

HOW EUROPEAN UNION’S FINANCIAL AID IS IMPLEMENTED?
THE CASE OF AID FOR REFUGEES IN THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES.

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“ God loves all of us but is not happy with anyone”
by Isaac Asimov

Abstract

The objective of this Master Theses is to approach the sensitive subject of countries receiving people from other countries experiencing difficult socio-political situations and how these countries are financed from superior entities like international organizations and transnational unions. To that direction, the following paper focus on how economic resources are allocated by international organizations as European Union, United Nations in order to contribute to the coverage of needs that the influx of migrants have after being incorporated by other countries. Hence, it is of the utmost importance, to carry out further research on the funds' itinerary and its final destination after having introduced briefly the migration case, let alone, search for the factors that drive people to migration in terms of determining their country of origin, and their primary sociopolitical conditions. The main field of research, concerns funding from international organizations and their close network (partners, donors, organizations). On the other hand, is crucial to examine the way funds are allocated in projects inside the Union (Southeastern Europe) or in the exterior, directed to countries of Middle East or Africa, as long as a normal cooperation among the operational chain of main financial sources, like agencies, organizations is achieved. In that line, the above mentioned are steered on the EU's existing policy framework on development and foreign aid taking into account the institutional criteria. On this basis, the project investigates the decision making process from the scope of international relations, examining the factors involved in the funds allocation and their influence. In sum, assumptions will be underpinned into statistical reports and elements and not base subjective opinions, thwarting any misunderstanding or any deviation from our prime objective.

Keywords: Refugee and migration crisis; Allocation of funds; Economic Resources; European Budgetary policy.

JEL Classification System: F22- International Migration

F35- International Aid

Resumo

O objetivo desta Tese de Mestrado é focado no subjetivo crucial das pessoas que sejam recebidos de países de outros países que confrontam situações difíceis em termos de circunstâncias sociais e políticas. Em seguida, o assunto que procurará respostas é: Como o financiamento entre aqueles países é concretizado de entidades superiores conforme organizações internacionais e unidades transnacionais. Naquela base, a investigação seguinte é focada na alocação dos recursos financeiros de organizações internacionais como a União Europeia, os Nações Unidas etc. em apoio da contribuição para cumprir as necessidades que os imigrantes têm a partir da vossa incorporação dos países. Pois, é muito importante a realizar investigação relevante acerca do percurso dos fundos financeiros e o destino final depois de terem introduzido o caso da migração, além disso de procurar para os fatores que dirigem as pessoas em emigrar em termos da determinação de países de origem, e as primeiras condições sociopolíticas. Mais nesta direção, é fundamental a estimar o impacto daquele afluxo, nas sociedades locais conforme algo constituído de diferentes aspectos culturais e característicos, no mesmo tempo com a influência nas economias locais como um poder laboral activa. O nosso campo da investigação é o financiamento de organizações internacionais e o network deles (parceiros, doadores, organizações). No outro lado, é crucial examinar a maneira sob qual a alocação dos fundos sejam concretizadas em projetos dentro da União (Sud Oriente Europa) ou no exterior, dirigido em países do Médio Oriente ou da África, dado que a cooperação se torne eficaz entre cada parte de fundos financeiros implicado, como agências e outros organizações. Neste conteúdo tudo acima mencionado, basear-se no quadro político da União Europeia sobre o desenvolvimento e a assistência estrangeira em contra com as criterias institucionais. O projeto investiga o processo sob as decisões, do lado das relações internacionais, focando em fatores envolvidos no financiamento e do impacto deles. Em conclusão, as assunções serão elaboradas acima de relatórios estatísticos tangíveis e elementos e não em opiniões individuais subjetivos e evitando qualquer incompreensão ou qualquer divergência do nosso objetivo initial.

Palavras-Chave: Migração e crise dos refugiados; Alocação de fundos; Recursos Económicos; Políticas Europeias orçamentais.

JEL Classification System: F22- Migração International F35- Ajuda Apoio International

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Abbreviations

DG ECHO: Directorate- General Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection of the European Commission

ECHO: European Civil Protection & Humanitarian Aid Operations

AMIF: Asylum Migration and Integration Fund, Is used to fund the asylum system

TEU: Treaty on European Union

TFEU: Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

OECD: Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

OECD-DAC: Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee

IOM: International Organization of Migration

ODA: Official Development Assistance (Largest provider in EU)

OA: OFFICIAL AID

CEAS: Common European Asylum System

ESF: European Social Fund

ISF: International Security Fund

AVR: Assisted Voluntary Return

AVRR: Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

SOAM Support Organization that assist migrant asylum seeking population in Greece

CCCM: Camp Coordination, Camp Management

IMF: International Monetary Fund

ECAS: European Commission Authentication Service

CEPS: Center of European Policy Studies

MMF: Multiannual Financial Framework

SEECA South Eastern Europe Eastern Eur. Central Asia

1. Introduction

The main purpose of this writing is to demonstrate a wide array of factors affecting the migration phenomenon. Dealing with not only the core factors that led to massive influx of people across European continent, goes deeper to the policies' framework and financial resources management in an effort to point out the equal effectiveness of EU immigration policies (Mattsson 2016).

Describes the facets of a bidirectional relationship among the fiercely displaced people and the authorities, being mainly responsible to provide solutions in front of difficult situations may occur on the way. On this basis, an effective plan must be set up, in order to contribute in a feasible way to the financial support of people and communities. Thus, in the first part, is underlined the need to focus on the impact of policies, taking into account the financial resources. In previous research efforts, EU policies' effectiveness or failure was the core objective, though here we focus on the impact brought about, especially across the front reception countries, Greece and Italy. Civil and humanitarian aid alongside to institutional financial policy are some of the notions will be dealt with in the next chapters. Nowadays, human mobility is one of the most important subjects, either is official migration or forced displacement from regions suffering from difficult social conditions to developed regions through transnational routes. However, official authorities are responsible to take action by implementing their policy framework, expecting to lead to desirable outcome, thus, provide relief and remedy to people's urgent needs. Migration and human mobility consists contemporary subjects transforming many regions worldwide and according to Loescher (1994:352), unavoidably have direct impact to economies, governmental budgets and financial allocation of funds. Arguably, it is of the utmost importance to present the objective in a further analysis, about how EU funds are allocated to countries being in need of additional support. Even more importantly, it must be questioned whether those funds are distributed fairly considering the specific social conditions, taking into account the local communities' infrastructure system, the number of people that are hosted, the necessity to have a descent hospitality and inclusion and, of course local population and its composition.

These facets advocate towards our main objective that is to narrow the budgetary policy of EU and other organizations in correlation to the socio-economic conditions, by focusing on the migration in Europe and neighbour countries. Within this framework, this paper, is segmented, mainly, to three parts. To take a laborious census, the paper moves from a general approach to the policy framework of EU on development policies, as is elaborated adequately (Karamalakov N. 2011), to a more specific scheme on EU financial aid for refugees and the impact brought about in miscellaneous fields. Thus, a clear research is conducted on the reaction of the Southern European in terms of financial contribution, where the results reflect any obstacles or discrepancies occur on the way. Hence, EU's top priority is to promote regional and international stability by supporting functions which serve the main responsibilities of governmental authorities, through burden sharing and coordinating policies regarding the treatment of refugees. To sum up, all the material was persistently gathered based online web research. Thus, the essay is based on scholar, academic, doctorate papers. Moreover, professors, EU executives and researchers contributed significantly by providing their edgy and valuable experience on the subject, facilitating the elaboration of the present master thesis.

Section two focuses on the sources and their selection based in order to conduct the present essay. Segmenting our effort, research was categorized in four different types. First, core roots of the problem e.g. countries of origin, socio-political conditions in countries handling with unstable political environment. Second, institutional framework in terms of development and migration, including methods which can be implemented to face the phenomenon. Moreover, financial resources and its management, concerning allocation of funds across European countries alongside with funding outside EU from other international organizations (UN). In sum, burden-sharing, is crucial and further analyzed, as EU is aware of the disagreements upon a common EU policy framework, although political willingness in governmental level exists. The above comprise the subdivisions of the topic. By deploying the prime determinants of those four sections, facilitates our intention to draw conclusions on whether the existing policy on migration lead to fair allocation of funds among Member States. Albeit, there is no unanimous decisions in the interior of the European countries, intensive effort is undertaken to improve the present situation.

Although countries such as Germany had absorbed a significant number of migrants, seems unbearable for Greece and Italy to deal with such unpredicted flows in a daily basis. Of course, funding is proportional to the number of officially registered people from a country's authorities. However, among a complex international environment where balances are constantly in stake, the challenge is to engage with migration phenomenon as if it is the basic question for Europe's unified future.

2. Aid in theory and in practice

Research by Maldini and Takahashi (2017:1) has provided evidence that a structural crisis is at the gates of Europe due to the failure of migration and asylum policies. However, Member States' reaction after having received such a unprecedented migration influx tested sociological and humanitarian foundation of EU. In that direction, a thorough analysis is carried out to examine the characteristics of these people who had suffered irrevocable damage and the way the authorities set in their priorities concerning operational response and not only response, alongside to the influence that migration brings financially to the socioeconomic environment. Section three presents a glance to EU's policies framework, related to funds allocated to sectors such as education, development and humanitarian assistance, an analysis that facilitates our research concerning funding for refugees. In the sixth chapter, the key objective is providing a thorough approach on financial aid and refugees, and how this funding is managed. Additionally, our findings are outlined and are compared to the funds management of U.N. and other entities, in an effort to make a comparative approach, and assess the impact caused afterwards. In line with that,, the case of Southern European countries closes our research, by providing more special socioeconomic features of the region, letting us go deeper to situations of the main field of refugees' first reception.

After having meticulously examined our elements, a debate emerges should these resources be applied fairly and whether they cover effectively the needs every country confronts. In that line, the fourth chapter goes deeper in the economic impact of local societies and their economic tissue, after having received young people of different educational background who are willing to offer their services mostly at very low wages, being competitive against to the local workforce. To sum up, some remarks are presented to conclude our final statements. More specific, this essay deals with the funds allocated for the refugees from European Union and other entities in the Southern European countries, from the scope of the international relations under which the EU subjects to. Hence, based on that scope, we can approach the important subject to monitor and evaluate the conditions under which financing is being taken place, as long as detect any discrepancy that may occur on the way. Concerning the latter, the main issue is to point out any problem in terms of divergences to funds' allocation or disproportional financing among the Member states as for refugees and migration in general. Some countries are more concerned with the problem, albeit others due to amid geographical reasons are far away from the core of the situation or are not so aligned with the common institutional plan. Consequently, issues as financing, reacting measures, remedies, actions are brought about, and a level of collaboration is necessary across the European Union area in order to face any obstacle countries encounter. Moreover, corruption is of equal importance comprising a matter further deployed in the last chapters of the present research essay. In parallel with that, the study aims to answer the following research questions: Which personal attributes influence the perception of country characteristics, and consequent willingness to accept an international assignment in such country? Does EU follow a common decision path as for the financial contribution to Southern European countries, and, if not, what are the divergences on the budgetary policy framework and where do the disagreements lie on? Do the disagreements lie on inadequate or disproportional funding concerning the magnitude and seriousness of the phenomenon? Does EU's operational framework is vulnerable to external illegal activities, as corruption, thus leaves room to people who intend to exploit over desperate people attempting to transit from countries with unstable political conditions to the European continent?

After having focused on the EU Member States reactions on the refugees matter, we take into account the segmentation of the financial burden and finally, every country's participation and to which proportion. We will try to leverage our findings in order to detect any discrepancies on that field by laying out our observations. After having outlined the core questions around the research topic, is necessary to move towards, in profound details on every each of the subunits. In line with European Union's development policies, an analysis will be carried out about the EU's budgetary policy to Southern European countries.

According this background, an underneath key objective of the present study is to examine the decision-making process taking place when EU funds are allocated across the EU Member States behind the institutional budgetary policy framework. Research will be conducted by means of exploring and measuring the antecedents of several perceived host country variables in order to investigate the impact the aspects of the EU Member States budgetary policy provoke to a subject that concerns the European area during the last decade.

Where do people come from, their reason of living, and what is the actual intention of passing through other locations? What is the authorities' response in correlation with the existing policies in various fields, and on which dimensions EU pays more attention taking into account the social environment and other factors that are important? In this regard, the research aims to contribute to existing migration and mobility literature by bringing evidence to core EU dimensions and individual factors influencing the decision making to institutional funding. The investigation provides academics and practitioners with a comprehensive framework which shed light on the role of EU and other entities like UN, IOM, NGO as an incremental linkage between characteristics of migration, response and outcome achieved after implementing the financial policy framework. Furthermore the study offers scientific grounds for future research on motives to understand the main functions of international organizations and other institutional entities towards Southern European countries, and provides incumbents with a better perception of financial attitudes concerning the process of financial aid on countries in need on migration.

In addition, the present is a research undergone upon EU financial background towards developing countries, and more specific to countries of Africa and Middle East suffering from unstable socioeconomic circumstances and low rates of growth and development. The following section will review the literature relevant to the basis of which the research hypothesis will be formulated. Lastly, the study methodology is presented, followed by the material collected and research methods, processes and results' description, discussion of the findings, implications and recommendations for future analysis. All the above are questions that arise and are open to be answered.

Concerning previous academic research is obvious that many academic reports and dissertations focused on EU's financial aid had been submitted. Many of them, dealt with the main causes of migration and decision making process around it, alongside to structural problems of EU migration policy and divergences among EU goals and policies. Others, address EU development and aid policies, indicating structural problems and deficiencies of EU policy. Taking into account the prior outlined, we derive that some scientific efforts engaged with financial aid allocated from European Union in terms of development planning or other purposes, whereas, others elaborated on EU's financial contribution to urgent humanitarian situations providing a deep analysis from the scope of Southern European reaction to migration, let alone to the refugees' situation. To our subject, it was intriguing to conduct research related to Foreign Aid allocation, being aware not only of financial contribution to our region, but having an overall awareness of what have been done worldwide concerning foreign policy and its implications. Furthermore, others are concerned with burden sharing procedure, including initiatives under the scope of international cooperation, underlying the future of policies. Among the above, public opinion data reflects the impact of each section facilitating undertake and complete assessment of the current status. constructive. However, the literature is carried out from the scope of classic theoretical view and moves towards to recent research initiatives supplementing the scientific effort for our objective. In one way or another, migration passed through as a greater challenge, from different perspectives.

