

The role of the 1992 Spain-Morocco readmission agreement as one of the main instruments of Spain's policy of externalization control

Научный руководитель – Победаш Дмитрий Иванович

Старикова Луиза Вячеславовна

Студент (бакалавр)

Уральский федеральный университет имени первого Президента России Б.Н.Ельцина,
Екатеринбург, Россия

E-mail: louisa_starikova@mail.ru

Today's refugee crisis became a frightening phenomenon: millions of deaths, the clash of cultures, terrorist attacks are the world security threats. Europe is trying to fight this problem - we can observe the tightening the EU immigration policy towards to check irregular immigration and create a security perimeter. The European Agenda on Migration 2015, developed by the EU Commission, is a response to all challenges faced by EU during the refugee crisis. 'EU migration policy as formulated in the Agenda is based on four pillars: reducing the incentives for irregular migration, border management, a common asylum policy, and a new policy on legal migration' (Ruhrmann & FitzGerald, 2016, p. 5).

The first point tends to be implemented by the means of externalization of asylum, for which the use of readmission agreements is the main instrument. Readmission agreements are built upon the concept of "safe third country" and guarantee that transit countries host the deportees, expelled from the EU, and in this way manage to prevent movement to the EU (Ruhrmann & FitzGerald, p.6).

In the atmosphere of externalization of Europe's borders, Spain deserves special attention, because it 'has become an efficient 'gendarme' who guards and controls the southern border of Europe' (CEAR 2013, p. 10). 'Spain took in only 1% of the people who applied for asylum in the European Union in 2016' (CEAR 2016, p.13). Spain's externalization policy can be studied through the policy of The Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid, or CEAR. More attention should be given to the 1992 Spain - Morocco readmission agreement in the context of Spain's policy of externalization control as a member of the EU because after this agreement the Spanish-Moroccan border became the object of increased surveillance and control and this had significant consequences for the refugees.

The paper thus aims to answer the following questions:

- What role do bilateral readmission agreements play within the EU and particularly Spain's policy of externalization control?
- What forms the basis of The 1992 Spain - Morocco readmission agreement?
- Which consequences for refugees did this bilateral agreement have?

Thus, by analyzing Spain's migration policy before and after bilateral agreement with Morocco as an externalization strategy the article provides an occasion to assume that the situation with the border control in this region changed that had significant consequences for the refugees, taking into consideration the fact that the only European country adjoining Africa with Ceuta and Melilla has not been touched by the wave of refugees and migrants during European's refugee crisis 2015-2016.

Источники и литература

- 1) FitzGerald D., Ruhrmann H., 2016, The Externalization of Europe's Borders in the Refugee Crisis, 2015-2016 (Working Paper No. 194), Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, San-Diego.
- 2) The Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid, or CEAR 2013, The externalization of borders and the right to asylum, The Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid, or CEAR, retrieved 10 January 2017, https://vk.com/doc56843768_440458241?hash=23ea70207d3870f975&dl=3a5d5088cad22fa704
- 3) The Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid, or CEAR 2016, Report: Situation of refugees in Spain and Europe. Executive Summary, The Spanish Commission for Refugee Aid, or CEAR, retrieved 10 January 2017, <https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Executive-Summary-2016-Report-CEAR.pdf>