

**Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs,
Social Affairs and Education**

**Minutes of the Meeting-
10 February 2016
Istanbul-TURKEY**

Executive Summary:

Draft Agenda :

- Increasing human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.
- Effects of terrorism on economic, social and educational affairs in the PAUFM countries.
- The meeting was chaired by Mr. Ali ERCOŞKUN (Turkey).

Participants:

- Members of the European Parliament
- Southern Mediterranean Countries
- European Union National Parliaments

Meeting Attended by:

- The Chair of the Committee: Mr. Ali ERCOSKUN, Member of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.
- The Vice-Chair of the Committee: Mr. Antonio D'ALI, Member of the Italian Senate.
- Members of the Committee: Soumia BELLA (Algeria), Atanas MERDJANOV (Bulgaria), Nicolas BAY (EP-France), Alexander Gamal RADWAN (Germany), Apostolos KARANASTASIS (Greece), Haytham ALABBADI (Jordan), Mohammad Eid M.BUNDUKJI (Jordan), Kamel MAHADIN (Jordan), Claudia DALL'AGNOL (Luxemburg), Hakima FASLY (Morocco), Fatna El-K'HIEL (Morocco), Samira KASIMI (Morocco), Zuhair SANDUQA (Palestine), Omar HAMED(Palestine), Margarida MANO (Portugal), Ahmet SORGUN (Turkey).
- Speakers on the agendas.

Details:

The Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean held its meeting on 10 February 2016 in Istanbul. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Ali ERCOŞKUN, Member of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

Mr. Chair, in his opening speech, welcomed the participants of the Economic Committee of PAUFM to Istanbul, which is a center of civilizations.

Mr. Chair stated that immigration had become a matter of concern all over the world. As a consequence of tyrannical administration, human mobility increased in the Euro-Mediterranean region. Irregular migration caused enormous humanitarian tragedies, for instance the Aylan baby. A little baby named Aylan had been washed ashore while he was trying to pass to Greece in an illegal immigrant boat with his family. After drowning off the boat, the dead body of the little child was washed ashore in Bodrum, Turkey. The Aylan baby had become a symbol of immigrants. For that reason, Mr. Chair underlined the importance of the responsibilities of the parliamentarians and stated that all parliamentarians should focus on these issues with greater attention than before.

On the other hand, Mr. Chair indicated that in today's world, countries consider only their own interests; however, countries should not give priority to national interest at the expense of justice. In particular, international organizations should hold a permanent mission in order to secure justice. As an illustration, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which is one of the five principal organs of the United Nations, charged with the maintenance of international peace and security, should not take decisions only for the interests of the great powers.

After Mr. Chair's opening speech, the draft agenda of the meeting was adopted. The minutes of the previous meeting, held in Lisbon on 11 May 2015, were adopted by consensus. Announcements were made.

In the first session of the draft agenda, Mr. Kerem ALKİN, head of the Department of International Trade and Finance of the Istanbul Medipol University, and Mr. Melih ÖZSÖZ, Deputy Secretary-General of the Economic Development Foundation, exchanged views on the increase of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Mr. ALKİN focused on three critical issues in terms of the future of the world economy: sustainable growth, green growth, and sustainable future (the future of human

resources, the future of resources and the future of social life). Mr. ALKİN underlined that due to the global economic crisis, it had become difficult to address these three issues.

He stated that Turkey is a country that can embrace different cultures more easily due to having different heritages. He said that as to Turkey's geographical location, refugees were not a new phenomenon for Turkey; in the aftermath of the Gulf crisis, Turkey had also welcomed refugees with hospitality.

Mr. ALKİN reminded that in recent years, by virtue of advancing technology while children are using twitter and they can relate with the world, technology may cause them to become alienated from social life. However, terrorist attacks can be steered easily through technology, and for this reason, children should be carefully supervised by their families.

Mr. ALKİN expressed that in determining policies relating to immigrants, it was important to determine the right and common strategy. The number of immigrants will continue to increase unless we direct the population density in the world and improve the living standards of people. He underlined that we should deal with how we can increase the living standards of people and the quality of human resources. In the world, inequality in the distribution of income is increasing day by day. We cannot achieve a decrease in the number of immigrants unless we decrease the gap between the living standards of people. In the future, drought will arise in the Mediterranean basin, and the immigrant problem will be a bigger issue than now. The protection of freshwater resources is vital for preventing these problems. Mr. ALKİN ended his speech by strongly criticizing the decision of the Danish government to confiscate the possessions of refugees.

