



Conference  
on the **Future**  
of **Europe**

# Conference on the Future of Europe

European Citizens' Panel 4: "EU in the World /  
Migration"

Recommendations

**Conference on the Future of Europe**  
**European Citizens' Panel 4:**  
**"EU in the World / Migration"**

**RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE PANEL (TO BE TAKEN FORWARD TO THE PLENARY)**

**Stream 1 Self-reliance and Stability**

**Substream 1.1 Autonomy of the EU**

- 1. We recommend that strategic products from European fabrication (such as agricultural products, semiconductors, medical products, innovative digital and environmental technologies) should be better promoted and financially supported to keep them available and affordable to European consumers and reduce dependencies from outside Europe to the largest possible extent. This support could include structural and regional policies, support to keep industries and supply chains within the EU, tax breaks, subsidies, an active SME policy as well as education programs to keep related qualifications and jobs in Europe. However, active industrial policy should be selective and focused on innovative products or those that are relevant to secure basic needs and services.**

We recommend this because Europe has entered too many dependencies from outside Europe in key areas that have potential for diplomatic conflicts and could result in shortcomings of basic or strategically relevant products or services. As production costs in the EU are often higher than in other parts of the world, more active promotion and support of these products will enable and incentivise Europeans to buy competitive European products. It will also strengthen European competitiveness and keep future-oriented industries and jobs in Europe. Stronger regionalisation of production will also reduce transport costs and environmental damages.

- 2. We recommend that the EU reduce dependencies from oil and gas imports. This should be done by actively supporting public transport and energy efficiency projects, a Europe wide high speed rail and freight network, the expansion of clean and renewable energy provision (in particular in solar and wind) and alternative technologies (such as hydrogen or waste-to-energy). The**

**EU should also promote the cultural change from the individual car towards public transport, e-car sharing and biking.**

We recommend this because it creates a win-win situation both for the autonomy of Europe from external dependencies as well as ambitious climate and CO2 reduction targets. It will also allow for Europe to become a strong player in future-oriented technologies, strengthen its economy and create jobs.

- 3. We recommend a law is passed at EU level in order to ensure that all EU production and supply processes and the goods which are imported, comply with qualitative, ethical, sustainable and all applicable human rights European standards; offering certification for products abiding by this law.**

We recommend this as it helps both consumers and traders to be able to easily access information about the products they are buying/trading. This is achieved through checking the certification system; certification also helps to reduce the gap between cheap and expensive products available on the market. The cheap products will not meet the required standard and therefore cannot pass as being of good quality. Qualification for this certification would serve to protect the environment, saving resources and promoting responsible consumption.

- 4. We recommend the implementation of a European-wide programme to support small local producers from strategic sectors across all Member States. These producers would be professionally trained, financially supported through subsidies and encouraged to produce (where raw materials are available in the EU) more goods fulfilling requirements at the expense of imports.**

We recommend this because by supporting EU based producers in strategic sectors, the EU can reach economic autonomy across these sectors. This could only serve to strengthen the entire production process thus promoting innovation. This would lead to more sustainable production of raw materials in the EU, reducing transport costs and serving to protect the environment.

- 5. We recommend to improve the implementation of human rights at a European level through: Raising awareness in countries that do not comply, at the required extent, with ECHR (European Convention of Human Rights) or the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; a strict control, coordinated by the EU and the Justice Scoreboard, of the extent**

**to which human rights are respected among Member States and a strong enforcement of compliance through different types of sanctions.**

We recommend this because human rights have already been agreed upon by the Member States when ratifying the European Convention of Human Rights, now being necessary to increase the acceptance in each individual state in order to make sure human rights are actively known and implemented in these Member States.

- 6. We recommend a revision and an intense communication campaign at a cross European level to be initiated in order for EURES (European Employment Services), the EU Immigration Portal and the EU Skills Profile Tool for Third Country Nationals to be better known by European citizens and more frequently accessed by EU companies in order to advertise and publicise their vacancies.**

We recommend to not create a new online platform advertising job opportunities for European youth. There are more than enough similar initiatives which already exist at a European level. We believe enhancing what already exists is the key to promoting the existing workforce and employment opportunities at a European level.