First, immigrants or, at a lesser extent, refugees belong to the ‘forgotten’ groups, those who suffer in silence and cannot have the proportional power and cohesion to attempt going further their common interests (Olson M. 1967). Continuing on the theory of collective action, the large unorganized groups not only provide evidence for the basic argument of this study but they comprise the primary determinant and raw material. Based on the fundamental base of the collective action theory, it is feasible to proceed to an approach by correlating factors of different magnitude. In terms of the existence of a surprising tendency for the “lesser” members of the small group to exploit the “greater” members by making them bear a disproportionate share of the burden of any group action. Thus, the theory examines the extent to which individuals sharing a common interest can find it in their individual interest to bear the costs of the organizational effort. Conclusions may be extracted from the basic meanings of the theory in the attempt to portray the extent and influence of EU’s financial and humanitarian policy with the intention to interpret the overall policy framework.

Along the previous lines, the theory on creation of public choice figment of one of the most influential economist (Buchanan, J. 1967), contributed to the present research to an important level through the analysis based on the model on Buchanan’s view of public finance. He deployed that the state supplies its constituents with public goods or services, which are paid for with tax revenues (Formaini 2003:1). Its core rule was unanimity among citizens which led to a constitutional order defending the rights of minorities which is also accepted by other public choice theorists too. Public choice economists support strong legal rules that constrain rent seeking special interests from undermining an appropriate public-goods process. In that context, seems to be of the utmost importance the interest governments show to private rather than public interest. More specific, provides the constitutional basis for the theory of economic and political decision making. To that point, a comprehensive migration policy needs to go beyond the development of policies to receive and allocate asylum seekers across the EU as long as to manage effectively the funds that are available to facilitate refugees’ incorporation and covering their expenditures. In line with Buchanan’s theory on public choice we gain important elements from a similar research, which points out a significant division between public attitudes towards the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers (Blitz, 2017:386).

Moreover, analyzes official policies regarding asylum and humanitarian assistance, seeking to understand the background behind the final decision making. To go deeper, EU's development framework had been the basic research field of many academic researchers. A primary approach on the factors implicated to the decision- making of the parameters that affect EU's development plan and the prevailing parameters were thoroughly analyzed by (Karamalakov, 2011), in an adequate extent to describe the main aspects of the policy framework and its prime determinants.

In evaluating EU migration policy, structural problems revealed the need for setting out the adoption of immediate and long-term responses to the migration challenges Europe faces. Migration crisis has acted as an obstacle in implementing existing laws in this area (Vataman,D. 2016), and a resettlement scheme is fundamental so as a subsidiary protection plan be implemented to entail a radical policy framework to be set in train. Arguably, political statements of solidarity within the affected countries outside EU borders were issued. The EU's encouragement of states to respect fundamental rights, including to asylum and protection, is welcome. However, more could be done in the future to lead actively by example following the multilateral academic research (Kugiel.P.,2016:2), where the refugees' crisis in Europe is approached through the scope of international relations and is affected by the outcome of effective and deficient transnational relations. In his second study, elaborates on the implications for EU foreign policy, taking into account the special determinants of the institutional power and its direct effect to the incumbents involved, as long as Europe has become victim of its own powers. Relatively, findings of a scientific article (Fotopoulos and Kaimaklioti, 2016) reflects Europe's turmoil to its foundations and values, fact that puts the common future in stake. In addition, the article provides useful information by providing percentages of humanitarian assistance and financial support, whereas focused among newspapers' activity on grounds of the 'numbers' of the crisis. Unsurprisingly, EU–Turkey agreement were at the heart of the daily coverage, thus, apart from references on the nature and provisions of this agreement, as well as its implementation, various articles expressed scepticism regarding its legality and concerned about its possible collapse.

Finally, the media network paid enough of attention to the tragic issue of child refugees, who are living in extreme peril and facing inhumane living conditions and various threats. Definitely, into an endless pool of research topics relevant to the present, is feasible to find relevant works on humanitarian aid concerning countries suffered from physical or other disasters, underpinned on the financial support managed under specific occasions and proportional circumstances.

Before reaching conclusions in terms of the funds allocated among the Member States and the outcomes had been brought on migration, there are some pull factors that have to be discussed. To have a wider perception, three are the prime determinants of European Union. First, its successful regional integration model, second, its liberal democratic political systems and open societies, and third, its humanitarian approach to global challenges and protection of human rights, which makes it a moral power. All these three strengths of the EU were severely undermined in 2016 (Thorburn Stern 2016:2,6). However, in our case, soft powers often work indirectly by shaping the environment for policy, affecting the core mechanism of EU and take years to produce the desired outcomes (Nye J.S. 2004:1). As for EU, the factors affecting the decision making, multilaterally, encompass soft powers and other distinctive determinants of the Member States, bringing about significant impact to the decisions and the final outcomes. In addition, EU is constrained by internal lack of consensus and settlement of policy goals and priorities in the Balkans (Anastasakis and Bechev 2003), a region mostly affected by the massive migration flows. Balkans are examined as a subunit of the entire EU area, and is deemed to be an important field including refugee routes, socioeconomic problems, and an overall tension due to geopolitical interest. On the other hand, UNHCR had faced in history periods of institutional constraints and potential problems (Loescher Gil 1994:352), where greater human rights had been monitored and enforced. Addressing global refugee problem, a suggested measure, taking into account the aspect of financial resources management is future international cooperation, in order to meet solutions in front of the migration phenomenon.

Whereas policies upon fields like development, humanitarian aid and migration present miscellaneous discrepancies and difficulties, academics and scientists voice their concerns on the need to argue on the consistency of the framework around EU State aid policy and the new political economy's facets (Kassim Hussein 2013), let alone a reshaping approach on EU development policy (Luis Mah 2015:45). To clarify, the latter mentions that, with a new international aid landscape in place, EU development policy undergoes structural changes (space to developing countries, new economic models' challenge, change of aid architecture), in its policy orientation and operationalization. Under this scheme (Patricia Rodda et.al.; Craciunescu and Medeanu 2015:137), underpin the approach of contemporary migration (development and causes), from the scope of decision-making processes and asylum claims in Europe, along with state reactions and solutions, deemed to be appropriate in order to counter any obstacle appears during the migration process.

This correlated set of assumptions lead to an implementation of the operational plan. Concrete support is offered, and however, is primarily financial and logistical, and less focused on direct responsibility sharing in the form of places in Member States for people in need of protection. EU's solidarity was expressed through financial and other support to the humanitarian effort. However, a chance was missed to demonstrate visibly its political commitment to sharing responsibility for refugee protection through relocation and a substantial resettlement effort. To make a profound step into the institutional framework, a substantial research comes from academic efforts handling with financial structure by analyzing the role of financial aid concerning the political influence as an instrument of the national foreign policy (Fulvio A. 2014:7) where there are two pieces of work available. Thus, his initial approach focuses on EU aid to foreign countries in emergencies and moves towards a numerical analysis on the substantial financial support from the Union (European Support Instrument) to Greece (440 millions) and Italy (100 millions). According to his latter work (Fulvio A. 2016:41), we receive an adequate research on the EU's funds allocation not in the internal space of the Member States, but in group of countries out of the EU. In support to this concept, the present study also focus on the entities of the Union involved in the policy-making, the implementation and monitoring of the process.

To this basis, we hypothesize the following: The EU's aid allocated to third countries is a reasonable test of whether the Member States' aid funds are need-oriented as much as the EU's funds are. Thus, after taking into account all those observations the following arise for discussion: Do the Member States show the same approach towards humanitarian needs and civil protection aid?

On that sequence, the range of financial implications correlated to the existing "refugee crisis" is illustrated (Leonhard den Hertog, 2016:1) and makes an assertive indication that the bigger issue is the challenge posed to accountability by this EU funding. Alongside to the differentiated funding instruments EU also monitors the factors and priorities involved. Decisions are taken around elements as migration and development, rights and humanitarian needs, security and irregular migration, legal and labour migration. Important evidence is provided (Becerra and Cavallo and Noy, 2014:562), related to the flows of aid that might differ among social occasions as large catastrophic natural disasters by using the extensive record of bilateral aid flows or abiding by aid sector. That financial aid may be derived from international aid from private charities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments and multilateral organizations, and humanitarian response to natural disasters, available through the OECD's Development Assistance Committee. To that context, but in a wider extent, (Akramov 2006) goes through an analysis on governance and foreign aid allocation, by addressing foreign aid allocation and development effectiveness. It is an approach which illustrating the above mentioned over a range of pull factors that affect the policies' constructing and decision making processes in an international scale level, and not only among the strict limits of the EU's environment.

To this direction, many discussions focused on burden sharing, support – and stemming the flow (Garlick Madeline and Joanne Van Selm, 2011-2012:20). Towards institutional responsibility in terms of an important case as migration, significant information is derived from (Eiko R. Thielemann, 2016:79), where an analysis is undergone over the institutional policies alongside to the agreement or disagreements among Member States and their convergence in favour of the public interest and social balance. Traditionally, differences in states' refugee protection contributions have been attributed to the variation in countries' structural prime factors such as their geographic location. However, policy choices, such as Germany's decision to open its borders for Syrian refugees in 2015, can also have a significant impact on the number of arrivals and constitute a complex puzzle that traditional approaches struggle to explain. This paper demonstrates that viewing refugee burden-sharing (Eiko R. Thielemann, 2017:64 and Matsangou E. 2015) through the scope of public goods theory can provide significant insights about refugee protection dynamics in the European Union, in particular in the context of a sudden massive influx of migrants that threatens internal security. By highlighting how burden-shifting dynamics can undermine the provision of collective goods during a refugee crisis, a public goods approach can improve our understanding of why countries sometimes accept disproportionate responsibilities for forced migrants and how the effectiveness of EU refugee burden-sharing instruments can, and should, be strengthened. Financial burden-sharing for developing countries that host refugees had been analysed by (Luecke and Schneiderheinze 2017:2) in a wider dimension, as it focuses on the refugee's case across the world and not only around the Europe and its peripheral regions. Illustrates the most powerful countries' contribution to low and middle-income countries that host refugees. To that point, a strong public support for joint policy at an European Union level (Hatton Timothy 2016 is highly required so as to have a well coordinated implementation of the migration policy. Moves towards to the expanding refugee-hosting capacity through enhanced burden-sharing among destination countries and, addresses an overall approach to the future of policy. Mainly, he focuses on asylum policy framework among the countries involved to the transition and reception of people, but, to our case, we are interested in a general policy framework, encompassing humanitarian, development and financial policies' tissue, in order to draw conclusions to the financial resources' allocation.

Additionally, during meticulous research, many of university theses, scholar assignments and other pieces of academic works had been come to light, and literally, go too deep in the field of humanitarian aid not only concerning refugees, but as far it has to do with displaced or people in need, as an outcome of physical disasters and poverty due to socio-economic situations of countries or regions. Concerning EU development policy framework, European Refugee Crisis. Interpreting any type of prejudice, immigration flows have significant effects on destination countries, transit countries, and of course, on origin countries. Clarify some of the most widespread prejudices (Sarcinschi 2016:1)

On the other hand, European Economy Institutional Papers, reports, and publications, from European Commission, Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, comprise a limitless pool of invaluable amount of information on which someone could base in order to carry out relevant research process and consist important source of information, on regional and economic development issues. Mainly, EC is responsible for editing many relevant reports, and on a second phase, bulk of information is derived from other useful links across the webspace. Related to the Directorate general for migration and home affairs and directorate general for European Civil Protection, useful points are provided around the field of humanitarian aid to current flows of refugees. At a point, relevant material can be concisely appear in sources stemming from OECD professional reports, European Commission's institutional paperworks, alongside with International Organization of Migration publications(IOM), and political journals and other sources encompassing significant pieces of scientific work. Most of them provide a strong framework for the topic being under analysis, on which we can base in order to steer the presentation of the elements and arguments will be brought out. They do not focus directly on how European Union's financial support is managed and finally allocated around the migration's subject , but they provide a fundamental structural framework about decision making in terms of governmental authorities, and about development policy related to financial regulations and implementation policies.

The aforementioned research background, either is an academic, scholar, individual paperwork or an institutional initiative may consist an comparative base for potential researchers upon the underlying objective. As the world geopolitics change, european environment is vulnerable to external factors that without any doubt, affect to an extent the socioeconomic conditions of our continente.

Although our research focus on financial activity and it could be logical to conduct a quantitative research methodology, the objective encompasses humanitarian substance, so it would be appropriate to move towards a qualitative, in depth, research to interpret and explain the data collected, by carrying out an intensive content analysis. Whilst, a meticulous investigation will go through statistical issues, financial and budgetary reports, secondary data, internet-based data collection and personal interviews on grounds of European funds allocated to countries dealing with people displaced from their countries. Hence, the questions arising are: Why that happened, what is the reaction, and how the findings are evaluated concerning any consequences and their outcomes. In addition, little new was born during the long- researching process. All were based on already existing pieces of scientific work. For instance, theories on collective action (Olson M.) and public choice (Buchanan J.) stood as strong pillars for elaborating further our conceptual scheme.

On that deductive basis, older theses, academic reports and journals, having provided up today, intensive analysis, by laying out statistical and numerical elements based on the scope of international relations among the Member States, and the relations between European Union and the regions (Middle East, North Africa) which are involved to the objective of migration that is hereby being discussed. The outcome of the data collection process turned out to be more than positive. There were several sources of data used for this work. The main source was the academic and scholar enriched database ABI/Inform Platform.

However, data from the era before the crucial period 2010-2018 was used to conduct the defined hypotheses and infer conclusions. Research works upon the aspects of migration, its initial causes and the authorities' response, foreign aid allocation, and financial aid for refugees were the primary base for the genesis of the current research project. Among our findings were academic, master and advanced research (PhD) theses and dissertations. Moreover, academic reports, scholarly journals, and relevant articles of eminent media organizations enriched and strengthened the spine of the present essay. To that line, EU publications, as long as UN, IOM reports, provided a more official content to the present effort, by contributing to migration's monitoring and assessing the policies' implementation during the recent years, where the phenomenon of massive migration was exacerbated, by bringing about the situation being observed up to the time of this scientific approach. Academic people, researchers or simply individuals holding posts in public administration and international organizations, had contributed overwhelmingly. Their scientific orientation was the driving force having directed efficiently, the material and structural management, in moments when the dissertation had been under rather stagnating trajectory, albeit having sometimes reached an imaginary dead end.

The pool of information is actually segmented into four subunits: Migration-causes, and decision-making process, EU development and aid policy, financial aid for migration, burden sharing and responsibility. Nevertheless, the first part, handles with the main characteristics by providing an introduction to the root causes that drove to the existence of migration, and the peripheral factors affected the decision-making process. Thus, we derive qualitative information about human mobility and its causes, inclusion of migrant population is derived in order to prove whether they are a burden or can be a potential benefit for the economic and social mechanism. Moving forward, collective mustering of research elements around description of EU's development policies and the foreign aid allocation having been of the top priorities along the line. In relation with that, financial aid for refugees deems a core objective, and is been examined more in depth from the scope of burden sharing among European Union's member states.

