



Research Article

© 2025 Florida Arrinaj

This is an open access article licensed under the Creative Commons
Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>)

Migration Governance in the EU: Legal and Normative Frameworks

PhD (C.) Florida Arrinaj

University "Luigj Gurakuqi", Shkodër, Albania

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2478/ajbals-2025-0005>

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my profound gratitude to the University of Shkodra "Luigj Gurakuqi" for the financial support, which made the publication of this article possible.

Abstract

Migration is a complex issue regulated by a comprehensive legal framework at the international, regional, and national levels. This study analyzes the legal framework, which governs migration, with an emphasis on legal acts that define migration policies and their implementation. At the international level, treaties and conventions established by organizations such as the United Nations and the International Labor Organization establish fundamental standards for the protection of migrants' rights. At the European level, the EU has developed a comprehensive legal system, including directives and regulations, which govern legal migration, asylum procedures, and border management. Migration is a global phenomenon, influenced by economic, social, and political factors that require a well-defined normative framework to ensure the protection of migrants' rights. In Albania, for example, migration governance is shaped by its aspirations for EU integration, seeking compliance with EU migration policies and regulations. The study asserts that protecting migrants' rights within legal frameworks is crucial for fostering social cohesion and sustainable migration policies. All in all, greater international cooperation and legal harmonization are needed to create a migration governance model that is both effective and equitable.

Keywords: Migration, normative framework, international migration law, human rights, legal migration, migrant's rights, border control, legal framework.

1. Introduction

Migration is a complex and significant global phenomenon that directly affects individuals, communities, and states. The movement of people across borders presents both opportunities and challenges for host and origin societies. To ensure the sustainability of migration and strengthen international relations, a normative

framework must be established that upholds human dignity and guarantees the protection of migrants' rights. This study examines how migration's normative framework can balance human rights protection with states' needs for migration management and exploring the global opportunities migration represents. Migration is not only the movement of individuals driven by economic, political, or social factors but also a reflection of deep connections between cultures and nations. In this context, the process of integrating migrants becomes a crucial factor in the formation of more stable societies (Hugo, 2005). As a phenomenon that impacts both individuals and states, migration demands close international cooperation, focusing not only on regulating migratory flows but also on respecting the dignity of each individual and providing opportunities and protection for those seeking a better life. This article aims to offer a clear analysis of this normative framework, emphasizing the interrelationship between human rights, international law, and national policies in the management of migration. In an increasingly connected world, migration is no longer an issue that belongs only to the country of origin or the host country (Nations, 2018). International cooperation and coordination are necessary to create an effective normative framework. Migration, encompassing both internal and international challenges, is one of the main drivers of change in contemporary societies. As a result, the normative framework of migration must adapt to these changes and ensure a balance between the needs for development, security, and the protection of migrants' rights. This scientific article will reflect on the main acts and legal instruments that make up the normative framework of migration, including national and international legislation, as well as agreements and treaties that regulate the movement of individuals and the protection of their rights.

2. The Normative Basis of Migration Policies

The normative framework of migration refers to the set of laws, principles, and guidelines that govern migration policies, including matters related to migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and those undergoing migration. This framework provides the legal and ethical basis for protecting migrants' rights and managing migration. There are several main components of this normative framework:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, in Article 14, recognizes the right of everyone to seek asylum from persecution and affirms various fundamental rights applicable to migrants (Nations, 1948);
- The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol are of particular importance as they define the concept of refugees, their rights, and the obligations of States to protect them. Contracting States are required to respect the rights of all refugees in relation to employment, ensuring equality with nationals, and particularly for those refugees who have entered their territory under labor recruitment programs (UNHCR, 1951);
- The States Parties to the Protocol undertake to cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other United Nations

agency that may succeed in carrying out its functions and facilitating the monitoring of the implementation of the provisions of the present Protocol (UNHCR, 1967);

