

Summary: International aspects of the entry of foreigners in the state-territories

The main purpose of my thesis is to analyze various aspects of the entry of foreigners in the territories of the (mostly) European countries. In recent decades there is a substantial growth in the number of migrants in these countries. States try to regulate the flow of migrants through their own legislation. In this effort, however, they are not completely independent. The rules governing the admission of aliens can be found even in international law. And these rules are binding for states. In recent years, the (European) states must also face the European legislation in this area. In the presented thesis we deal with three types of migration – family reunion, asylum seeking and labour migration. Currently these are indeed the most common reasons for immigration into developed countries. Furthermore we explain how national legislation is influenced by supranational legislation; whether these interventions increase and what type of migration is most concerned.

The thesis is composed of seven chapters. After a brief introduction in chapter One, description of the migration process, its definition and theory follow in chapter Two. In this chapter we also explain the basic concepts that we use in this paper.

The following three chapters are crucial for our objectives – each describes one of the investigated types of migration. Chapter Three focuses on family reunion. List of international treaties relevant for this type of migration is given in addition. There is also a subhead, which deals with the influence of Community law in this area. On the example of Czech law we explain the effect, which international and Community law have on national legal systems.

The following chapters are designed on the same concept, when Chapter Four covers asylum seeker and chapter Five labour migrants.

The Sixth chapter contains a summary. We compare to what extent the individual states can independently affect different types of migrants arriving on their territory. We explore, that influence of international law is significant especially in the area of family reunification and asylum seekers. The influence of European (Community) law is gradually increasing in all areas. However in the area of labour migration, states still possess their independence and freedom in decision-making, whereas the intervention of European law is still in a minimal level.

The last chapter – chapter Seven – presents brief conclusions.