

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Doctoral School of Military Sciences

THESES

Júlia Felegyi:

Changes in the migration policy of European destination countries

Ph.D. Dissertation

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REASON FOR THE CHOICE OF TOPIC, RESEARCH PROBLEM

Between 2012 and 2015, I completed my studies at the Migration specialization of the Faculty of Law, and I decided to research the topic during my first asylum hearings. The timing also greatly influenced my decision: in the summer of 2013 in the temporary reception camp in Nagyfa, and starting in 2014 at the Budafoki rd. headquarters of the Immigration and Citizenship Office (BÁH) - during my asylum internship - I was able to personally experience the migration processes, talk to asylum seekers and I was also involved in the processing of those arriving from Kosovo. During the years I spent as an asylum officer at the Immigration and Citizenship Office (National Directorate General for Aliens Policing since 2019), I led a considerable number of hearings and was able to cooperate in the hearings of national security services as well. My duties included asylum hearings, ordering asylum detentions, interpreting, readmissions according to the Dublin procedure and a number of related ad hoc activities.

During my years at the National University of Public Service's Faculty of Law Enforcement, I wrote an academic student thesis (TDK) on the refugee situation in Syria, with which I achieved institutional first place in the Migration and Border Police section in 2013, and was awarded a special prize at the 2015 National Academic Student Conference (OTDK) the thesis. During my work at the college for advanced studies (Szent György College for Advanced Studies), I was also able to expand my knowledge at the NNI¹ International Crime Department, Anti-Illegal Migration Department as an additional professional internship. During my MA in Security and Defense Policy, my TDK course work examined the authenticity of the reasons given by asylum seekers from Africa, with which I won first place in the Migration and Border Police department of the 2017 XXXIII. Military and Law Enforcement Section of the OTDK, Since 2012, I have been dealing more in-depth with the practical and theoretical issues of irregular migration and asylum, and their effects, so there was no question about the topic of my doctoral studies. In the course of the past few years, however, it also became clear to me that, on the one hand, because there is less need for classic asylum procedures in Hungary since 2015, and because I examine the issue from a different perspective, I conduct my research within the framework of the Doctoral School of Military Sciences. The issues related to migration that I am examining are more security policy and national security issues than law enforcement issues, as the dissertation proved.

¹ National Investigative Agency

The downward trend following the "great migration and asylum wave of 2015" has reversed again despite the presence of the coronavirus epidemic, which confirms the *raison d'être* and relevance of my research topic. Many unexpected events generate new and new waves of migration, such as President Erdoğan's February 2020 decision to suspend the detention of refugees, the Taliban takeover in Afghanistan, the migration crisis in Belarus, or even the flare-up of fighting in Mali. Unfortunately, we have to expect similar crises in the future, which will impose a significant additional burden on the countries of arrival. Even after numerous consultations, the EU and Italy, Greece, and Spain, which are the most exposed to irregular migration, cannot find an effective solution to control the processes, but at the same time, their analysis is instructive. Of course, it would also be interesting to examine the relevant policies of countries exposed to migration, such as the United Kingdom or Malta, and even those countries located on the Western Balkan migration route relevant to Hungary, but in this dissertation - due to scope limitations – I only deal with the analysis of the above-mentioned countries.

I also make a distinction between countries of arrival and destination, because the extent, dynamics, purpose and effects of irregular migration differ for these two categories. I consider it important to make the distinction, because although we can report many negative effects in both areas, migrants arrive with a completely different purpose and for a completely different duration. While it is an advantage for the countries of arrival that a significant number of migrants arrive only for a temporary purpose, it is also a disadvantage that they do so almost continuously and in large numbers. The transitory traffic – although it may benefit service providers such as the hospitality industry, taxis, or Decathlon kayak sales in France – is a huge source of income for well-established illegal facilitation chains that deal with human trafficking and enrich organized crime. And it is conceivable that fewer migrants arrive in the destination countries annually, but a significant part of them arrive there with the purpose of settling permanently. In addition, this means a higher financial burden for the state. In the case of asylum seekers and those granted status, due to procedural and social costs, and in the case of irregular migrants, for example, due to official raids, screening for national security risks and criminal activities.

