

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas bentuk kepatuhan Yunani terhadap *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union* (CFR-EU) selama krisis pengungsi Eropa tahun 2015–2023. Krisis pengungsi Eropa sejak 2015 menempatkan Yunani sebagai negara perbatasan Uni Eropa yang menerima lebih dari 850.000 kedatangan dalam setahun. Penelitian ini mengkaji kepatuhan Yunani terhadap CFR-EU periode 2015–2023 dengan kerangka Ronald B. Mitchell (Output, Outcomes, Impact) dan kategorisasi kepatuhan Sara McLaughlin Mitchell & Paul Hensel. Data berasal dari kebijakan nasional, dokumen UE, dan laporan organisasi internasional. Hasilnya, Yunani memenuhi Output melalui program ESTIA, pendekatan hotspot, dan kesepakatan UE–Turki, namun Outcomes dan Impact lemah: kamp kelebihan kapasitas, kondisi tidak layak, praktik pushback, dan akses terbatas ke layanan dasar. Kepatuhan dikategorikan sebagai *passive compliance*, yakni penerimaan norma internasional tanpa realisasi substantif berkelanjutan, dipengaruhi keterbatasan kapasitas, hambatan administratif, dan tekanan geopolitik. Temuan ini menyoroti adanya *compliance gap* serta lemahnya penegakan hukum di tingkat UE.

Kata kunci: CFR-EU, Yunani, Krisis pengungsi, *Passive compliance*

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes Greece's compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFR-EU). Since 2015, the European refugee crisis has placed Greece, an EU border state, in a highly vulnerable position, receiving over 850,000 arrivals in one year. This study assesses Greece's compliance with the CFR-EU from 2015–2023, using Ronald B. Mitchell's framework (Output, Outcomes, Impact) and Sara McLaughlin Mitchell & Paul Hensel's compliance category. Data come from national policies, EU documents, and international reports. Findings show Greece met Output through ESTIA, hotspot management, and the EU–Turkey Statement, but Outcomes and Impact remain weak: overcrowded camps, poor conditions, pushbacks, and limited service access. Compliance is classified as passive compliance—norm acceptance without sustained substantive implementation—driven by capacity limits, administrative gaps, and geopolitical pressure. Results highlight a compliance gap and weak enforcement at the EU level.

Keywords: CFR-EU, Greece, Refugee crisis, Passive compliance