence permit if the foreigner would have any arrears and fines. Also, depending on the size of the family, each foreigner must earn a certain amount of money in a month, which would be declared by law. With regard to labour migrants, they would not be able to stay in the Czech Republic longer than one working year, with no right of extending visa, as well as without any right to transport their family. Also, according to this new project, the life of small entrepreneurs, who are planning to

²⁰ Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, Approach of the Czech Republic to Legal Migration. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/migration.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3d%3d>. [1 March 2018].

open a business in the Czech Republic, becomes much more complicated, as the law prohibits combining entrepreneurship with employment. Such changes were planned to touch all spheres of migration law. Nevertheless, the same year was accepted legislative regulation resolving dual citizenship for Czech citizens. Thus, this law gave a legitimate opportunity to stay in the country to those people who for many years lived and worked in the Czech Republic, while keeping up their former citizenship.

The Ministry of Interior also prepared an amendment in relation to third-country nationals. A long-term visa for the purpose of employment was cancelled and replaced with an employee's card or Green Card. An employee card is a so-called dual permit, which includes a work permit and a residence permit. In the case of an employee who will be employed on a local employment contract (i.e. he will not be sent to work on the territory of the Czech Republic by his foreign employer) the employee's card should considerably reduce the administrative burden of the alien and his employer. The employer needs to declare a vacancy at the Labour Office of the Czech Republic and, once this place appears in the central register of places, the foreigner submits an application for the issue of an employee card to the embassy of the Czech Republic abroad or at the workplace of the Department of Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior. The procedure for the application is subsequently under the consideration of the Ministry of the Interior all the time.²¹

5.3. Rules of Applying Migrants and Refugees

In Act of the Residence for the Foreign Nationals in the territory of the Czech Republic defined two types of residence permits in the Czech Republic: as a temporary residence and a permanent residence. Within this report, temporary residence means staying on the basis of a short-term visa for up to 90 days or a long-term visa for a period exceeding 90 days.

Extrapolating the relevant EU directives and other documents, the Aliens Act divide foreigners at two main categories, depending on the conditions of entry and residence in the Czech Republic:

²¹ Migrace Online, Analýza: Nová úprava pracovní migrace cizinců do ČR. Available from: <http://migraceonline.cz/cz/e-knihovna/analyza-nova-uprava-pracovni-migrace-cizincu-do-cr/>. [1 March 2018].

1. Citizens of the EU and other member countries of the Agreement on the Common Economic Space (Hereinafter referred to as "EU citizens");
2. Citizens of other countries collectively called "third countries".

While foreigners falling into the first category have the right to free movement, in accordance with the agreement on the establishment of the European Community, and when third-country nationals are required to apply for a permission to enter, except for cases of valid bilateral agreements on the abolition of visas with the country their origin.

In all other cases, third-country nationals are required to obtain permission for a short-term residence (up to three months) in the Czech Republic. For long-term residence they need a visa (for a period exceeding three months). The list of countries whose citizens have a right of visa free travelling is further specified by the visa policy of European Union.

In addition, since the Czech Republic is interested in improving the economy of its country, and therefore in attracting new workers, the state prepared two system of attracting foreign labour migrants:

1. Green Cards
2. EU Blue Cards

Both of these systems directed for the support of the legal labour migration in the country. The model of Green Cards is based on the maximum possible openness towards foreign applicants for jobs with high and low qualifications, whilst maintaining elements of protection of security, public order and strict punishment of violations of current law and efforts to avoid or abuse set rules. This model should enable employers to quickly acquire labour from third countries.²²

The models of EU Blue Cards are intended for a long-term stay involving performance of a highly skilled job. A foreign national is entitled to apply for a EU Blue Card, if s/he intends to stay for a period longer than 3 months and if s/he has a job that requires a high level of skills, which, according to the Czech Employment Act, can be filled with a foreign national who is not a citizen of the European Union.

²² Ministry of Interior of Czech Republic, Green Cards. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/migration.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d/>. [1 March 2018].

Moreover, there is an Act of Asylum,²³ which describes in detail the conditions of entry and stay of foreign nationals who apply for international protection and the stay of recognised refugees or persons enjoying subsidiary protection, obligation and facilities in the Czech Republic. The procedure of obtaining refugee status in the Czech Republic goes through several stages:

1. Submission of an application for international protection
2. Submission of an application for asylum
3. Interview

Asylum will be granted to a foreign national if it is established in the course of international protection proceedings that the foreign national:

- a) is persecuted for exercising political rights and freedoms, or
- b) has legitimate fear of being persecuted on the grounds of race, gender, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group or for holding certain political opinions in the state of which he/she is a citizen or, if the foreign national is a stateless person, in the state of his/her last permanent residence.

5.4. Living Conditions for Migrants and Refugees

In the Czech Republic work NGOs (non-governmental organization services). These organizations provide legal and social counselling, education, assistance when dealing with the state institutions or emergency interventions. Services are free of charge, as NGOs receive funding from the state, local administration, the EU or other sources. These services are situated not only in Prague, but also in all regions of the Czech Republic. The contact information is freely available on the official website of the Ministry of the Interior.

One of these organizations is Charity of the Czech Republic, which helps foreign nationals. The most common problems include the issues of residence, as well as social security, health care, accommodation, employment and education. It is a part of the Czech Caritas network since 1992.²⁴ Charity particular emphasis on the integration activities that help migrants and refugees integrate into Czech society.

²³ Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, Asylum Act and Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/asylum-and-migration-legal-framework.aspx> . [1 March 2018].

²⁴ Caritas Czech Republic, Assistance to migrants and refugees not only in the Czech Republic. Available from: <http://www.charita.cz/en/how-we-help/assistance-to-migrants-and-refugees/>. [1 March 2018].

Caritas Czech Republic is based on the ideas, which exist more than a century and originate from the Catholic Church and its help to the poor in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The organisation was firstly introduced in 1919 and also was famous for its invaluable help during the Second World War.²⁵ Nowadays this organization opened hundreds of social and health services in the Czech Republic as well as expanded its projects abroad.

Moreover, today Caritas offers an assistance helpline Vietnamese and Mongolian language. Mongolian helpline has been in operation since early 2008, Vietnamese helpline has been in operation since July 2012.²⁶ The line supports the integration of foreigners through anonymous information and interpretation by telephone and via the Internet media.

Furthermore, in the Czech Republic exists the State Integration Program,²⁷ which is designed for integration of asylum seekers. The program provides assistance in in search for accommodation, learning the Czech language and applying for a job. More information can be found in a brochures specially made by the Ministry of Interior for refugees.²⁸

²⁵ Caritas, Czech Republic. Available from: <https://www.caritas.org/where-caritas-work/europe/czech-republic/>. [1 March 2018].

²⁶ Charita Česká Republica, Asistenční telefonická linka ve vietnamském a mongolském jazyce. Available from: <http://www.charita.cz/jak-pomahame/pomoc-cizincum-v-cr/infolinka/>. [1 March 2018].

²⁷ Ministry of Interior of Czech Republic, Integration of Recognized Refugees. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/integration-of-recognized-refugees-913320.aspx/> [1 March 2018]

²⁸ Ministerstvo Vnitra České Republiky, Informační publikace pro držitele mezinárodní ochrany. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/informacni-publikace-pro-drzitele-mezinarodni-ochrany.aspx/>. [1 March 2018].

6. Germany

6.1. Political and Economic Context

The radical change for German people was the fall of the Berlin Wall on 9th of November 1989²⁹ which has become a symbol of the collapse of ineffective totalitarian socialism and its capitulation to the Western democracy and market. The GDR government representative by Günter Schabowski announced the new rules of entering and leaving the country. According to the decisions made, the citizens of the GDR could obtain visas for immediate visits to West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Subsequently there was a process of German Reunification, which was held on October 3, 1990, the entry of the GDR and West Berlin into the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the constitution of Germany. At the same time, a new state was not created, but the German constitution of 1949³⁰ was enacted in the adjoining territories (German Beitrittsgebieten). On the territories of the former GDR new five lands were recreated and the united Berlin was also proclaimed as an independent land. Simultaneously, united German state joined NATO alliance.

Nonetheless, the unification of Germany and the fall of the Berlin Wall only geographically merged people but there left differences in mentalities of Germans, as well as their economic and living conditions. As a result, major part of East Germans crossed the border of the past foreign land in a search of better life. Also another important factor affecting the migration pattern of Germany was the return of ethnic Germans from other countries to their homeland. The decision to confer the status of a late settler is made by the Federal Administrative Office of Germany and follows in the country of the residence and before actual relocation to Germany.

Next modification for Germans became an emergence of Schengen zone in 1995,³¹ when the international border control was abolished between seven countries: Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain, including

²⁹ History, Berlin Wall. Available from: <https://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/berlin-wall> [1 March 2018]

³⁰ Constitute, 2018, Germany's Constitution of 1949 with Amendments through 2012. Available from: https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/German_Federal_Republic_2012.pdf. [1 March 2018].

³¹ Schengen Visa Info, Germany Visa Requirements and Application Guidelines. Available from: <https://www.schengenvisa.info/germany-visa/> [1 March 2018].

Germany. In the terms of international travel, the Schengen zone operates in many ways like a single state with the border control on the external borders.

6.2. Migration Policy

On the territory of the Germany proceed The Federal Law on Refugees and Exiles. This law consist from eight parts: general definitions; distribution, rights and benefits; authorities and administration; procedure of admission; consultations; culture, research and statistics; penalties, transitional and final provisions. Every part has chapters, which describe legislative acts for every possible type of migration, situation connected with that, etc.

First of all, after war and to this day Germany regulates the reception and integration in Germany of internally displaced persons and refugees of the German nationality, who left the place of settlement during or after the Second World War, as well as the reception of ethnic German immigrants from Eastern Europe and the countries of the former USSR.

As well, a cornerstone of Germany's immigration policy³² is an access for the foreign workers to the German labour market, which special labour programs started in the 1950s. The law on labour migration is now marked by openness in principle to immigration by skilled workers and is intended to provide incentives to attract workers whose skills are urgently needed in Germany. Thereby, German state provides a broad choice of types of visas for labour migrants. The legislation offers significant advantages for skilled workers from outside the EU, like required minimum salaries, reliability from the side of employers, and various tests to ensure that working conditions for foreigners are equivalent to those for Germans. These measures are intended to prevent wage dumping and foreigners having to work under less favourable conditions than those for Germans. Besides, Germany has legislative agreement about the residence to Implement European community, which regarding freedom of movement of workers from EEC Member states, freedom of establishment, and freedom to provide services.