EC is responsible for providing valuable reports from which numerical information is inferred about the main funding sources, ECHO and AMID (Metadrasi Organization 2018). Those institutional funding sources are assigned with the basic financial allocation to Member States and international organizations, and those reports describe the exact funding being disbursed to countries, not only concerning refugees, but in parallel with other fields of interest as education, development, and research. The current research comprises humanitarian aspects of the refugees' phenomenon and its nature causes, albeit is differentiated by entering financial resources management. Thus, from that angle, we focus on the prime determinants of EU, the institutional policy framework, and the impact of external factors that act indirectly, by exerting influence to migration's core facets.

3. Characteristics the people seeking asylum in the EU

3.1 Countries of origin, and authorities' reaction

As Day J.K. (2014:7) has mentioned: "Refugee is the one who has been to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence". She noted that the inner question is about the effectiveness of people's resettlement and the impact that follows afterwards. During 2015 and 2016 the European Union has experienced exceptionally large number of refugees and migrants, thus, more than a million people had crossed the Mediterranean (UNHCR Website), many of which arrived by sea in southern Europe, particularly, fleeing from countries affected from violence and conflict, such as Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Accordingly, that tremendous influx was an unprecedented experience for EU's Member States, but its perception raised an argument whether it has positive impact or it being a humanitarian problem that is gradually evolved to a social maelstrom.

Consequently, the absence of collective actions in and subsidiary protection drive migration to appear as a plague without a remedy, way too far from what the French President, Emmanuel Macron posed as important crucial aspects: solidarity, economy, function, migration, security. Moreover, liberty and security issues emerged across Europe, and discussions arose exploring the true causes and the solutions provided (Kugiel P. et al 2016) with voices addressing further the funding for EU's internal or external migration policy (Leonard den Hertog 2016:8). Further, the researcher moves forward by upraising an assertive question: Can 'EU funding' be understood as serving to 'implement' 'EU policy' in these fields of external relations?

Thus, approximately one million refugees and migrants could attempt to use the Eastern Mediterranean and Balkans route to Europe. Each year millions of people are forced to leave their homes and seek refuge from conflicts, violence, human rights violations, persecution and natural disasters. The number of forcibly displaced people had escalated throughout 2015 and 2016, calling for increased humanitarian assistance in a worldwide basis. Up to 84% of the forcibly displaced people find shelter among people who already struggle with poverty in low- and middle-income countries. Their survival depends on the availability of assistance provided by international organizations and local communities. Throughout history, people have transited from one place to another, and tried to reach European shores for different reasons and through various channels. They seek for legal ways, but they also put their lives in jeopardy, to escape from political pressure, war and poverty, as well as to reunite with family and take advantage from entrepreneurship and education (European Commission 2018). Seeking for legislative framework, the 1951 Convention related to the status of refugees and the accompanying 1967 Protocol, relating to the Status of Refugees, are the central elements in the international regime of refugee protection, on which we rely on until today. Both comprising the pillars on which we rely in order to carry out our approach from an international relations' perspective. More specifically, the EU Commission is continuously working to ensure that adequate child protection measures are taken.

This has become an increasingly urgent issue as the number of children in migration is growing and those children are extremely vulnerable and require special attention, people are provided with food, water and shelter that puts an enormous strain on the resources of some EU countries. On the other hand, not everyone coming to Europe needs protection. Many people leave their homes in a last attempt to improve their lives, are often referred to as economic migrants, and in case they do not have a legitimate reason to protection, then national governments are obliged to ensure that they return (either voluntarily or with use of coercive measures) to their home country, or to another country through which they have passed. Unfortunately, thousands of people have passed away attempting to reach the EU, among which, almost 90% of refugees and migrants have paid organized criminals and people smugglers to get them across borders, an incremental subject extremely crucial that will be further analyzed in the last chapter (European Commission 2017). This concerns especially countries such as Greece and Italy where the vast majority of refugees and migrants first arrive in the EU.

During the past three decades literature extensively addressed the topic of migration in order to analyze its aspects, structure and consequences. To deal with the crisis, a wide array of measures was agreed by the EU, among which, many intended to resolve the fundamental causes of the crisis by setting in train increasing aid to people in need of humanitarian assistance both inside and outside the European Union. Steps are being taken towards asylum seekers' relocation already in EU, to resettle people from neighboring countries and return people who are not eligible to apply for asylum. Definitely, core factors affect the decision-making processes and asylum claims in EU (Rodda Patricia 2015). Those factors derive from the refugee's characteristics which play a significant role to the final outcome of the inclusive procedure. In addition to that, another critical issue may arise: the question is if an immigrant stays or is in transit. This is what may explain why people in need of international protection are coming to the EU to seek asylum. Protection is given to people fleeing their home countries who cannot return due to an established fear of persecution or risk of suffering serious harm.

The EU has a legal and moral obligation to protect those in need because it adhered to the Dublin convention as well as EU Member States are responsible for examining asylum applications and decide for those who will receive protection. In line with that, the argument about the rights to participate in decisions on many fields (Stern Thorburn R. 2016:2,6), unveils the specific determinants of each country, and further reveals aspects of the relations among Member States and any discrepancies or other problematic issues that may emerge. Among those issues, Stern focuses on states' response and the "welcoming culture" varying across European countries. It was posited that, there is a strict correlation between the image a country tends to externalize and the impact on policies under unpredicted situations as those that Europe experience during the last two years. Also, shed light on the way that measures and policies are transmitted and interpreted, so as not to complicate and obscure the overall picture of the objective. Along with that, studies on EU's soft powers (Nye S.J. 2004:1. and Kugiel 2017), and its facets had revealed miscellaneous points on the implications on EU foreign policy framework and the influence to the current situation and the concurrent relations in the European political map.

As for European Union's reaction over the past twenty years, the European Union has put in place some of the highest common asylum standards in the world and by setting in train a wide range of effective operational measures (Craciunescu and Medeanu 2015:134). In this regard, it could be mentioned the proposal for a Council Regulation that enables the provision of emergency support in response to exceptional crises or disasters within EU Member States. Hence, root causes are analyzed and evaluated, considering core sociopolitical factors, lying underneath the institutional tissue. Thus, in the past two years, European migration policy has been advanced as the European Agenda on Migration proposed by the European Commission in May 2015. However, the European Union has increased its capacity to carry out search and rescue operations in the Mediterranean and to tackle criminal networks. By increasing the available resources, achieved to save over 400,000 lives in 2015 and 2016, so over 2,000 traffickers and smugglers were caught and 375 vessels removed (European Commission 2017).

In line with the above elaborated, EU is working closely, with five key countries of origin and transit in Africa (Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal), so as to tackle the root causes of migration. For example, the EU's cooperation with Niger is helping to diminish the transit flows through the Sahara, with EU's funding supporting self-employment in transit zones and migrant centers for vulnerable migrants as well as supplementary EU support on the ground to help to tackle smuggling and trafficking. Although immigrant flows from Turkey comprise the massive wave of influx, we cannot estimate accurately the precise number that crossed the maritime paths. Some useful elements on refugees' country of origin are reflected in the Figure 1 hereby illustrated:

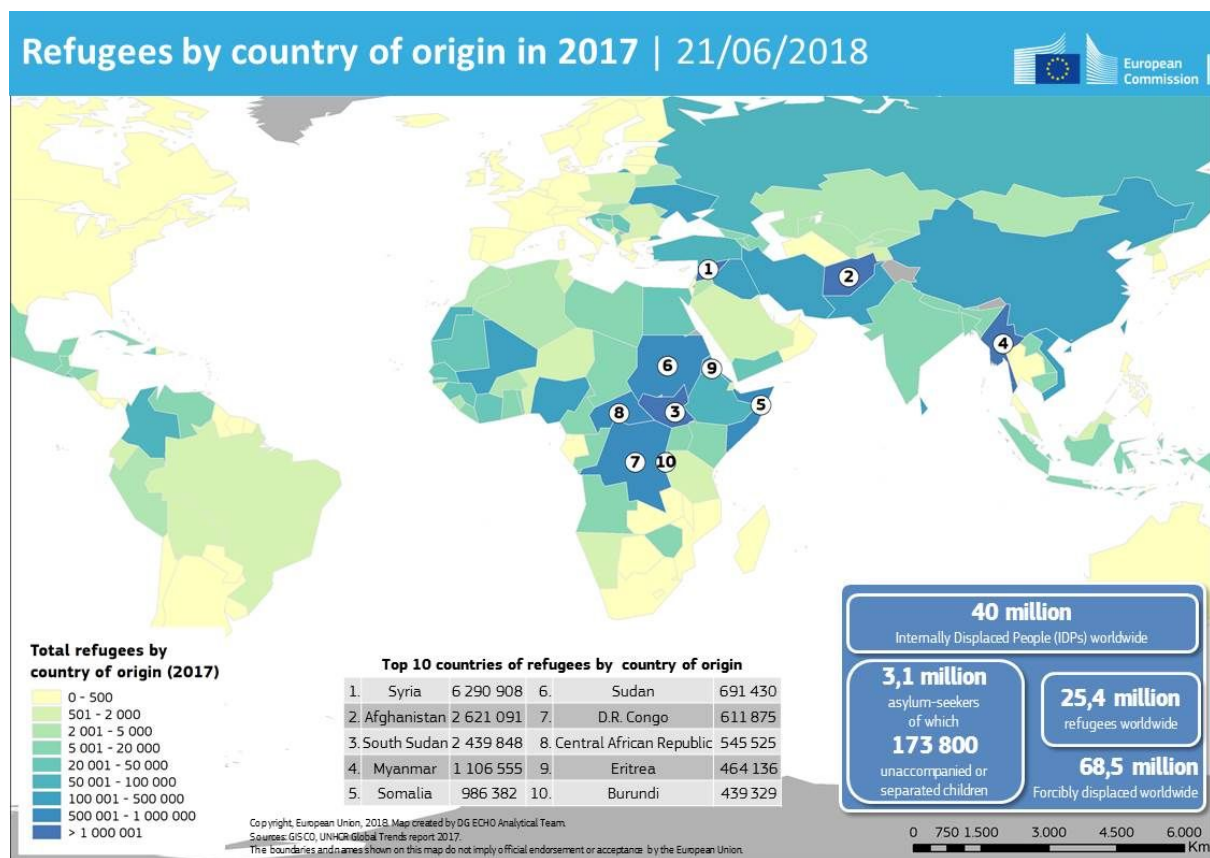


Figure 1. Refugees by origin

Source: European Commission

Taking into account the above source, almost 90% of the EU's humanitarian budget was allocated to host communities' efforts to include effectively displaced people. The EU and Turkey agreed on the fact that irregular migrants arriving on the Greek islands from Turkey who are not permitted to apply for asylum or whose application has not been accepted may be returned back to Turkey. In addition to the March 2016 EU-Turkey deal to return all irregular migrants coming to Greece via Turkey, the EU is also taking measures to make its return policy more efficient. For every Syrian returned to Turkey from the Greek islands after an irregular crossing, the EU will take in a Syrian from Turkey.

By 21 July 2017, 7,807 Syrian refugees had been resettled from Turkey to the EU under this provision, particularly after the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement where Turkey and the EU reconfirmed their mutual commitment to set in function a common action plan activated on 29 November 2015 (European Commission 2017). Much progress has been achieved already, including Turkey's opening of its labor market to Syrians under temporary protection. The EU has provided support to Greece and Italy for the establishment of the so-called hotspots to help the authorities in these countries better manage the incoming migration flows. In this context, it has also sent Member State experts to help screen, identify and register people arriving and to inform them about their right to apply for international protection (Loesche G 1994:352,364,372,376). Indeed, the EU has increased the rate of returns of irregular migrants with no right to stay in the EU, to their home country given that the Member States have agreed to apply the framework on return more actively and the European Borders. Moreover, Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) will assist by coordinating return flights as for tackling migrant smuggling by offering safe ways for people to legally enter the EU (Cappellazzo N. 2015:261). In the part — called the Schengen area — people are able to commute freely without internal border controls, whereas the flow of migrants has caused some EU countries to reintroduce temporary inspection at their borders with other Schengen states. European Union's next step was to draw its own citizens from Libya.

Its subsequent priorities were provision of humanitarian support and assistance in North Africa, addressing migratory movements towards the EU, under solidarity with EU Member States and other states in the region, by facing possible arrivals. In spite of their relatively small scale, the arrivals in Europe, and the concern of upcoming arrivals, prompted concerns, of a coming invasion of migrants in Europe and the absence of collective measures in response. Apart from that, Frontex's chairman Fabrice Leggeri had recently made a statement that the massive flows will be continuously increased in the near future, but Frontex will be a basic cornerstone as for the help that the southeastern edge will receive (ekathimerini.com 2018). The Union is also supporting Member States by concluding return arrangements with relevant non-EU countries.

To put it bluntly, such considerations depend on strong assumptions, but of the utmost importance, is the intention in institutional level to provide the policy framework, so as to thwart such unpleasant situations for people facing difficulties and seek for a better life. All our findings are underpinned to the fact that there is an active institutional mechanism willing to finance and contribute in a tangible manner, so as the governments to local societies become capable of managing all the aspects of the refugees' subject. Of course, by the time that this paper is being conducted, the middle east region experiences new tension era, and new humanity crimes with dozens of victims, are taking place in the Aegean Sea (European Commission 2017).