### Substream 1.2 Borders

- 7. We recommend that a system for labour migration into the EU that is based on the real needs of the European labour markets is created. There should be a unified recognition system of professional and academic diplomas from outside and within the EU. There should be professional qualification offers as well as cultural and linguistic integration offers for qualified migrants. Asylum seekers with relevant qualifications should be given access to the labour market. There should be an integrated agency for which the European Cooperation Network of Employment Services could be the basis.**

We recommend this because Europe needs qualified labour in certain areas that cannot be fully covered internally. Currently, there are not enough viable ways to legally apply for a work permit in the EU. A European wide recognition system for professional and academic diplomas will facilitate covering these needs and enable more simplified labour migration within and from outside the EU. Employment gaps could be filled more effectively and uncontrolled migration

better managed. Opening the system of labour migration to asylum seekers could help accelerate their integration into European economies and societies.

- 8. We recommend that the European Union expands its legislation to assign more power and independence to Frontex. This enables them to intervene in all Member States so that they can ensure the protection of all external borders of the EU. However, the EU should organise process audits on the organisation of Frontex, as full transparency is needed in the functioning of Frontex to avoid all kinds of abuses.**

We recommend this because we find it unacceptable that Frontex can be denied access to the borders, particularly in situations where human rights are violated. We want to ensure that Frontex implements European legislation. Frontex itself must be controlled and checked to prevent inappropriate behaviour within the organisation.

- 9. We recommend that the European Union organises, specifically for economic migrants, the possibility of screening citizens (on proven skills, background, etc.) in the country of departure; this is to determine who is eligible to come and work in the EU, depending on the economic needs/vacancies of the host country. These screening criteria must be public and consultable by everyone. This can be realised by creating an (online) European Agency for Immigration.**

We recommend this because in this way people do not have to cross the border illegally. There would be a controlled flow of people who enter the EU, which results in a decrease in the pressure at the borders. At the same time, this facilitates the fulfilment of job vacancies in the host countries.

- 10. We recommend that the European Union ensures that the welcoming policy and facilities at each border are the same, respecting human rights and guaranteeing the safety and health of all migrants (for example pregnant women and children).**

We recommend this because we highly value the fair and equal treatment of migrants at all borders. We want to prevent migrants from staying too long at the borders and Member States becoming overwhelmed with the inflow of migrants. Member States must all be well-equipped to welcome them.

## Stream 2: The EU as an International Partner

### Substream 2.1 Trade and Relations in an Ethical Perspective

**11. We recommend that the EU enforces restrictions on the import of products from countries that allow child labour. This should be done through a blacklist of companies that is periodically updated according to current conditions. We furthermore recommend to ensure gradual access to schooling for children leaving the workforce and to promote consumer awareness on child labour through information made by official EU channels, e.g. campaigns and storytelling.**

We recommend this because we recognize the link between the lack of access to schooling and the presence of child labour. Through this recommendation we want to raise awareness of the consumers, to reduce the demand for products made by child labour, so that the practice can eventually be abolished.

**12. We recommend that the EU establishes partnerships with developing countries, supporting their infrastructure and sharing competences in exchange for mutually favorable trade deals to aid them in the transition towards green energy sources.**

We recommend this in order to facilitate the transition to renewable energy sources in developing countries through trade partnerships and diplomatic agreements. This would establish good long-term relationships between the EU and developing countries, and it would contribute to the fight against climate change.

**13. We recommend that the EU introduces a mandatory eco-score to be displayed on the front of all products that can be bought by the general consumer. The eco-score would be calculated according to emissions from production and transportation, as well as harmful content, based on a list of hazardous products. The eco-score should be managed and monitored by an EU authority.**

We recommend this in order to make the EU consumer more aware of the environmental footprint of the products they buy. The eco-score would be an EU-wide scaling method, to easily show how eco-friendly a product is. The eco-



score should include a QR code on the back of a product, providing further information on its environmental footprint.