In addition, the German state grants a legal certainty to migrants residing in the country. Migrants have an opportunity on a legal basis to move their families with

³² Federal Ministry of Interior, Building and Community, Labour Migration. Available from: <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/migration/immigration/labour-migration/labour-migration-node.html>. [1 March 2018].

them to Germany. Children, who were born in Germany, obtain automatically a temporary residence permit, which with time can be transformed into a permanent place of residence.

For today, for the German state also characteristically a repatriate model of interaction of the mother state with its diaspora. It aims in the development of policies that help the return of the ethnos to the country of origin, and for more than 30 years, the Federal Government and the states (Länder) have promoted voluntary returns (or onward migration), through the Reintegration and Emigration Programme for Asylum-Seekers in Germany and the Government-Assisted Repatriation Programme, which cover travel expenses and provide a transport allowance and start-up aid.³³ In 2017 started to work supplementary federal program, which in connection with big amount of refugees and migrants, offering support who have a little chance to get asylum and provide them a financial incentive to return voluntarily during the asylum process, offering them an extra money with this. These actions are carried out in cooperation with international migration organizations and the EU.

Besides, Migration policy of Germany follows commitments, established by the European council, such as:

1. Solidarity between the Member States and cooperation with third countries.
2. Organization of the legal immigration and encourage integration.
3. Control illegal immigration by ensuring that illegal immigrants return to their countries of origin or to a country of transit.
4. Effective border controls.
5. A comprehensive partnership with the countries of origin and of transit.
6. Providing an Asylum, as for Germany its historical and humanitarian obligation.

2013 – 2016

The only amendment to the migration law, which occurred during the studied period and entered into the force, is the Integration Act (Integrationsgesetz)³⁴ in 2016. This new law is aimed at facilitating of integration of refugees into German society. Due to these changes in Migration policy, refugees have more employment opportunities and

³³ Federal Ministry of Interior, Building and Community. Available from: <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/migration/law-on-foreigners/return-policy/return-policy-node.html>. [1 March 2018].

³⁴ Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, The new Integration Act. Available from: <http://www.bmas.de/EN/Our-Topics/Fresh-start-in-germany/the-new-integration-act.html>. [1 March 2018].

a good chance to stay in German state. One of the advantages is the opportunity to find a workplace before the asylum procedure is completed. Also, the labour market priority test will be suspended for three years for asylum applicants, which eliminates the long process of checking work positions, but nonetheless, this part of the law will depend on a regions and its tightness in labour market. In the same way, German state managed support of training programs for refugees and distinguished stipends for them. Another motivation for training is that people who will be trained will receive the right to stay in Germany for another two years if they find a job that reflects their new qualifications. During this period, asylum seeker will have a tolerated-person status, denoting special conditions for refugees, who become a part of this integration program.

The following innovate law improves the available services for refugees, thereby, among other things, giving them opportunity to the study of the German language, knowledge of the German realities and gives a more accessible opportunity to stay in the country.

6.3. Rules of Applying Migrants and Refugees

In Germany, basic conditions governing a person's right of residence depend on citizenship: European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) or Switzerland, and any other country or the ethnical Germans from other states.

People with the citizenship of the country, which is member of European Union don't have any conditions or formalities, if they stay in the German state up to 3 months or in order if person decided to reside for more than 3 months in another Member State, EU citizens must have sufficient resources for themselves and their family members not to become a burden on the social assistance system of the host Member State³⁵. Foreigners, from other countries of origin require getting visa. In this case, person needs to apply it in the German embassy in the home country.

For people who want to get a temporary (less than 3 months) or permanent (more than 3 months) residence in Germany and who are not from European Union or European Economic Area, they should receive a residence permit. If the migrant want

³⁵ Federal Ministry of Interior, Building and Community, Freedom of Movement. Available from: <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/migration/law-on-foreigners/freedom-of-movement/freedom-of-movement-node.html>. [1 March 2018].

to work in this country (sections 18-31 of the Residence Act)³⁶ or remain for humanitarian and political reasons (sections 22-26 of the Residence Act), they can choose a residence permit, which is issued for a limited period of time and needs to be extended.

One of the possibilities of the residence in Germany, as well as in the Czech Republic, is getting the EU Blue Card. It is suitable for those people from the third countries who have a university degree or an equivalent qualification with the aim of enabling them to take up an employment on the basis of their qualification. After three years, they qualify for a permanent settlement permit; those who demonstrate good German language skills are eligible for a permanent settlement permit after only two years. Besides this, person who would like to work in Germany has such possibilities:³⁷

1. Job-Search visa, which is issued for the skilled workers from non-EU countries. Its usual duration is six months that are given for a job search.
2. Graduates of German Higher Education have 18 months to look for a job and work without restrictions during this time. After they have worked for two years in a job commensurate to their education, they will be able to stay in Germany permanently.
3. Other first-time job seekers - foreigners who have successfully completed an apprenticeship or other occupational training in Germany, have a year to look for work commensurate to their training. During this time, foreigners can work without restrictions in order to support themselves.
4. Entrepreneurs and the self-employed can invest money to the German economy or start their own business.

There is a significant division into high- and low-skilled workers, and therefore, are differences in the conditions of the granting of residence permits. Low-skilled or unskilled workers cannot be granted a permanent residence, whereas high-skilled and educated workers have much more possibilities to stay and get a permanent residence, depending on their skills and profession.

³⁶ Bundesministerium der Justiz und für Verbraucherschutz, Act on the Residence, Economic Activity and Integration of Foreigners in the Federal Territory. Available from: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/englisch_aufenthg.html#p0265. [1 March 2018].

³⁷ Federal Ministry of Interior, Building and Community, Labour Migration. Available from: <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/migration/immigration/labour-migration/labour-migration-node.html>. [1 March 2018].

The admission procedure for asylum seekers is governed by the Asylum Procedure Act (AsylVfG). The procedure for obtaining refugee status in the Germany goes through several stages:

1. Registration and making a submission of the application as an Asylum Seeker.
2. Putting the data of the asylum seekers into a centralized Germany-wide computer system.
3. The EASY quota system - Initial Distribution of Asylum-Seekers. The distribution quota is calculated on an annual basis by the Federation-Länder Commission, and determines, what shares of asylum-seekers are received by each Federal Land. This ensures suitable, fair distribution among the Federal Länder³⁸. In the further part of the report analysis, the Easy quota system played an important role in distribution of the refugees during the Migration Crisis of 2015.
4. Interview.

6.4. Living Conditions for Migrants and Refugees

For the German state providing the integration of foreigners is one of the most important tasks of the home affairs policy, as integration will grant for migrants and refugees life in a unity with German society, laws, social, economic and cultural life. Therefore, state offers different local integration projects, which are different in their focus. First, it's a Welcome Culture project,³⁹ which actively supported by the volunteers, who tolerantly support newcomers in their everyday life, accompany with help with state institutions, provide accommodation, tutoring and etc. Beside this, there are special courses for women,⁴⁰ which will help them to plan their life on a new place, to get useful knowledge and contacts. Furthermore, there are special programs for Ethnic German resettlers,⁴¹ which will help them with the basic tasks of life in Germany, and other social support programs for different people with different circumstances.

³⁸ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Initial Distribution of Asylum Seekers (EASY). Available from: <http://www.bamf.de/EN/Fluechtlingsschutz/AblaufAsylv/Erstverteilung/erstverteilung-node.html>. [1 March 2018].

³⁹ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Nurturing a Culture of Welcome. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/EN/Willkommen/Integrationsprojekte/Willkommenskultur/willkommenskultur-node.html;jsessionid=B288F73099EAA868E08AA2DC8C8BCDB9.2_cid359. [1 March 2018].

⁴⁰ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Programmes for Woman. Available from: <http://www.bamf.de/EN/Willkommen/Integrationsprojekte/Frauenangebote/frauenangebote-node.html> [1 March 2018].

⁴¹ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Programmes for ethnic German resettlers. Available from: <http://www.bamf.de/EN/Willkommen/Integrationsprojekte/Spaetaussiedlerangebote/spaetaussiedlerangebote-node.html> [1 March 2018].

In addition, state proposes various integration courses, in which offers German language courses and orientation part with all the necessities. German language courses are divided at different types: for asylum applicants, for professional purposes, for children and young people, etc.

At the same, there are web-sites for labour migrants, who can find advices and help-tips about access labour market. If some of them have any questions, they can write or call the advice service for adult or young migrants, ask any possible question and advisers will reply in their own language of origin for free. Migration advice services are in many German cities and villages. These services include the Workers' Welfare Association, the German Red Cross, the German Caritas association and many others.

7. Data Analysis

This chapter will introduce the representation of the migration situation from 2013 to 2016 in the Czech Republic and Germany. Firstly, it starts with the international laws, which were not included in the chapters related to the general reviews of the migration policies of the countries, but those that are common for the Czech Republic and Germany. The next parts of this chapter will provide the results of the data analysis of the migration and asylum reports, provided by the Ministries of Interior of the both countries. Besides, every year will involve surveys of historical events, in one way or another related to the countries or migration in Europe. Last part of this chapter will present trends and conclusions.

7.1. International Laws

Previously to the further examination in detail European International Laws, concerning to Germany and the Czech Republic states, I would like to begin with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, wherein identified above all rights of the people before politics which concerns in their life.

More than half a century ago, was the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴² which received an international recognition. Article 13 of this Declaration reads:

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

As well, article 14 of this Declaration reads:

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

The principle of the universality of human rights is the basis of international human rights law. At the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights⁴³ in Vienna was noted

⁴² United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Available from: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf. [1 March 2018].

that the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms is the responsibility of the any State, independently of its political, economic or cultural system.

