

## **Abstract**

This thesis is dealing with crucial legislation of European Union in the area of asylum law, which came across considerable changes and undergone recently a sustainability test in form of so-called migration crisis. This phenomenon challenged (undermined) the foundations of common action of member states in field of asylum law and border control and could jeopardise the future of Dublin system. Despite the considerable resistance of member states to relocation mechanisms or in other words so-called mandatory quotas, these became one of the main instruments to resolve the current situation. The question remains, if this represents a step in the right direction and the proposed permanent relocation mechanism will help in dealing with crisis, side to side with further proposed secondary legislation in field of asylum law, or will deepen it. Vital is the evaluation of the current situation and to meet the objectives set out for the Dublin system, namely, in particular prevention of so-called asylum shopping and secondary movements of asylum seekers, equal treatment and non-discrimination and asylum law should as well lead to fairer liability distribution in accordance with adherence to principle of solidarity among member states.

Thesis comprises of 3 main chapters. In the first chapter, attention is paid to defining and limitations of asylum law of EU including description of its origin and development within the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, and also the classification of the borderline with migration law and link to Schengen system and its own legal instruments. The backbone of the system were i.a. so-called asylum directives – reception directive, qualification directive and procedural directive, later discussed Dublin regulation and regulation EURODAC. In reaction to migration crisis and by Commission identified weaknesses of European legislation in 2015 within European programme for migration, the main strategy for addressing mass influx of persons and handling of thereof became the efforts to create new, better equipped legislative instruments, which were set forth in form of 2 legislative packages in May and July 2016. In this part of the thesis, the aim is to address the changes concerning i. a. directives, which shall become regulations. EU hopes that will grant greater integration of procedures in Common European Asylum System (“CEAS”) framework. The last chapters concern the Dublin regulation alone and its amendments, including the legislative tool which substitutes Dublin criteria in state of emergency. That tool was represented before by two ad hoc mechanisms, which are no longer in effect and newly built permanent relocation mechanism in form of a direct amendment of Dublin regulation. Apart from examining of Dublin IV, evaluation of functioning of Dublin system is given and possible perspectives are considered.