The second speaker of the first session, Mr. Melih ÖZSÖZ started his speech by reminding the Declaration proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948, as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. According to Article 13 of the Declaration, everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state and everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. However, Mr. ÖZSÖZ emphasized that in recent years, people cannot benefit from these rights. Visa and passport fees also restrict the people's right of free movement. Although countries started to erect fences and walls along their borders in order to prevent illegal migration, he argued that this cannot solve the issue of illegal migration. International cooperation has a vital importance; refugees are not only a problem of Syria and the Mediterranean, this issue is a global problem for the world.

He emphasized that although the refugee crisis is negotiated by EU leaders at every summit, they cannot take concrete steps; however, in recent months, the European States

started to negotiate with Turkey about the refugee crisis on November 29, 2015. In this context, the EU stated that it would provide 3 billion Euros to Turkey to be spent on projects for immigrants.

He ended his words by emphasizing that the refugee crisis must be solved; otherwise, we will witness the death of more people than now. As a result, the EU, NATO, and political actors of the entire region have to find some concrete solutions; Turkey or Greece alone cannot solve the refugee crisis, and he stressed that international cooperation is essential for solving this issue.

Mr. ERCOŞKUN said that Turkey gave importance to the concepts of "safe zone" and "no fly zone" for Syria; if Syrian citizens could receive international aid and benefit from a camp in Syrian territory, it would have a beneficial effect.

Mr. Antonio D'ALI (Italy), Vice Chair of the Economic Committee, emphasized that the cause and effect relations of the refugee crisis should be addressed first of all. He stated that the EU should be more active in order to combat this crisis. Mr. D'ALI expressed that Italy is not against the EU aid of 3 billion Euros to Turkey. However, Italy is a country that accepts many migrants and spends a lot of money in this direction. Although Italy asked the EU for economic help, this request was refused by the EU. Because of that, Italy argued that immigration policy should be handled and adopted in Europe in a more scrutinizing manner. Mr. D'ALI said that after the Arab Spring, the parliamentarians from Egypt and Tunisia could not come to our meetings; while ending his speech he said that he hoped to see them in the next meeting.

In the ensuing debate, the Committee heard MPs Zuhair SANDUQA (Palestine), Apostolos KARANASTASIS (Greece), Fatna EL-K'HIEL, Hakima FASLY (Morocco), Kamel MAHADIN, Haytham ALABBADI (Jordan), Ahmet SORGUN (Turkey), Soumia BELLA (Algeria), and Alexander Gamal RADWAN (Germany). Participants stated that concrete steps should be taken to resolve the refugee crisis; the Mediterranean basin is also a location of sharing.

At the end of the debate, Mr ERCOŞKUN inaugurated the second session. In the second session of the draft agenda, Mr. Abdülkadir AKIL, Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Interior, Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security, and Mr. İhsan AKTAŞ, General Director of GENAR, exchanged views on "Effects of terrorism on economic, social and educational affairs in the PAUFM countries".

In his presentation, Mr. AKIL mentioned the issues of global terrorism, radicalization, the fight against foreign terrorists, the refugee crisis, and the effects of terrorism on the

economy and education. Terrorist organizations were able to carry out their acts of violence in any part of the world. Terrorism had become an increasingly attractive phenomenon to youths who were hopeless for the future and isolated from social and economic life, especially in developed countries. In order to prevent terrorist attacks, we should especially focus on young people. In the last few months, terrorism had been revealed as a more serious threat for all mankind on a global level than before in different parts of the world, for instance in Turkey, France, Egypt, Tunisia, and Lebanon. Mr. AKIL ended his presentation by emphasizing that in society, insecure environments are created by terrorism, leading to a growth of immigration.

The second speaker of the second session İhsan Aktaş emphasized that as a result of the impact of globalization, all countries can be affected by any problem or any terrorist attack in a country even if far. He expressed that as parliamentarians we should focus on not only local problems, but also general problems in the world and we should look into issues from a general perspective for finding a solution.

In addition to this, he also focused on terrorist attacks causing losses of life and property besides the negative impacts on social and economic life. Terrorist attacks reduce the internal and external confidence in a country; they have negative effects on foreign direct investment and cause economic crises. This is a serious obstacle for economic development. Although the Mediterranean region is a very conducive area for tourism geographically and it has the potential to generate serious income from the tourism industry, terrorism undermines the tourism industry.