As well, both states Germany and the Czech Republic are members of European Union, economic and political integration and the Schengen Agreement, where 26 European countries have come together to form a free movement area. Moreover, there exists a Dublin regulation,⁴⁴ a part of the law of EU, which determines which Member State is responsible for considering applications by asylum seekers. In 2016, European Commission adopted a proposal for a reform Dublin system,⁴⁵ but it was assigned only in 2017 including some amendments. The proposal notes:

1. New applicants' relocation from countries receiving disproportionate numbers to other Member States;
2. Shorter time limits for sending transfer requests, receiving replies and carrying out transfers of asylum seekers between Member States, and removing shifts of responsibility;
3. Discouraging abuse/secondary movements - obliging asylum applicants to remain in the Member State responsible for their claim, geographic limits to the provision of material reception benefits and proportionate consequences in case of non-compliance;
4. Stronger guarantees for unaccompanied minors and a balanced extension of the definition of "family members".

In 2014 a New Policy on Migration is named as one of ten priorities of the new European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker.⁴⁶ It covers both short- and long-term measures in areas of relocation and resettlement, border management, reform of the common European asylum system, legal migration, cooperation framework with third countries, and EU-Turkey statement.

⁴³ United Nations Human Rights: Office of the High Commissioner, World Conference on Human Rights, 14-25 June 1993, Vienna, Austria. Available from: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ABOUTUS/Pages/ViennaWC.aspx>. [1 March 2018].

⁴⁴ European Commission, Country responsible for asylum application (Dublin). Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/asylum/examination-of-applicants_en. [1 March 2018].

⁴⁵ European Parliament, Legislative Train Schedule. Available from: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/theme-towards-a-new-policy-on-migration/file-revision-of-the-dublin-regulation>. [1 March 2018].

⁴⁶ EU Publications, The Juncker Commission's ten priorities. Available from: <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/12d089a4-dc80-11e6-ad7c-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>. [1 March 2018].

During the Migration Crisis, European Commission's agenda set up a solidarity resettlement of the refugees all across Europe and Third countries, therefore Commission and European Asylum Support Office (EASO) produced a number of the guidelines for Member states⁴⁷. In European agenda on migration, on the date 13.05.2015 stressed the cooperation with the international organisation United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It also highlights their common task and recommendation EU-wide resettlement scheme with 20,000 places per year⁴⁸. This scheme covers all Members States with the distribution criteria of the GDP, size of population, unemployment rate and etc.

7.2. 2013

My research of the Czech and German reports starts from the analysis of the 2013 year, which is a reference point of the substantial part of my thesis. This year is historically important date for the Europe, mostly because of the political developments that set a trend for the future of the migration policies.

Especially important this year can be called for the Czech Republic, as from very beginning its starts with the changes in the government of the State. During the January, in the Czech Republic were held President Elections, where, with a result 54,80%,⁴⁹ won a member of the Party of the Civic Rights Miloš Zeman. Later, Czech president will perform against of refugees and Islam in his country.⁵⁰ As well, throughout the year in the Czech country started a formation of the government, which drugged on until early next year. Key changes also touched upon many other European countries. Various government elections were held in the EU countries, and in addition, accession of the new country to the Union - Croatia. In a result, Croatia will become one of the biggest groups of migrants to German state.

⁴⁷ European Commission, Balancing Responsibility and Solidarity on Migration and Asylum. Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/homeaffairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/elibrary/docs/20150814_balancing_responsability_and_solidarity_on_migration_en.pdf. [1 March 2018].

⁴⁸ European Commission, A European Agenda on Migration. Available from: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf. [1 March 2018].

⁴⁹ Idnes.cz , Přehled výsledků kandidáta. Available from: <https://volby.idnes.cz/prezidentske-volby-2013.aspx>. [1 March 2018].

⁵⁰ Lidovky.cz, 2015, Zeman k uprchlíkům: Nikdo vás sem nezval. Respektuje pravidla, nebo běžte pryč. Available from: https://www.lidovky.cz/pokud-se-vam-respektovani-pravidel-nelibi-bezte-pryc-vzkazal-zeman-uprchlikum-19o-zpravy-domov.aspx?c=A150802_113650_In_domov_sk [1 March 2018].

The second part of the 2013 did not differ in positive trends for the idea of united Europe. There was a March and Rally for Scottish Independence in Edinburgh, which was held in the support of the Scottish independence from the UK. This was not the first time, as a similar protest had already happened a year earlier.

In October, not so far from Lampedusa sank a fishing vessel that transported about 500 migrants,⁵¹ who were mostly citizens of Eritrea, Somalia and Ghana. The ship sank and 155 people were rescued, and more than 360 were missing. A similar shipwreck happened a few days later, also close to Lampedusa. These events provoked a reaction from the side of the media and the European society in general.

In November the Government of Ukraine refused to sign the European Union and Ukrainian Association Agreement⁵² and this decision caused massive protests by supporters of European integration in Kiev and several regions of the country, which resulted in clashes with police and Special Forces. Protesters demanded the resignation of the government and early presidential and parliamentary elections.

These events led to irreversible consequences for European society, as well as the political background of that and ensuing time.

The Czech Republic

According to the situation of migration of the Czech Republic at that moment of the year 2013, there was a stable permanent migration groups with the biggest amount of people. My findings were based on the last available data from the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic about foreigners residing permanently or temporarily on the territory of country, which was 31th December 2013. This data includes citizens of the third country with registered residence permit on the territory of the Czech Republic and foreigners of European Union, inclusively Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein. The number constituted 441 536 of migrants from abroad were registered in the Czech Republic. The following table (1) represents the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners registered on the territory of the Czech Republic:

⁵¹ The Guardian, 2013, Why Lampedusa remains an island of hope for migrants. Available from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/oct/16/lampedusa-island-of-hope> [1 March 2013].

⁵² Dušan Drbohlav, Marta Jaroszevicz (eds) 2016, Ukrainian Migration in Times of Crisis: Forced and Labour Mobility, p. 15, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague.

Table 1.⁵³ *Foreign nationals resided in the Czech Republic in 2013.*

Country	Number of migrants
1. Ukraine	105,239
2. Slovakia	90,948
3. Vietnam	57,406
4. Russia	33,415
5. Poland	19,452
6. Germany	18,807
7. Bulgaria	9,122
8. USA	7,134
9. Romania	6,777
10. Moldavia	5,684

The countries, which are members of the European Union, as well Island, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, constitute 39% of the total number of all states that are in the list of Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic. The biggest group made up of Ukrainian migrants (105,239) which constitutes the amount 23,8% from the total number of people who was registered that year. On the second place is neighbour country Slovakia with the 90,948 of people or 21%. The third place on the list is given to Vietnam (57,406 or 13%).

The second group of studied are applicants for international protection (asylum or subsidiary protection). The last available data was published on the official web-site of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic by Department for Asylum and Migration Policy on 16th of June 2014. The total amount of the people who are searching for international protection in the year 2013 is 707 of people. The following table (2) includes the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners inquired for international protection in the Czech Republic.

⁵³ Ministerstvo Vnitra České Republiky, Přehledy za rok 2013, Cizinci 3. zemí se zaevidovaným povoleným pobytem na území České republiky a cizinci zemí EU + Islandu, Norska, Švýcarska a Lichtenštejnska se zaevidovaným pobytem na území České republiky k 31. 12. 2013. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/cizinci-s-povolenym-pobytem.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Ng%3d%3d>. [1 March 2018].

Table 2.⁵⁴ *Asylum seekers registered in the Czech Republic in 2013.*

Country	Number of applicants
1. Ukraine	146
2. Syria	69
3. Russia	54
4. Vietnam	49
5. Armenia	42
6. Cuba	39
7. Stateless people	26
8. Belarus	22
9. Kazakhstan	22
10. Nigeria	22

Most of the people, who were asking for international protection in the Czech Republic, are not members of European Union. The countries, which are members of European Union, as well as inclusive Island, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, constitute only 2% or 15 of people. The biggest groups of migrants are from CIS countries or countries with complications with economy or politics and on the first place is Ukrainians, which is 20% from all amounts of applicants.

Germany

Information about migration situation in Germany is made by the German Federal Statistical Order, which conducts an annual report that contains the monitoring of migration flows to and from Germany, the analysis of migration processes, further integration measures and so on. This report can be accessed on the official website of Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF)⁵⁵ on English and German languages. On this basis, I will carry out statistics of the flow of migrants into the country of Germany.

⁵⁴ Ministerstvo Vnitřní České Republiky, 2014, Souhrnná statistická zpráva o mezinárodní ochraně za rok 2013. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/mezinarodni-ochrana-253352.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Ng%3d%3d>. [1 March 2018].

⁵⁵ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (eng.)

The first Migration Report of 2013 year was prepared by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and presented on 21st January 2015. The report provides a comprehensive overview of migration in Germany. It presents the different forms of migration and provides information on the structure of the population with a migration background. In the year of 2013, 1,226,493 of migrants from abroad were registered in Germany. In the following table (3) presented the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners registered on the territory of Germany.

Table 3.⁵⁶ *Foreign nationals resided in Germany in 2013.*

Country	Number of migrants
1. Poland	197,009
2. Romania	135,416
3. Italy	60,651
4. Bulgaria	59,329
5. Hungary	58,993
6. Spain	44,119
7. Greece	34,728
8. Russian Federation	33,233
9. USA	31,418
10. Serbia	28,093

In 2013, more than three quarters of all immigrants 76,8% came from another European country to Germany. The 61,5% of people came from EU countries in 2013. Further 12,6% of the immigrants moved from an Asian state. Only 4,4% moved from African countries to Germany, another 5,8% from America, Australia and Oceania. In numbers, 754,798 of migrants from European Union, 161,381 migrants from other European countries, which are not members of European Union, 154,421 of migrants from Asia, 71,249 came from America, Australia and Oceania, then 53,349 from Africa.

⁵⁶ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2013.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [1 March 2018].

In addition, there is need a look the number of applicants for international protection (asylum or subsidiary protection). The total amount of the people who are searching for international protection in the year 2013 is 109,580 of people. The following table (4) shows the list of with the biggest number of foreigners seeking asylum in Germany:

Table 4.⁵⁷ *Asylum seekers registered in Germany in 2013.*

Country	Number of Applicants
1. Russian Federation	14,887
2. Syria	11,887
3. Serbia	11,459
4. Afghanistan	7,735
5. Macedonia	6,208
6. Iran	4,429
7. Pakistan	4,101
8. Iraq	3,958
9. Somalia	3,786
10. Eritrea	3,616

Most of the people, who were asking for international protection in Germany, are not members of European Union. The biggest group are from Russian Federation, which is 13,6% of asylum seekers. On the second place are migrants from Syria with 10,8%. On the third place is Serbia, which is 10,4% from all amount of refugees.