### Substream 2.2 International Climate Action

**14. We recommend that the European Union adopts a strategy in order to be more autonomous in its energy production. A European body integrating the existing European energy institutions should coordinate the development of renewable energies depending on the needs, capacity and resources of Member States while respecting their sovereignty. The institutions would promote knowledge sharing between them to implement this strategy.**

We recommend it because the current dependency makes us vulnerable in situations of political tensions with countries we import from. We see it with the current electricity crisis. However, this coordination should respect every country's sovereignty.

**15. We recommend higher environmental standards for the export of waste inside and outside of the EU and more stringent controls and sanctions to stop illegal exports. The EU should incentivise the Member States more to recycle their own waste and use it for energy production.**

We recommend it in order to stop environmental damage when some countries get rid of their waste at the expense of others, especially when this is done outside of any environmental standards.

**16. We recommend that the EU encourages the ongoing environmental transition in a stronger way by setting a goal of eliminating polluting packaging. This would involve promoting less packaging or more environmentally-friendly packaging. To ensure that smaller companies can adapt, help and adjustments should be provided.**

We recommend it because we need to reduce the use of natural resources, especially raw materials from outside the EU. We also need to reduce the harm done by Europeans to our planet and its climate. Increased support to small companies is critical to ensure they can adapt without increasing their prices.

**17. We recommend that countries of the European Union, together, look into the question of nuclear energy more seriously. There should be increased collaboration around the assessment of the use of nuclear power and its role in the transition that Europe needs to achieve towards green energy.**

We recommend it because the nuclear question cannot be solved by one country. There are currently over a hundred reactors in half of the Member States, and more are under construction. Since we share a common electricity grid, the low-carbon electricity they produce benefits all Europeans and increases our continent's energy autonomy. In addition, exposed nuclear waste or an accident would affect several countries. No matter what choice is made on whether to use nuclear energy or not, Europeans should discuss it together and build more converging strategies while respecting national sovereignties.

### Substream 2.3 Promotion of European Values

**18. The EU should be closer to the citizens. We recommend that the EU creates and strengthens links with citizens and local institutions, such as local governments, schools, and municipalities. This should be done in order to improve transparency, reach the citizens and communicate better with them about concrete EU initiatives and general EU information.**

We recommend this because current EU information is not accessible enough to all groups in society and does not reach ordinary citizens. It is often boring, difficult to understand and not user-friendly. This must change to ensure that citizens have a clear vision of the EU's role and actions. To spark interest, EU information needs to be easier to find, motivating, exciting and in everyday language. Our suggestions are: School visits by EU politicians, radio, podcasts, direct post, press, bus campaigns, social media, local citizen assemblies and creating a special task force to improve EU communication. These measures will allow the citizens to get EU information that is not filtered through national media.

**19. We recommend stronger citizen participation in EU politics. We propose direct citizens' involvement events, similar to the Conference on the Future of Europe. They should be organised on a national, local and European level. The EU should provide a coherent strategy and central directions for these events.**



We recommend this because such participatory democracy events will provide correct information about the EU, as well as improve the quality of EU policies. The events should be organised in order to promote core values of the EU - democracy and citizen participation. These events would provide an opportunity for the politicians to show the citizens that they find it important that citizens are aware of current events and should be involved in shaping them. Centralised guidelines will give the national and local Conferences a coherent and uniform shape.

## Stream 3: A Strong EU in a Peaceful World

### Substream 3.1 Security and Defence

**20. We recommend that a future 'Joint Armed Forces of the European Union' shall predominantly be used for self-defence purposes. Aggressive military action of any kind is precluded. Within Europe, this would entail a capacity to provide support in times of crises such as in the case of natural catastrophes. Outside European borders this would provide the capacity to be deployed in territories in exceptional circumstances and exclusively under a respective legal mandate from the United Nations Security Council and thus in compliance with international law.**

Were this recommendation implemented it would allow the European Union to be perceived as a credible, responsible, strong and peaceful partner on the international stage. Its enhanced capacity to respond to critical situations both internally and externally is thus expected to protect its fundamental values.

