Alternatives to Hungary’s Response to the Ongoing Migrant Crisis
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Introduction
The ongoing civil war in Syria as well as unrest in North Africa and the Middle East has spurred a massive wave of asylum seekers moving into Europe. Hungary, being one of the first European Union countries migrants enter, has been less than welcoming.

Background
When refugees began flowing by the thousands into Europe, Hungary erected a fence on its border with Serbia, soon followed by a fence on its borders with Croatia and Romania. It has refused the EU quota requirement plan, has detained and deported hundreds of migrants, or has sent them forward to more affluent countries, thus violating the Dublin Convention.

Hungary is a relatively new Member State and not as economically powerful as other EU Members, such as Germany or Sweden. Nationalism and xenophobia dominate, exacerbated by the current prime minister, Viktor Orbán and the fact that the government has almost complete control over the media.

Europe is not the hardest hit by the migrant crisis; millions of migrants have fled to Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon.

Proposed Alternatives

Alternative 1: A wall around Europe, effectively restricting all immigrants, migrants, refugees, etc. from entering the region.

Alternative 2: Adherence to EU policy so as to have a more stable, unanimous plan of action.

Analysis of Findings
The suggestion of a wall around Europe a bit of a stretch, but a suggestion I thought would be interesting to consider. With or without a physical wall, not allowing migrants into Europe, or at least the EU, could reduce the amount of time, resources, and money spent on migration or refugee aid. Looking at the xenophobic, right-wing rhetoric that is currently dominating in Hungarian politics, this decision could potentially see public approval as well. Cooperation would be perhaps the most difficult portion of this policy.

If Hungary were to cooperate with EU policies, principally the quota system, every other EU country would have to as well. There would need to be a committed, multilateral, regional effort in order to properly address the migrant crisis and implement the quota plan, or any other policy the EU. Compliance with the EU could also lead to a negative reaction from the Hungarian public.

Conclusion
Adhering to EU policies, thus creating a more cohesive plan for addressing the migrant crisis, would be the better choice. Unfortunately, based on Hungary’s ongoing policies, rhetoric, and events happening throughout Europe, this course of action is unlikely to be taken.