7.3. 2014

2014 can be considered a continuation of the recent events of 2013. In January, in the Czech Republic was appointed a new Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka, head of the Czech Social-Democratic Party. In future, Sobotka will actively participate in the

⁵⁷ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2013.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [1 March 2018].

political life of his country, and will also oppose that the officials in Brussels have the right to impose the quotas on the national states.⁵⁸

Global changes and upheavals also affected at the Ukrainian state, which subsequently formed large-scale migration flows of people to European countries. During the year there were various violent clashes and rallies, multiple changes inside of the government and disintegration of the country. Furthermore, alongside the eruption of the conflict Ukraine experienced severe economic decline in 2014 and the next year 2015, which stimulated migration aspirations in the population.⁵⁹

Besides Ukrainian state situation, there also took place a clash of views on the statehood in other countries of Europe. Several tens of thousands of people took to the streets of more than 60 cities in Spain with a demand to hold a referendum on the future of the monarchy, where crowds unanimously chanted the slogan “tomorrow Spain will become a Republic.”⁶⁰ It was not first demonstration in Spain, as in early months there were a mass protests that call for an end to austerity in the country.⁶¹ As well, there passed a referendum on the independence of the Scotland from the United Kingdom, after which it remained a part of the Great Britain, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Czech Republic

Next available data that I used from the Czech Republic was report from the Ministry of Interior from the 31st of December 2014, which provides detailed information about migrants in numbers, gender and regions of residence.

At the end of the 2014, at the territory of the Czech Republic were in a total 451, 923 of foreigners that were registered as temporal or permanent residents. As we can see, the number of migrants increased in comparison with the previous year. The total difference constitutes 10,387 people. The following table (5) shows the list of the ten

⁵⁸ Novinky.cz, 2015, Sobotka: Imigranti mohou položit Evropu. Available from: <https://www.novinky.cz/domaci/372521-sobotka-imigranti-mohou-polozit-evropu.html> [1 March 2018].

⁵⁹ Dušan Drbohlav, Marta Jaroszevicz (eds) 2016, Ukrainian Migration in Times of Crisis: Forced and Labour Mobility, p. 15, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague.

⁶⁰ The Guardian, 2014, Majority in Spain want referendum on future of monarchy. Available from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/08/spain-majority-referendum-monarchy> [1 March 2018].

⁶¹ BBC News, 2014, Spain austerity: Huge Madrid protest turns violent. Available from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-26703528> [1 March 2018].

countries with the biggest number of foreigners registered on the territory of the Czech Republic.

Table 5.⁶² *Foreign nationals resided in the Czech Republic in 2014.*

Country	Number of migrants
1. Ukraine	104,358
2. Slovakia	96,222
3. Vietnam	56,666
4. Russia	34,684
5. Germany	19,687
6. Poland	19,626
7. Bulgaria	10,058
8. United Kingdom	5,647
9. USA	6,476
10. China	5,587

The countries, which are members of European Union, as well as inclusive Island, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, and inclusively the states of Western Europe, which preferred not to join the Union, but, nonetheless, partly involved in the EU economy and follow certain directives, constitute already 41% percent of the total amount of migrants, which percent also grown up in comparing with previous year.

The biggest group were Ukrainian migrants with 104,358 of people, which is 23% from the total number of people who was registered that year. On the second place is neighbour country Slovakia with the 96,222 of people that consist 21%. The third country in count of migrants is Vietnam with 56,666 persons, which is 12,5%.

The last available data about applicants for international protection (asylum or subsidiary protection) was published on the official web-site of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic by Department for Asylum and Migration Policy on 13

⁶² Ministerstvo Vnitřní České republiky, Cizinci 3. zemí se zaevidovaným povoleným pobytem na území České republiky a cizinci zemí EU + Islandu, Norska, Švýcarska a Lichtenštejnska se zaevidovaným pobytem na území České republiky k 31. 12. 2014. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/cizinci-s-povolenym-pobytem.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NQ%3d%3d>. [1 March 2018].

of March 2015. The total amount of the people who are searched for international protection in the year 2015 is 1156. In the following table (6) presented the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners requested for international protection from the Czech Republic:

Table 6.⁶³ *Asylum seekers registered in the Czech Republic in 2014.*

Country	Number of applicants
1. Ukraine	515
2. Syria	108
3. Vietnam	64
4. Russian Federation	43
5. Cuba	42
6. Stateless people	37
7. Belarus	31
8. Armenia	28
9. Nigeria	26
10. Iraq	22

Most of the people, who asked for international protection in the Czech Republic, were not members of European Union. The countries, which are members of European Union, and the states of Western Europe, which preferred not to join the Union, but, nonetheless, partly involved in the EU economy and follow certain directives, constitute less than 1% (0,7). The biggest groups of migrants are from CIS countries or countries with complications with economy or politics of the states and on the first place is Ukrainians, which is half from all amounts of applicants.

Germany

The German Migration Report of 2014 was prepared by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, was presented on 6 January 2016. In the year of 2014, 1,464,724 of migrants from abroad were registered in Germany. This year a migration gain of +550,483 was registered. This corresponds to the highest migration surplus

⁶³ Ministerstvo Vnitřní České Republiky, 2015, Mezinárodní ochrana, Souhrnná zpráva o mezinárodní ochraně za rok 2014. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/mezinarodni-ochrana-253352.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NQ%3d%3d> [1 March 2018].

since 1992. This is mainly due to the sharp rise in asylum migration. In the following table presented the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners registered on the territory of Germany. Type of residence in the report is not specified.

Table 7.⁶⁴ *Foreign nationals resided in Germany in 2014.*

Country	Number of migrants
1. Poland	197,908
2. Romania	191,861
3. Bulgaria	77,790
4. Italy	73,361
5. Syria	64,952
6. Hungary	57,280
7. Croatia	44,240
8. Spain	41,091
9. Serbia	39,828
10. USA	31,861

In 2014, nearly three quarters of all immigrants (73,8%) came from another European country to Germany. Despite the Croatian accession to the EU and despite an absolute increase in the inflows from other EU states, the proportion fell slightly to 60,0% in 2014. From the states of the European Union came about 60,6%, from Croatia 3,0% of migrants, and 13,8% of all migrants came from out of the rest of Europe. A further 15,4% of the migrants moved from Asian states. Only 5,1% moved from African countries to Germany and another 5,1% from America, Australia and Oceania.

In numbers, Polish group of migrants has been the biggest part of migrants to Germany. In 2014, 197,908 of polish people were registered 13,5%, a slight increase over the previous year. Romanians were the second biggest part of migrants, 191,861 of new arrivals 13,1% were registered in Germany, a significant increase of 41,6%

⁶⁴ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2014.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [1 March 2018].

compared to the previous year. Bulgarians are the third biggest group of registered migrants in 2014, with a number 77,790 or 5,3%, which also indicates the growth of migrants from this country.

There was a clear increase in the number of asylum applications. In 2014, about 173,072 of asylum applications were registered. This represents an increase at 60% compared to 2013. In the EU, Germany is therefore the Member State in which most of the applications have been submitted. This trend continued in 2015. Asylum applications were already counted at the end of July 2015 and compared to the previous year. In the following table presented the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners claiming of international protection in Germany.

Table 8.⁶⁵ *Asylum seekers registered in Germany in 2014.*

Country	Number of applicants
1. Syria	39,332
2. Serbia	17,172
3. Eritrea	13,198
4. Afghanistan	9,115
5. Albania	7,865
6. Kosovo	6,908
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,705
8. Macedonia	5,615
9. Somalia	5,528
10. Iraq	5,345

Most of the applicants, who were asking for international protection in Germany, are not members of European Union. It's apparent from this table that the biggest group of migrants are from Syria, which is 22,7% from all asylum seekers. On the second place is Serbians, who are 9,9%. On the third place are refugees from Eritrea, who are 7,6% from the whole amount.

⁶⁵ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2014.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [1 March 2018].

7.4. 2015

2015 is known for the European migration crisis⁶⁶, which happened due to a multiple increase in the flow of refugees and illegal migrants to the European Union from the countries of North Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to escape military conflicts and persecution. The term "crisis" in relation to refugees and migrants was first used in April 2015, when a series of sea accidents occurred in the Mediterranean Sea. For a short time, on the way to Europe, at least five boats with more than thousands of migrants died in shipwrecks. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR's) Antonio Guterres responded:

“It points to the need for a comprehensive European approach to address the root causes that drive so many people to this tragic end. I hope the EU will raise to the occasion, fully assuming a decisive role to prevent future such tragedies.”⁶⁷

Even more, many ordinary people helped refugees. In Germany, for those hundreds of thousands who are waiting for the results of their applications, the Germans people invaluablely offered to host in their homes thereby helping to speed integration process for them.⁶⁸ As well, in other countries, like Austria, thousands of volunteers donate their time for embracement and helping refugees by preparing food, clothes, medical help, and legal advices.⁶⁹ In Italy, some organize teams of people, who patrol the waters for the boats arriving from the North Africa. Giuseppe Cannarile, a chief of the Lampedusa Coastguard, called this more than just a job, but a mission.⁷⁰ Nevertheless, it's not always possible to manage to organize the flows of newcomers.

Among other things, Europe in 2015 was faced with a series of terrorist acts, which also repeated next year. The first one happened in Paris in the beginning of the year, when three armed persons attacked the editorial office of the satirical magazine “Charlie Hebdo”. In the result of this attack, 10 journalists and 2 police officers were

⁶⁶ UNHCR. The UN refugee agency, 2015, 2015: The Year of Europe's Refugee Crisis. Available from: <http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/12/2015-the-year-of-europes-refugee-crisis/> [1 March 2018].

⁶⁷ UNHCR, The UN refugee agency, 2015, UNHCR calls for urgent action as hundreds feared lost in Mediterranean boat sinking. Available from: <http://www.unhcr.org/5534dd539.html> [1 March 2018].

⁶⁸ UNHCR, The UN refugee agency, 2015, The Germans Welcoming Refugees Into Their Homes. Available from: <http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/12/the-germans-welcoming-refugees-into-their-homes/> [1 March 2018].

