



THE EXTERNAL BORDERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION MUST BE SECURED

Adopted at the YEPP Council Meeting, Kyiv, Ukraine

On the 5th of December 2015

Recognising:

- Hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers have arrived to the European Union in the past months; in many cases they have been moving into and throughout Europe unregistered and uncontrolled. The EU is lacking efficiency in its common migration policy;
- Terrorists are deliberately and systematically exploiting mass migration in order to blend in among the masses of people who are leaving their homes in the hope of arriving to safety and a better life. Some of the terrorists in the Paris attacks arrived as asylum seekers into the European Union.
- The resolution on asylum and migration management adopted by the YEPP council in Brussels on September 26th.

Acknowledging:

- Europe has a responsibility in promoting peace and security.
- Uncontrolled migration, lack of registration and security checks at EU external borders and open borders may lead to a rising security threat. Denying this may result in political destabilisation in Europe. A continuous rise in the popularity of radical, extremist, anti-European and populist political forces could be the result. We, the centre-right, must not give ground regarding the question of security - we have to provide a realistic view and realistic conclusions;
- Protecting our borders and controlling who is entering the European Union and the Schengen area would reduce security threats. There will never be absolute security, but our responsibility lies in minimising the risks;
- Without the Schengen agreement there is no freedom of movement in Europe; therefore, we must do everything in our power to keep the agreement intact.
- External borders cannot be uncontrolled; they have to be guarded. Control must be kept over who enters European Union territory.
- We have to provide security and stop the business of human traffickers and criminals. Borders exist in order to provide safety to the people living within them.

YEPP calls on:

- The European Union to continue and strengthen its efforts to stabilise countries and regions in crisis. The European Union has to share the burden and responsibility to help with the rest of the world, especially by helping in the regions affected.
- Proper information must be provided to refugees concerning the legal procedure of asylum seeking and registration.
- Stricter implementation of the asylum process in the European Union. Migratory flows without full registration throughout Europe must be prevented.
- Effective border protection, proper registration of migrants and the swift and effective return of those who do not qualify for protection are important primary steps. Asylum seekers arriving from countries classified as safe should be returned to their home countries as soon as possible. The European Union must designate a second line of surveillance, where we can check everyone who wishes to enter the European Union. We should not rely solely on Turkey for security matters and leave ourselves exposed. Among others, the European Union needs to intensively support the protection and surveillance of external borders. Financial and practical support has to be provided to Member States with external borders;
- Member States who are part of the Schengen area, especially the Member States with an external border, to fulfil their duties regarding border control including the control of their green borders;
- European Union to give all the support needed to countries along the Balkan route to stop illegal migratory flows and to establish hotspots along the way;
- The Member States to initiate or intensify UNHCR refugee resettlement programmes, with which the ones in the most distress could be helped best.