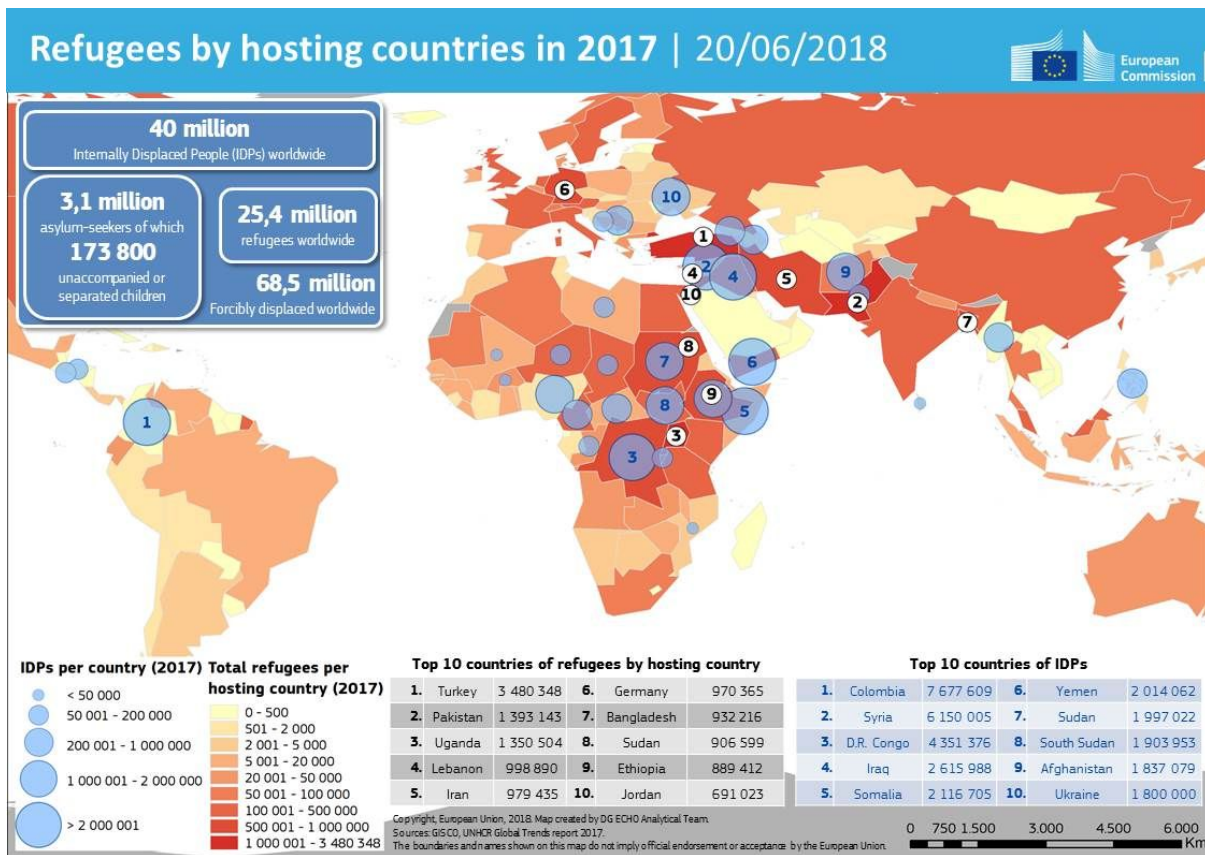


Figure 2. Refugees by hosting country

Source: European Commission

To sum up, European Union plays an instrumental role in shaping international development as it was in the early 2000s, when it pushed for key global policy issues on financing and policy coherence for development, aid effectiveness and coordination. Alongside, other global players stand out by having a strong activity in academic, business, civil society, and scientific communities as UN development program (UNDP) and the global impact leaving as a footprint (James M. 2014: p.4). The new institutional framework set by the Treaty of Lisbon seems to have provoked mixed impressions. For the OECD-DAC, it represents an important step forward for the EU development policy as it seeks to build more coherence, and unity between the development work pursued by the EC and Member States. While development policy has been strengthened in the Treaty, the interpretation and implementation of the new provisions might lead it to be leveraged to pursue EU foreign policy goals (OECD 2016).

3.2 Financial aspects of migration.

Migration is both considered as a challenge and an opportunity, where refugees are an economic benefit, instead of being a burden to Europe (Matsangou 2015). Important analysis is derived from the work of other researchers (Shubham Poddar et. al. 2016) whose investigation on the particular dimension endured the facets of the argument whether the European Migration Crises stumbled between consisting an emerging economic opportunity or merely being acknowledged as an aggravating financial burden. After having received such a massive influx of people nothing in the local societies seems to be the same as it used to be. A multilateral transformation has taken place. As first point, significant changes set in amendments that affect the social tissue, and the impact causes changes upon its aspects, along with the obstacles that may occur in the wake of the inclusion procedure. Xenophobia, racism, nationalist behavior, or just bias about the different is definitely an unexpected shock with outcomes to be resolved across the social structure. In that context (Carens H.J., 2013) ethics of immigration are underlined as a significant subject by introducing the existing tension between morality and self-interest of countries against issues that affects the sociopolitical conditions, providing an analysis based in moral principles. Moreover, the new labor workforce has immediate impact to the function of the economies' internal system, due to the fact that migrants may be preferred by employers, so the local workforce may be downsized from the productive procedure and, eventually, excluded of the labor market. Factors that are taken under consideration are: labor market disequilibria, immigrants' skills, and of course, the correlation between native workers and immigrants. In parallel, active labor market policies and coaching can be used to encourage employment and coordinate the coexistence of different kind of incumbents. In these circumstances, a policy coherence, (Mah L. 2015:46) including sufficient investments by Member States in integration policies and measures, and a long-term perspective beyond crisis management will be needed to allow the refugee crisis to turn the influx of refugees received into a partial response on how to improve fiscal sustainability and growth within the EU (European Commission 2016).

Furthermore, it is of the utmost importance to endure strengthening of policy areas that address the influx of refugees and asylum seekers in the short run while having potential in the long-term benefits, segmentation that will be elaborated in the following part (Luis Mah 2015:45). To that point, those newly arrived that will obtain refugee status will benefit from integration support covering legal, economic and socio-cultural dimensions, of which all are important to facilitate the full integration of refugees into the host society (Day J. K. 2014: p. 21,28). This section deals with the economic aspects of migration policy, mostly on how to foster participation in the labor market directly and indirectly. In that line, in terms of economic theory, an influx of refugees constitutes an expansive supply-side shock in the local labor market – provided that refugees are able and have permission to work (Luecke and Schneiderheinze 2017:4). It also briefly presents the main concerns of the EU's target policy response so far. A coordinated approach in the long-term perspective is needed to turn the perceived situation in the public basis debate into an opportunity. Research can only indicate of the possible impact of the current influx of migrants on growth and public finances, so a long-term approach is necessary to be put in a public basis discussion (Blitz Brad 2017:381).

In the first place, economies are ready to include migrants and displaced people, as workers and as new consumers. Whereas, employment is usually the single most important determinant of a migrant's net fiscal contribution, related data currently shows a low initial employment rate of refugees and a gradual increase over time. On that basis, an inevitable transformation of societies takes place in terms of labor workforce, consumer customs, factors that affect directly demand and supply, the key milestones of the local economic systems. To that direction the 1949 Convention concerning Migration for Employment covers recruitment and working conditions' standards for migrant workers stands a legitimate base, with the attempt to adhere to a legislative framework. It establishes the principle of equal treatment of migrant workers and nationals with regard to laws, regulations and administrative practices that concern living and working conditions, remuneration, social security, employment taxes and access to justice. Moreover, the 1975 Convention concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers was the first multilateral effort to address irregular migration and to call for sanctions against traffickers of human beings.

In support to these concepts, people are being gradually included with the ultimate goal to be socially integrated, after having been trained in terms of education, languages, employability, fact that will lead to the sole inclusion gradually. The key point is that people do not feel marginalized, consequently, result of a well-organized social structured mechanism, which deals with the processing of a high number of asylum applications (Rodda P. 2015) integration, recognition of qualifications, and training in various fields. Hence, public spending plays a crucial role, where typically is related to rescue operations, border protection, and the short-term provision of the fundamentals such as food, health care and shelter. Therefore, the analysis looks at some components of public services that migrants are likely to benefit from such as health care, unemployment benefits, and education. The cost of labor market integration is not included in the analysis, due to the lack of robust information currently available on those spending programs, but, however, such costs, may be considerable.

In a nutshell, authorities work in order to anticipate unforeseen consequences, in case of an 'unusual event', and provide a concise and stable structural framework by implementing the institutional budgetary plan that is available for this specific purpose. 'Unusual event' addresses situations related to divergences in the policies' framework, either concerns social or financial policy, and amendments in migration's statistical figures in terms of people's transition and inclusion. Relatively, harmonious inclusion can be achieved through availability of correlating system of assistance, leadership, and complexed training including notably education empowerment strategy (Day J. K 2014; p. 26) Additional to this, in front of a situation that had been escalated, the change will be established through galvanizing worldwide response. Oxfam organization mentions that: "Sympathy about this global crisis will be voiced, but words need action." (Nick Bryant 2016, BBC). Hence, all the functional parts are strictly correlated among them, in order to achieve social integration and active citizenship (Tuck R. et. al. 2011:1,3) is addressed to promote its main goals and avoid institutional principles to be on stake. However, how the change happens is the deeper challenge for all the incumbents evolved. Thus, the change is applied, notably, from the fundamental reasons of migration up to the impact management across societies, apart from how far people, authorities or upper entities are implicated so far (Green D. 2016).

3.3 The new socioeconomic environment

In sequence with the previous part, the economic impact comes along as an overall transformation of the socioeconomic framework. Thus, the productive factors are enriched with intercultural factors that provide their skills in a lower price, fact that drives to an outcome in extreme variance with the product as we knew it up to now. To take a laborious census, the impact of European Union's policy, (Kassim Hussein et.al. 2013) appears as the outcome of the development process of EU control of state aid and its mechanisms. Amendments in the production procedure are applied, as long as migrants are active key factors into local societies. The product is different in terms of substance, price, production process and productive factors consistence. Cheaper workforce of all age groups, carrying their cultural background and professional experiences, cause changes in the core mechanism of the local societies (Kerr S. P., Kerr W.R. 2011:10), which provides a solid interpretation of the economic impact of migration. That means, that the paper surveys empirical studies on immigration as a phenomenon and its magnitude. Secondly, the paper deals with immigrants; inclusion and the impact absorbed by the natives and the public finances of host countries.

From another perspective, migration is not an unusual phenomenon and the economic impact can be positive — although this is not automatic and depends on the policy response. To that context, the economic impact, it is categorized into short term and long term and differs across countries, though not only because of differences in the size of inflows. In support to that, as deployed by Hofstede (1984), and mentioned by De Eccher U. (2014: 12) individuals perceive of quality of life to be culture-bounded, from the scope of the living conditions being culturally correlated fact that may drive people to misunderstand the different relevance of specific factors of countries against others.

The short-term impact depends on whether a migrant has the intention of staying or just is in transit; is granted protection status or is rejected. It also depends on the individual's determinants, as well as the host country's economic structure and capacity to integrate those that will be granted protection. This includes differences, for those who seek asylum, in terms of legal access to the labor market. Massive flows provoke positive short-term impact depending on the consumption that provoke increasing growth figures.

However, the estimated small and positive impact on growth may only materialize if appropriate integration policies are put in place. Social integration is the key, and not assimilation of the various ethnic aspects of a country (European Commission 2016).

For the medium to long term, integration is key. If adequately integrated, refugees can contribute to greater flexibility in the labor market, help address demographic challenges, and improve fiscal sustainability by achieving to fulfill what the local workforce, lacked to cover, by that time. Skills, experience or just willingness, may drive migrants take jobs in fields that locals appear unwilling to do. The characteristics of the migrants, as well as the structure, cyclical position and the integration policies of the destination countries will define the results. The impact will differ across countries, as far as it differs between regions, as it depends on the extent to which the skills of migrants sweep aside the native workforce. Nevertheless, what is clear from previous research and literature, is that the earlier and better the integration, the more likely it is that legally-residing, third-country nationals — regardless of their reasons for coming to the EU — will make a positive contribution to growth and public finances in the medium term. Hence, integration facilitates the 'employability' of migrants that is fundamental for their ability to get a regular job. Concisely, a comprehensive migration policy (Vataman D. 2016) needs to go beyond the development of policies to receive and allocate asylum seekers across the EU as long as to manage effectively the funds (L.Den Hertog 2016:2) that are available to facilitate refugees' incorporation and covering their expenditures. That means, that the importance of an appropriate policy response, notably in terms of labor market and social integration is deemed to be necessary. Thus, skilled, unskilled, young and old, a more proactive labor migration policy needs to be established closely adhered to the fundamental principles of the European social environment (European Commission 2016).

The OECD highlighted situations from different countries in fostering integration of refugees. Recognizing that refugees are a particularly vulnerable group of immigrants, reflecting the forced nature of their migration with possible painful experiences associated with it, the policy response may need to go beyond language training, skills assessment, access to education systems and health care. In parallel, policy response addresses social issues, tackle key barriers as well as engage with employers to e.g. strengthen refugees' employment prospects. All the above, act as core factors on the direction of how the change happens in the Euro area, where the social tissue had undergone significant changes and alterations (Duncan Green 2016). Research contributes to the point, that gives an overall impression of the socioeconomic conditions, having a direct impact to the core mechanism of the institutional body. Change is always present, but leads to positive outcome, only if authorities and people are prepared to embrace it, being also alert to confront any unpleasant obstacles that appear on the way. Change needs the proportional preparatory conditions, partially from people and authorities and to a further extent a responsible reaction from institutional entities and other international organizations.

4. EU's development aid policy

4.1 Decision making factors and implementation of development aid policy

As Vataman D. (2016) elaborated on his research study, the Member States are aware of the importance of the migration phenomenon, and acknowledge that acting together is the sole solution. More specific he posited that: “Structural problems of EU's migration policy triggered the need for setting in other ways of response to the migration challenges”. Remarkably though, for the first 40 years, there was no single unifying vision for EU development policy, too much was achieved during the following creative years. According to OECD, the first 'European Consensus for Development' was agreed in 2005 and has been described as a major success by the OECD, which supports the global consensus of the 2030 agenda. The 17 goals and 169 targets provide a vision for the world in which we aspire to live fifteen years from now. As it supports the achievement of this global vision (OECD 2016), the OECD provides a common framework and objectives for the EU and our Member States. However, EU operational actions stems from its fundamental principles that drives the institution's existence, although, tension between European Union goals and policies perpetuates instability (Sarah Katz et.al. 2017:309-310), and balance is still fundamental to be achieved among those two pillars. But today's world is very different from that of ten years ago. Not only do we have the 2030 Agenda, but also new challenges. This is why a new European Consensus for Development is bluntly necessary consisting of a stable basis. It is more ahead to be done, differently and flexible to face any ailing aspect of the migration procedure, and Neven Mimica (2016) deployed in relevance: ‘From the beginning I wanted to make this a truly inclusive process resulting in a genuine consensus agreed by all partners and stakeholders’.

To that point, EC can fund emergency support operations to respond to disasters of exceptional scale within the EU, and operates under transparent legal scheme. In that framework, self-image among Member States (Stern Thoburn Rebecca et al 2016:2-3), may disturb the decision-making, and underlines the right to be able to participate in decisions on many fields. More on that, Rodda Patricia (2015) provides significant observations on the decision-making process, concerning the steps that need to be followed addressing the asylum claims and other issues immigrants struggle to resolve. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to count on tangible intelligence gauges and research so as to draw conclusions in subjects that have to be handled with so much gravity and prudence (Luis Mah 2015:47). Stemming from the public opinion data sources, Blitz Brad (2017:386), elaborates of what is implied in terms of refugee and humanitarian policy. In parallel, Blitz Brad (2017:382) shed light on a quote of President Truman (1947) deploying: “It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures . . . to work out their own destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.”