⁶⁹ UNHCR, The UN refugee agency, 2015, A Warm Austrian Welcome for Refugees. Available from: <http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/10/a-warm-austrian-welcome-for-refugees/> [1 March 2018].

⁷⁰ The UNHCR, The UN refugee Agency, 2015, Tragedy Strikes Again on the Mediterranean. Available from: <http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/04/tragedy-strikes-again-on-the-mediterranean/> [1 March 2018].

killed. There were more attacks later, when a gunman shoot a runner in the park and killed a policewoman for the next day after the terror attack at the magazine office.⁷¹ On 9th of January there was again an attack in the Hypercacher kosher, in which in a result 4 people were killed.⁷² “The terror attack [...] is not just against the French nation, or against the Jews of France, but is aimed at the entire free world,” noted a Foreign Minister of Israel Avigdor Lieberman.⁷³ A month later, shooting continued in Copenhagen, Denmark.⁷⁴ In the end of the year, there were other attacks, such as the explosions near the Stade de France stadium in Saint-Denis, the shooting of visitors of the several restaurants, as well as the slaughter in the concert hall “Bataclan,” where about 100 people were taken hostage.⁷⁵ These acts of terrorism became the largest in terms of the number of victims in the history of France and the most significant in terms of the number of victims since the Second World War.⁷⁶

These events evoked a mass reaction of people all over the world. Some European politicians, such as a former Czech Prime Minister Bohuslav Sobotka expressed his opinion about migration situation in Europe:

“Europe is not able to cope with such a flow of refugees. If it continues in the coming months, it can lead to the collapse of European social systems. Nevertheless, we don’t want to create any internal barriers inside of the Schengen area, as it would have huge negative consequences for the internal functioning of the European Union.”⁷⁷

Other politicians also expressed a concern about the current situation:

⁷¹ Runner’s World, 2015, Shooting of Runner in Paris Linked to Terrorist Attacks. Available from: <https://www.runnersworld.com/general-interest/shooting-of-runner-in-paris-linked-to-terrorist-attacks> [1 March 2018].

⁷² International Business Times, 2015, Paris shootings: Hostages killed at Jewish supermarket named. Available from: <https://www.ibtimes.co.uk/paris-shootings-hostages-killed-jewish-supermarket-named-1482809> [1 March 2018].

⁷³ TIME, 2015, Kosher Grocery Assault Confirms Worst Fears of French Jews. Available from: <http://time.com/3661697/paris-terror-attack-kosher-grocery-jewish/> [1 March 2018].

⁷⁴ The Guardian, 2015, One dead and three injured in Copenhagen 'terrorist attack'. Available from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/14/copenhagen-blasphemy-lars-vilks-prophet-muhammad-krudttonden-cafe> [1 March 2018]

⁷⁵ CNN, 2015, 2015 Paris Terror Attacks Fast Facts. Available from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2015/12/08/europe/2015-paris-terror-attacks-fast-facts/index.html> [1 March 2018].

⁷⁶ The Washington Post, 2015, String of Paris terrorist attacks leaves over 120 dead. Available from: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/paris-rocked-by-explosions-and-shootouts-leaving-dozens-dead/2015/11/13/133f5bc2-8a50-11e5-bd91-d385b244482f_story.html?noredirect=on&utm_term=.1038f93649d4 [1 March 2018].

⁷⁷ Novinky.cz, 2015, Sobotka: Imigranti mohou položit Evropu. Available from: <https://www.novinky.cz/domaci/372521-sobotka-imigranti-mohou-polozit-evropu.html> [1 March 2018].

“We Hungarians are full of fear, people in Europe are full of fear, because we see that the European leaders, among them the prime ministers, are not able to control the situation,” said Victor Orban, Hungary’s leader,⁷⁸ in Brussels in a raw joint appearance with European Parliament President Martin Schulz.

The Hungarian leader blamed Germany for the crisis, saying that its open-door policy toward Syrian asylum-seekers was propelling a wave of migrants to undertake dangerous journeys toward Europe’s heart. Moreover, ordinary European citizens are also cared in addition over everything about their safety and the safety of their relatives, as with the onset of the migration crisis, the number of attacks in cities of Europe has only increased.

The Czech Republic

The last available data about migration in 2015 to the Czech Republic was report from 31th of December 2015. At the end of 2015, there were in a total 467,562 of registered foreigners in the country. The difference with previous and 2015 year consist 15,639 of people, and the result is grown in comparison with the 2013 and 2014 years. The following table (9) provides the data regarding the top ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners registered on the territory of the Czech Republic.

Table 9.⁷⁹ Foreign nationals resided in the Czech Republic in 2015.

Country	Number of migrants
1. Ukraine	106,022
2. Slovakia	101,589
3. Vietnam	56,958
4. Russia	34,972
5. FRG (Germany)	20,464
6. Poland	19,840
7. Bulgaria	10,984

⁷⁸ The Washington Post, 2015, ‘People in Europe are full of fear’ over refugee influx. Available from: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/hungarys-leader-to-migrants-please-dont-come/2015/09/03/d5244c6d-53d8-4e82-b9d7-35ec41ca2944_story.html?utm_term=.ad1e4d4c0a16 [1 March 2018].

⁷⁹ Ministerstvo Vnitřní České republiky, Cizinci 3. zemí se zaevidovaným povoleným pobytem na území České republiky a cizinci zemí EU + Islandu, Norska, Švýcarska a Lichtenštejnska se zaevidovaným pobytem na území České republiky k 31. 12. 2015. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/cizinci-s-povolenym-pobytem.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d> [1 March 2018].

8. Romania	9,116
9. USA	6,478
10. Mongolia	5,990

The countries, which are members of European Union, as well as inclusive Island, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, the states of Western Europe, which preferred not to join the Union, but, nonetheless, partly involved in the EU economy and follow certain directives, constitute 42% percent of the total, which is much higher than in the previous period. The top three countries in the list stay the same, but with the constant growing numbers of the migrants.

The last available data was published on the official web-site of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic by Department for Asylum and Migration Policy on 29 of April 2015. The total amount in the year 2015 is 1525 of people searching for international protection. In the following table (10) presented the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners claiming of international protection from the Czech Republic.

Table 10.⁸⁰ *Asylum seekers registered in the Czech Republic in 2015.*

Country	Number of applicants
1. Ukraine	694
2. Syria	134
3. Cuba	128
4. Vietnam	81
5. Armenia	44
6. Russian Federation	43
7. China	40
8. Iraq	38
9. Nigeria	27
10. Afghanistan	24

⁸⁰ Ministerstvo Vnitřní České Republiky, 2015, Souhrnná zpráva o mezinárodní ochraně za rok 2015. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/mezinarodni-ochrana-253352.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d> [1 March 2018].

Most of the people, who were asking for international protection in the Czech Republic, are not members of European Union. The countries, which are members of European Union constitute less than 1% (0,7%), when the biggest groups of migrants are from CIS or developing countries. On the first place is again Ukrainians, which is half from all amounts of applicants.

Germany

The Migration Report in Germany of 2015 was prepared by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, which was published on 14th December 2016. Crucially, the number of migrants rocketed in this year, which was also the result of the armed conflicts in Syria. Thus, 1,091,894 entries of asylum seekers were registered in the EASY system⁸¹; however, this system doesn't collect personal data. Besides this, in 2015 were registered 2,136,954 of migrants resided in Germany. This constitutes a 45.9% increase in comparison with the previous year (1,46 million). In this way, Germany has become the top destination for the asylum seekers in the EU. The table below (11) summarises the data regarding the top nationalities of political migrants:

Table 11.⁸² *Foreign nationals resided in Germany in 2015.*

Country	Number of migrants
1. Syria	326,872
2. Romania	213,037
3. Poland	195,666
4. Afghanistan	94,902
5. Bulgaria	83,579
6. Iraq	73,122
7. Albania	68,932
8. Croatia	57,412
9. Hungary	56,373

⁸¹ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Initial Distribution of Asylum-Seekers (EASY). Available from: <http://www.bamf.de/EN/Fluechtlingsschutz/AblaufAsylv/Erstverteilung/erstverteilung-node.html> [1 March 2018].

⁸² Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2015.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [1 March 2018].

10. Serbia	42,594
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Syrians were the largest group in 2015 with 326,872 of people, which is 15,3% from the total amount and the main reason can be found in the armed conflicts and terrorist attacks in their country. On the second place are Rumanians, who are 10% from all migrants. On the third place is Poland, which dropped from the first line to the third with 9,2% of migrants.

In 2015, almost three-fifths of all immigrants 57,2% came from another European country to Germany. Migrants from the states of the European Union are 40% in 2015, and including Croatia with 2,7%. A further 32,2% of the immigrants moved from an Asia. Only 5,4% moved from African countries to Germany and 3,6% from America, Australia and Oceania.

In 2015, 476,649 of applications for asylum were registered (compared to 202,834 in 2014). There was a clear increase in the number of asylum applications. The following table (12) below represents the list of the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners claiming of international protection in Germany:

Table 12.⁸³ *Asylum seekers registered in Germany in 2015.*

Country	Number of applicants
1. Syria	158,657
2. Albania	53,805
3. Kosovo	33,427
4. Afghanistan	31,382
5. Iraq	29,784
6. Serbia	16,700
7. Still unknown	11,721
8. Eritrea	10,876
9. Macedonia	9,083
10. Pakistan	8,199

⁸³ Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Migrationsbericht des Bundesamtes für Migration und Flüchtlinge im Auftrag der Bundesregierung. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Migrationsberichte/migrationsbericht-2015.pdf?__blob=publicationFile. [1 March 2018].

The biggest group of migrants are from Syria, which is 35,9% from all asylum seekers. On the second place is Albanians, who are 12,2%. On the third place are refugees from Kosovo, who are 7,6% from the total amount of asylum seekers this year.

7.5. 2016

2016 year is conclusive for my research and probably one of the most tragic in respect of the European and world events.