### Substream 3.2 Decision-making and EU Foreign Policy

**21. We recommend that all issues decided by way of unanimity are changed to be decided by way of a qualified majority. The only exceptions should be the admission of new membership to the EU and changes to the fundamental principles of the EU as stated in Art. 2 of the Lisbon Treaty and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.**

This will consolidate the position of the EU in the world by presenting a united front towards third countries and agilise its response in general and in particular in crisis situations.

**22. We recommend that the European Union strengthen its ability to sanction Member States, governments, entities, groups or organisations as well as individuals that do not comply with its fundamental principles, agreements and laws. It is imperative to make sure that the sanctions that already exist are quickly implemented and enforced. Sanctions against third countries should be proportional to the action that triggered it and be effective and applied in due time.**

In order for the EU to be credible and reliable, it has to apply sanctions to those who infringe upon its principles. These sanctions should be readily and actively enforced and verified.

### Substream 3.3 Neighbouring Countries and Enlargement

**23. We recommend that the European Union allocate a specific budget to develop educational programmes on the functioning of the EU and its values. Then it will be proposed to the Member States that wish that they can integrate them into their school curricula (primary, secondary schools, and universities). In addition, a specific course on the EU and its functioning could be offered to students wishing to study in another European country through the Erasmus programme. Students choosing this course would be given priority in the allocation of said Erasmus programmes.**

We recommend this to strengthen the sense of belonging to the EU. This will enable citizens to better identify with the EU and transmit its values. Moreover, it will also improve transparency regarding the functioning of the EU, the benefits of being part of it, and the fight against anti-European movements. This should act as a deterrent to Member States leaving the EU.

**24. We recommend that the EU makes greater use of its political and economic weight in its relations with other countries to prevent certain Member States from undergoing bilateral economic, political and social pressures.**

We recommend this for three reasons. Firstly, this will reinforce the feeling of unity within the EU. Secondly, a unilateral response will provide a clear, strong, and faster answer in order to avoid any attempt by other countries to intimidate and engender repressive politics against EU members. Thirdly, this will reinforce the security of the Union and make sure that no Member States feel left out or ignored. Bilateral responses divide the EU and this is a weakness used by third countries against us.

**25. We recommend that the European Union improve its media strategy. On the one hand, the EU should strengthen its visibility on social media and actively promote its content. On the other hand, the EU should continue to organise conferences such as Conference on the Future of Europe on an annual in person basis. In addition, we also recommend that the EU further encourage innovation through promoting an accessible European social media platform.**

We recommend the above as it could not only reach younger people, but also generate more interest and involvement among European citizens through a more engaging and effective tool of communication. These events like the Conference on the Future of Europe should allow citizens to be more involved in the decision-making process and make certain that their voice is heard.

**26. We recommend that Member States agree on a strong vision and a common strategy in order to harmonise and consolidate the identity and the unity of the EU before allowing the accession to other countries.**

We recommend this because we believe it is essential to both strengthen the EU and consolidate the relationship between Member States before considering the integration of other countries. The more states integrate into the EU, the more complicated the decision-making process will become within the EU; hence the importance of reviewing these decision-making processes that are voted through the process of unanimity.

## Stream 4: Migration from a Human Point of View

### Substream 4.1 Remedy causes of migration

**27. We recommend that the European Union should participate actively in the economic development of countries outside the European Union and from where there is a high outflux of migrants. The EU, with the help of the relevant bodies (for example local NGOs, local politicians, field-workers, experts, etc.), should look for ways to peacefully intervene efficiently and actively in countries with important migration outflux that have previously agreed with the exact terms of cooperation with local authorities. These interventions should have tangible results with measurable effects. At the same time, these tangible results and effects should be clearly outlined in order for EU citizens to understand the development aid policy undertaken by the Union. In this sense, EU development aid actions should become more visible.**

We recommend this because, even though the EU is working on international development, it needs to keep doing so and invest in transparency and visibility in the policy and actions that it undertakes.