As included in the previous part, emergency support is underpinned by proportional legislative framework. Thus, such funding takes place on the basis of Council Regulation (EU) 2016/369 from March 2016. The decision to activate such emergency support within the EU can be taken by the Council following a proposal made by the Commission. The first activation took place on 16 March 2016 for the current influx of refugees and migrants into the EU. It is assumed to distribute a total of €700 million in different phases between 2016 and 2018. The emergency support project funded with this money should address the basic and urgent needs of refugees and migrants such as food, health, water and sanitation, shelter and protection. This support will be complementary to what is already being provided by the Greek and Italian authorities. On that basis, emergency support funding can be granted only to the Commission's humanitarian partner organizations, on the basis of project proposals, e.g. Metadrasi Organization for migration and development, and all Commission funded operations must be based on the international humanitarian principles. In that line, in April 2016, the EC adopted the Communication 'Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance (European Commission 2018).

EU's objective is to strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of both the displaced and their host communities through a multi-layer governmental approach from the beginning of displacement crises. Its focus is on working with host governments, at the national and local level, towards the gradual socio-economic inclusion of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). The new approach, applied in practice through joint analysis and programming, aims to enhance the productive capacities of refugees and IDPs by helping them to have access to education, housing, and services.

4.2 The EU policy impact

In order to outline not only the reaction of the Union concerning miscellaneous fields encompassing migration and human mobility, an analysis must be carried out upon foreign aid allocation and development effectiveness (Akramov K. 2006). Thus, it is deemed of the utmost importance to penetrate in the correlation between governance, foreign aid allocation and effectiveness. In this basis, the upper goal is to pinpoint the impact the different categories of aid have to economic growth, and act effectively as interacted with different levels of governance and demonstrate the way that different categories of aid promote growth and prosperity. As the author (Akramov K. 2006) highlights: “Although scaling up of official development assistance seems to open hope and prospect for a better future for many developing countries, it will also raise many challenges for policymakers in donor and recipient countries and international financial organizations”, from the scope of how quality of governance in recipient countries affects the donors’ aid allocation decisions. Hence, a coherent functional program is needed by consisting of 1) aid to production sectors, 2) aid to economic infrastructure, 3) aid to social sector, and 4) other aid (Akramov K. 2006:12-13). An important point view is given on the catalyst importance of foreign aid and its impact on development (Haroon M. 2003) where an overall perception behind foreign aid is underlined: “the benevolent donation of funds by rich nations to poor nations so that the poor nation can sufficiently meet the needs of its people” (Hoy 1998:3).

According Haroon Mohammad, a deeper analysis is taken place, and is cited that Development Assistance Committee (DAC), provides technical support in order to facilitate Official Development Assistance (ODA). Indeed, that was further explained (Robert Cassen 1986), thus, there are requirements to be met in order to determine this type of aid (ODA). The intersection of aid, governance, and policy-making and the influence one another at a national or international level grant the sufficient development results. Components of official assistance, are in common function, where official agencies, NGO's, are in close cooperation (Ear Sophal 2006). However, aid's operational directions are indicated by the existence of a multilateral relationship between organizations, NGO's and governments, whereas, financial aid from MNC's or private donors is not considered as an official development assistance.

In a naive way, it could be said that good a governance is essential for good development outcomes but thoughtfully, we can distinguish, a five-dimension network: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, Regulatory Quality, and Control of Corruption that comprise the core mechanism that shape up any outcome emerged after official aid is implemented (Ear Sophal 2006). Therefore, on the basis of the previous it can be presumed that: the aforementioned units can affect the evolution of the Union's control methods of institutional aid (Hussein Kassim 2013) and differentiate the impact and its vibration. On top of this, the criteria under which the development aid is allocated are deployed by Karamalakov N. (2011), who goes through an analysis on whether the development aid is distributed predominantly to states where the EU has geopolitical and trade interests, fact that steer the implementation of the policies under the existing regulatory commitments. To sum up, based on the above, the assessment of the EU's development policy stands in any case as a negligible magnitude, in order to shape up an overall image of the institutional policy framework.

5. Greece and Italy cases

5.1 Greece

To begin, a negative determinant of the Dublin Convention is that overly burdens the border States, which will unavoidably receive the bulk of migrant entries. It declares that a refugee must remain in the State in which firstly arrives and that the migrant can be returned to that first-arrival State if he or she has traveled elsewhere. This sets additional stress on the border countries such as Greece, Italy. Greece, due to its “physical proximity” had received a rather numerous influx of refugees, rather more than the other neighbor countries had done so far (Kugiel 2016). Apart from that, at the time of this essay is being drafted, arrivals in Greece had arisen and transit had decreased dramatically, while arrivals to Italy were still relatively high. In addition to that, the overall tension in the wider southeast European region and relentless tide of armed operations in the Middle East area stands a crucial factor to the deterioration of the situation, with continuous flows of displaced people in transit to Europe. In support to these lines, an eloquent gauge is the level under which the Union contributed with increased resources, via operational actions, and thus, saved over 400,000 lives in 2015 and 2016 and over 2,000 traffickers and smugglers were caught and 375 vessels removed. As has already been pointed out, the southern European countries had received almost the majority of the influx of migrants coming from countries experiencing social turmoil, flows that reached a climax in 2016. On the Greek islands, where UNHCR frontline workers are the first to meet refugees by the time they arrive by boat, they cite new arrivals saying they were pushed into leaving Lebanon, Jordan or Turkey by a shortage of food or a desperate need for medical treatment. (European Commission 2016)

Emergency support inside Europe can be provided in response to exceptional disasters that result in severe and wide-ranging humanitarian consequences in one or more EU Member State. One example is Greece, where nearly 857,000 refugees and migrants arrived in 2015 alone. UNHCR reported, over 45,000 refugees and migrants that still remained in the country up to March 2018. To respond to this unprecedented situation, an amount of approximately € 650 million for the period 2016-2019 are released by the Commission to fund emergency support operations addressing the needs of refugees in Greece.

This support is complementary to what is being provided by the national authorities. Only the Commission's humanitarian partner organizations can apply for funding to deliver emergency support with the EU. To respond to the refugee crisis, the Commission has also funded humanitarian operations in the Western Balkans and contributed via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (European Commission 2016).

Moreover, the EU–Turkey Statement of March 2016 initially aimed to stop the uncontrolled flow of migrants across the Aegean Sea and also provides adequate legal framework for refugees to enter Europe. On top of these results, the numbers of refugees and migrants coming from Turkey have been significantly reduced, thus from a pinnacle of 10,000 in a single day in October 2015, arrivals to Greece have an average less than 74 per day since March 2016. With the attempt to solve the problem that arose in 2016–2017, the need for an independent agency that is in charge of asylum issues in Europe is deemed to be necessary (Katz 2017:305). Thus, during 2016, Greece failed to prepare its winter refugee hotspots and this occurred because the Greek migration ministry had not the funds required of its own to disperse. Furthermore, “no single actor has overall control of all funding and management decisions in the camps.” According to the Guardian (2015), due to the lack of organization regarding funding in Greece, the EU, UNHCR, and NGO continue to abdicate their promised responsibilities, thereby forcing smaller charity groups to attempt to give a solution to the existing problems.

Based on those facts, should there be an independent asylum agency; there would be a centralized entity that would be specifically in charge of distributing funds. Finally, the new plans to address the EU’s refugee crisis have drawn criticism. For instance, John Dalhuisen of Amnesty International has said (Guardian 2015) that these plans are smokescreens for what the EC “is really trying to do,” which he complemented that is necessary to “resettle some refugees so they can return more”. The criticism is based on the perception that these new plans are focused on solving the problem of secondary movement and not on refugees’ needs. He kept on by giving emphasis in order for the problem to be internalized. The emphasis should not be on externalizing the refugee crisis by removing the problem from EU shores.

Obviously, the EU cannot accept an endless stream of refugees, but it is more important and more effective to address the problem rather than to try to avoid it. The EU must focus its attentions on creating a proactive, long-term plan that provides assistance to those in need, by shaking off the “closed doors” regime, so as to serve the Member States’ interests, and that can improve the EU’s economic stability.

An important international governance mechanism for migration in the Southern European region is the International Organization for Migration (IOM) that has a very active presence in terms of contributing to operational issues but also monitoring and evaluating the bulk of the concurrent incidents. Moreover, it plays a very important role to control and execute all the financial schemes, so as not to have any kind of incongruity during the procedures. Hence, is analyzed thoroughly in this chapter because of IOM’s active role and contribution to the Southern European region. In order to give a general picture, the International Organization for Migration, being the world's number one immigration governance mechanism, acts supportively to the Greek Government by helping in areas that it does not have all the means to respond. The analysis concerning Greece is related not only to EU but also to IOM, NGO and other international sub-entities that act in the area in frontline or holding a more contributive role (IOM website Greece)

For example, permanent hosting structures in the hinterland are being built, voluntary return program become achieved, and the completion of the relocation program is contributed. By the time of the immigration crisis outburst, as it is widely called, the majority of IOM resources originated and continues to come from the European Union and specific sub-entities such as DG HOME, DG ECHO and AMIF (interview with Triantafyllou G.2018 Metadrasi Organization). This information is available online where the financial aspects of all programs are fully explained and available. Beyond this, there is usually a resource allocation structure. In other words, IOM on the basis of specific criteria, performs tenders, pays suppliers, and, concisely, undertakes the costs and survey the completion of the project. This model is followed here, and IOM acts as a functional operator, by carrying all the particular issues required to provide an adequate remedy to the migration facets (Nikolaidou, 2018, Communications Department, IOM Greece).

A second model wants IOM to act as a managing authority. This in practice means that the financier gives the money to IOM, who in turn assigns them to competent NGOs that act as executive authorities. Surveillance is continuous for obvious reasons of transparency and efficiency. This model has been followed in miscellaneous programs. Lastly, a third model is joint funding by the EU and the Greek Government, as is the case with Voluntary Returns. That model is deemed to comprise the common funding allocated from European Union and the Greek government, as it takes place in the framework of voluntary returns case. One program is the Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration (AVRR) which is funded to a 75% from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the other 25% comes from the Ministry of the Interior.

The program 'Supporting Organizations that assist migrant asylum seeking population in Greece' (SOAM) was established upon the financial contribution of the European Economic Area and the donator countries, Iceland, Lichtenstein, and Norway. It was launched during an era where the need for supporting infrastructure in Greece for the asylum claimers and vulnerable groups was without precedent, and brought about profound changes that led to effective solutions. Among other responsibilities, Site Management Support (SMS), Safe zones, education, First-grade Medical Care are distinct. Thus, the delegation office of IOM in Greece as a managerial authority of the program is responsible for the surveillance for a three consortium project that had been chosen for its implementation.

IOM provides support to Greek government so as to diminish, constrain the consequences of the continuing humanitarian crisis across the country. Its core purpose is to empower the migrants and refugees, having been isolated to the country, in order to exercise their rights, by ensuring a descent quality of life and services. IOM contributes to the Greek government concerning the coordination and the migration infrastructure management and refugees that is mostly known as camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), and comprises the governmental entity responsible for the administrative contribution and coordination of ten infrastructure units, in Attica, Central Continent, and Northern Greece. (IOM Website, IOM Greece)

As a primary conclusion, it could be entailed that Greece struggles to be as responsible as it can in front of a humanitarian obligation, taking into account the institutional financial contribution in relation to its domestic situation, such as the socioeconomic crisis and fiscal deficits. In that direction, (Garlick M. and Van Selm Joanne, 2012:20-21) the absence of collective measures in response although EU Member States showed great readiness to provide significant financial and logistical support.

However, as it was mentioned, more can be done in the future concerning sharing responsibility, setting aside the underlying variances of each Member States. Supporting to that point, the effort of researchers (Tarak Bach Baouab and Hernan del Valle and Katharine Derderian and Aurélie Ponthieu Aurelie, 2012:20), pinpoints the importance of the factors that affect “operational response” in front of the ruthless massive flows. An important trait on which they based their research is underpinned by the statement that discriminating between people is based less on humanitarian need than on rigid legal and political categories. In detail, notes that “As the complexity of displacement grows, so does the risk of states adopting a default ‘migration response’”. On this basis, “organizations or humanitarians will have no choice but to continue to persist for incremental state responsiveness” — to usher the vulnerable people’s inclusion less steep and the measures’ implementation resilient and profound in terms of what should we expect and to which directions will we pulled.

5.2 Italy

Concerning Italy receiving an increased influx of immigrant flows, through the channels of Libya, which is one of the most hazardous migration routes, and from Middle East by crossing Mediterranean paths and finally reaching the host countries with Germany being the main destination. In 2015, over 130,000 migrants landed in Italy alone and in 2016, this figure climbed to 171,000, setting a new record for migrants reaching Italy by boat in a single year. That means probably that, operational support has accelerated its pace, in terms of authorities' response and other non-governmental organizations reactions. A significant example is the activities of a small team of Oxfam international organization in Sicily that continues to support migrants arriving through Libya, focusing on the most vulnerable ones such as unaccompanied minors or women, who are in need of more specialized treatment by scientific human workforce, such as sociologists or psychologists on the reception post (e.g. by Oxfam International Organization). They are received with additional care and are supported with emergency relief, while also investigating what jobs the refugees might do alongside to the local community, so as for their social inclusion be achieved gradually as the time goes by. Concerning Italy, policy-making of contemporary Italy is under strong commitment, adhering to humanitarian values as guiding principles ruling the country's foreign policy. Hence, in charge of Italy's humanitarian policy is the ministry of foreign affairs (MOFA) (Fulvio Attina 2016)

Italian authorities differentiated between influxes to Italy from Libya and Tunisia, with Libyans accessing asylum procedures while Tunisians entered on an 'economic migrant' track. Reception conditions and access to services, including medical care, depended on nationality and port of departure. It should be argued whether it is legally and ethically acceptable (Carens, H. Joseph et.al. 2014) for states and protection agencies to latch on to such categorizations given that the final result is the abandonment of entire 'categories' of people to their own fate, allowing them to suffer from neglecting at a moment of immense need and desperation.

Border countries such as Greece and Italy are already constrained in terms of resources, so their ability to process applications swiftly and ensure that asylum seekers have their basic needs met has become increasingly unlikely, if not already completely infeasible. The third type of approach is followed by nations such as Greece and Italy who have welcome disproportionate number of refugees despite struggling themselves with the debt crisis (Dullien et. al. 2016). While their actions have been supported by the European Commission, the asylum systems of these nations find it difficult to cope up with the pressure of increasing flow of refugees. (Poddar and Shubham,2016)

As a phenomenon, migration is of the utmost importance in the European continent and consequently drew significant attention from people that distinguished business opportunities or they had just the intention to exploit a situation. As previously mentioned migration triggered the interest and consists an intriguing wide range of profit opportunities. The mafia's exploitation of the European Migration crisis concerns official authorities (Natalie Cappellazzo,et.al.,2015:285), and puts migration to another dimension by underlining the procedure's steps under which the bidirectional network among refugees and smugglers arose by exploiting their dreams for a new life.