- The UN Global Compact for Migration addresses global migration and refugee issues;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child protects the rights of children in general, including those of refugee and migrant children. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts, administrative authorities, or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child will be an important issue (Nations, 1989);
- The Common European Asylum System is the unified asylum policy developed by the EU, which includes the following:
- The Dublin Regulation sets out the responsibilities of Member States for examining asylum applications;
- The Qualification Directive establishes the standards that third-country nationals or stateless persons must meet to qualify as beneficiaries of international protection;
- The Temporary Protection Directive applies measures to provide secure protection to displaced people during emergencies. Cases of mass influxes of displaced people who cannot turn back to their country of origin have become more widespread in Europe recently. In such cases, it may be necessary to create exceptional schemes to provide them with temporary and immediate protection (Union, 2001);

Each country develops its own migration and asylum laws, covering asylum application procedures, the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, as well as border controls and migration enforcement. A normative migration framework is centered on a rights-based approach, ensuring that migration policies uphold fundamental human rights. The implementation of normative frameworks can be restricted by political pressures, resource constraints, and inconsistencies between international law and national sovereignty. Concerns about national security, social attitudes, and economic interests can lead to restrictive policies. Countries may struggle to meet their obligations, especially during periods of mass displacement (Union, 2001).

3. Global and Regional Legal Frameworks

International and regional normative frameworks on migration consist of legal and policy measures established through treaties, conventions, and agreements. These frameworks guide countries in protecting the rights of migrants, addressing migration challenges, and coordinating cross-border movements. They ensure the fair treatment of migrants and refugees while respecting state sovereignty. The International Normative Framework comprises treaties, conventions, and universally recognized legal principles that clearly define states' obligations toward migrants.

a. United Nations (UN) Instruments

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets out the fundamental human

rights of all individuals, including migrants;

- The Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol are the fundamental instruments relating to the international protection of refugees, as they define who will be qualified as a refugee, the rights that they will have and provide guidance on the protection of those rights. Each Contracting State shall grant refugees lawfully residing in its territory the right to choose their residence and to move freely within its territory, subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances (UNHCR, 1951,1967);
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) guarantees fundamental rights such as the right to life, freedom from torture, and the right to a fair trial. These rights are applicable to all individuals, regardless of migration status;
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) guarantees the right to education, health care and social services, which apply to migrants and refugees;
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) outlines the rights of all children, including refugee and migrant children, education, health care, and protection from exploitation;
- The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families provides protection for all migrant workers and their families, including both documented and undocumented workers. No form of pressure shall be exerted on migrant workers and members of their families with the aim of causing them to waive any of the rights mentioned (Nations, 1990);
- The UN Global Compact for Safe and Regular Migration appears more like a non-binding agreement that outlines a collaborative framework for protecting the rights of migrants and managing migration in relation to vulnerable groups such as children and refugees;
- The UN Global Compact on Refugees provides a necessary framework for the equitable sharing of responsibilities among states to address refugee crises;

b. International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions

- ILO Convention No. 97 on Migration for Employment protects the rights of migrant workers, ensuring equality of treatment in terms of wages, working conditions, and social security. The Convention also calls on each Member State to take appropriate measures, within its jurisdiction, to facilitate the departure, travel, and reception of migrants for employment (UNHCR, 1951,1967);
- ILO Convention No. 143 on Migrant Workers addresses the need to protect migrant workers from exploitation and abuse. To ensure the lawful entry and employment of migrant workers, the Convention stipulates that, if laws and regulations are not respected and their status cannot be regularized, migrant workers and their families should enjoy equality of treatment regarding to the rights arisen from previous employment, including social security, and other benefits (Organization, 1949);

c. International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IOM plays a crucial role in supporting states in managing migration and providing humanitarian assistance to displaced people and migrants (Migration, n.d.). Although not a legislative body, IOM has significant influence on the policies and actions of states.

4. Regional Normative Framework

Different regions adopt various approaches and developments, highlighting their migration frameworks designed to address specific challenges, often complementing or enhancing international standards.

a. EU (EU) Framework

The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) is a set of EU laws designed to create a unified approach to asylum.