Mr. AKTAŞ emphasized that to prevent the adverse effects of terrorism on the economic and social fields and education, we need to increase the collaboration at international level; we should ensure the establishment of a common understanding of the definition of terrorism in this context; we should prevent the promotion and financing of terrorist organizations and their mobility between countries.

Economic instability and economic crises have exposed young people to unprecedented hardship. Unemployment, underemployment, socio-economic inequalities, poverty and exclusion disproportionately affect the young generation. Terrorists can misdirect them and lure them into terrorist attacks easily. There is a real danger for the young generation. We should also give importance to youth.

After İhsan AKTAŞ's contribution, Mr ERCOŞKUN opened the floor to debate, and the Committee heard MPs Margarida MANO (Portugal), Zuhair SANDUQA, Omar HAMED (Palestine), Haytham ALABBADI (Jordan), Soumia BELLA (Algeria), Hakima FASLY

(Morocco). Participants emphasized that we must duly consider the young people's expectations and try to provide their needs. Education is very important for youth.

Mr. ERCOŞKUN said that after the meeting of the Economic Committee in Istanbul on 10 February 2016, the next meeting will be held in Morocco, and asked for contributions to the draft recommendation by 25 March 2016. Mr. ERCOŞKUN thanked all participants in the meeting of the Economic Committee in Istanbul for their valuable contributions.

PA-UfM



AP-UpM

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY– UNION FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN

ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE – UNION POUR LA
MÉDITERRANÉE

الجمعية البرلمانية للاتحاد من اجل المتوسط

DRAFT
RECOMMENDATION
of the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs,
Social Affairs and Education

on:

“Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.”

“Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.”

The Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Union for the Mediterranean,

1. Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,
2. Notes that sustainable growth trends of the Euro-Mediterranean population pave the way for advantageous situation for UfM member countries compared to other parts of the world, in terms of development, welfare, social justice and business,
3. Emphasizes the need for the increase of human mobility within the Euro-Mediterranean region so as to take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of opportunities and challenges,
4. Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,
5. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture and arts,
6. Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,
7. States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors,
8. Reminds the urgent need for resolute and effective action against irregular migration which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy,
9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,
10. Calls upon the UfM member countries to join forces in order to raise awareness not only between potential irregular migrants by drawing attention to the risk of dangerous journeys,
11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

12. Puts forward the necessity and urgency to bring up to the agenda of the international community the swift allocation of financial and development assistance to the origin and transit countries for irregular migration and the launch of genuine resettlement schemes and programmes,
13. Underlines the need to address the push factors behind irregular migration and to increase development and humanitarian aid to the countries of origin, by giving priority to the conflict-affected areas, such as Syria and to improve humanitarian conditions inside Syria, which would allow for the local population and refugees to live in safer areas,
14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.
15. Utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World;
16. Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin,
17. Aware of the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatised people; growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilising societies; as well as their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries;
18. Reiterates that terrorism should be condemned and countered in all forms and manifestations; that terrorism should not be affiliated with any system of belief, sect, ethnicity, geography or nationality;
19. Strongly rejects in particular, attempts and claims that terrorists act in the name of Islam, or they represent Muslims and Islam; pointing out to the fact that most of their victims are Muslims who have been killed, terrorised, abused and massacred by these terrorist groups;
20. Calls on political leaders and opinion makers to avoid making stigmatising generalisations that portray whole groups of the population as responsible for the acts of certain individuals or groups;
21. Acknowledges the role of education in protecting citizens from the propaganda of the violent extremist and terrorist groups; as well as in building resilience in our societies and developing counter narratives against violent extremist ideologies;

22. Agrees that democracies have the fundamental right to defend themselves against terrorist groups, while ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law; underlining that countering terrorism and protecting human rights and freedoms are not contradictory but complementary;
23. Urges member states to do their utmost in order to eradicate the breeding grounds for terrorism and religious fanaticism, especially by means of education, social policies and an inclusive society including but not limited to adopting concrete measures aimed at preventing and fighting radicalisation particularly in schools, disadvantaged neighbourhoods, prisons, the Internet and social media;
24. Acknowledging that a number of factors such as unemployment, socioeconomic inequalities, denial of participation in the political system, feeling alienated from the society all play a role in the radicalization process of young people; urges member states to pay proper attention to the problems of youth and to devise programmes reaching out to these vulnerable segments of society;
25. Calls on the member states to devise proper strategies and programmes in the field of education with the aim of introducing values of tolerance, mutual understanding, and respect for differences to the school children and young people; to review their national curricula with this understanding;
26. Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases.