At the beginning of the dissertation, I briefly describe the most typical irregular migration routes, as well as the dominant events affecting migration processes since 2015. As we will see, since 2015, the domestic and foreign policies, institutional and legal structures of all the priority countries have undergone significant migration-related changes, as well as had

the public perception of the issue of immigration. Interpretive frameworks make migration safer year by year, which is increasingly considered an unavoidable security policy factor. In 2020, it was also necessary to present several indicators that significantly influence immigration, such as the Greek-Turkish border conflict or the impact of the coronavirus on illegal migration. I also have to place the examination of the countries concerned within a time frame, which - in addition to the historical retrospectives - I place between 2015 and the end of 2021. In order to set up the hypothesis and write the dissertation, I developed a system of criteria based on which I aim to do a comparative analysis and evaluation of the countries concerned.

Criteria system:

- What is the nature of the history of migration, was it the an emitting/destination country? To what extent and what were the indicators, what changed it?
- The establishment and development of the legal environment related to migration and irregular migration, current regulations
- The effectiveness and extent of deportations
- The process and current state of the development of the migration institutional system
- The extent and system of state subsidies granted to migrants
- The cooperation of the bodies responsible for immigration with the national security organizations, the responsibility of the national security bodies, and the national security risk arising from irregular migration and the lack of integration itself
- Development of public security since 2015
- Attempts to curb irregular migration
- Public perception of irregular migration and immigration, and its possible changes
- Migration policy of the states, its changes
- What bilateral or multilateral agreements do they have with the issuing countries and neighboring countries regarding migration?
- Use of the armed forces in relation to migration tasks and border protection
- The presence and activities of NGOs and international organizations in the countries
- Analysis of statistics (how many, where they came from) and their reasons
- Factors influencing the migration outlook
- Drawing conclusions.

RESEARCH AIMS AND QUESTIONS

The *research aims* to be conducted in the framework of the dissertation:

1. To show that the analyses of irregular migration processes - due to their complex nature and the continuous changes in the security environment - are gaining an increasingly significant role in the field of security studies, and that they have become an indispensable part of the background materials supporting decision-making on migration and irregular migration at both national and international levels. This constant demand for information results from the fact that the diplomatic corps, military and civilian national security services of European countries, including Hungary, treat the resulting tasks as one of their main priorities.
2. To describe the possible tasks of the armed forces, law enforcement and national security services, and civil organizations, as well as their areas of cooperation in the handling of irregular migration and asylum applications.
3. To prove that irregular migration has a stimulating effect on migration and law enforcement agencies, new challenges require new answers, so innovative solutions are necessary, therefore both the personnel and financial requirements of state organizations dealing with migration are increasing.
4. To draw attention to the security risks associated with irregular migration, which can be observed without exception in the most important receiving countries, and which in the future will not only endanger the given country, but can easily become a regional and then a global problem.
5. To examine the countries of origin of the perpetrators of jihadist terrorist attacks in Europe between 2015 and 2021, and to draw objective conclusions based on them.

In order to reach the above research aims, five *research questions* have been raised.

1. How did the 2015 migration and refugee crisis affect the security of European destination countries, the population's sense of security, and security policy?
2. To what extent are individual countries involved in irregular migration and why? What influences where irregular migrants go?
3. How, by what means and how effectively do countries deal with the challenges caused by irregular migration?
4. How do these questions affect the countries' national security and national security services?

5. Can any pattern be observed by analyzing the origin and the migration background of the perpetrators of the European jihadist terrorist attacks?

HYPOTHESES

To respond to the research problem and research questions, the thesis is building on the below five *hypotheses*:

- H1. In European countries affected by irregular migration, in order to find an effective solution, there is a demand for the latest and most detailed information about the phenomenon at the highest levels. This demand for information also affects the field of national security, which until now has not necessarily dealt with the problem, or not from such a perspective. Due to its securitization, irregular migration affects the development of national security services.
- H2. In most European countries, the majority of migration-related issues will fall victim to party politics, and decisions will not be made based on expert arguments. However, in recent years, with the refinement/tightening of legal regulations, more and more policy decisions are being made in this area as well, the consistent observance of which can reduce irregular migration to the given country.
- H3. Due to the politicization of the topic and the high level of media attention, the society of the initially receptive countries have become less receptive in recent years and support stricter action against irregular migration. The actual presence of irregular migration therefore provokes the resentment of the local population.
- H4. At the beginning of the European migration and refugee crisis in 2015, most people typically came from armed conflict zones, while nowadays this is less typical, and African, mostly economic immigrants have become predominant.
- H5. The majority of jihadist terrorists with an immigrant background do not come from third countries with a strong terrorist presence, but typically from North Africa.

