

## Propositions

1. Persecutions based on different grounds, such as race, religion, nationality, and membership of a particular social group or political opinion are an international concern.
2. International cooperation on refugee law is fundamental for the share of the burden of the migration crisis.
3. Refugees might also consider economic variables as factors when deciding on the final destination country.
4. The share of refugees might negatively impact the national security of the final destination countries.
5. The EU competence in asylum law has several benefits, although full harmonisation should remain an *ultimum remedium*.
6. There is a tension between human rights scholars aiming to protect fundamental rights and law and economics scholars pointing out the effects of different agents on the national economic, political, and legal stability.
7. In the case of trans-boundary externalities, a cooperative solution maximises the total net benefits.
8. Although refugees are considered victims of persecution, they also contemplate economic reasons in the decision-making process.
9. In the current “Refugee Crisis,” which started in 2015, refugees have negatively affected the economy of host countries.
10. When comparing approaches, a regionally-structured refugee management system is closer to Pareto optimality than either the individual State approach or a broader international one.
11. Writing a second PhD taught me the concept of synergetic effects, i.e. 1 plus 1 is much bigger than 2. Now, I try to teach it to my partner.