2015-2016 Activity Report

Over the 2015 and 2016 working period, the Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education held one meeting: on 10 February 2016 in İstanbul.

In this period, the Committee focused on the following issues:

-“Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.”

-“Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.”



Committee on Economic and Financial Affairs, Social Affairs and Education

AMENDMENTS

1 - 39

Draft Recommendation

Enhancement of human mobility in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

Effects of the terrorism on the economic, social and educational affairs on the PAUFM countries.

Amendment 1
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1. Recognizing **that** the Euro-Mediterranean region, **enjoys** a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Amendment

1. Recognizing the Euro-Mediterranean region **as** a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant **increasing** population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Or. en

Amendment 2
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and **vibrant** population which **are** game changer assets in the **survival of communities over decades**,

Amendment

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and **diverse** population which **have historically been** game changer assets **in the progress and development of its communities**,

Or. en

Amendment 3
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its **dynamic and vibrant** population **which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,**

Amendment

1. Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region **needs stabilization in order to fully** enjoy **its** huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and **diversity of** cultures owing to its population,

Or. en

Amendment 4
Hungarian National Assembly

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 1

Draft Recommendation

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures owing to its dynamic and vibrant population which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Amendment

1-Recognizing that the Euro-Mediterranean region, **owing to its dynamic and vibrant population,** enjoys a huge potential of human resources, skills, energy and cultures which are game changer assets in the survival of communities over decades,

Or. en

Amendment 5
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 2

Draft Recommendation

2. Notes that sustainable growth **trends** of the Euro-Mediterranean population **pave the way for advantageous situation for** UfM member countries **compared to other parts of the world**, in terms of **development**, welfare, social justice and business,

Amendment

2. Notes that **a** sustainable growth of the Euro-Mediterranean population **will benefit** UfM member countries in terms of **employment**, development, welfare, social justice and **businesses, and substantially tackle poverty and inequalities.**

Or. en

Amendment 6
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 3

Draft Recommendation

3. Emphasizes the need **for the increase of human mobility** within the Euro-Mediterranean region **so as** to take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of opportunities and challenges,

Amendment

3. Emphasizes the **urgent need of a coordinated immigration policy** within the Euro-Mediterranean region **in order to** take advantage of its population's full potential through cooperation and joint action in the face of **current** opportunities and challenges,

Or. en

Amendment 7
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 3 (New)

Draft Recommendation

3.

Amendment

3a. Points out the contribution of human mobility in economic growth and social and cultural development in Euro-Mediterranean countries and underlines the role of EU members in implementing policies which will support sustainable development for their Mediterranean neighbors,

Or. en

Amendment 8
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 3 (New)

Draft Recommendation

3.

Amendment

3bis. Recommends a closer coordination between different levels of governance (local, national and international), including public and private stakeholders, such as civil society organisations, immigrant associations and NGOs, affording the UfM an effective role as a platform for dialogue and a forum for finding joint solutions, to enhance the mobility and growth within the Mediterranean region.

Or. en

Amendment 9
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as **an effective** tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Amendment

4.Points out that **too** strict visa requirements as tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Or. en

Amendment 10
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that **strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,**

Amendment

4. Points out that **the visa policy is an effective instrument of controlling and regulating migratory movements within and between States but also a means of identifying potential risks to internal security and public order,**

Or. Fr

Amendment 11
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that **strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,**

Amendment

4.Points out that **a comprehensive and strict visa system needs to be effectively enforced comprising both competent regulatory measures for migratory movements and licensed requirements regarding human mobility in order to favour safe and controlled opportunities in the region,**

Or. en

Amendment 12
Roderich Kiesewetter
Germany

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Amendment

4.Points out that strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements **and public security** within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,

Or. en

Amendment 13
Greek Delegation

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 4

Draft Recommendation

4.Points out that **strict visa requirements as an effective tool for countries in the regulation of migratory movements within their territory constitute at the same time an obstacle for human mobility,**