RESEARCH METHODS

Given the interdisciplinary nature of the field, the thesis uses several research methods. The dissertation is mainly based on a wide range of primary and secondary sources in Hungarian, English, Swedish, and German, as well as sources in Spanish, French, or Italian. In addition to using the available literature, I drew heavily on the publications of relevant international organizations (e.g. UNHCR, IOM, FRONTEX) and the relevant legal

regulations of the examined countries, as well as the websites of immigration enforcement agencies. For the dissertation, I used my asylum studies and my professional experience in asylum at the OIF-precdecessor BÁH. Furthermore, I participated in international practical and domestic professional conferences closely related to the topic, the more significant experiences of which I also incorporated in the thesis.

I started my research - in accordance with the requirements of the doctoral school - by formulating a study and research plan, which I regularly updated over the years, as the research progressed, taking into account the theoretical and methodological recommendations. The special nature of my topic also determined the range of applied research methods, so I typically pursued an inductive, correlation-revealing strategy, combined with historical-revealing analyses.

From the tools of the exploratory research method, in the initial stages of my research, document analysis received the greatest emphasis. Primarily, I used secondary sources (specialist books, studies, publications) in Hungarian, English and Swedish (sometimes German, Spanish, Italian) as a basis, trying to get to know and compare different points of view. This method also played a significant role in the rest of my research. I would like to emphasize here, however, that due to the topicality of my research, I had much less written literature at my disposal than the average, in many cases I only had access to international organizations and government websites, as well as relevant press news.

In the spring of 2018, due to the need to gain personal impressions and first-hand information, I went on a study trip to Sweden, where, thanks to my personal contacts, I was able to get to know personally the integration-promoting projects and processes of the Swedish immigration office and local governments (Kommun). My plans included a study trip to Spain, but this was canceled due to the coronavirus epidemic.

Among the logical analytical and evaluation methods, analysis, process modeling and comparison - which, according to Csaba Vida², are the most suitable for analyzing changes in individual countries - played a more significant role during the preparation of my dissertation. As part of the analysis, I also used a SWOT analysis in the summary section, during which the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to the migration policy of the examined countries became excellently visible. The comparative method was also emphasized

² Csaba Vida: A hírszerző elemző-értékelő munka alapjai. in: Felderítő Szemle 2013./3, p. 91-92.
<https://www.knbsz.gov.hu/hu/letoltes/fsz/2013-3.pdf> Downloaded: 2020. 12. 13.

at the end of the dissertation, as I was able to establish new scientific results from the comparison of the analyzed countries.

SUMMARY OF THE ANALYTICAL CHAPTERS

After the introductory thoughts, the first chapter of the thesis outlines the theoretical framework (Krikorian, Lundberg, Borjas), sheds light on the connections between migration and security, and then provides a brief literature review. In the second chapter of the thesis, the concepts related to migration are clarified, including the differences between "illegal migration" and "irregular migration". The most important migration theories are also presented in the chapter, since the dissertation could not have been prepared without their application.

The third chapter of the thesis briefly presents the processes leading up to and generating the 2015 migration and asylum crisis, and also includes the author's personal refugee experiences. The second half of the chapter lists the most significant irregular migration routes to Europe: the Western Mediterranean (or rather West African), the Central Mediterranean, the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Western Balkans.

In the chapters analyzing the countries (4-10) of my thesis, I attempted to provide a chronological and geographical structure. In the first half of the chapters analyzing the countries, I illustrated the countries of arrival (Greece, Spain, Italy), while in the second half I illustrated the illegal migration processes directed specifically at European destination countries and the changes in migration policies through the examples of Germany, Austria, Sweden and France, based on the criteria already mentioned above.

Finally, the thesis was ended by the eleventh chapter, which summarized the results of the research carried out in the framework of the thesis based on the set criteria and reviewed the fulfillment of the hypotheses formulated in the introduction. It also formulated new scientific results and their practical applicability, as well as possible further research directions.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

The results of the research presented during the thesis can be summarized in the following points in accordance with the hypotheses and research goals:

1. Achieving the first research goal of the thesis during the description of the seven countries examined is – according to my assessment – successful, as we can see from the examined strategic documents and changes in legislation.
2. I have also successfully completed the second and third objectives of the thesis both during the analysis of the countries (typically explaining them in a separate subsection) and in the summaries. Although I was unable to obtain specific, quantitative data on the budgets of the migration bodies of the countries concerned, I believe that, based on the chapters discussed and the statistical data, my conclusions are correct.
3. The fourth objective of the dissertation is intended to be verified by the entire research itself, which I have proven country by country, and which is also prominently displayed in the conclusions chapter.
4. Finally, I realized the fifth objective of the thesis based on table no. 1 which conclusions are presented in chapter 1.4. of the dissertation.