Main instruments:

- The Dublin Regulation establishes the responsibility of EU Member States to examine asylum applications and ensure their swift processing. The Conclusions on a Common Framework for Solidarity towards Member States facing pressure on their asylum systems, including mixed migration flows, outline several potential new measures to be considered within the context of an early warning, preparations, and crisis management mechanism (European Parliament&Council of European Union, 2013);
- The Qualification Directive establishes certain common standards for the recognition of people in need of international protection, including refugees;
- The Reception Conditions Directive sets out the minimum standards necessary for the treatment of asylum seekers in terms of access to employment, housing, food and healthcare;
- The Temporary Protection Directive serves as a guarantee of immediate and temporary protection for displaced people in situations of mass influx;
- The Return Directive sets appropriate procedures for the return of migrants to their countries of origin in accordance with human rights standards. Clear, transparent and fair rules must be established to guarantee an effective return policy as a necessary element of a well-managed migration policy (European Parliament&Council of European Union, 2013);
- The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU provides protection for the rights of all individuals within the EU, including migrants and refugees.

b. African Union (AU) Framework

- The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981) provides protection for human rights, including freedom from discrimination of migrants and refugees, as well as the right to asylum. This charter emphasizes that human beings are inviolable

and should enjoy the right to respect their lives and integrity. Furthermore, no one may be arbitrarily deprived of this right (Unity, 1981);

- The AU Migration Policy Framework for Africa provides extensive guidance to AU member states in developing national policies related to diaspora engagement, labor migration, and border governance;

c. Organization of American States (OAS) Framework

- The American Convention on Human Rights ensures the right to asylum and the protection of migrants and refugees within the Americas;
- The Cartagena Declaration expands the definition of refugees to include those fleeing violence, internal conflicts, and widespread human rights violations, setting a broader standard than the 1951 Refugee Convention. This declaration emphasizes that many of the legal and humanitarian challenges related to refugees from Central America, Mexico, and Panama can only be addressed through coordinated efforts and the harmonization of universal and regional systems in cooperation with national efforts (Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Central America, 1984);
- The Inter-American Court of Human Rights provides judicial oversight on issues related to migrant rights and the protection of refugees in the Americas;
- d. Arab Regional Framework
- The Arab Charter on Human Rights recognizes the right to asylum by prohibiting the forced return of individuals to a country where they would risk persecution or harm.

e. Asia-Pacific Region

We can say that there is no formal regional framework, as several countries in the Asia-Pacific region have developed national laws aligned with international standards. Some regional cooperation takes place through the Bali Process on Smuggling of People, Trafficking in People, and Transnational Crime, which addresses human trafficking and irregular migration (Process., n.d.).

5. Key Foundational Principles

The right to seek asylum, a right protected under international and regional instruments, affirms the ability to apply for asylum and to access the necessary protection. Access to Rights and Services enables migrants and refugees to have access to essential services, such as healthcare, employment, and education, regardless of their legal status. Special protection for vulnerable groups consists of additional protection provided in cases of trafficking, exploitation, or discrimination to children, women, and other vulnerable migrants. International and regional frameworks, in the context of Albania's enlargement to the EU, guide migration and refugee policies, ensuring their compliance with EU directives, adhering to international standards on human rights and specifically the protection of migrants.

The principle of solidarity and mutual assistance is considered one of the basic principles, which is included in both regional and EU frameworks, where solidarity between member states is emphasized to manage the flow of migrants and refugees (Monte M;Orav A., 2024). This principle incorporates assistance to the poorest countries and those facing greater pressure from migration, sharing the burden of support and responsibilities.

6. The Legal and Normative Structure of Migration in Europe

This framework refers to the political and legal structures established by the EU and other regional bodies to manage asylum, migration, and refugee protection within Europe. It consists of binding treaties, directives, regulations, and guidelines aimed at ensuring a standardized and coordinated approach across member states.

Fundamental Elements of the Legal Migration Framework in Europe include:

6.1 EU Treaties and Principles

The Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) sets out the principles of responsibility-sharing between Member States for the management of migration, as well as the principle of solidarity. It will establish a common policy on asylum, migration and external border control, based on solidarity between Member States, which should be taken as a basis towards third-country nationals (Union, 2012).

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU is an act that defines the rights and freedoms that must be respected in EU migration policies, including in its Article 18, the right to asylum, and in Article 19, protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition.

The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) aims to harmonize asylum procedures across all member states to ensure an efficient and fair system. The Dublin Regulation (Dublin III) determines which EU member state is responsible for processing an asylum application. The aim is to prevent multiple applications from asylum seekers, although there has been criticism that it places a disproportionate burden on bordering countries.