Christmas holidays in German city Cologne was overshadowed by rob and multiple sexual assault by the thousand crowds of young and drunk men. According to Cologne police-chief Wolfgang Albers, these people had an appearance of “Arab or North African.”⁸⁴ However, the Mayor of Cologne, Henriette Reker, stressed that the authorities do not have any indication that these people were refugees.⁸⁵ Afterwards, an investigation and verification of the police officers and cities officials were conducted on the suspicion of inability to provide help.⁸⁶ Nevertheless, the same way occurred occasion gave rise to doubts in success of Migration policy of Merkel and ability of integration of migrants into European mode of life. The Integration Commissioner of the Federal Government Aydan Özoğuz concedes that if someone becomes a criminal, his integration has failed.⁸⁷

Later, there were demonstrations across Germany that condemned the attacks, and some of them also had an anti-immigrant orientation, and some called for resistance to hostile attitudes towards migrants. Among the other things, the crowd: “Merkel

⁸⁴ Zeit Online, 2016, Polizei gibt Fehler in Silvesternacht zu. Available from: <http://www.zeit.de/gesellschaft/zeitgeschehen/2016-01/uebergreifende-koeln-frauen-silvester-henriette-reker> [1 March 2018].

⁸⁵ Spiegel Online, 2016, Merkel verlangt harte Antwort des Rechtsstaats. Available from: <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/koeln-angela-merkel-verlangt-harte-antwort-des-rechtsstaats-a-1070609.html> [1 March 2018].

⁸⁶ Spiegel Online, 2018, Ermittlungen gegen Ex-Polizeipräsident eingestellt. Available from: <http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/koeln-ermittlungen-gegen-wolfgang-albers-wegen-silvesternacht-eingestellt-a-1192003.html> [1 March 2018].

⁸⁷ Germany in shock after assaults on women (german with english subtitles), YouTube video, 17 Jan 2016. Available from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-VMAzpi83DU&index=13&t=0s&list=LLnZcAky24JM6aC14TWoxpgp> [1 March 2018].

must go!” and “The Reker must go!”⁸⁸ A separate rally against attacks, sexism and racism was conducted by Syrian and Afghan refugees.⁸⁹

Further sorrowful events were in Brussels, when the terror attacks in the airport and subway happened. In the morning, in the departure hall of the Brussels airport were two explosions, committed by suicide bombers. As a result of the attack 35 people were killed and dozens of people were injured.⁹⁰ The third explosion occurred same day, inside of the train of the Brussels subway, located between the stations “Maalbeek” and “Schuman”, where 20 of people were killed.⁹¹

Moreover, terror attacks in Europe continued. In French Nice, a Tunisian man Mohamed Lahouaiej-Bouhlel on the truck overrun the crowd of people watching the fireworks in honour of the Bastille Day on The Promenade des Anglais. Again lots of people were killed and injured.⁹²

The Polish Interior Minister Mariusz Blaszczak said that the reason for the latest wave of terrorist attacks in the Western Europe is the traditional European policy of multiculturalism and political correctness.⁹³ “Migrants from Africa and the Middle East simply do not integrate. This is a fact”, - he estimated. Moreover, Blaszczak emphasised the religious values: “The basis of our culture is Christianity.”

There was also another terror attack in Germany in 2016, at the Christmas market on the Breitscheidplatz in Berlin in the evening of December 19. The truck drove into the crowded territory of the Christmas market in Bright Square in Berlin's Charlottenburg

⁸⁸ Zeit Online, 2016, Polizei löst Pegida-Demonstration auf. Available from: <http://www.zeit.de/gesellschaft/zeitgeschehen/2016-01/koeln-frauen-demonstration-sexuelle-gewalt> [1 March 2018].

⁸⁹ Deutschlandfunk, 2016, Flüchtlinge gegen Gewalt und Sexismus. Available from: http://www.deutschlandfunk.de/koeln-fluechtlinge-gegen-gewalt-und-sexismus.1769.de.html?dram:article_id=342748 [1 March 2018].

⁹⁰ CNN, 2016, Brussels attacks: Charges filed, a man freed and suspects on the run. Available from: <https://edition.cnn.com/2016/03/28/europe/brussels-investigation/index.html> [1 March 2018].

⁹¹ De Telegraaf, 2016, Ook aanslag op metronetwerk Brussel. Available from: <https://www.telegraaf.nl/video/434225/ook-aanslag-op-metronetwerk-brussel> [1 March 2018].

⁹² L'OBS, 2016, Attentat de Nice : ce que l'on sait du chauffeur, Mohamed Lahouaiej Bouhlel. Available from: <https://www.nouvelobs.com/societe/attaque-de-nice/20160715.OBS4681/attentat-de-nice-ce-que-l-on-sait-du-chauffeur-mohamed-lahouaiej-bouhlel.html> [1 March 2018].

⁹³ TVN24, 2016, Błaszczak: Polska znalazłaby się w takiej sytuacji, jak Francja, gdyby nie zmiana rządu. Available from: <https://www.tvn24.pl/wiadomosci-z-kraju,3/atak-w-nicei-mariusz-blaszczak-w-piaskiem-po-oczach,661323.html> [1 March 2018].

district.⁹⁴ The criminal escaped and was found only five days later, in Italy, where was killed by the police officer.⁹⁵ This tragedy in Berlin took away human lives, but there were not only German victims, but also other nationalities, including a Czech person.⁹⁶

All these negative events cannot but postpone the imprint on European society, on its views on the situation with migrants and refugees. It is such an ambiguous situation when it is no longer Europe offering assistance, but when it already needs salvation and precautionary measures. The last German event proves inability of the security provision for their citizens even in the centres of their cities.

As well, there was a constant tendency to split the European society during these few years. This split was manifested not only in the oppositional difference in views on migration and refugees, but also in the general understanding of the present and future of European politics. In June 2016 there was the referendum on the membership of Great Britain in the European Union. The victory was won by supporters of Brexit.⁹⁷

The Czech Republic

The last available data from the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic about foreigners residing permanently or temporarily on the territory of the Czech Republic for the analysis was the 31th of December 2016. At the end of the year 2016, there were in a total 496,413 of foreigners. The difference of the statistical data of the previous year and 2016 is 28,851 of migrants. In four years the quantity of the foreigners, who were registered on the territory of the Czech Republic grown by 54,877 of people, which result is possible to compare with the population number of the Czech cities like Karlovy Vary, Jihlava, and Rakovník region. In the following table (13) shows the ten countries with the biggest amount of foreigners registered on the territory of the Czech Republic:

⁹⁴ Zeit Online, 2016, Was wir über den Anschlag in Berlin wissen. Available from: <http://www.zeit.de/gesellschaft/zeitgeschehen/2016-12/berlin-breitscheidplatz-gedaechtniskirche-weihnachtsmarkt> [1 March 2018].

⁹⁵ Spiegel Online, 2016, Anis Amri in Mailand erschossen. Available from: <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/berlin-anis-amri-laut-italienischen-innenminister-in-mailand-erschossen-a-1127344.html> [1 March 2018].

⁹⁶ Aktualne.cz, 2016, Při útoku v Berlíně zemřela Češka žijící v Německu. Pátral po ní manžel, policii dal vzorky DNA. Available from: <https://zpravy.aktualne.cz/domaci/pri-utoku-v-berline-zemrela-ceska-zijici-v-nemecku/r~3e35aa38c89911e694810025900fea04/?redirected=1523459128> [1 March 2018].

⁹⁷ BBC News, EU Referendum Results. Available from: http://www.bbc.com/news/politics/eu_referendum/results [1 March 2018].

Table 13.⁹⁸ *Foreign nationals registered in the Czech Republic in 2016.*

Country	Number of migrants
1. Ukraine	110,245
2. Slovakia	107,251
3. Vietnam	58,080
4. Russia	35,987
5. Germany	21,216
6. Poland	20,305
7. Bulgaria	12,250
8. Romania	10,826
9. USA	8,763
10. Mongolia	6,804

The countries, which are members of European Union, as well as inclusive Island, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein, the states of Western Europe, which preferred not to join the Union, but, nonetheless, partly involved in the EU economy and follow certain directives, constitute already 42% of the total, which percent also increased in comparing with previous year. As well, for the four years 2013 to 2016, the large part and the biggest foreign communities constitute migrants from Ukraine, Slovakia and Vietnam. The constant interest to the Czech Republic of people from these countries is due to some historical factors.

To the group of informative overviews of foreigners, I have to add the ones claiming international protection (asylum or subsidiary protection). The last available data was published on the official web-site of Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic by Department for Asylum and Migration Policy on the 17th of October 2016. The total amount of the people who are searching for international protection in the year 2016 is 1478. The following table (14) shows the list of the top ten countries with the

⁹⁸ Ministerstvo Vnitra České Republiky, Cizinci 3. zemí se zaevidovaným povoleným pobytem na území České republiky a cizinci zemí EU + Islandu, Norska, Švýcarska a Lichtenštejnska se zaevidovaným pobytem na území České republiky k 31. 12. 2016. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/cizinci-s-povolenym-pobytem.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3d%3d> [1 March 2018].

biggest amount of foreigners claiming of international protection in the Czech Republic.

Table 14.⁹⁹ *Asylum seekers registered in the Czech Republic in 2016*

Country	Number of applicants
1. Ukraine	507
2. Iraq	158
3. Cuba	85
4. Syria	78
5. China	68
6. Vietnam	67
7. Russia	61
8. Armenia	60
9. Azerbaijan	52
10. Georgia	49

Most of the people, who were asking for international protection in the Czech Republic, are not members of the European Union. The countries, which are members of European Union constitute less than 1% (0,3%). The biggest groups of migrants are from CIS countries or countries with economic and political problems.

Germany

Unfortunately, German Federal Statistical Order did not provide information on migrants and refugees for 2016, as the next report will be a combined 2016/2017 Migration Report, foreseen to be published at the end of 2018.¹⁰⁰

7.6. Reports Analyses

On the basis of the submitted reports of the two countries, namely the Czech Republic and Germany, the following conclusions can be drawn.

⁹⁹ Ministerstvo Vnitřní České Republiky, 2016, Souhrnná zpráva o mezinárodní ochraně za rok 2016. Available from: <http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/mezinarodni-ochrana-253352.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3d%3d> [1 March 2018].

¹⁰⁰ Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Migration Reports. Available from: <http://www.bamf.de/EN/DasBAMF/Forschung/Ergebnisse/Migrationsberichte/migrationsberichte-node.html> [1 March 2018].

