

## **Motion for a Resolution**

### ***The Committee on Foreign Affairs***

***With Europe being part of a globalised world, the current refugee question cannot be solved on European ground alone. How can the EU further cooperate with non-EU transit countries whilst attaining its migration and development policy objectives?***

THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT,

- A. Fully alarmed by the increasingly dramatic humanitarian situation for refugees both in the EU member states and the non-EU transit countries as well as other problematic consequences of the migration crisis, such as the rise of right-wing political groups and growing Euroscepticism,
- B. Taking into account that around one million migrants entered the European Union in 2015 alone,<sup>1</sup>
- C. Deeply disturbed by:
  - 1. the numbers of refugees dying while trying to reach Europe crossing the Sahara or the Mediterranean,<sup>2</sup>
  - 2. the reports about refugees being accommodated under conditions violating human rights in some transit countries such as Morocco and Turkey,
  - 3. the extensive criminal network of people smugglers and human traffickers exploiting the desperation of migrants transporting them under inhuman conditions, risking the refugees' lives and even deliberately killing those who cannot pay fees,
- D. Believing that only a common approach shared by EU member-states and non-EU member-states can solve the migration crisis,
- E. Noting with approval the establishment of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), whilst observing the lack of public information on its procedures and achievements after 2013,
- F. Emphasizing the necessity of a variety of instruments under GAMM, for example visa facilitation agreements, whilst highlighting the importance that all parties fulfil their commitments stemming from these agreements,
- G. Viewing with appreciation the establishment of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF),
- H. Welcoming the efforts of all NGOs providing humanitarian aid for migrants, both in transit countries and inside the EU,
- I. Declaring its support for the EURODAC database, hosting information of migrants along with their fingerprints,

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-35158769>

<http://frontex.europa.eu/news/710-000-migrants-entered-eu-in-first-nine-months-of-2015-NUiBkk>

<sup>2</sup> Nearly 4000 people died either in the Mediterranean or the Sahara in 2015 according to the IOM (International Organisation for Migration);

<https://www.iom.int/news/iom-counts-3771-migrant-fatalities-mediterranean-2015>

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-sahara-idUSKCN0ZV22C>

1. Calls upon the conclusion of an International Migration Treaty between the member states of the European Union and the non-EU transit countries, which:
  - a. enables migrants in transit countries to apply for asylum in a European member state at the embassy of the member state,
  - b. includes the support of the European Union for transit countries willing to integrate refugees themselves and the support for refugees who want to integrate themselves in a non-EU transit country,
  - c. requires migrants who get the permission to legally enter the European-Union to be registered in the EURODAC database,
  - d. replaces the previously made EU-Turkey agreement entirely;
2. Expresses its appreciation towards the cooperation between FRONTEX and non-EU transit countries in order to hinder human-traffickers from their immoral actions and hopes for a further increase of this cooperation;
3. Recommends the extension of the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) to receive additional funds from all member states relative to their GDP and to conduct the following tasks of:
  - a. directing monetary aid towards transit countries in order to accommodate migrants waiting for the outcome of their asylum application in conformity with the European Convention on Human Rights,
  - b. offering financial support towards non-EU transit countries that are also countries of origin of economic migrants, such as but not limited to Morocco and Algeria;
4. Endorses a long-term media campaign in cooperation with transit countries stressing the severe risks and dangers of the way to Europe and the advantages of a life in safe non-EU transit countries;
5. Expresses its hope that European leaders will further remind the leaders of non-EU transit countries to facilitate and advance the important work of NGO's involved in dealing with migration troubles;
6. Encourages the establishment of a Transcontinental Network for Human Resource Management (TNHRM) consisting of the EU and non-EU transit countries cooperating in exchange of valuable human resources, such as but not limited to judges, policemen and humanitarian aid workers, creating a win-win situation for all participants;
7. Requests a Transcontinental Education programme, for the non-EU transit countries as well as countries of origin, which:
  - a. aims to further improve educational standards,
  - b. aims to train humanitarian aid workers, policemen, teachers, lawyers, paramedics etc.,in order to provide a long-term solution for humanitarian issues.