The Qualification Directive establishes certain common and necessary criteria for granting international protection throughout the EU, setting the same standards for Member States faced with people in need of protection.

The Asylum Procedures Directive harmonizes the procedures necessary for examining asylum applications, enabling guarantees to be provided for efficient and fair processing. This Directive provides guidance on legal assistance, interpretation services and the right to appeal decisions (Commission., n.d.).

The Reception Conditions Directive sets standards for the reception of asylum seekers in the EU, ensuring that they have access to housing, healthcare, food and employment opportunities. Member States shall ensure that applicants who are in detention are always provided with information explaining the rules applied and setting out their rights and obligations in a clear language which they understand

(European Parliament & Council of the European Union, 2013).

The Temporary Protection Directive, during a mass influx or humanitarian crisis, provides immediate and temporary protection for displaced people.

6.2 Security Measures in Border Control

The protection of the EU's external borders and migration control are important aspects of the normative framework, which is based on balancing security with the protection of human rights.

The Schengen Border Code manages the external borders of the EU and the Schengen Area, enabling the free movement between most EU countries, setting the rules for external border controls, cross-border cooperation, and visa issuance. *Frontex* (the European Border and Coast Guard Agency) plays a crucial role in coordinating joint operations to combat irregular migration, manage external borders, tackle cross-border crime, and prevent human trafficking. *EUROSUR* (the European Border Surveillance System) provides access to a framework for information sharing between member states regarding irregular migration and border surveillance, helping to detect and respond to unauthorized border crossings at the EU's external borders (Wolff S., 2008).

6.3 Cooperative Mechanisms and Shared Responsibility

The principle of solidarity is one of the key principles that influences the support for member states disproportionately affected by migration flows. The Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) provides the necessary financial support to member states that need to manage migration, enhance border control, and facilitate the integration of migrants. Relocation mechanisms involve the implementation of relocation programs related to the equal distribution of asylum seekers across member states, thereby reducing the pressure on border states (Šabić S., 2017).

6.4 The International Outlook on EU Migration Policies

The Migration Partnership Framework is presented as a policy that aims to engage with countries of origin and transit to prevent irregular migration and promote legal migration pathways, including support for investment and development. The EU-Turkey Statement is an example of external migration agreements, where Turkey agreed to prevent irregular migration to the EU in exchange for financial support. The effective implementation of this agreement is crucial, as cooperation with third countries is one of the key priorities for migration policy at both the national and EU levels in the coming period. Poverty, conflicts, and climate change are root causes that are addressed within the framework of the EU's migration policy, which includes cooperation with non-EU countries (Terry K., 2021).

6.5 The ECHR's Role in Migration Issues

The ECtHR, within the framework of the European Convention on Human Rights, plays a significant role in the legal framework of migration through its case law.

Historic rulings related to migrants and asylum seekers include important decisions on issues such as the right to family life, prison conditions, and the prohibition of inhuman treatment (Waele, 2010).

A lack of solidarity is evident in the hesitation of member states to share responsibilities for the accommodation of refugees and asylum seekers. Criticism has also been directed at the Dublin Regulation due to its imposition of a disproportionate burden on Eastern and Southern EU member states, with Greece and Italy being highlighted as key entry points for asylum seekers. Other criticisms include the slow processing of asylum applications, which stems from the complexity of the CEAS, resulting in delays and inconsistencies in procedures across all member states.

The normative framework for migration is quite complex. This system aims to manage migration and ensure protection for those in need while also securing the EU's external borders. While significant steps have been taken toward harmonizing migration policies, there is still much work to be done, as many challenges remain, such as ensuring a fair burden-sharing system, responding to humanitarian crises, and upholding human rights, which are of utmost importance.

7. The Current Legal Framework Governing Migration in the EU

This framework includes legal instruments, policies, and guidelines designed to manage various aspects of migration, including asylum, legal migration, border control, and the return of irregular migrants. It has been developed in response to both internal and external challenges, such as security concerns, migration crises, and the necessity for harmonization among member states.

The Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU), in Articles 77-80, establishes the legal basis for the EU's migration, asylum, and border policies. These articles emphasize fair burden-sharing, respect for human rights, and the principle of solidarity among member states. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, in Article 18, guarantees the right to asylum, while Article 19 prohibits collective expulsions and ensures protection against refoulement, meaning that no one can be sent back to a country where they may face serious harm.

The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) aims to regulate and harmonize asylum procedures across all EU member states, ensuring protection and equality for all applicants, regardless of the country in which they apply for asylum. The Dublin III Regulation defines which EU member state is responsible for processing asylum applications. This regulation is particularly important as it aims to prevent multiple asylum applications from different countries. The Qualification Directive sets out criteria for granting international protection, which is considered as refugee status or subsidiary protection, and ensures that all member states follow the same standards. The Asylum Procedures Directive creates a standard for asylum procedures across the EU, thereby guaranteeing the right to legal assistance, an appeal mechanism, and fair processing. The Reception Conditions Directive establishes standards that include

access to food, shelter, health care, and ensures special protection for vulnerable individuals such as unaccompanied minors, as well as access to education. The Temporary Protection Directive establishes a special mechanism for immediate and temporary protection for displaced persons in the event of large-scale influxes.

7.1 Irregular Migration and the Framework for Returns

The EU framework emphasizes the fight against irregular migration and ensures the humane return of individuals who do not have the legal right to stay. The Return Directive establishes standards and procedures for the return of migrants to their country of origin, ensuring that their return is carried out in accordance with human rights, prohibiting collective expulsions, and ensuring that no individual is returned to a country where they may face serious consequences and harm. The Return and Reintegration Strategy (2021) promotes cooperation with third countries regarding readmission agreements and offers additional technical and financial support for reintegration. This strategy aims to improve the reintegration of returned migrants into their countries of origin and enhance the effectiveness of return processes. The European Return and Reintegration Network (ERRIN) focuses on implementing voluntary return and reintegration assistance programs, with an emphasis on the sustainable reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin (Odermatt E., Jurt L., 2023).

7.2 Shared Accountability and Cooperation

A fair distribution of responsibility among EU member states and solidarity are key principles, especially in managing migration crises. The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) provides financial support to member states for managing migration, including integration programs, asylum procedures, and return operations. This fund aims to reduce disparities in asylum and migration systems across EU member states. The support provided by the fund would be more effective and add greater value if the regulation set specific mandatory objectives to be followed in the programs developed by each member state, considering their specific situation and needs (European Parliament & Council of the European Union, 2014). During migration crises, the EU activates relocation schemes to share the responsibility for housing asylum seekers and refugees equally across all member states. The relocation programs were primarily implemented to support Italy and Greece during the migration crisis of 2015-2016.

7.3 The 2020 EU Migration and Asylum Agreement

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum was proposed by the European Commission in response to the ongoing challenges that included irregular migration and the unequal distribution of responsibility across the EU. This pact represents a fundamental transformation aimed at improving the EU's migration framework (Ecorys, Cornelisse, G., & Campesi, G., 2021). The screening regulation, in cases of threats to state security, proposes a new system for monitoring third-country

nationals at the EU's external borders, focusing more on irregular migration. The new asylum and migration management regulation replaces the Dublin Regulation as it is more flexible in determining responsibilities regarding asylum. Return sponsorship consists of the selection of member states that wish to either accept asylum seekers for relocation or sponsor the return of irregular migrants to their countries of origin. The EU and its member states have highlighted, at both strategic and operational levels, the need for cooperation and the creation of joint tools to support assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration (Commission, 2021). Some of the main tools that assist in implementing the strategy in practice are already in an advanced stage of development. Legal migration pathways propose more legal opportunities for migration, including a renewed Blue Card directive and various initiatives to attract talent through new visa schemes for skilled workers.

8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the normative framework for migration is crucial in addressing fundamental human rights issues. This framework encompasses a range of legal acts, from international to national legislation, and directly influences how states and societies manage migration. It is essential that the migration framework is clear and comprehensive, including not only laws regulating the entry and stay of migrants but also mechanisms to ensure their rights throughout the process.