My **first hypothesis** assumed that *"in European countries affected by irregular migration, in order to find an effective solution, there is a demand for the latest and most detailed information about the phenomenon at the highest levels. This demand for information also affects the field of national security, which, until now, has not necessarily dealt with the problem, or not from such a perspective. Irregular migration - due to its increased security-relatedness - affects the development of national security services."* I based the hypothesis on the Hungarian changes, and I would quote Laufer Balázs, according to whom most national security services previously did not consider the investigation of the issue of migration to be their task at all.³ This is what has changed in the last decade with the perpetuation of irregular migration. In the case of Greece, I would mention, as an example, the methods of the National Intelligence Agency (EYP) - which is a civilian intelligence service in the classical sense - that has seen the light of day, such as mingling with migrants in Turkey and building a form of intelligence related to the methods and routes of migration. In Spain, the CNI has an

³ Balázs Laufer: A migráció jelensége, valamint egyes külföldi biztonsági (elhárító) és hírszerző szolgálatok ezzel kapcsolatos kommunikációja. Felderítő Szemle, 2010. 2.sz. p. 48.

additional task of filtering out extremist elements from among illegal migrants, and in the case of Germany, the BND and GASIM invest significant energy and financial resources into the issue and strive to obtain and analyze information related to illegal migration with innovative, often questionable methods.

Sweden and France had to wake up to their own national security shortcomings in connection with terrorism, but also due to migration pressure. In 2017, after the terrorist attack in Stockholm, the Swedish Säpo took the national security screening of asylum seekers much more seriously, which was made possible by several legislative amendments, and in France, the six organizations with national security powers were reviewed after the terrorist attacks, and the investigation showed that a significant portion of their personnel is unable to deal with new security challenges - including migration. And with the passing of the new anti-terror law at the end of 2017, the work of French intelligence doubled.

As Laufer Balázs explained in his PhD thesis⁴, the Hungarian government's demand for information has increased in relation to the security policy, economic and other factors influencing irregular and legal migration, as well as the migration processes themselves. It is a general trend that has been rising continuously in Europe over the past few years, moreover, since the countries examined are much more affected by irregular migration than our country, it cannot be different for them, so this is another proof of the security-relatedness of illegal migration and the strengthening of its role in national security. According to my assessment, these examples sufficiently justify my hypothesis.

According to my **second hypothesis**, *"in most European countries, the majority of migration-related issues will fall victim to party politics, and decisions will not be made based on expert arguments. However, in recent years, with the refinement/tightening of legal regulations, more and more policy decisions are being made in this area as well, the consistent observance of which can reduce illegal migration to the given country."* My statement regarding party political decisions is a well-known fact. At the same time, the second part of the hypothesis, according to which there are more effective policy decisions, can be seen in each of the countries examined. In the case of Greece, I mention the declaration of Turkey as a safe third country (which is debatable from a humanitarian point of view, but an effective coercive solution) and the significant strengthening of the protection of the land

⁴ Balázs Laufer: A migráció rendvédelmi és nemzetbiztonsági kihívásai. PhD értekezés, 2013, p. 59. <http://m.ludita.uni-nke.hu/repozitorium/bitstream/handle/11410/9708/Laufer%20Bal%20a1zs%20%20a9rtekez%20a9s?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> Downloaded: 2021. 11. 11.

border section, as it has a tangible result. In the case of Spain, policy has always been at the fore, and they invariably help to stabilize the main emitting countries (EUTM Mali, diplomatic relations). Italy's migration statistics clearly show that illegal immigration decreased as a result of Salvini's strict and consistent migration regulations, and after the easing of the new government coalition in 2019, the indicators started to rise again. Austria (thanks to Sebastian Kurz's migration policy) has been strict with illegal migration to date, and its policy has not changed even with the chancellor's departure. Sweden's new, first female Prime Minister, Magdalena Andersson, also prioritized integration efforts and their consistent compliance. In the case of France, President Macron's plans to prevent Islamization, his visit to Budapest in 2021 (during which he acknowledged the migration policy of the V4) and the immigration laws that are getting stricter every year exemplify the existence of the policy.