**28. We recommend having a common European labour framework, thus harmonising working conditions throughout the Union (ex. minimum salary, working times, etc.). The EU should try to create basic common standards on labour to prevent migration from citizens that leave their countries of origin seeking better working conditions. As part of these standards, the EU should reinforce the role of trade unions at the transnational level. By doing so, the EU would be considering internal economic migration (EU citizens' migration) as a critical issue.**

We recommend this because we have identified that a lot of people within the EU migrate due to economic reasons, since there is a disparity between the working conditions of European Member States. This leads to a brain-drain effect in countries which should be avoided in order for Member States to keep talent and workforce. Even though we support free movement of citizens, we think that EU citizens' migration between EU Member States, when happening involuntarily, is due to economic reasons. That's why it is important to establish a common labour framework.

## Substream 4.2 Human Consideration

**29. We recommend the implementation of a joint and collective migration policy in the EU based on the principle of solidarity. We want to focus on the problem in regards to the refugees. A common procedure in all the Member States of the Union should be based on the best practice and customs that seemed to be successful in all the countries of the Union. This procedure should be proactive and actively being executed both by the national authorities and the administration of the EU.**

The problem in regards to the refugees concerns all the countries in the EU. Currently, the practices in the states are too diversified which has negative consequences for both refugees and the citizens of the Union. Therefore a coherent and consistent approach is required.

**30. We recommend that the EU increases its efforts to inform and educate citizens of the Member States about the topics related to migration. This aim should be achieved by educating children, as early as possible, from the beginning of primary school on the subjects such as migration and integration. If we combine this early education with the activities of NGOs and youth organisations as well as wide-reaching media campaigns, we could fully reach our goal. Additionally, a wide range of communication channels should be used, from leaflets to television and social media.**

It is important to show the people that migration also has many positive aspects such as additional work force. We want to emphasize the importance of raising awareness on both processes, so that people understand the reasons and consequences of migration to abolish the stigma which comes from the fact of being perceived as a migrant.

## Substream 4.3 Integration

**31. We recommend that the Directive 2013/33/EU on minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers in Member States be replaced by a compulsory EU regulation, which will be uniformly applicable in all Member States. A priority should be that reception facilities and accommodation be improved. We**

**recommend the creation of a specific monitoring body from the EU for the implementation of the regulation.**

As the existent directive is not implemented in a uniform way in all Member States. Conditions such as the Moria refugee camps have to be avoided. Therefore, the recommended regulation should be implemented and have compulsory sanctions. As for the monitoring body, it should be strong and reliable.

**32. We recommend that the EU ensures that every asylum seeker and refugee, during the process of the residence procedure, attends language and integration courses. The courses should be mandatory, free of charge and include personal assistance for the initial integration. They should start within two weeks after the submission of the residency application. Additionally, incentives and sanctions mechanisms should be established.**

Learning the language as well as understanding the culture, history and ethics of the country of arrival is a key step to integration. The lengthy wait for the initial integration process has a negative impact on the migrants' social assimilation. Sanction mechanisms can help identify a migrants' willingness to integrate.

## Stream 5: Responsibility and Solidarity across the EU

### Substream 5.1 Distributing Migration

**33. We recommend replacing the Dublin System with a legally-binding treaty to ensure just, balanced and proportionate distribution of asylum seekers in the EU on the basis of solidarity and justice. Currently, refugees are required to put forward their asylum requests in the EU Member State they first arrive in. This system transition should be as swift as possible. The EU Commission's proposal for a New EU Pact on Migration and Asylum from 2020 is a good start and should be put into legal form, since it includes quotas on distribution of refugees among EU Member States.**

We recommend this because the current Dublin System does not respect the principles of solidarity and justice. It puts a heavy burden on the countries at the border of the EU, where most asylum seekers first enter EU territory. All



Member States have to take responsibility to manage refugee flows into the EU. The EU is a community of shared values and should act accordingly.