Based on the obtained data, it can be said that in the Czech Republic the main migration groups are fairly constant. In spite of migration crisis of 2015, the composition of legal migrants with a temporary and permanent residence has not changed significantly. Ukrainians is the biggest foreign group of migrants in the Czech Republic. Most of them came primarily for economic and work-related reasons. They are mostly employed in construction, some industrial sectors, services or agriculture, taking chiefly unskilled, manual, low paid, so-called “3D” – demanding, dirty and dangerous jobs. Mostly, these people don’t have a high qualification and professional skills, and the only goal for them is to earn money on all kinds of work.¹⁰¹

On the second place are the Slovaks, who are the second biggest group of foreigners in the Czech Republic. On the third place are the Vietnamese, and on the fourth place are the Russians. These four nations are the most constant and unchangeable migrant groups in the country. In addition, the Czech Republic also remains an interesting country of migration for the other Eastern European Union countries, such as Poland, Romania and Bulgaria.

Nevertheless, in four years the number of officially registered migrants in the country has increased, mainly due to Ukrainian migrants and refugees from this country, which can also be found in the next graph:

¹⁰¹ Dusan Drbohlav, Marta Jaroszewicz (eds), 2016, Monitoring of Migration Data and Policy Changes Conducted in Ukraine, Poland, Czechia and Slovakia (September 2015 – June 2016), p.72, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Prague.

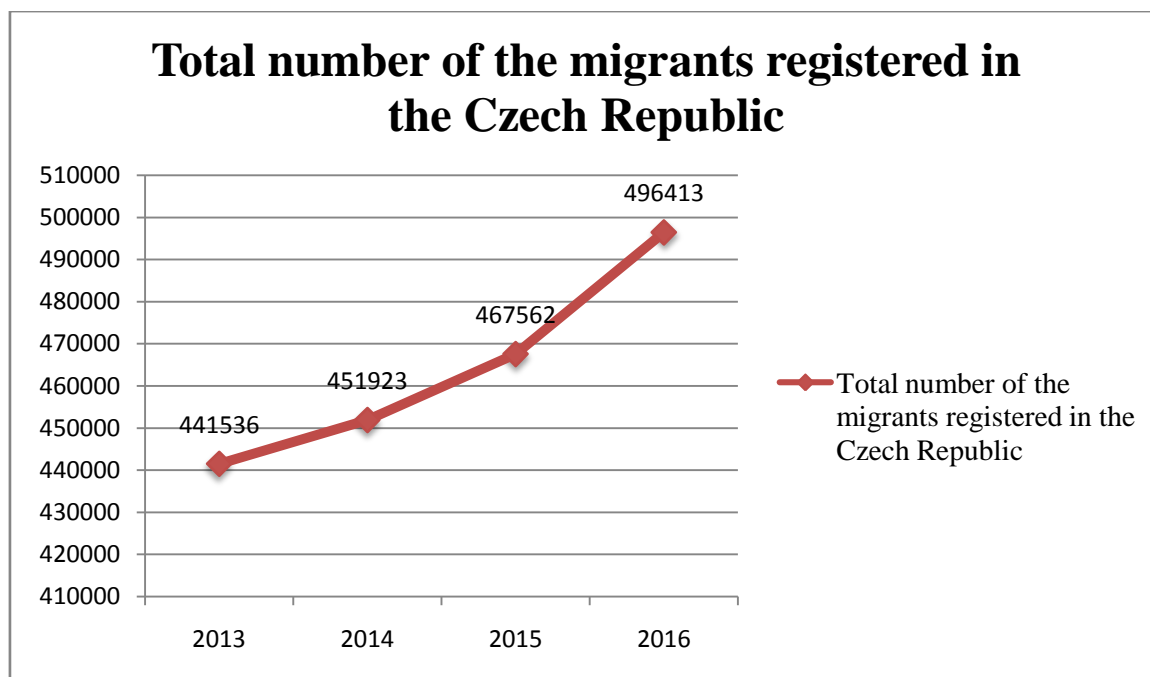


Figure 1. *Total number of the migrants registered on the territory of the Czech Republic during the years 2013 to 2016.*

In the same way, the conclusions can be drawn about situation with the foreigners claiming of international protection in the Czech Republic. As it was noted before, the Ukrainians also the biggest group between migrants who are claiming for international protection in the Czech Republic. In the last three years, number of applicants from the Ukraine has only grown. The highest point was in 2015, but in 2016 number already eased. Similar situation was with the refugees from Syria, the second biggest nation group, when during the period of 2013 to 2015 the number of people, who claimed protection has grown, but in 2016 it changed its position. At the same time, constant groups of foreigners, claiming of international protection in the Czech Republic, are the Russians, the Vietnamese, the Armenian and the Nigerians.

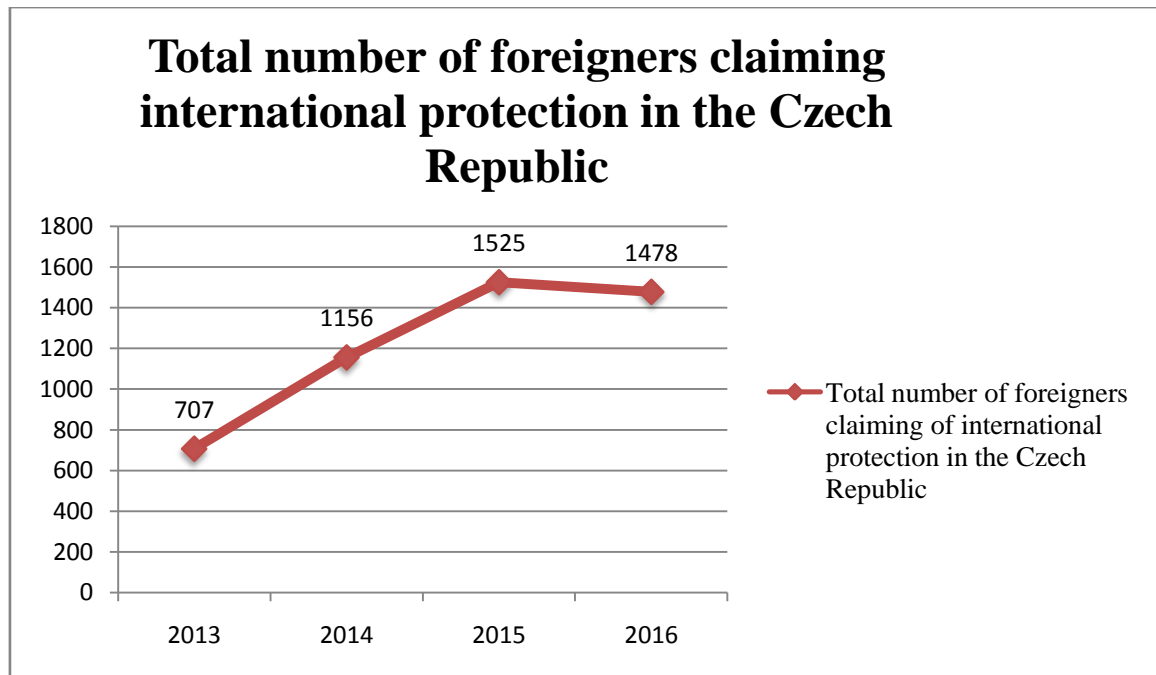


Figure 2. *Total number of foreigners claiming international protection in the Czech Republic during four Years 2013 to 2016.*

The migration status of Germany is strikingly different from the Czech Republic. Germany had also constant migration groups, whereas one of them was Poland, which was the first in a number of legal migrants registered in the country. On the second place were the Romanians and also the Italians, as well as the Bulgarians with the minor changes in the number.

It should be noted that Germany attracts skilled foreign workers. Following on from 2009, a year which was marked by economic crises when the immigration of skilled foreign workers was falling, it was possible to observe an increased number of issued residence titles for the purpose of employment in the 2012¹⁰² and following years. As well, after an accession of Croatia to the EU on the 1st of July 2013 and since Croatian nationals do not need residence permits as Union citizens they also became one of the numerous groups of migrants that coming to the German state. The composition of migrants has changed significantly in 2015 due to the Migration Crisis.

¹⁰² Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Migration Report 2013, Central Conclusions. Available from: http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/Downloads/Infothek/Forschung/Studien/migrationsbericht-2013-zentrale-ergebnisse.pdf?__blob=publicationFile [1 March 2013].

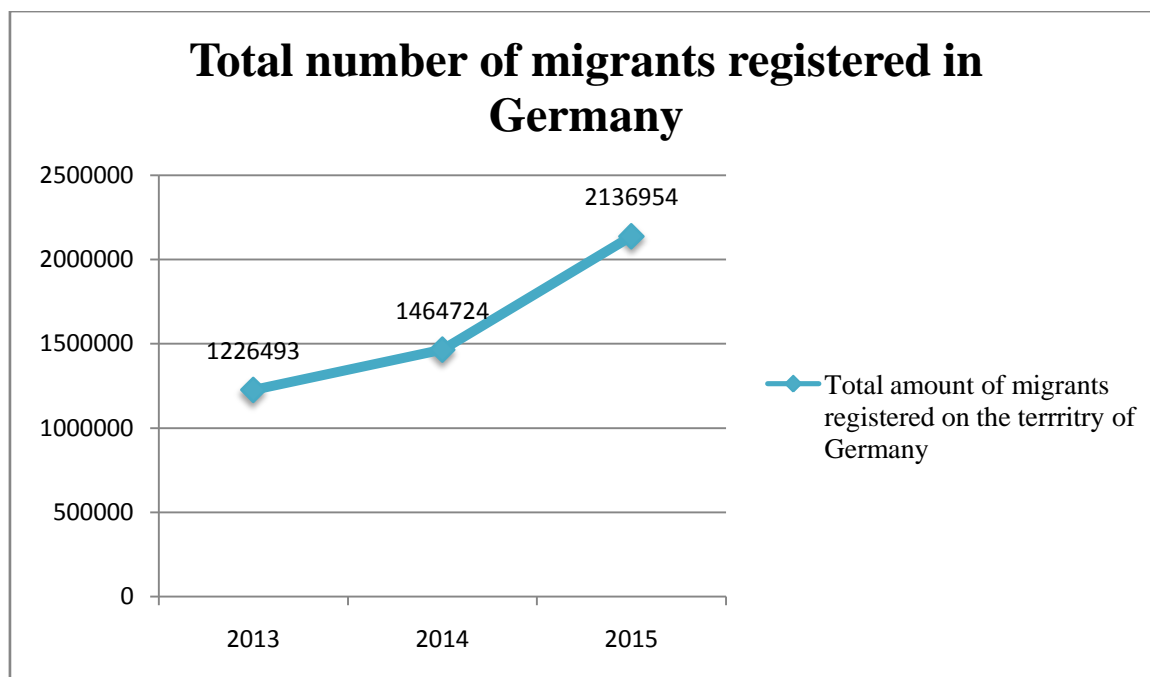


Figure 3. *Total number of migrants registered on the territory of Germany during three years 2013 to 2015.*¹⁰³

It is also impossible not to notice a sharp increase in the number of asylum seekers in this country. Already in 2013, Germany received the largest number of the applicants. This sharp increase continued in 2014 and 2015. The main countries of origin of applicants were constantly the Syrians, who are one of the main asylum seekers, as well as the applicants from the Yugoslavia countries, such as Serbia, Albania, and Kosovo. In 2013 on the first place, were people from the Russian Federation, who next year's significantly passed their positions in the number of the refugees. Additionally, significant numbers were the citizens of the countries from the Middle East and Africa.