My **third hypothesis** stated that *"the societies of the initially welcoming destination countries have become less welcoming in recent years due to the politicization of the topic and the high level of media attention, and support stricter action against irregular migration. The actual presence of irregular migration therefore causes resentment among the local population."* Examining and substantiating this was more difficult than I thought, since it is difficult to find unbiased surveys, and moreover, to find several credible surveys from the shorter period examined. After comparing the available surveys, I found that the hypothesis holds its ground, but contrary to my expectations, while in some of the countries of arrival (Spain, Italy) the population is the most accepting (regardless of this, in areas most exposed to illegal migration, there were demonstrations demanding an end to the phenomenon), in the destination countries acceptance of migrants at the population level has measurably decreased, especially in Sweden and France, but also in Germany. The exact statistical data related to this are contained in the individual chapters. In my view, the explanation for the above is to be found in the fact that while the immigrants themselves consider the countries of arrival only a temporary stop, they avoid confrontation with the residents and the associated official procedures as much as possible, and the number of terrorist attacks is not significant in Spain and Italy, so the population's sense of security was at least less reduced because of them. On the other hand, in the destination countries, the migrants act as if more at home, they feel they can afford more, cultural differences become more obvious, and the jihadist terrorist attacks committed by foreigners do not favor the public's perception of them either.

According to my **fourth hypothesis**, "at the beginning of the European migration crisis in 2015, most people typically came from armed conflict zones, while nowadays this is less typical, and African, mostly economic immigrants have become predominant."

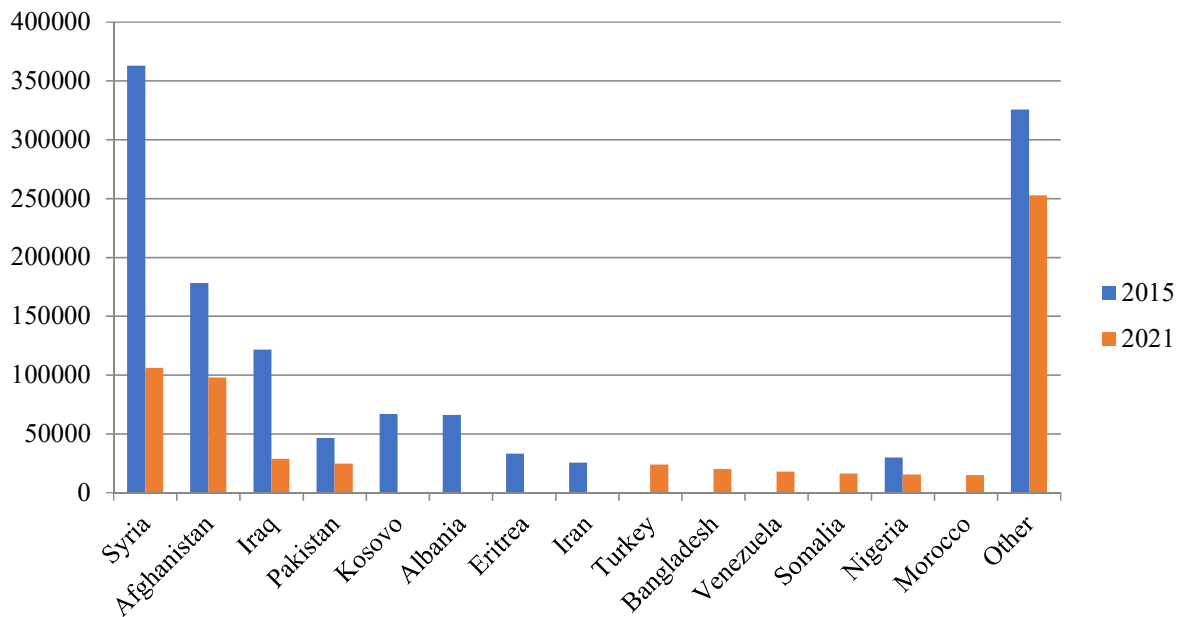


Figure 1: Comparison of asylum seekers who arrived in the EU in 2015 and 2021, broken down by country of origin. Edited by the author.⁵