Amendment

4.Points out that **visa policy could be used as an effective tool for promoting secure human mobility,**

Or. en

Amendment 14
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 5

Draft recommendation

5. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture and arts,

Amendment

5. Bearing in mind the security aspect of the issue, underlining however the eventual interest in the increase of human mobility which will further contribute to the spirit of cooperation and welfare of the Euro-Mediterranean region and bring an added value to the existing ties between their people in different fields, such as trade, science, culture, arts, **health, education, labour market, security, participation, housing, religious care, fighting discrimination, racism and xenophobia,**

Or. en

Amendment 15
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 6

Draft Recommendation

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation **and visa liberalization processes between themselves** in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Amendment

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Or. en

Amendment 16
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 6

Draft Recommendation

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states **to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves** in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Amendment

6. **Reminds** the UpM member states **that the process of making it easier to obtain visas goes in tandem with the signing of readmission agreements and that the creation of an environment conducive to the rapprochement of societies and cultures is fully conceivable only in a secure space based on equitable sharing of responsibilities, particularly in the fight against illegal immigration and in the protection of borders.**

Or. Fr

Amendment 17
Roderich Kiesewetter
Germany

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 6

Draft Recommendation

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Amendment

6.Calls accordingly upon the UfM member states to deepen visa facilitation and visa liberalization processes between themselves **where appropriate and in consideration of migration and security aspects** in order to create a more viable environment for their citizens by contributing to interactions and rapprochement between societies,

Or. en

Amendment 18
Roderich Kiesewetter
Germany

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft Recommendation

7.States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors,

Amendment

7.Recognizes the importance of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors.

Or. en

Amendment 19
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 7

Draft Recommendation

7.States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional stakeholders as well as civil society actors,

Amendment

7.States that these processes should be considered as an important component of a common and comprehensive migration policy of the Euro-Mediterranean region to be developed in collaboration with relevant national and regional, **private and public**, stakeholders as well as civil society actors, **immigrant organizations and NGOs**,

Or. en

Amendment 20
Tiziana Beghin
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 8

Draft recommendation

8.Reminds the urgent need for **resolute and effective action against irregular migration** which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy,

Amendement

8.Reminds the urgent need for **address the root causes of destabilisation, displacement and irregular** migration which has become the primary agenda item of the international community with the rise of migratory flows especially during summer 2015 in the Mediterranean as another component of a common and comprehensive migration policy,

Or.en

Amendment 21
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Amendement

9. Calls the UfM member countries to mobilize all available operational and human resources with the aim of preventing and precluding loss of lives at sea, to track down and crushing migrant smuggling networks and migrants, and to stop illegal immigration. Encourages the member countries of the UpM to develop sustainable policing and judicial cooperation in order to fight more effectively against these phenomena,

Or. Fr

Amendment 22
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft recommendation

9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Amendment

9. Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration; establishing joint operations, counter intelligence cooperation and provision of logistics and equipment from all UfM states would avert human trafficking organizations and save lives at sea;

Or. en

Amendment 23
Greek Delegation

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 9

Draft Recommendation

9.Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Amendment

9.Urges the UfM member countries to cooperate and find ways aimed at preventing loss of lives at sea, crushing migrant smuggling **and human trafficking** networks and replacing illegal migration with legal migration,

Or. en.

Amendment 24
Abir Ebdelli
Tunisie

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft Recommendation

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration **in the spirit of burden sharing,**

Amendment

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration **and underlines the importance of sharing responsibilities between Europe and the southern shore of the Mediterranean and the necessity of a global and multidimensional approach through the reinforcement of development programs in disadvantaged regions with a strong migration potential so as to fight, in a preventive manner, against this phenomenon and the problem of despair among young people, which forms the breeding ground of extremism and terrorism.**

Or.fr

Amendment 25
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft Recommendation

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Amendment

11. Stresses that migration is a global humanitarian and economic issue and invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries from irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Or. en

Amendment 26
Hungarian National Assembly

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 11

Draft Recommendation

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries **from** irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Amendment

11. Invites the international community to express solidarity with the most affected countries **by** irregular migration in the spirit of burden sharing,

Or. en

Amendment 27
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Highlights the importance of **open** legal migration channels as **the most** humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Amendment

14. Highlights the importance of legal migration channels as humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Or. en

Amendment 28
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14 (Delete)

Draft recommendation

14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Amendment

14.

