Novel and important signals to watch: threats

European divergence: Central and Eastern Europe hold increasingly negative views on migrants
- All Europeans overestimate the proportion of immigrants, but Central and Eastern Europeans are more negative than others. EUI, Frontex, ECFR, OSCE
- 65% of the Polish population is against accepting refugees, even when losing EU funds. Research increasingly shows a divided Europe. ISP, Reminder Project
- How can Member States reduce societal tensions over migrants?

Push factors 2.0: climate change, water scarcity and population bulge
- Climate change is reshaping the map of liveable areas worldwide, with unclear consequences for Europe. Carnegie Europe, Clingendael, Economist
- Estimates of environmental displacement diverge, but are high: 25, 200 million or 1 billion. EPS, KAIROS, The Diplomat, Project Syndicate
- Is a separate climate refugee status necessary?

Weak signals of violent migrant behaviour
- Nigerian migrant gangs exploit other migrants. Swedish cities hit by inner-city gangs of (recent) migrants. Politico, OSCE, WODC, Vice
- IS still among migrants and may use ideologically proximate groups Sahel, foreign fighters in the Balkan. Global Initiative, Frontex, Guardian, Politico
- How can Member Sates’ policies become more adequate in preventing crime?

The other side of the security coin: resilience in Western Europe over migrant acceptance and integration is strong
- 61% of the population interacts with migrants and Europeans overwhelmingly see integration as a ‘necessary investment in the long run’. EUI, Eurobarometer
- Research highlights that perceptions about migrants in the Northern/Western Europe have improved rather then worsened with increasing contact. EUI
- Can Northern and Western European countries build on this social capital to improve integration practices?
Long-term trend: migratory pressures set to increase
Multi-factor assessment of 10 year trend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend table</th>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>Trend Refugees</th>
<th>Trend Irregular migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline</strong></td>
<td>Refugee/migration flows to Europe</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refugee/migration flows worldwide</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factors contributing to migration</strong></td>
<td>Economic opportunities in EU</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td>▼</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conflicts and violence</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>▲</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Permissive) migration policies from EU</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level of corruption</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

▲ Up
▼ Down
- Increase pressure
- Decrease pressure
Novel and important signals to watch: the international order

Top recipient countries (Greece and Italy) side with traditional opponents of the European migration system
- Greece refused to take back 95% of refugees from Germany in contravention of the Dublin Regulation. [Politico, Mixed Migration Hub Trend Bulletin]
- The new Italian government uses similar language as the Visegrad Group, supports detention and blocks update to ‘Dublin’. [EU Observer, Politico]
- Does this ‘coalition of convenience’ signal a more intergovernmental migration policy?

EU externalization of borders increasingly circumvents normative obligations
- The externalization of borders allows a divided Europe to circumvent obligations to migrants it would have on European soil. [EU migration Law Blog, ECFR]
- No safe, legal entry routes for migrants and asylum seekers into Europe have been created, leading to infringements of basic rights. [Migration Policy Institute]
- Will European policies post-Valetta structurally undermine the normative basis of the migration system?

US withdrawal from the global order on migration?
- US declined to pledge humanitarian aid funds during a recent pledging conference on Syria, endangering ‘protection in the region’. [CIS]
- US withdrew from UN Global Compact on migration, while Trump picks to head WFP and IOM hold anti-immigrant views. [Foreign Policy, Devex, The Guardian]
- Who will uphold the normative order and lead policy response if both Europe and the US change their position?

The other side of the security coin: the UN Global Compacts as a new basis of action?
- Global Compacts draft aimed at basic rights of migrants, strengthening the 1951 framework, and set new standards of actions. [Chatham House, Devex, IRIN]
- Latin American, African and some Asian states push for reform, the EU is divided. [NewsDeeply, Mediterranean Affairs]
- Will the Global Compacts serve as the new normative basis and guideline for action?
Long-term trend: International order under stress
Multiyear regime analysis of migration and refugee regime

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norms</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Rules</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irregular migrants are to be protected in line with basic human rights, especially when their individual situation requires protection.</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td>UNHCR as main mandated coordination point for refugees and IOM for migrants (including irregular migrants).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westphalian organization of refugee system: refugee outside one's own national borders.</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td>Refugee and migration policy is less nationally organized and increasingly Europeanized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-refoulment: no state shall expel or return ('refoul') a refugee (and irregular migrants) in any manner whatsoever to territories where life or freedom would be threatened.</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td>Dublin regulation (ensuring asylum in one MS only, if possible in country of arrival)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detention of asylum-seekers should be a measure of last resort.</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td>Asylum status is decided upon on a case by case basis (and among others upon the EU list of safe third countries).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee definition = person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country and cannot return (1951 refugee convention +1967 Protocol).</td>
<td>▼</td>
<td>‘valletta-principles’: prevent irregular migration, refugees status is sought within ‘the region’, solid and equal sharing system in Europe, less irregular migration, improve legal migration routes, stimulate integration and participation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

▲ More compliance  
▼ Same/mild pressure  
▼ Under pressure

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