**34. We recommend the EU provide support to the EU Member States in order to process asylum requests both at a faster pace and according to joint standards. In addition, humanitarian accommodation should be provided for refugees. To take burden off the arrival countries, we recommend that refugees be relocated within the EU quickly and efficiently after their first arrival into the EU so that their asylum request can be processed elsewhere within the EU. For this, financial support from the EU as well as organisational support through the EU Asylum Agency is needed. People whose asylum requests were denied must be sent back to their countries of origin in an efficient manner — as long as their country of origin is considered safe.**

We recommend this because asylum procedures currently take too much time, and they may differ from one Member State to another. By speeding up asylum processes refugees spend less time waiting for their final asylum decision in temporary accommodation facilities. Asylum seekers who are admitted can be integrated more quickly into their final country of destination.

**35. We recommend strong EU financial, logistical and operational support for the management of the first reception which would lead to a possible integration or repatriation of irregular migrants. Beneficiaries of such support shall be the EU border states who carry the burden of the migration influx.**

We recommend strong support because some EU border states bear the greatest burden from the migrant influx due to their geographical location.

**36. We recommend that the mandate of the EU Agency for Asylum shall be strengthened to coordinate and manage the distribution of asylum seekers within the EU Member States to achieve a fair distribution. A fair distribution requires to take into account the needs of the asylum seekers as well as logistical and economical capacities of EU Member States and their needs in terms of labour market.**

We recommend this because a centralised coordination and management of the distribution of asylum seekers which is regarded as fair, by Member States as well as their citizens, prevents chaotic situations and social tensions, thus contributing to greater solidarity between EU Member States.

## Substream 5.2 Common Approach to Asylum

**37. We recommend either creating an overarching EU institution or strengthening the EU Asylum Agency to process and decide upon asylum requests for the whole European Union based on uniform standards. It should also be in charge of a just distribution of refugees. This institution should also define which countries of origin are safe and which are not, and should be responsible for sending back rejected asylum seekers.**

We recommend this because the current asylum policy is characterised by unclear responsibilities and different standards between EU Member States. This leads to inconsistent handling of asylum procedures across the EU. Furthermore, the EU Asylum Agency currently only possesses "soft" power. It can only advise Member States on asylum issues.

**38. We recommend the establishment, without delay, of dedicated asylum centres for unaccompanied minors across all EU Member States. This should be done in order to accommodate and provide care to the minors according to their particular needs, at the earliest opportunity.**

We recommend this because:

- 1) Many minors are likely to be traumatised (coming from areas of conflict).
- 2) Different children will have differing needs (according to age, health, etc.).
- 3) Were this recommendation implemented, it would ensure that vulnerable and traumatised minors would receive all necessary care at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 4) As minors are future European citizens and as such, if treated appropriately, should contribute positively to the future of Europe.

**39. We recommend the establishment of a common, transparent system for dealing with the expeditious processing of asylum seekers. This process should provide for a minimum standard and should be applied across all Member States equally.**

We recommend this because:

- 1) Were this recommendation implemented, it would lead to a faster and more transparent way of dealing with asylum claims.
- 2) A failure to expedite the asylum process leads to illegality and criminality.

- 3) Minimum standards as referred to in our recommendation should encompass respect for human rights, health and the educational needs of asylum seekers.
- 4) Implementing this recommendation would lead to access to employment and self-sufficiency, allowing a positive contribution to EU society. Regularising employment status prevents abuses of asylum seekers in the working environment. This could only benefit a more successful integration of all affected.
- 5) Extended stays in asylum centres have negative consequences in terms of the mental health and well-being of the occupants.

**40. We strongly recommend a complete overhaul of all agreements and legislation governing asylum and immigration in Europe. We further recommend that an 'all of Europe' approach be adopted.**

We recommend this because:

- 1) All current agreements are unworkable, impractical, and no longer fit for purpose since 2015 and up to the present day.
- 2) The EU should be the first "*agency*" that manages all other agencies and NGOs directly dealing with asylum issues.
- 3) The Member States affected are the ones that are left largely alone to deal with this issue. The 'à la carte' attitude of some Member States reflects poorly on the unity of the EU.
- 4) New targeted legislation would allow for a better future for all asylum seekers and lead to a more unified Europe.
- 5) Gaps in the current legislation are giving rise to conflicts and disharmony across Europe and are causing increased intolerance amongst European citizens towards migrants.
- 6) Stronger, relevant legislation would lead to a reduction in crime and abuses of the current asylum system.