My hypothesis is partially supported by the above statistics, since comparing the two sets of data, it can be seen that while in 2015 (apart from citizens of Albania and Kosovo fleeing the economic uncertainty) most people came from real conflict zones, this ratio has changed by 2021: Turkey, Bangladesh, Venezuela, and Morocco are not conflict-ridden countries, yet they are on the list of "top 10" issuing countries. The most significant emitting countries did not change during the period under review, Syria and Afghanistan lead on paper, but the rest of the statistics are telling, where the real shift can be observed. Here, I must draw attention to the fact that a significant part of the above statistical data is based on the statistics of claimed citizenships that are not supported by documents. Based on my personal opinion and professional experience, at least a quarter of those who claim to be Syrian are not, but are actually citizens of North Africa, or possibly of another Arab country. Some of the asylum seekers who claim to be Afghans are actually Pakistanis and Bengolis. I will therefore change my hypothesis to the following, which has already been proven in the light of the above data:

⁵ 2015: Asylum int the EU member states. in: Eurostat. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7203832/3-04032016-AP-EN.pdf/790eba01-381c-4163-bcd2-a54959b99ed6> Letöltés: 2022. 05. 23.; 2021: Latest asylum trends – Annual overview 2021. <https://euaa.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends-annual-overview-2021> Downloaded: 2022. 05. 23.

"At the beginning of the European migration crisis in 2015, most people typically came from armed conflict zones, while between 2015 and 2021, there is an increasing trend of those migrating for economic reasons."

According to my **fifth hypothesis**, *"the majority of jihadist terrorists with an immigrant background do not come from third countries with a strong terrorist presence, but typically from North Africa."* I based this assumption on what I experienced during my asylum work and on the news in the press, the truth of which I supported with research work with the results of Table 1, the analysis of which is in 1.4. can be read in chapter.

NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

1. I proved that after the migration wave of 2015, the increasing demand for information on the part of politics changed the scope of activities of the national security services in the examined countries.
2. I proved that the question of migration has become politicized in the countries examined, and different political narratives can make it difficult to make policy decisions.
3. I proved that the receptiveness of the society of the target countries has decreased in recent years.
4. I have established that, compared to those who came to Europe in the migration wave of 2015, more and more immigrants are coming to our continent for economic purposes these days, and not refugees for the classic five Geneva reasons.
5. I proved that the majority of jihadist terrorists with an immigrant background do not come from crisis zones heavily invested by terrorist organizations, but primarily from North Africa.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE RESEARCH RESULTS, RECOMMENDATIONS

According to my assessment, the thesis and the new scientific results can be used in the political and scientific fields as well. In terms of its scientific applicability, it can primarily be linked to research in the field of security policy, and secondarily in the field of law enforcement. It can also provide a comprehensive picture of the studied period for students participating in the security and defense policy and national security BA and MA specializations of the National University of Public Service when teaching the topics of regional security and migration. The dissertation can also be useful informative reading for European and political science researchers.

It can also function as a scientific basic document for launching joint projects with universities and research institutes researching irregular migration to Europe. Due to the examination of the relationship between irregular migration, terrorism and jihadism, as well as the related tables and analyses, I recommend it to the attention of researchers and organizations dealing with extremist organizations and the prevention of terrorism. In addition to the above, it can also serve as useful background material during decision-making processes related to foreign policy and migration.

I recommend it for further research

For the national security area, the examination of the national security laws of the European target countries from the point of view of irregular migration and migration-related tasks. This would be useful in order to see in which countries and to what extent the issue is addressed, whether there is a connection with the countries' involvement in migration, or perhaps the attitude towards migration is more dominant. This research could confirm my hypothesis that the challenges caused by irregular migration and the increased system of tasks have a stimulating effect on the field of national security.

- A similar analysis of several countries affected by irregular migration (Luxembourg, Belgium, Malta, Great Britain) was left out of the research, which could paint a more comprehensive picture of European migration processes.

The study of irregular migration routes to Europe can also be a fruitful research, in which we follow the migrants from the emitter countries through the transit countries to the destination countries. Analyzing the causes of migration, the methods and financial implications of the journey, and human traffickers can help us understand the process and find factors that could be eliminated to reduce the traffic on irregular migration routes. With this, it is of course conceivable that human trafficking would only be diverted to other, alternative routes, but we would definitely get closer to the narrowing of irregular and illegal opportunities. According to my assumption, this would result in an increase in the price of services related to human trafficking, which presumably fewer people will be able to afford.