Furthermore, migration management requires international coordination and cooperation, with states, international organizations, and other key actors working together to develop appropriate policies and guarantee respect for migrants' rights. A challenge of the normative framework is addressing illegal migration and ensuring that irregular migrants are treated in accordance with their fundamental rights. Furthermore, migrant integration into host societies remains a critical challenge that demands a long-term approach, providing opportunities for education and employment while also protecting against discrimination.

All normative migration frameworks must be based on respect for human rights. States and international organizations must ensure that every individual is treated with dignity, regardless of their migration status. This is not only a moral and legal obligation but also an investment in the stability of societies.

Looking ahead, the migration framework must remain adaptable, addressing emerging challenges such as climate-induced migration and geopolitical tensions, requiring innovative and flexible solutions. In the digital age, the role of technology in managing migration processes should not be overlooked. Innovations such as data-driven systems and digital tools for refugees could enhance efficiency and accountability, ensuring better protection for migrants and refugees.

To sum up, the principles underlying the normative framework of migration are essential for creating a fair system that respects individual rights and meets the migration management needs of states. These principles ensure a balance between border control and the protection of migrants' rights.

References

- Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Central America, M. a. (1984). *Cartagena Declaration on refugees*.
- Commission, E. (2021). *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: The EU strategy on voluntary return and reintegration*.
- Commission., E. (n.d.). Asylum Procedures Directive. Retrieved from https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/common-european-asylum-system/asylum-procedures_en.
- Ecorys, Cornelisse, G., & Campesi, G. . (2021). *The European Commission's New Pact on Migration and Asylum: Horizontal Substitute Impact Assessment*.
- European Parliament & Council of the EU. (2013). *Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection*.
- European Parliament & Council of the EU. (2014). *egulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund*.
- European Parliament&Council of EU. (2013). *Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals*.
- European Parliament&Council of EU. (2013). *Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection*.
- Hugo, G. (2005). Migrants, society, diversity, and cohesion. GCIM, Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/resources/migrants-society-diversity-and-cohesion-graeme-hugo>.
- Migration, I. O. (n.d.). Who we are. Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/who-we-are>.
- Monte M;Orav A. (2024). Solidarity in EU asylum policy. EPRS, Retrieved from https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2020/649344/EPRS_BRI%202020%29649344_EN.pdf.
- Nations, U. (1948). *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.
- Nations, U. (1989). *Convention on the Rights of the Child*.
- Nations, U. (1990). *International convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their familie*.
- Nations, U. (2018). *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration*. Retrieved from <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/migration-compact>.
- Odermatt E., Jurt L. (2023). *Return Migration and Reintegration: Discourses, Policies and Practices*.
- Organization, I. L. (1949). *Migration for employment convention (revised), 1949 (No.97)*.
- Process., B. (n.d.). About the Bali Process. Retrieved from <https://www.baliprocess.net/>.
- S., Š. (2017). *The Relocation of Refugees in the EU. Implementation of Solidarity and Fear*. Retrieved from <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/kroatien/13787.pdf>.
- Terry K. (2021). *The EU-Turkey Deal, Five Years On: A Frayed and Controversial but Enduring Blueprint*. Retrieved from:https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/eu-turkey-deal-five-years-on?utm_source=chatgpt.com.
- UNHCR. (1951). *Convention relating to the status of refugees*. Retrieved from: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3be01b964.html>
- UNHCR. (1951,1967). *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*.
- UNHCR. (1967). *Protocol relating to the status of refugees*.

- Union, E. (2001). *Council Directive 2001/55/EC*. Retrieved from [EUR-Lex - Access to EU Law](#)
- Union, E. (2012). *Consolidated version of the treaty on the functioning of the EU*.
- Unity, O.o. (1981). *African charter on human and peoples' rights*. Retrieved from [36390-treaty-0011_-_african_charter_on_human_and_peoples_rights_e.pdf](#)
- Waele, H. (2010). The Role of the European Court of Justice in the Integration Process: A Contemporary and Normative Assessment. Retrieved from: <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/The-Role-of-the-European-Court-of-Justice-in-the-A-Waele/21201cb63a4f44ce4fd1b31845adee1ff4f35f48>
- Wolff S. (2008). Border management in the Mediterranean: internal, external and ethical challenges. *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/249017147_Border_Management_in_the_Mediterranean_Internal_External_and_Ethical_Challenges