

**REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON
'FUTURE OF THE IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION' LUBLIN, 11 MARCH 2016**

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'Future of the immigration and asylum policy of the European Union' was the topic of the conference which took place on the 11th March 2016 in Collegium Iuridicum at the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin. The conference was organized by the Research Center for European Law and Migration Policy run at the Faculty of Law, Canon Law and Administration of the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin at the Institute of European Studies in cooperation with the Rule of Law Institute Foundation and the research group MIGRA – TEAM. The program of the conference was rich in the topics related to the Migration Crisis which the EU is facing nowadays. The panelists tried to respond to the crucial issues throughout three thematic panels. The event was opened at 9:45 a.m. by Piotr Stanisz – Dean of the Faculty of Law, Canon Law and Administration, Sławomir Łukasiewicz – Director of the Institute of European Studies and Tomasz Sieniow – Chairman of the Rule of Law Institute Foundation.

The first panel, moderated by Tomasz Sieniow, concerned searching for diagnosis to the current Migration Crisis. The representative of the Warsaw University, Maciej Duszczyk, tried to answer the question of whether the immigration policy of the EU was going to an end. Elżbieta Dynia from the Rzeszów University, on the other hand, spoke about the conclusions de lege ferenda in the context of the immigration policy of the EU. Afterwards, the FRONTEX perspective was presented by Paweł Turczyński from the Wrocław University, who discussed it in the context of 10

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years of experiences and prospects for the future evolution. After the coffee break, there came the time for the next panel, moderated by Wojciech Staszewski. The Migration Crisis was hereby examined in terms of challenges for the legal system of the EU. Dagmara Kuźniar-Kwiatek from the Rzeszów University discussed common European asylum guidelines and prospects. Next, *The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union* was put forward by Julia Wojnowska, the representative of the University of Adam Mickiewicz, who referred to the document as to the key legal instrument of the Union's migration policy. Then, Katarzyna Strąg from the INP PAN talked over particular directions of development of the EU politics in the domain of returns in relation to the refugee crisis. Monika Szulecka from the Warsaw University referred to challenges connected to the control of migrations within the Schengen zone focusing on the case of Poland, a unique example in the European Union. Eventually, Edyta Krzysztofik, who represented the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, talked about a redefinition of premises concerning public security of the EU Member States in the context of refugee residence rights. Moderated by Wojciech Roźnowski, the third panel concerned socio-political character of the Migration Crisis. Maciej Cesarz from the Wrocław University spoke about the role and importance of Turkey in the EU immigration politics. Afterwards, Marzena Toumi from the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin tried to answer the question whether the Crisis enhanced Islamisation or assimilation processes. Next, Zofia Kawczyńska-Butrym from the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University approached the conditions of a protective standpoint of migration processes. Wojciech Weiseł from the John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin focused on waves of emotions expressed by the Internet users in response to the Migration Crisis in 2015. The last speaker, Rafał Baczyński-Sielaczek representing the Institute of Public Affairs, brought closer the topic of politics of reception and integration of forced migrants in Poland.

Each panel was followed by discussions over the issues brought about by the panelists. The conference ended with the summary and recommendations for the activities of the group MIGRA-TEAM. At 2:30 p.m. the guests of the conference went for a common lunch. The event was co-financed under the program Citizens for Democracy financed from the EEA funds.