

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Jan K. Essink

1. The fact that the Common European Asylum System assigns asylum responsibilities, following the structure of the Dublin system, based on the member state of first-entry criterion played a key role in the development of the 2015/2016 EU Asylum Crisis.
2. Member states at the EU's external border pursue a combination of two types of policies to prevent becoming responsible for an excessive level of asylum duties: non-entrée policies and wave-through policies. The former discourages asylum seekers to arrive in their territory while the latter encourages asylum seekers that arrived to ignore the Dublin system and move to their favourite member state.
3. Non-entrée policies increase the risk of future humanitarian crises while wave-through policies increase the risk of future Schengen crises.
4. Replacing the Dublin system for a system based on more burden-sharing is desirable to prevent that member states will adopt harmful wave-through and / or non-entrée policies. It concerns burden-sharing in a broad sense such that it includes both hosting, return and external border management duties.
5. It is desirable to allocate refugees to the member states in a way that maximises the speed in which they can find employment in their host state.
6. Abandoning the Dublin system and creating a Common European Asylum System based on more burden-sharing will prove difficult because member states have opposing interests.
7. Avoiding future asylum crises by means of the strategy "hosting refugees in the region" requires that the international community will provide meaningful assistance to these countries, which will likely prove difficult due to a collective action problem.
8. Preventing further climate change is crucial to avoid future migration crises.
9. Law & Economics methodologies are suitable for studying the effectiveness of legislation as it provides behavioural predictions on how people will respond to the law.
10. The reliability of Law & Economics approaches relies on the validity of the underlying assumptions. These assumptions should be based on previously established findings in the empirical literature.
11. Living abroad is an experience that should be encouraged as it teaches you to stay inside when it rains and have a warm lunch.