## Annex: OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT WERE CONSIDERED BY THE PANEL AND NOT ADOPTED

### Stream 1 Self-reliance and Stability

#### Substream 1.1 Autonomy of the EU

**We recommend, where the developing countries request it, intervention programmes for economic development based on partnerships adapted to each state's needs and/or commercial agreements, after an initial study of their economic potential and thereafter granting economical support and ensuring professional training.**

We recommend this because this leads to the development of industrial independence, creating workplaces which improve the overall migration situation/status; this can also serve to aid better commercial agreements in developing countries.

### Stream 2: The EU as an International Partner

#### Substream 2.1 Trade and Relations in an Ethical Perspective

**We recommend that the EU includes regulations that oblige companies to control their supply chain by periodically providing a full (auditing) report, and set conditions that reward and restrict import in accordance with ethical criteria. Depending on the size, the company should provide an internal and/or external audit report.**

We recommend this in order to extend the ethical perspective when trading with the EU through monitoring of company activity in the supply chain across countries, incentivizing companies to behave in accordance to ethical criteria such as the use of dangerous products, labour rights and conditions, possible use of child labour, and environmental protection. This recommendation would not apply to online products bought directly by the consumer.

## Stream 3: A Strong EU in a Peaceful World

### Substream 3.1 Security and Defence

**We recommend that the present European security architecture is re-conceptualized as a more efficient, effective, and capable supranational structure. This will ultimately result in the creation of the 'Joint Armed Forces of the European Union'. This development shall entail the gradual integration and subsequent conversion of national armed forces. This unification of military capacities and capabilities across the European Union is also supposed to foster an enduring European integration. The creation of the Joint Armed Forces of the European Union would also require a new cooperation agreement with NATO as well as non-European NATO Member States.**

Following this recommendation, we expect military structures within the European Union to be more cost-efficient and capable of responding and acting where necessary. As a consequence of this integrated approach, the European Union should be better placed to act decisively in a coordinated manner in critical situations.

## Stream 4: Migration from a Human Point of View

### Substream 4.1 Remedy Causes of Migration

**We recommend that the EU creates a protocol for action regarding the upcoming refugee crisis that will arise from the climate crisis. As part of this protocol, the EU must expand the definition of refugees and asylum seekers to be comprehensive and include the people affected by climate change. Since a lot of migrants will not have the chance to go back to their countries of origin due to its uninhabitability, another part of the protocol should make sure that institutions find new usages for areas affected by climate change in order to support the migrants that have left these territories. For example, flooded zones could be used to create wind energy farms.**

We recommend this because we are all responsible for the climate crisis. Hence, we have a responsibility towards those who are most affected. Even though we have neither predictions nor concrete data about future climate refugees, climate change is something that will for certain affect millions of people's lives.

#### Substream 4.2 Human Considerations

**We recommend the immediate enhancement and funding of legal, humanitarian roads and means of transport for refugees from crisis areas in an organised manner. The special system of Safety European Roads (SER) should be established and regulated by the special body created specifically for this purpose. This agency constituted by means of the legislative procedure would be empowered with its own special competencies enshrined in its rule of procedure.**

Human trafficking and smuggling are serious issues that need to be dealt with. Our recommendation would certainly lead to the reduction of these concerns.

#### Substream 4.3 Integration

**We recommend the introduction of a European directive which should ensure that each living area in every Member State cannot have more than 30% of inhabitants from third countries. This goal should be achieved by 2030 and European Member States must get support for the implementation of this.**

We recommend this because a more even geographical distribution will lead to a better acceptance of migrants from the local population and therefore an improved integration. The percentage was inspired by a new political agreement in Denmark.