Or.fr

Amendment 29
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 14

Draft recommendation

14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration.

Amendment

14. Highlights the importance of open legal migration channels as the most humanitarian tool in the fight against irregular migration; **underlines necessary cooperation amongst UfM countries to establish a VISA system towards implementing controlled legal migration channels comprising a comprehensive approach inclusive of mobility opportunities and security in the region;**

Or.en

Amendment 30
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 15

Draft Recommendation

15. Utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World;

Amendment

15. Stresses that it is absolutely necessary to focus on the security dimension and to address the impact of the terrorist threats and also utterly condemns the heinous terrorist attacks perpetrated by different groups in various member countries, as well as in other cities around the World,

Or. en

Amendment 31
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 15 (New)

Draft Recommendation

15.

Amendment

15a. Calls the states to ensure the security of people in the Euro-Mediterranean region and insists on the need to strengthen the measures regarding the security and safety of tourists; Underlines the need to develop the Mediterranean societies and to assist the social stability in the area,

Or.en

Amendment 32
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 15 (New)

Draft Recommendation

15.

Amendment

15a. Stresses the need for the UfM countries to find a European strategy for growth and employment in tourism sector and encourage the will to find collectively tourism potentials to find opportunities for cooperation, investment and trade and tourism promotion; Common areas of cooperation should lead to the convergence of interests between the parties,

Or.en

Amendment 33
Abir Ebdelli
Tunisie

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 16

Draft Recommendation

16.Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin,

Amendment

16. Expresses its concern over the increasing security threat posed by terrorism to the Mediterranean basin, **which are targeted mainly at new democracies, and supports in this context the hope of Tunisia to see the European party create a special fund for this country, in the form of a grant named the “fund of stabilization and solidarity for**

Tunisia” aiming at providing Tunisia rapidly and effectively with strong assistance to promote development in disadvantaged regions and to support its efforts in the areas of security and fight against terrorism;

Or.fr.

Amendment 34
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 17

Draft Recommendation

17. Aware of the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatized people; growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilizing societies; **as well as** their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries,

Amendment

17. Highlights the dramatic consequences of these terrorist attacks, including loss of innocent lives, injured and traumatized people, **as well as** growing unrest, mistrust and fear that risk destabilizing societies, **and not least,** their negative economic impacts primarily on the tourism industries of the member countries,

Or. en

Amendment 35
Greek Delegation

Draft recommendation
Paragraph 20 (Delete)

Draft recommendation

20. Calls on political leaders and opinion makers to avoid making stigmatising generalisations that portray whole groups of the population as responsible for the acts of certain individuals or groups;

Amendment

20.

Amendment 36
Brice Hortefeux
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 21

Draft Recommendation

21. **Acknowledges** the role of education in protecting citizens from the propaganda of the violent extremist and terrorist groups; as well as in building resilience in our societies and developing counter narratives against violent extremist ideologies;

Amendment

21. **Underlines** the role of education in the prevention of radicalization due to its mission of raising awareness and developing the critical spirit. Is convinced that education can be a rampart against propagandist, ideological discourses and the justification of terrorism. Considers that education can also be a means of disseminating counter-discourses which, developed and maintained by actors of civil society, can render our societies, in particular the youth, more resistant to ideological and extremist discourses preaching violence and terrorism.

Amendment 37
Antonio D'ali
Italy

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 23 (New)

Draft Recommendation

23.

Amendment

23.bis Calls on member states to provide the Anna Lindh Foundation with adequate resources for the performance of its activities, aimed at the promotion of trust building, mutual understanding and respect among different cultures and religions in the Euromediterranean space.

Or. en

Amendment 38
Hungarian National Assembly

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 26

Draft Recommendation

26.Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases.

Amendment

26.Advises member states to develop specific programmes for teachers and those working in the field of education that would provide those professionals **with the** necessary tools to recognize the early signals of radicalization in students and to intervene properly in such cases.

Or. en

Amendment 39
Enrique Calvet Chambon
European Parliament

Draft Recommendation
Paragraph 27 (New Paragraph)

Draft Recommendation

27.

Amendment

27. Recognises that the fight against inequality as a cornerstone to tackle the existing gap in between the countries in the region concerning socio-economic differences, education, energy, welfare and employment amongst others, requires of the effort of all the UfM members.

Or. en