Due to mass movement of people, violence is provoked by traffickers who charge thousands of dollars per person. Huge influx of desperate people follow any rules exist and frequently present information about amounts charged by traffickers pinpointing the involvement of transnational methods of organized crime but there is significant state reactions and there are solutions to counter them (Craciunescu and Medeanu, 2016:137). EU is aware of what currently takes place from the initial migration phase, but little had been done in order to tackle this unpleasant situation. Corruption affects all the parts of the pyramid of the structural base of the institution and any solution could be found only if the corruption network would be dismantled across the chain between the head of European Union to the national governments and last coastguard servant. It is a well-coordinated network, and the way it functions has many common features to mafia systems. It is referred in this paper because, unavoidably, affects the allocation of funds form the EU side, perhaps it managed to corrupt, and the only remedy is to unveil the shadow background of all the operational system that works behind the curtain.

Migration is a crucial subject, and its addressing is a matter of humanitarian obligation and accompanied by responsible and concise treatment. Hence, the subject is adjusted by the current political decisions and any decision depends on different determinants. As noted (Vataman D. 2016), “EU caught unprepared, situation which requires that Member States must act together. Thus, it is necessary to analyze the implementation of institutional asylum and migration law by the Member States”. The notion of migration, migrants and asylum seekers has been on the agenda of European countries for many years and is not something that suddenly emerged in 2015. The attitudes towards refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Europe expressed by different governments are thus closely linked to national politics. Important factors point out the rise of populist parties and movements as a key factor of influencing migration and asylum policies in European countries. In the early days of the refugee situation – the summer and early autumn months of 2015 - European governments responded to what was happening in quite different ways. Some countries adopted what has been described as a ‘welcoming culture’, most notably perhaps Germany, Sweden and Austria, who all expressed their aim and willingness to provide protection for many of those arriving, in particular from Syria. Others, less actively welcoming the asylum seekers to remain on their territory, still allowed asylum seekers to enter and transit through their country without registration, or giving free passage over borders while sometimes also assisting along the route, as Greece and Croatia had done so far. There were, however, also countries that chose a different path, by successively strengthening border controls and building fences to keep potential asylum seekers and people in transit out, temporarily closing their borders, and in some cases even using violence against refugees trying to cross the border with Hungary and the Czech Republic consisting two distinctive examples. The latter measures were viewed with concern by, among others, the UN Secretary General, and provoked extended discussion on the matter and the range of politics that should be followed to achieve a normalization of the refugee’s subject.

To this line, many academic papers, among which Thorburn Stern R. (2016:2) had provided important research outcome from the scope of refugees' transit routes, their intentions, the countries' reaction and finally people's final inclusion and presence to the host countries in which they settle. In this sense, underlines the notion of "Self-image" that reflects "the national interests and fundamental values of a particular country". In correlation with the current situation, mutual cooperation among the Member States is highly required in order to achieve the core goals concerning the "distribution of available resources and right to be able to participate in decision-making". Based on the divergence on Member States' response and the differentiation on social policies focusing on migration and human mobility, it is observed that the EU financing face a significant difficult to be feasible, unless the particular conditions of Member States involved are taken into account. (Carens H. J. 2014). Austria has directly warned that net contributors to the EU budget will refuse to continue paying unless beneficiaries in Central Europe take their quota of refugees. In sequence, Austria's chancellor, Christian Kern, said he would raise the issue of cutting EU contributions to countries such as Hungary and Poland in the context of an EU summit (The Guardian, 2017).

Moreover, the Visegrad Group comprising of Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia continue to maintain an anti-immigration stance and oppose the common quota system of reallocating refugees across EU member states (Lehne 2016 Poddar and Shubham, 2016). As underlined by Kugiel (2016) European Union must address 'root causes' of migration outside the Union, and further detect any economic disparities between Europe and other countries that are crucial drivers of migration. To that direction, the proposal also pinpoints the importance of response's empowerment in terms of internal resilience to external pressures and the need to be understood that there is no short-term solution, but instead a need for multi-structured policy framework so as for the Common Asylum System and the financial budget not to be abused, by thwarting other relevant actions.

Taking into account humanitarian assistance, the elimination of the shortfall in funding, especially calling situations of protracted displacement (Luecke and Schmeiderheinze 2017:2,6,7,)), depends on G20 and its leaders to be proactive in terms of acting immediately. In parallel, Luecke and Schmeiderheinze (2017) step on Hagen-Zanker's research (2017) and cite that funding for humanitarian assistance should be not only adequate, as long as, predictable. Humanitarian assistance for refugees thus faces a dual challenge: Initially, in front of a refugee situation, resources must be commuted within a short time. Secondly, funding for protracted refugee situations must be maintained in the long term, even as donors' interests and priorities may change. Both, nevertheless humanitarian assistance achieving balanced livelihoods for refugees in host countries; depend mostly on funding levels not only being adequate, but foreseen and predictable.

Beyond that conceptual framework, this paper demonstrates that viewing refugee burden - sharing acquires significance through the lens of public goods theory and can provide significant insights about refugee protection dynamics in the EU, based on the context of a sudden mass influx of migrants that puts internal security on stake (Thielemann R. Eiko 2018:64). The researcher mentions from the scope of international cooperation, about the way burden - shifting push factors can undermine the provision of collective goods during a refugee crisis, "a public goods approach can advance our understanding of why countries sometimes accept disproportionate responsibilities for forced migrants and how the effectiveness of EU refugee burden - sharing instruments can, and should, be strengthened". Sharing responsibility concerned many scientists, from the perception of future of policy framework, where there is surprisingly strong public support for joint policy at the EU level (Hatton Timothy 2016:2), and the solidarity expressed from institutions as European Union, through financial support to the humanitarian effort (Garlick and Van Selm 2012:22). After that aforementioned approach a question arises for discussion: Is more financial burden-sharing required for developing countries (Luecke and Schmeiderheinze 2017:5) making a step further, deploying that adequate humanitarian assistance for goes towards equitable burden-sharing between the host country and the international community.

To that direction, the president of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker mentioned that needed more than one percent of European GDP, quite clearly, if European policies are to be fulfilled and be fund adequately (Guardian 2018). All those were said around the framework of UK leaving the Union and the lack of funding that will be provoked by that situation. According to that, the lack of EU funds is probable going to cause problems to the solution of migration crisis, albeit European defense, fight against terrorism, financing against natural disasters, climate change will also confront deterrent factors relatively to effective measures and solutions (OECD, 2017).

6. Financial Aid and Refugees

6.1 Humanitarian and Financial Aid

After a closer look to Morgenthau's (1962:301) six types of aid: humanitarian, subsistence, military, bribery, prestige, aid for economic development. is humanitarian stands out as the non-political type and is aid given to solve short-term problems with large infusion of capital. In sequence with that, financing decision on emergency support is of the utmost important, alongside with the factors that have influence on it. As underlined by (Luecke and Schneiderheinze 2017:3), 'humanitarian and financial support from the global community falls critically short of the needs of refugees and host countries'. That could be transmitted, as the needs of migrants and refugees surpassing the existing financial and humanitarian aid that had been done up to this moment. There are two distinct challenges: First, following what Day J.K. (2014:6) highlighted, by defining the notion "Assimilation" as a correlation among conforming attitudes, customs, and more of a group, a nation, for adjustment or adaptation. so in case of assistance for euro area countries a complex structured financing operational plan is being implemented. It goes without saying, that the upper goal is to preserve financial stability, so, in case of EU countries experiencing or threatened by financing difficulties can request access to financial assistance mechanisms.

Therefore, discourse on the issuing of loans that are conditional on the implementation of policies and also adjusted to the current situation and responsive to needs are designed to address the remedy in front of underlying financial problems. In sequence, approaches at better connecting humanitarian assistance and development finance to ensure that both refugees and local populations benefit from adequate public services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities are in focus (Luecke Matthias 2017:2; Leonhard den Hertog, 2016:8). To implement any plan, many are involved. Those are UN agencies, international organizations, Member State specialized services or NGOs that have signed an agreement with the Commission. Where necessary, the Commission can also directly fund assistance, relief and protection operations (Kugiel Patryk 2016) always taking into account the fundamental values and core objectives of the international refugee regime (Loesche Gil et al 1994:354).

All emergency support operations within the EU are carried out in accordance with the international humanitarian principles (European Commission 2016). To enrich that perspective, it can be said that the EU organs through financing non-governmental organizations allocates substantial funds to resolve tuples of problems, but according other opinions, local authorities are excluded from the financial support process on the ground of the actual phenomenon due to the delegation of responsibilities to other organizations (Triantafylloy, 2018, Metadrasi organization). Food, shelter, water, medicine and protection measures are some of the types of humanitarian assistance which can be directed to affected populations. The European Commission, with its partners and Member States, carries out humanitarian needs assessments on the ground to ensure the aid delivery of partners is targeted and effective. This type of support is intended only for exceptional disasters with severe humanitarian consequences taking place in the European Union. Therefore, the provision of such assistance is decided collectively by Member States within the Council. Other financial instruments or tools also exist to respond to disasters within the EU, such as EU civil protection.

The migration is funded to an extent of 65-70% from the European Union. Until the outburst of the migration subject inside the European area, EU was allocating financial resources notably to countries that up to then were undergoing harsh socio-political situations. Since the migration flows reached our continent, significant financial resources directed to the most over-burdened Member States. Hence, serious EU funding is mainly channeled through Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) that financing states and is adhered to (DG ECHO) and Internal Security Fund (ISF) that promotes funding to international organizations (Amnesty, UNHCR), while afterwards implement these funding to the region of interest. The countries involved are financed according the official registered number of migrants and refugees they host (Triantafyllou, 2018, Metadrasi) Monitoring is crucial, so in accordance with Article 7 of Council Regulation (EU) 2016/369 of 15 March 2016 on the provision of emergency support within the Union, actions receiving financial support must be monitored regularly (European Commission 2018). Given the exceptional magnitude of the crisis and the humanitarian needs of refugees and migrants, the Council adopted the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI) on 15 March 2016. Actions financed under this instrument are in support of, and complementary to, the actions of the affected Member State. To this end, close cooperation and consultation with the affected Member State should be ensured. Furthermore, the ESI is only used when a Member State's resources combined with other funding instruments, in particular DG HOME Funds, respectively the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF) are not sufficient.

European Union has several migration policy programs in place and, in addition to the Commission and the Member States, several EU agencies play key roles in supporting the internal and external dimensions of migration management. The main EU Home Affairs Agencies involved (FRONTEX, EASO, EUROPOL), specialize in a variety of areas: migration, asylum, border management, visa issues, security, and law enforcement. In addition, under humanitarian aid and development cooperation, the EU budget and EU Trust Funds, as well as, outside the EU budget, the European Development Fund (EDF), address migration and asylum both geographically and thematically.

Furthermore, existing resources from other headings of the EU budget (such as Cohesion Policy and Agriculture that have been reallocated to help to deal with the situation). As a last instrument, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) encompasses its main objective is to ensure the orderly development of expenditure in line with EU priorities and within the limits of the Union's own resources (European Parliament 2016).

In this regard, Euro area countries can request assistance from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), an intergovernmental institution based in Luxembourg with a lending capacity of €500 billion. The European financial stabilization mechanism (EFSM), allows the European Commission to borrow up to €60 billion on the market under the implicit guarantee of the EU budget, to lend to any EU country in case that this was deemed obligatory. Euro area countries under European financial stability facility (EFSF) or ESM programs, and in compliance with them, may also benefit from the outright monetary transactions program of the European Central Bank, if this is necessary from a monetary policy perspective. The European financial stability facility (EFSF) was created in June 2010 as a temporary crisis resolution mechanism for euro area countries. It no longer provides new financing but continues to manage activities linked to its outstanding loans and bonds. EU countries are also eligible to seek financial assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (European Commission 2018). The migration subject was severe, and was completely out of proportion, whereas its facets were unfolded and responsible treatment was in demand. Under the above mentioned structured framework, Member States can address for tangible and not only contribution to important internal objectives as long as authorities are prepared to have a complexed multilateral collaboration with effective outcome.

In that framework, financial support depends on the current socio-political circumstances, whereas any change in the domestic policies concerning the migration subject has obvious effects. However, some Member States are more willing to host refugees and, thus, to contribute financially, in proportion to the allocation of funds. More specific, recent changes in political regimes in Central Europe bring about significant consequences, such as the reelection of the president Orbán in Hungary in Central Europe, who made his intentions on the subject clear from the primary outburst of the migration matter. In sequence, the constantly changing policies of Turkey, as long as unpredictable refugees' waves seeking asylum, act as a deterrent factor to stabilize the uncertain EU financial policy.

In order to capture a last conclusion, some indications of close collaboration among countries are obvious. During 2017, held in Paris, a convention among France, Italy, Chad, Niger, Libya about conducting a common plan to restrain those masses attempting to cross Mediterranean, by signing reciprocally the funding terms of the agreement (Christopoulos D. 2018: p.17). In sum, as President Macron said, Europe moves towards a direction of conducting a common European Funding Community under which local societies that receive a large influx of migrants will be financed in order to avoid the toxic situation of quotas and so deter any unfair financial inequality. Hence, in order to point out EU's top priorities concerning funds' allocation, the following part contributes by moving towards that direction.

6.2 EU and financial aid.

The recent refugee crisis in Europe made European Union be more proactive and alert in terms of budgetary policy, and flexible in response to crisis' exaggerating consequences. In fact, the already existing policies underwent amendments required in front of the parallel changes in socio-political conditions across the continent. Emergency support can be provided in EU Member States where the refugee crisis has reached an unprecedented scale, for example in Greece where large groups of refugees and migrants are currently stranded at the border and need immediate help.

In urgent circumstances, the Commission's humanitarian support complements other EU funding instruments which have already been providing significant financial resources for assistance such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) the Internal Security Fund (ISF), the European Fund for the Most Deprived (FEAD) and the EU Health Program. It is also complementary to the voluntary offers for material assistance by states participating in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (European Commission 2018). Commission gradually releases up to €650 million for the period 2016 to 2019 (European Commission 2018) to fund emergency support operations addressing urgent needs. In support of those operations the aid will take place within the EU territory through the Emergency Support Instrument (ESI). This support will be complementary to what is being provided by the authorities of the affected Member States.

To respond to the refugee crisis, the Commission has also funded humanitarian operations in the Western Balkans(Serbia, FYROM) where allocated almost € 30 in aid to contribute in migrants' assistance in those two countries and delivered assistance through the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (European Commission 2018). Only the Commission's humanitarian partner organizations can apply for funding to deliver emergency support within the EU.

