

PECSA International Conference
"Connecting the European Union of Shared Aims, Freedoms,
Values and Responsibilities"

## **EU Regulatory Competition in Asylum Law**

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## Overview

- **EU Regulatory Competition in Asylum Law:** 
  - ☐ The Tiebout theory
  - □Race to the top
  - □ Reduction of transaction costs
  - □ Protection of Human Rights





## Tiebout theory

- \* 'Allocative efficiency'
  - ☐ Heterogeneous voters' preferences
  - ☐ Evolutionary efficiency
    - ➤ Darwinian evolution
    - Comparative law and economics scholars
  - ☐Generation of a learning process
    - ➤ Disciplinary effect of agents





## Race to the top

- Magnitude of cross-border effects
- Restrictive asylum policies
  - ☐(Eventual) Prisoner dilemma situation
- Increase of populism



#### Reduction of transaction costs

- Diversity of laws
  - □ Different languages
  - ☐ Absence of empirical evidence





# Protection of Human Rights

- \*'Europe with a Human Face'
- **❖** Amsterdam Treaty of 1999
  - ☐Article 73k
- **❖**Lisbon Treaty of 2009
  - □Article 78



# Cooperation in Asylum Law

- Fixed-standard regime & Minimum standard regime
- Minimum standards (State Discretion)
  - □ Flexibility
  - □Increasing total welfare



## Conclusions

- Tiebout argument (total decentralization)
  - ☐ Large number of suppliers of legal rules
  - No information deficiencies
  - □No externalities
- EU's competence in refugee law (total centralization)
  - □ Reduction of transaction costs
  - □ Equalisation of protection of refugee rights
- **&** EU minimum standard harmonisation
  - ☐Principle of subsidiarity







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