- The analysis of irregular migration routes affecting Hungary and the changes in their dynamics between 2015 and 2021 promises to be a promising research topic for Hungary. This research could be approached from several points of view: the aspects of policing and border policing have already been investigated, but I am not aware of security policy and foreign policy aspects. For example, I would bring the negotiations, proposals, initiatives and

the analysis of their fate and consequences concerning the issue of migration with the countries involved in the Western Balkan migration route.

- Another area of research in connection with the previous one is the search for newer, alternative migration routes for the purpose of prevention. According to my assessment, it can be useful to examine where new conflicts are emerging or where migration-generating factors will appear in the near future (fragile states, lack of fresh water, civil war, terrorism, etc.) will be directed. If we examine these possibilities, we can find out whether our country will be affected in the near future, and there is a greater chance of preventing the resulting problems and security challenges at all levels.

- An unfortunate but very relevant research topic is the situation of the Ukrainian refugees, their distribution within Europe, their reception, and the processing of their vision for the future. A well-developed questionnaire that could even be filled out online, which could reach refugees in many parts of Europe, would also help the migration analysis of the situation. At the same time, the organized criminal circles exploiting the Ukrainian asylum situation, the security risks, and the reactions of the European national security services could all be promising research bases.

- Due to the limitations of the thesis, I did not go into more detail about the integration issues, for example, the employment opportunities of those who received status in the target countries. A separate dissertation could be written on the conditions hindering and helping successful integration, the resources and projects of the Union and the member states and their implementation. The benefit of this could be the implementation of even more successful integration projects in the future and the making of recommendations after the conclusions have been drawn.

LIST OF THE AUTHOR'S RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- Felegyi Júlia: A svéd menekültügyi rendszer és nemzetbiztonsági aspektusai. Felderítő Szemle, 17/4. p. 114-123.

- Felegyi Júlia: Nemzetközi gyakorlat a menedékkérők szexuális irányultságának vizsgálata körében. Szakmai Szemle, 2019/1. p. 46-56.
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- Felegyi Júlia: Terrorista feleségek, áldozatok vagy időzített bombák? Nemzetbiztonsági Szemle, 2019/3. p. 118-129.
- Felegyi Júlia: Germany's responses to the challenges of terrorism and migration. National Security Review 2019/1. p. 4-13.
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- Felegyi Júlia: Ausztria migrációs politikája. Felderítő Szemle, 2020/I. p. 75-85.
- Felegyi Júlia: Olaszország migrációs politikája napjainkban. Felderítő Szemle, 2020/3. p. 60-69.
- Felegyi Júlia: Spanyolország migrációs politikája. Felderítő Szemle, 2020/4. p. 63-77.
- Felegyi Júlia: Görögország migrációs politikája. Felderítő Szemle, 2021/1. p. 113-127.
- Felegyi Júlia: Franciaország migrációs politikája. Batthyány Lajos Alapítvány Doktori Ösztöndíjprogram 2020/2021. ISBN: 978-963-86217-9-5. p. 48-67.

SHORT ACADEMIC BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Júlia Felegyi was born in Debrecen in 1988.

Between 2008 and 2010, she obtained a BA degree in Security and Defense Policy at the National Defense University, and then in 2012 she was admitted to the BA specialization in Law Enforcement-Migration at the National University of Public Service (NUPS) Faculty

of Law Enforcement. It was here that she became more interested in migration and scientific research, as a member and student director of the Szent György College for Advanced Studies, she wrote several TDK theses, with which she achieved institutional first place and national special awards, and at the end of her studies, in 2015, she received the University Professional Award. She spent her professional internships at the Immigration and Citizenship Office (National Directorate General for Aliens Policing since 2019), in the temporary reception center in Nagyfa and at the Asylum Department on Budafoki Road, as well as at the the NNI International Crime Department, Anti-Illegal Migration Department. From 2015 for several years, she was an asylum officer of the Immigration and Citizenship Office, where her 24-hour professional supervision included asylum hearings, detentions and national security hearings as well.

Between 2017 and 2018, she was a scientific referent at the Scientific Affairs Office of the National University of Public Service.

Between 2015 and 2018, she completed the International Security and Defense Policy MA course by correspondence, and in 2017 she achieved first place in the OTDK.

During her doctoral studies, she received a doctoral scholarship from the New National Excellence Program in 2019, and from the Lajos Batthyány Foundation in 2020 and 2021. She speaks English and Swedish.

Since 2018, she is an analyst dealing with transnational challenges, including irregular migration.