The Commission channels its financial support to forced displacement situations through organizations dealing with refugees, Internal Displaced People (IDPs), vulnerable migrants and, in some cases, host communities. Among those partners are mainly UNHCR agencies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and it's estimated that around €700 of EU-Financing mechanism will be implemented throughout 2018 (European Commission 2018).

Furthermore, the European Commission plans a regular review of the EU financial framework for the period 2014-20, and may propose a more flexible budget giving priorities to emergencies and cutting fixed expenses. So as to promote the efficient management of migration flows and the implementation, strengthening and development of a common Union approach to asylum and immigration policies AMIF has been set up for the period of seven years with a total of EUR 3.1 billion (European Commission 2017). Some see that the budget's decision can lead to a possible retribution for the opposition of Eastern European countries to EU plans that can share out the hosting of asylum seekers across the 28 member states, which have not a clear and efficient policy and targets. To that, Eastern European countries accepted the proposed budget as it also includes spending reductions in several sectors, including agriculture and research programs. Thus, cutting from poor regions, the largest of all expenditure headings, are partly due to the longer periods needed by regional administrations to launch development projects, which usually surge toward the final phase of EU long-term budgets.

Overall, the Council agreed to reduce the EU budget in 2017 by 7% compared with this year to 133.8 billion euros in payments (European Commission 2016). Thus, it was reduced more than 820 million euros from the Commission proposal, increasing cuts to poor regions. Moreover, cut funds for EU space projects, such as the satellite navigation program Galileo, for farmers and for nuclear energy programs, such as the fusion reactor ITER. The Council's agreement must be endorsed by the European Parliament (European Parliament 2016). Thus, after a trial period from 2015, and the primary disagreements and disparities among Member States, many amendments already had taken place. EU development policy is currently undergoing important changes in operational terms (Mah L.2015:48), and concerning that framework, will take anew crucial decisions on the financial budgetary policy, fact that will certainly reshape the inter-institutional relations.

Finally, the EC has an important role in advocating for and enabling durable solutions for refugees and IDPs, especially with regards to fulfilling their right of return to their countries of origin. The EU recognizes that meeting the needs of refugees and IDPs requires targeted humanitarian aid combined with sustainable development assistance. Together with its partners, the EU also advocates for the full recognition of the new opportunities and benefits for national and local economies which forcibly displaced people can create (European Commission 2018). Addressing the refugee crisis and managing our external borders are some of the top priorities for the EU. To make this clear, EU funding is more than doubled to meet these challenges for the years, 2015 and 2016 where initially were allocated 4,6 Billions and gradually increased to react to emergency needs with the amount of 2,2 billions. Moreover, 500 millions were available for the Trust fund for Syria and for the Emergency trust for Africa 1,8 billions were disbursed The EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (EU-AITF) is an instrument of the wider EU-Africa Infrastructure Partnership. Its role is to mobilize additional finance for key infrastructure projects in sub-Saharan Africa, thereby increasing access to energy, transport, water and sanitation, as well as communication services. Lastly, 1 billion is the tangible contribution for the facilities for refugees in Turkey. All the above lead to a total 10.1 billions.

On grounds of funding inside the EU two main pillars are distinguished: Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and International Security Fund (ISF) whose the objective of which is to provide support to the common visa policy, tackle illegal migration and support the cross-border exchange of information and harmonization of border management measures € 3.70 billions. This amount is divided to Emergency funding rise to € 335 m and long-term measures cost around € 3.365 billions. Additional support to agencies and their operations cost about € 170 m and distribution of dairy products to the refugees to € 30 m. To the whole a total amount € 3.9 bn is disbursed to cover the expenses above mentioned. According the same source (European Commission 2017), is noted that during 2017 an increase of 3,5% on the total amount of funding had taken place.

EU budget response to the refugee crisis

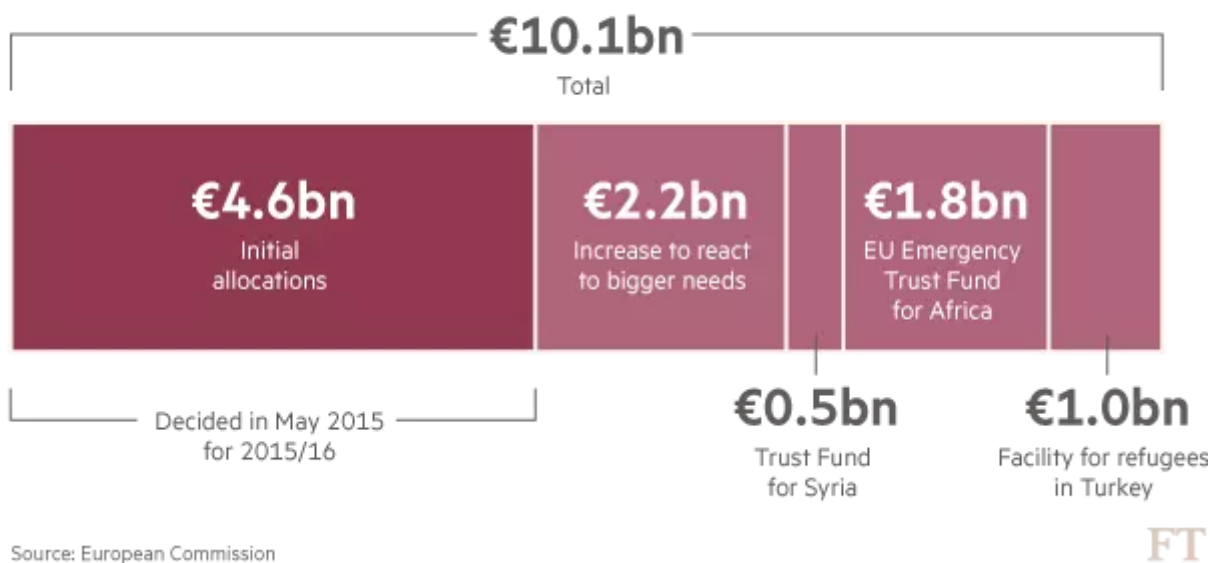


Figure 3. EU budget response to the refugee crisis

In parallel with the above chart, it is observed a significant increase in the amounts allocated for 2017 of 7,1 bn Euro concerning the basic and additional allocations (European Commission 2017). Hence, EU funding inside and outside the institutional environment, have reinforced financial resources to cover basic and supplementary needs, alongside to emergency trust funds for countries still facing unstable conditions. In sequence, addressing the current situation, according to the funding status as of 23 April 2018, where among the 22,8% funded, 3,51 billion show funding requirements, 799,7 million funding received, and 2,71 billion reflect unmet requirements (European Commission 2016). Having reached 2018, we are aware of the significant resources having spent on these national and EU policies. A preparatory procedure conducted from EU side, rallied the efforts by implementing EU's Framework program (FP) Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows (2007–13) worth Euro 5.8 billion.

Furthermore, Euro 62 million were spent on setting up refugee reception centers in Turkey and Germany spends Euro 386 million (2006) on labor market inspections, 3 % of all sectors, though mostly targeting indigenous people working (Vogel and Cyrus 2008:6; Düvell F. 2011). To sum up, Europeanization is in great interest, attracting more attention as for the field of migration policies. According the same author an approach to irregular migration is in need of interpreting and, actually reframing any existing strict borders (Düvell F. 2011b).

6.3 Funding outside the EU. A comparative view to United Nations case

From an international relations' perspective it is mentioned that new financial instruments do not add new money but rather redirect existing development funds and program. Many see it as “unbalanced” and ineffective since it took “an overly narrow focus on discouraging migration and increasing returns of irregular migrants.” As a result, this new approach has put pressure on the core principles of development cooperation, and risks undermining the EU's comparative position in the area of migration and development. To this context, it is observed that EU is moving away from policy coherence for development towards a strategy where development is used for policy coherence and empowerment of the decision making process. In parallel with opinions, insisting for reshaping institutional policies (Mah L. et al, 2015:58; Rodda P., 2015; Cramme 2011), we could resume by underlying the importance of EU's effective response to the core of migration policies, instead of being isolated to the sidelines of the current situation. Taking steadily into account its founding principles EU promotes, politics need to look equipped to deliver (Cramme O. 2011).

In a first step, funding outside the EU amounts to 6,2 bn Euro out of the total of 10,1 bn. addressing the period 2015-2016. More specific humanitarian aid counts € 2.15 bn, security and border control € 300 m and counter terrorism € 100 m. By June 2016, Trust Fund for Syria was funded of about €61 million to MADAD fund, in contrast to € 500 m required. In the second place, concerning return of refugees and displaced people € 280 m., and as for education and health € 70 m were disbursed. Lastly, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa instead reaching the initial request for funding of € 1.8 bn, €81.6 was contributed million to the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, and as far as it concerns facilities for Refugees in Turkey € 1 bn was reimbursed (European Commission 2016).

Therefore, one of the most natural responses by the EU was to increase funding for humanitarian aid in Syria and development assistance in the Middle East in general. This combined assistance is available for countries outside the euro area, experiencing difficulties or threatened by obstacles regarding their balance of payments, fact that permit them to request further balance of payments assistance (Figure 3).

Humanitarian crisis emerged as the primary consequence of destabilization in the Middle East having triggered the massive displacement of people and prospecting an effective remedy which was not addressed in time. As EU's values and common future are in stake, and Europe is shaken to its foundations (Fotopoulos and Kaimaklioti 2016), EU Member States are also failing to meet their financial commitments. Given that emergency support operations within the EU are carried out in accordance with the international humanitarian principles, EU did step up humanitarian assistance and set up special funds for Syria, Turkey, and the region to help refugees outside European borders, as long as setting up assistance plan for Africa. New special instruments were created, such as the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (MADAD), worth €1 billion, and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, providing €3 billions for humanitarian and development projects in 2016 and 2017 (European Commission 2017) Although these were all positive steps (albeit a little late), it seems they cannot solve the problem and stop people from migrating to Europe, for a number of reasons. Besides, in terms of the latter, the funds offered to help the refugees who were in transit, seem to be insufficient in comparison to the magnitude of the crisis. Despite the multitude of needs and numerous appeals for aid, authorities face countless difficulties and donors cannot accelerate their to increase their support.

The present chapter shed light on regions involved as counterparts of the trajectory of migration case. To that extent, the EU (the EC and Member States collectively) had earmarked more than €5 billion in humanitarian, development, economic and stabilization assistance in response to the Syrian crisis by 2016. In addition, the EU pledged more than €3 billion at the “Supporting Syria” conference in London on 4 February 2016. New special instruments were created, such as the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (MADAD), worth €1 billion, and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, providing €3 billion for humanitarian and development projects in 2016 and 2017 (European Commission 2017). Second, an Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, with a budget of €3.6 billion, was proposed to deal with migration from Africa and, notably, North Africa (ec. eu emergency trust fund for Africa). However, the €3.3 billion Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and Partnership Framework with third countries focused more on extracting cooperation on migration and cover basic needs to almost 5,000 people and more than 165,000 assisted while being in transit (European Commission). In alignment with the above, concerning Turkey, apart from the mutual commitment for the joint action plan activated in the end of 2015, an initial allocation of 3 bn Euros for Facilities for refugees. Thus, financing of further projects was ensured for humanitarian assistance (European Commission 2016).

Based on the same report, 2017 presented a 4,1% increase of funds allocated for assistance in countries outside the Europe area. Thus, significant increase was distinguished in terms of increase in humanitarian aid, additional support and emergency trust funds, reaching a total of 10,3 bn Euros during the period 2015-2017. In total, €17.7 billion has been allocated from the EU budget to deal with the migration crisis in the 2015-2017 period, with €10.3 billion for planned funding outside the EU, including €2.7 billion in humanitarian aid, €0.6 billion for the Trust Fund for Syria (also known as the MADAD Fund) and €2.4 billion for the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. The humanitarian aid provided by the EU helps refugees and migrants in countries outside the EU, such as Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. In order to support a Facility for Refugees in Turkey, the EU and its Member States have already allocated €2.2 billion for both humanitarian and non-humanitarian assistance. As of June 2017, contracts had been signed for 48 projects worth over €1.6 billion, with €811 million having already been disbursed (European Commission).

Concerning the European Union's Humanitarian response, in 2016, EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid gave more than € 1,972 billion, or some 87% of its annual budget, to projects helping the forcibly displaced and their host communities in 56 countries (Turkey, Greece, Syria, Iraq and South Sudan being the top 5). This helps to meet the most urgent needs of these extremely vulnerable populations and protect and support people during their displacement and when returning to their homes by increasing the self-reliance of displaced people and reduce their dependency on aid. The Commission's assistance to these people makes a difference in the following lives: Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Greece; Afghan refugees in Iran and Pakistan; Somali refugees in Kenya; Congolese refugees in the Great Lakes region; Palestinian refugees; Myanmar refugees in Thailand; Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh; and Sahrawi refugees in Algeria (European Commission 2018).

To that context, Haroon. (2003), underlines, focusing on the case of Bangladesh, the importance among the effective correlation between foreign aid and development and the probability that these funds may pass through to all the social groups. To that point, Ear Sophal (2006) moving a step forward by analyzing the chain linking the political aspects of Aid, Governance, and Policy-Making long before development and its outcomes. However, vulnerable internally displaced people are equally targeted by Commission assistance, particularly in Syria, South Sudan, Iraq and Yemen (European Commission 2018).

To that context, the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) review proposes revised joint priorities for cooperation, that better suits to the challenges of our time and adapted to the regions' evolutions so that ensure that the newly enlarged EU would be surrounded by a 'ring of friends' (Smith E.Karen 2005:765). Thus, it controls the EU's relations with 16 of the EU's closest Eastern and Southern neighbor countries. To the South there are: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia and to the East: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Russia takes part in Cross-Border Cooperation activities under the ENP and is not a part of the ENP as such.

The ENP has been launched in 2003 and developed throughout 2004, above the core objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbors and instead strengthening the prosperity, stability and security of all. It is based on the values of democracy, rule of law and respect of human rights. In addition to effective governance, democracy, rule of law and human rights, three other sets of joint priorities have been identified, each of them covering a wide number of cooperation sectors: 1) economic development for stabilization; 2) the security dimension and 3) migration and mobility. In addition, the new European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI), which above its framework, €15.4 billion is confirmed for the period 2014-2020, is the main financial instrument for implementing the ENP. Thus, the ENI allocates the bulk of EU funding to the 16 ENP partner countries, and it is based on the achievements of the previous European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) (European Commission). In the framework of external institutional aid, a recent token of assistance is an agreement the EU signed with Afghanistan in which the latter promised to take back thousands of migrants not granted asylum in Europe in exchange for additional financial aid from the bloc (CAPD 2017), albeit some NGOs expressed deep concern about the EU deal with Afghanistan on return of migrants (European Union 2017).

