



## Draft Resolution

### Better integration – sustainable immigration

5 RECALLING the huge pressure on European borders highlighted by the events in Ceuta and Mellila, the controversies due to the unsustainable arrival of immigrants in Lampedusa and Malta and the event that took place in the French refugee camp of Sangatte.

10 YEPP asks the European Union and its Member States to improve its policies on integration and at the same time to reform immigration policy into Europe by non-EU citizens.

YEPP also asks the European Union to increase and improve its cooperation in the  
15 control of EU - borders. Collaboration networks (e.g. police cooperation) must also be build with non EU member – states. The illegal immigration problem in the periphery regions is particularly severe, and its control should not be left solely to the individual member states, for it is a matter that affects the EU region as a whole.

20 YEPP suggests four central objectives in immigration policy:

1. Europe needs to take a more sustainable approach to immigration, taking into consideration its capacity to absorb immigration.
2. Recognition of the humanitarian responsibilities of the European Union and its Member States.
- 25 3. Steering immigration considering national policies under a European perspective.
4. The Design of number and profile of immigrants in a way that the integration objectives can be reached, this being the role of member states.

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Immigration policy of the European Union must be sustainable because Europe has been one of the main aims of legal and illegal immigration and the absorbing capacity

has reached its limit in a lot of areas. Immigration is closely linked to the issue of integration. The objective of integration must already be considered in the design of the process of immigration.

One must not forget that immigration bears in itself a huge richness and wealth by understanding the customs and habits from foreign cultures, as well as possibly providing a boost for the economy.

Politically persecuted persons have the **right of political asylum** in the Member States of the EU. The process of granting asylum has to be accelerated. The repatriation of asylum seekers who were rejected has to be guaranteed.

In the case of reception of **war and civil war refugees** the refugees should be spread over the EU Member States in a responsible way. The state should provide facilities to help returning those who fled from war. The European Union has to focus on the sources of immigration by a strong and coherent development policy. The European Union and its Member States must reach the target of 0.7% of their GDP for development aid. At the same time development policy has to be made more efficient and brought better into line with the immigration policy.

Measures concerning **family reunification** should be adopted in conformity with the obligation to protect the family and respect family life enshrined in many instruments of international law. Nevertheless, the criteria of the possible social and economic integration of family members have to be taken into consideration. YEPP welcomes the lowering of the age of children which are eligible for family reunification to twelve years old. The sponsor is required to have accommodation which meets general safety and health standards, sickness insurance and stable resources sufficient to maintain himself/herself and the members of his/her family, without total recourse to the social assistance system of the Member State concerned. Once families are reunited, and comply to all preconditions the social system puts forward, the case differs. The sponsor is also required to have resided for a qualified period of time in the Member State in question before being joined by his/her family members. Except in special cases, the family member to be reunited remains outside the European Union during the procedure.

Labour migration policy should be conducted under the principle of subsidiarity, i.e. member states have full discretion on labour migration policy. *Nonetheless, this does not mean that the European Union does not have a role in controlling and limiting illegal immigration. On the contrary, such cooperation is necessary if the problems caused by illegal immigration are to be contained. Europe has also to intensify its efforts in the areas of education and training to compensate for the deficits in highly skilled human resources.*

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**A successful integration policy is an indispensable part of any immigration.**

Integration means the involvement in the social, economic, cultural and legal framework of the host country without giving up the own cultural identity. Successful integration will mean an enrichment of the host society by cultural diversity and more international competitiveness. Failed integration will lead to segmentation and “parallel societies”.

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**The acceptance of cultural diversity does not include the rejection of fundamental values of the European Treaties and the constitutions of the Member States.** Living together within the European Union is not based on multicultural arbitrariness but on the values of the Christian-occidental culture which were shaped by Christianity, Judaism, ancient Greek philosophy, Roman law and enlightenment. Successful integration requires that this set of values is accepted.

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**Integration is no one-way-street.** It requires offers and resources of integration from the host country. It requires efforts and a positive attitude of the immigrants towards the host society.

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The failed integration in many parts of Europe asks for **concrete measures**:

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- More language courses for immigrants who already live in Europe and strict sanctions if these courses are not attended.
- Mandatory integration courses for all new immigrants.
- Better integration of young immigrants by better school and pre-school education. All children should have a good knowledge of the language of their

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host country when they enter school. This has to be achieved by pre-school language courses for children and for parents.

- Educational structures are to follow the required national curricula depending on the state that they are operating in.

105 - Special job training and application training and support targeted on immigrants.

- Special information and support programmes for SMEs with ethnic background to enhance the employment and education possibilities of immigrants.

110 - Sanctions on religious leaders who preach hatred against other religions and who deny core values of the European Union and its Member States.

- Ban on organisations and publications which encourage hatred against other religions and which deny core values of the European Union and its Member States.

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