



1 Resolution 3:  
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3 **More common grounds and cooperation to deal with immigration**  
4 **issues especially in times of crisis**  
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6 Presented at the YEPP Council Meeting in Prague, 23.02.2019  
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8 *Presented by Jeunes cdH, Belgium*  
9

10 *Supported by: KNL, Finland; Jong CD&V, Belgium; YFG, Ireland; JSD,*  
11 *Portugal; and CSJ, Luxembourg.*  
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13 **Recognising that:**  
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- 15 1. Historically, the EPP group is committed to the values of tolerance, solidarity  
16 and equality.  
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- 18 2. According to the statutes and internal rules adopted by the EPP Congress  
19 (Madrid, 21 October 2015), the EPP wants to:  
20 - "Work (i) to achieve free and pluralistic democracy, (ii) for the  
21 respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of  
22 law, on the basis of a common program"  
23 - "Promote the process of unification and federal integration in  
24 Europe as a constituent element of the European Union"  
25 - "Through their national policies the member parties of the  
26 association support positions taken by the association in the  
27 context of the European Union"  
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- 29 3. The second article of the TEU:  
30 - Art. 2: "The Union is founded on the values of respect for human  
31 dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect  
32 for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to  
33 minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a  
34 society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice,  
35 solidarity and equality between women and men prevail".  
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- 37 4. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular  
38 Articles 4, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 21.



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40 5. Regulation 604-2013 known as "Dublin III" put in place the mechanism that  
41 determines that the Member State of first entry will be responsible for the  
42 examination of an asylum application.

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45 **Acknowledging that:**

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47 1. This mechanism brings uncertainty and fears. In times of crisis it also put  
48 pressure on only a few countries mostly in Mediterranean islands and this  
49 could encourage migrants to spread around Europe illegally. Precious time  
50 is thus spent discussing "who should rule" and passing the buck. This is a  
51 vicious circle of illegality.

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53 2. Each person has a right to lead a life in accordance with human dignity.

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55 3. Dublin III only determines who is responsible of the assessment of the  
56 conditions that are already binding under international law. If someone is  
57 in Europe illegally, the 2008/115 CE Directive on common standards and  
58 procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country  
59 nationals is of course applicable.

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61 4. Migration is by definition unbounded. It is the entire common European  
62 project that is at stake when dealing with this issue. In the actual  
63 mechanism Member States are not sufficiently assisted and the situation is  
64 bad for everyone: for those who in illegality and uncertainty are living a life  
65 that is not in adequacy with human dignity, and for two kinds of Member  
66 States. Indeed, some Member States have too much pressure and some are  
67 afraid of this pressure and escape totally their obligations. With this  
68 mechanism, every Member States will have new means and will know in  
69 advance what to expect thanks to the cooperation that will lead to a  
70 proportionate balance. Consequently, decisions will be made on the basis  
71 of facts not fears.

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73 5. Basically, the roots of illegal immigration must be tackled by deeper  
74 mechanisms such as the reinforcement of Frontex, a special competence  
75 given to Member States' embassies outside Europe to analyse the demands  
76 in order to avoid people to risk their lives and arrive illegally in Europe. This



77 is going in the sense of the OVP resolution voted in Athens' 12th Congress  
78 of the YEPP (strengthening the partnership between Africa and Europe).

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80 **YEPP calls on:**

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82 1. European migration policies in general must be based on solidarity between  
83 States.

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85 2. Dublin III must be amended in a way promoting this solidarity. In times of  
86 crisis and high pressure on few Members, each Member States should be  
87 able to accept a certain number of applications in proportionality with its  
88 population and its contributory capacity. The country of first entry should  
89 be the basic rule but the surplus of the procedures should be adequately  
90 distributed. In "times of crises" means that a Member States is overflowed.  
91 The exact tipping point of the surplus is to be agreed on.

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93 **3.** The budget that is already granted to the Member States by the European  
94 Union should take this new situation into account. ~~A mechanism comparable~~  
95 ~~to the European Semester should manage the whole process.~~ (**MHDZ,**  
96 **Croatia: DELETE).**