In order to understand the importance of UN role we have to lay out the following. The majority of the UN's humanitarian work is funded entirely by voluntary donations from individual governments and private donors, with agencies such as the UNHCR and Unicef receiving none of the regular budget that member states pay into the UN's central coffers. In that line, Harood (2003) points out that donor is an agency, UN and an non-governmental organization, and sets in the distinguish among multilateral aid where a global agency deals with one or group of governments whereas bilateral encompasses donor funds (government) to one recipient.

As a result of this situation, UN high commissioner for refugees, Gutierrez carry out efforts from within the UN to modify this system and ask with member states making more regular payments to the main agencies. The current global humanitarian funding budget for all countries stands at \$19.52 billion (£12.84 billion), but only \$7.15bn of that has been raised from international donors. (UN Website 2017).

Overall, Commissioner insists that every country should take advantage from UN operations and contributions, even if the country lacks assistance and the labor mechanism presents functional discrepancies.

The final annual budget for 2016 amounted to US\$ 7,509.7 million, approved by the Executive Committee, where initially was estimated of US\$ 6,546.3 million before some alterations had taken place. As at 31 January 2017, the total budget stood at US\$ 7,450.6 million, The original annual budget for 2017, as approved by the Executive Committee at its sixty sixth session in October 2015, was US\$ 6,408.5 million, also after modifications to the primary approved budget. Donor response at the Ad hoc Committee of the General Assembly for the Announcement of Voluntary Contributions to the High Commissioner's Program (Pledging Conference), held in December 2016, confirmed a sustained commitment by donors to supporting the vital program of UNHCR. Even though the amount pledged does not cover all of the 2017 assessed needs, it provides a crucial signal to the organization of the anticipated funding, allowing sound financial planning and continuation of the operations without interruptions. Donors are encouraged to continue to respond generously to the High Commissioner's appeal for resources to meet the requirements for 2017.

Addressing Europe, an amount of US\$ 351,1 were allocated for the crisis of our continent among US\$ 1,006.8 million, initially estimated in supplementary budgets for 2016. Subsequently, one of the supplementary budgets, for the South Sudan, increased by US\$ 37.5 million, while two new supplementary budgets, counted US\$ 143.0 million (US\$ 131.5 million for the Afghanistan repatriation from Pakistan and US\$ 11.5 million for the Nigeria situation), were set in train. Moreover, the total sum of US\$ 319.2 million comprised US\$ 40.8 million for the Nigeria case and US\$ 278.4 million for the South Sudan situation (UN Website 2017).

Along with the above, although it is necessary to appraise what already being achieved, it is crucial to pinpoint what has to be carried out to meet the upper goals. The Syria regional refugee response plan is only funded to 35% of the \$1.3 bn needed to support refugees, by providing resilience funding for the countries hosting them, as World Health Organization struggles to raise \$60m to cover healthcare funding in Iraq but only \$5.1m has been given by donors so far (UN website). Taking into account the current system, whereas constant emergency situations cause supplies running out, many have to be altered in order to be aware of the situations in Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Central African Republic and South Sudan and its deteriorating conditions that need gradually and long-term funding.

Concerning, United Nations, first it could be said that are responsible for policy-making and providing remedy to the continuously changing conditions. Crisis are worsening due to socio-political deteriorating in Middle-east countries and other territories that face turmoil, so United Nations are not devoid of legitimate power to react and must be present and active in front of those discrepancies. Of course, confront substantial difficulties that have to overcome in order to be effective. “The global humanitarian community is not broken – as a whole they are more effective than ever before. But we are financially broke”. Those words of the UN high commissioner for refugees, António Guterres, sketched out the realistic conditions that the organization encounters in factual magnitudes. The UN high commissioner for refugees, António Guterres continued by pinpointing the reversal proportionate equation between the daily numbers of displaced and the continuously declining income levels of the organization. Thus, the number of displaced per day in 2010 rose from 11,000 to 42,000 per day in 2015, with the budget provisions e.g 2015 income will be 10% less than that of 2014, not be able to meet the upcoming needs in the realms of fundamentals such as accommodation, medical assistance, education (Guardian 2016, UN Website).

In sequence, The UN's humanitarian agencies are on the verge of bankruptcy and unable to meet the basic needs of millions of people because of the size of the refugee crisis in the Middle East, Africa and Europe, senior figures within the UN have told the Guardian. Iraq, leaving millions of internally displaced people without access to healthcare. In terms of the above, there are significant testimony to support the argument about the system's deficiencies. One of those is Dr Michelle Gayer, director for emergency risk management at the WHO (The Guardian 2016). In this framework, claims that there should be a change to the current funding system for UN agencies, so as not be obliged every year to ask for additional funding in order to carry out the basics tasks of the organization. Furthermore, Dina El-Kassaby, a spokeswoman for the WFP based in Cairo, mentioned that the cuts in rations was a core factor driving refugees taking irrational decisions leading to outcomes irregular travelling or returning to the countries of origin. By providing a realistic description pinpoints that: the minute money comes in it goes out and try to emphasize the relentless lack of financial resources. For instance WFP operates under a long term funding deficit, demonstrating a constantly increasing need for supplementary funding (Guardian 2016). We have been operating with a funding deficit since the beginning of the year and right now we are short of \$149m to help Syrians just through September and October." The UNHCR also says it is seeing evidence that refugees are making the dangerous journey into Europe because conditions in the Middle East are worsening.

The problems appeared by these budgetary restrictions would be difficult to reverse, aggravating the current crisis. "We know that we are not doing enough, we are failing the basic needs of people", Guterres mentioned (Guardian 2016). The crux of the matter is that UNHCR's give emphasis on 'protection sensitive borders', fact that affects the financial resources allocated (Franck Düvell; Irina Molodikova; Michael Collyer, 2014) depending the borders and regions mostly affected by the massive influx of immigrants. Following the previous concept, is fundamental to appraise international cooperation and joint agreements (Thielemann R.E. 2018:80). Thus, UNHCR stands behind integrated efforts of non-governmental organizations such as Metadrasi.org and Danish Refugee Council.

Concerning the latter, UN comprise the main funding source, with EU following as second financial contributor. Moreover funding from private or public donors is deemed to be of the utmost importance for the unhindered functioning of the organization. US state department, European countries and several UN agencies and Danish ministry of foreign affairs. To that point, crucial role of Danish government strive for an effective management of funding mustered from international organizational and bilateral governmental donations. Lastly, reverting to the notion of international cooperation, organizations dealing with the migration case, exchange their scientific knowledge through advisory and consultancy services, building up a developing network. Private funding represents a growing and important contribution to the international work. It is provided for by the DRC Communications Department through public campaigns, individual contributions, funds and companies (DRC Official Website).

Viewed in this way and out of borders, states' diaspora initiatives are part of wider international efforts to govern global migration. Advised and urged by experts in communities and international organizations to seek 'migration for development', they are steered markedly towards an approach of how engaging diasporas furthers their own interests (Gamlen A. 2014). International community is in search of ways to collaborate so as to facilitate the management of international migration. Albeit not abdicating their interdependence over international migration with International Monetary Fund or World Trade Organization, tend not to be solely adhered to them, in order to leverage migration as a core factor to exercise sovereignty (Gamlen A. 2014). With respect to the national plans and policies, under an international institutional framework, the purpose is to correlate migration to the international development scheme. Relatively, is worth to mention that, migration is one of the fields of global governance receiving widespread consensus, thus, comprising a strong ignition for setting international community in function.

6.4 Impact of EU funding and other resources

By looking at Kaufmann's (1999) six dimensions of governance (voice and accountability, political stability, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption), it is obvious that government and policy making underpins the effectiveness of any kind of financial aid. Thus, this chapter aims to examine whether the donor community has enjoyed success in affecting governance and if so which dimensions of governance.

EU is also a leading donor in the international response to the Syria crisis, with €9.4 billion in humanitarian and development assistance already allocated. In actual policy and practice, the migration issues are dealt with at a national level, not in a cooperative union manner. While many insist that the best solution is for individual nation States to create appropriate independent policies that respect each State's own demographics, individualized policies are not working for the EU. Such a "solution" causes stress on the Union and is not conducive to providing appropriate relief to refugees or to the Member States. Factually examining internal points, EU is obligated under Article 78 TFEU to develop a uniform policy on international protection. According to this plan, 120,000 refugees are distributed across the EU States. The scheme deals with family connections and language skills in determining the final destination of a refugee. Hence, each EU State will receive 6000 euro per refugee from the EU funds (Quotas system) (Independent 2018). Increasing emergency funding to frontline EU member states by €60 million, and setting up a new 'approach' in which EU home affairs agencies like Frontex, Europol and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) would have close cooperation in terms to support 'frontline' member states in carrying out the requisites for migrants' inclusion (identifying and registering) (Carrera, Blockmans, Cros and Guild 2015:4). For the year 2015, Greece and Italy have received almost €100 million including amounts for emergency funding. Shedding light on the above, most of the 'actions' that the European Agenda on Migration identified as 'immediate' have been largely adopted during the long term. Framing these actions as 'short-term' by the Agenda is however misleading, as their actual impacts will be noticed in the medium and long terms. (Carrera, Blockmans, Cros and Guild 2015:10)

Addressing funding on migration, we have not to neglect that, in order for these funds be available, spending in other fields like development is cut, and funds appointed to the least developed regions of Europe are slashed. EU came to a consensus decision on that. To compensate for the higher expenses on migration and jobs, the EU agreed to cut other spending and slash funds destined for the least developed regions of the bloc, which will see in 2017 a fall in payments by nearly 24 percent year-on-year. Eastern European countries are those who mainly gain benefits of development funds and are preoccupied that this decision could hold back the way for further cuts in coming years (Francesco Guarascio, 2016, Reuters).

Reverting to previous sources (Hussein K. 2013) (Kerr S.P, and Kerr W.R. 2011:2) we derive important elements about the impact of EU policy, from the consideration of EU's policy framework. Thus, it is meant that in order to understand in depth the financial plan implemented for migration and its impact, is necessary to be fully aware of the process for development of EU control on state aid. Consideration of the EU's policy framework, undergoes as a simultaneous comparative approach, deploying the aspects of migration consisted of differentiated dimensions. To elaborate, by examining the impact of EU actions on policy, policy making, is observed that territorial relations in the member states are obviously affected. (Hussein K. 2013) Policy making in economic and market issues, influencing external relations among the states. Assuming that EU state aid affecting commercial, industrial and entrepreneurial policies, EU aid for migration, sets a differentiated base, bringing changes in territorial and intercontinental affairs and not only to integrated market's normal functioning. It investigates how EU state aid decisions affect not only industrial policy at the national level (and therefore at the EU level), but the welfare state and territorial relations within member states, the external implications of EU action and the strategies implemented. The author finds that an adequate assessment of its impact requires multidisciplinary approach. Hence, emphasizes on assessment. Evaluating, the impact of the EU's control of state aid, domestic and international, is a core objective, especially assessing the effects of state aid regulation are felt at all levels of governance.

Furthermore, examining the impact of EU actions on policy making among member states, provides a fertile background before migration policies come along. EC's response to crisis as the recent financial and economic crisis shed light on the policy route that future operations have to follow as drivers (Hussein K. 2013).

Although the key provisions governing the control of state aid were set out in the 1957 Treaty of Rome; the treaty having established the European Economic Community (the EEC treaty) and their content has remained unchanged, the development of EU control of state aid has been a long and difficult process. In contrast to the competition rules governing private actors, where a 'workable, if challenged framework' (Lavdas and Mendrinou 1999: 18) was established early in the existence of the European Communities, a robust system for the control of state aid took long term process to develop. Core factors such as the political sensitivity, e.g. influence in the decision making, scrutiny, and intervention of external counterparties affects the effectiveness of financial operations for migration. Should the processes within EU was before the outburst of migration phenomenon, nowadays turned to face extreme obstacles after having encompassed international and geopolitical aspects. Overall, these thoughts spin around a sacred notion for all countries, sovereignty and the factors offending it. Jellinek, a German publicist, who supported the statement that a state is only subjected to its own will (MP Ferreira-Snyman 2006:3). It involves the intervention by an extraterritorial authority in the intimate relationship between the state and the companies in which the state has been, and in some member states continues to be, a major stakeholder, and the supranational adjudication of an instrument that has historically been used by governments to pursue key strategic economic, social and territorial goals.

Eminent researchers, (Kerr S.P and Kerr W.R. 2011:3), make a step forward in its last sections, by turning to migration's consequences in terms of public finance of countries implicated in the phenomenon. More on that, takes the initiative to analyze other cases of Northern Europe and Nordic countries as supplementary examples of destination countries. All in all, migration crisis has once again shown that can create severe turbulences to the EU as there is no common migration policy (Anyfantis Ch. 2018) Angela Merkel although absorbed the majority of people arrived in Europe struggles to lead a coordinated common migration policy, but due to not effective management of interior parties find it difficult to persuade the interior (Christopoulos D. 2018:p.17). .In a nutshell, whichever deficiency may come along during the long term, it is not about failure of humanity, but in inefficiency of coordinated set of policies.

Conclusions

Along with the increasing gauges of migration, humanitarian assistance is implemented and this type of aid is materialized through institutional and governmental procedures, bringing support to regions and people being in need. However, in regards to international relations and institutional regulations financial aid is carried out quite effectively across EU and MENA(Middle East, North Africa) alleviating the effects of massive displacement. First, chapter four provided findings related to factors affecting migration phenomenon, such as, countries of origin and their socio-political conditions, as far as people's inclusion and their labour perspective. Thus, an approach its underwent in terms of the impact societies absorb after having incorporated those staggering changes. After having introduced the fundamentals over migration phenomenon by laying out its core aspects we paved the way to expose further elements. In this context, the present work shed light on the mechanisms and their structure under which EU, UN, and other organizations operate, describing the way the financial management is set in function. Namely, the fifth part highlights, the policy framework on which EU steers its initiatives concerning fields like development, education and, of course, humanitarian assistance. Moreover, sixth chapter showed that financial aid is based on the stability of EU's policy and operational framework, with any amendment and turbulence among Member States be able to lead in misfunctions and not desirable outcomes. Regional and international relations plays crucial role, affecting directly decisions taken on any field of interest, let alone, migration. The paper paid attention to those conditions, trying to detect funds' allocation normal functioning, management's discrepancies and equal contribution. To sum up, a meticulous glance on the Southeast Europe and its particular circumstances had been deployed in seventh and last part. That part examined the prime determinants of the region through relevant bibliography, and assumptions emerged concerning burden sharing and segmentation of responsibility among the incumbents involved. Facets of the region, such as the massive reception of an excessive number of immigrants, the corruption network intended to exploit harshly, and the disputes with the central EU administration in terms of budgetary and administrative issues, were pointed out concisely. Closing, as an upper goal is to set out a plan for an "ethical foreign policy" and shifted from bilateral loans preferring instead grants and collaboration through the EU and UN systems (The Guardian 1997).

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