¹⁰³ There is no data concerning to 2016 year + Easy System is not included

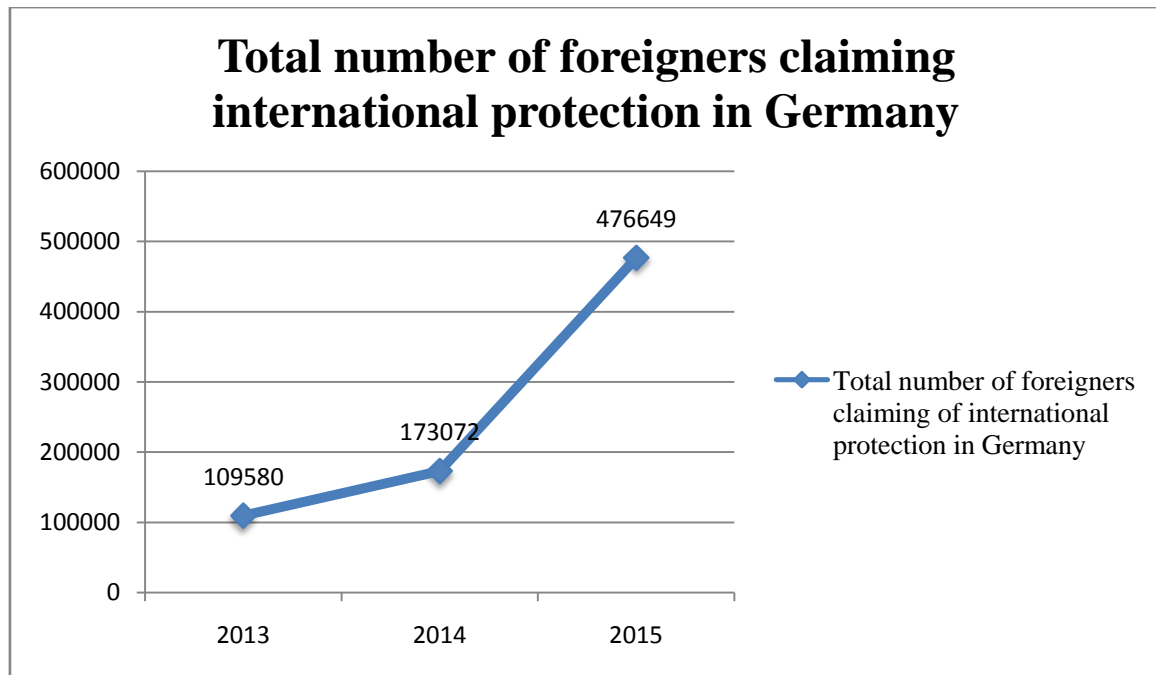


Figure 4. *Total number of foreigners claiming international protection on the territory of Germany during three years 2013 to 2015.*

Analysis and comparison of the two countries cannot be sufficiently reliable and complete, because of the lack of information and documents that could represent the overall picture through analysis of the two countries of the research.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that the significant differences in the number of migrants and refugees in the two countries is due to some reasons:

1. Difference of the sizes of the countries and numbers of population.
2. Germany provides more facilitated conditions for granting asylum, as well as social conditions for refugees.
3. Migrants and refugees have more opportunities to stay permanently in the Germany in the future.

In the consequence, German state adopts annually millions of migrants and refugees, when the Czech Republic doubly less. At the same time, the number of migrants in the two studied countries is still constantly growing every year by thousands of foreigners.

8. Conclusion and Possible Implications for the Both Countries and Europe

Comparing the two studied countries, the Czech Republic and Germany, in spite of territorial proximity, general legal norms and European agreements have a different migration situation. It is possible to express openness to migrants and refugees in a Germany, while the Czech Republic is less focused on large flows of migrants and refugees. It indicates the different priorities of the countries, as during the crisis situation in 2015, Germany increasingly acted as an active state member of the European Union, fulfilling its obligations of receiving refugees, while at the same time the Czech Republic took more care of its national interests. Moreover, over the past few years, in the Czech country were proposals to the gradual revision of the migration law. Their purpose was more strict control and limitations to the number of migrants on the territory of the state.

At the same time, despite the varying number and composition of migrants and refugees, there is general tendency of criticism of the migration policies in the society over the past years. In the Czech Republic, in the Quoted research¹⁰⁴ of the STEM non-profit institute in 2016, from 60% to 71% of respondents considered that stay of foreigners is risky for security in their country and this opinion is only increasing. The same picture can be observed in Germany¹⁰⁵, where German respondents stated that they changed their behaviour over the past two years, because of big amounts of migrants. Approximately 62% of women avoid streets, parks and squares in the evening, and moreover, 13% of responded women started to carry irritating gas sprays with them.

This suggests that, despite the different states approaches to the migrants and refugees in the countries, nevertheless, the citizens of these both countries for the most part do not treat foreigners positively. This attitude can be caused by such reasons as insufficient integration of foreigners into a new society and conditions, too different cultural directions, increased number of crimes in countries caused by foreigners. At the same time, I would like to note that this attitude of both host countries can be

¹⁰⁴ Stem.cz, 2016, Vstřícnost českých občanů k cizím státním příslušníkům se snížila. Available from: <https://www.stem.cz/vstricnost-ceskych-obcanu-k-cizim-statnim-prislusnikum-se-snizila/>. [1 April 2018].

¹⁰⁵ NDR, F 2017, Umfrage: Deutsche fühlen sich trotz Zuwanderung sicher - doch die Sorgen steigen. Available from: https://www.ndr.de/der_ndr/presse/mitteilungen/Umfrage-Deutsche-fuehlen-sich-trotz-Zuwanderung-sicher-doch-die-Sorgen-steigen,pressemeldungndr18152.html. [1 April 2018].

called subjective, since it is impossible to judge all migrants because of the small percentage of people behave in an associative manner, as well as about host countries itself, as there have always been groups of those who are against, as well as who are pro the directions existing policy and foreigners in the country.

Nevertheless, migration cannot be regarded as a one-dimensional phenomenon and be characterized as entirely positive or negative, as it has certain advantages and disadvantages. Depending on the political views, laws and public opinion, every country perceives migration in its own way.

The table below show the opposite views on political migration. The table does not refer to any specific country but rather generalises public understanding of it.

Table 15. *Advantages and Disadvantages of the Political Migration*

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alternative to depopulation. Countries that have experienced decline in population may resort to immigration policies to overcome this process. 2. It can affect the age structure of the citizens. 3. Migrants enrich the local culture by introducing their cuisine, traditions, celebrations and languages. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migrants are an additional burden on the social infrastructure of the country: schools, kindergartens, medical institutions etc. 2. Negative attitude of the residents to migrants in general. 3. Large clusters of migrants can try to impose their own culture, categorically denying the views of the host country. As a consequence, this will lead to inter-ethnic conflicts.

In general, the total view on migration is disputable. The next table introduces another aspect of migration, which is economic.

Table 16. *Advantages and Disadvantages of the Economic Migration.*

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The elimination of the labour shortage alleviates employment problems. 2. Due to the demand of foreign workers for services and goods, additional employment is stimulated, new jobs are created and the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dumping in the service sector and the labour market, which is why the wages of local workers are reduced. 2. Complicating the situation in the labour market, increasing competition for jobs. 3. A massive influx of migrants can

<p>infrastructure develops more rapidly.</p> <p>3. Highly qualified specialists, who have received education abroad, bring net profit, providing labour and intellectual resources without the preliminary costs of their development.</p> <p>4. Increase in the revenue side of the state budget due to an increase in the amount of revenues from fees and taxes.</p>	<p>provoke an increase of unemployment in the country.</p> <p>4. The lion's share of their savings migrants are sent back to their homeland, which means the outflow of funds from the economies of the host country.</p>
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The migration crisis led to a rethinking of the migration policies of the countries of Europe. However, migration of different species and integration of visitors has always been an integral part of the history of Europe and determines its future. This complex phenomenon of migration is both a challenge and an opportunity for the further development of Europe.

The strengthening of the migration processes in the future will be affected mainly by:

1. The further globalization of the economy.
2. Growth of economic difference between rich and poor countries.
3. Differences in social, political and religious freedoms between countries, which will force people to seek ways to improve their lives through migration.
4. Possible political and civil conflicts that can cause people to seek safer places of residence.
5. The progressive degradation of the environment.

There is every reason to assume that the mobility of the world population in the future will increase in volumes. In the globalized world, migration is becoming one of the most effective driving forces that change the social landscape. On the one hand, migration processes today are the result of the entry of individual communities and national economies into global relations, and on the other hand, they can be considered as incentives for further social transformations regarding all countries.

As regards to migration in the Czech Republic and Germany, it has always existed for the whole time for one reason or another, at various intervals and different in intensity. Nevertheless, the correctness of the decisions and actions taken regarding this issue can be assessed only after a while, and therefore, it is not possible fully to

judge the correctness of domestic trends in the Czech Republic or the tactics of pursuing Germany's foreign and domestic policies.

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