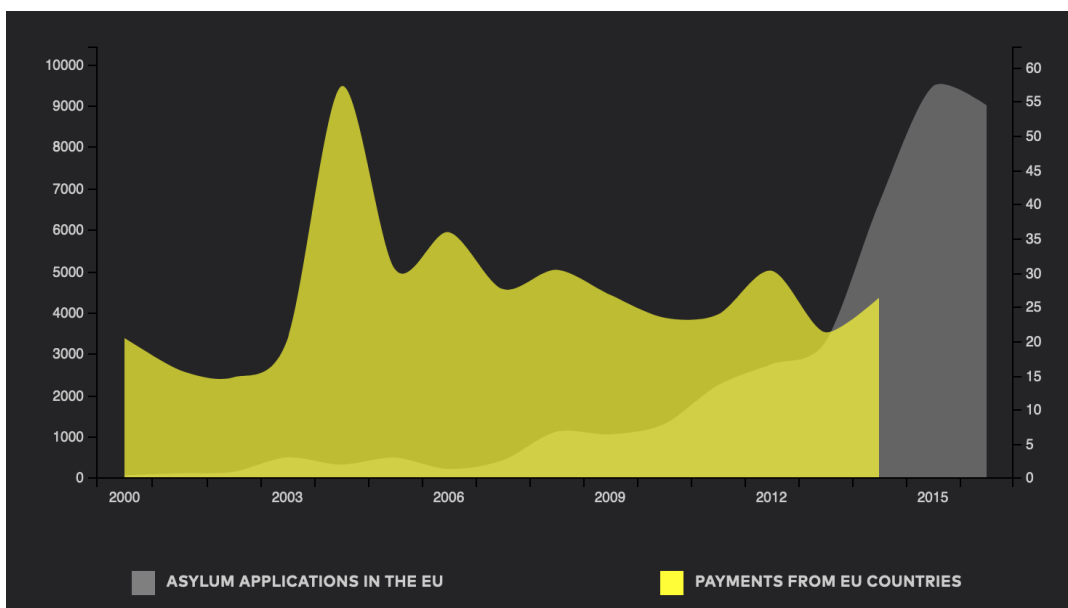


Thesis 1 : Money flows to where the migration numbers can be quickly reduced



The EU has selected "priority countries" with which it negotiates over billion-euro aid packages. These countries have been selected by where migration towards Europe can be effectively curbed. An example is Senegal (in the graphic) where larger sums of money have already been invested for migration control.

This strategy includes regionally important countries such as Nigeria, Ethiopia and Mali. Many rejected asylum seekers are to be deported into these countries of origin. Corresponding institutions are already present in these countries, migration control can be implemented quickly.

Thesis 2 : The EU relies on African dictators to stop migration

The classical conditions of development cooperation – "good governance", low corruption, neediness – are thrown overboard. The only criteria left is the willingness of the states to play the doorman. The picture shows the Sudanese ruler al-Bashir, who is even sought by international arrest warrant.

European aid therefore flows not only to countries that are in need of assistance, but also to those which are useful for migration control, such as Sudan, Eritrea or Turkey. The countries of origin of African asylum seekers are to sign readmission agreements with the EU as a whole instead of only with individual EU countries.

Thesis 3 : Poor countries are benefiting more from migration as they do from aid

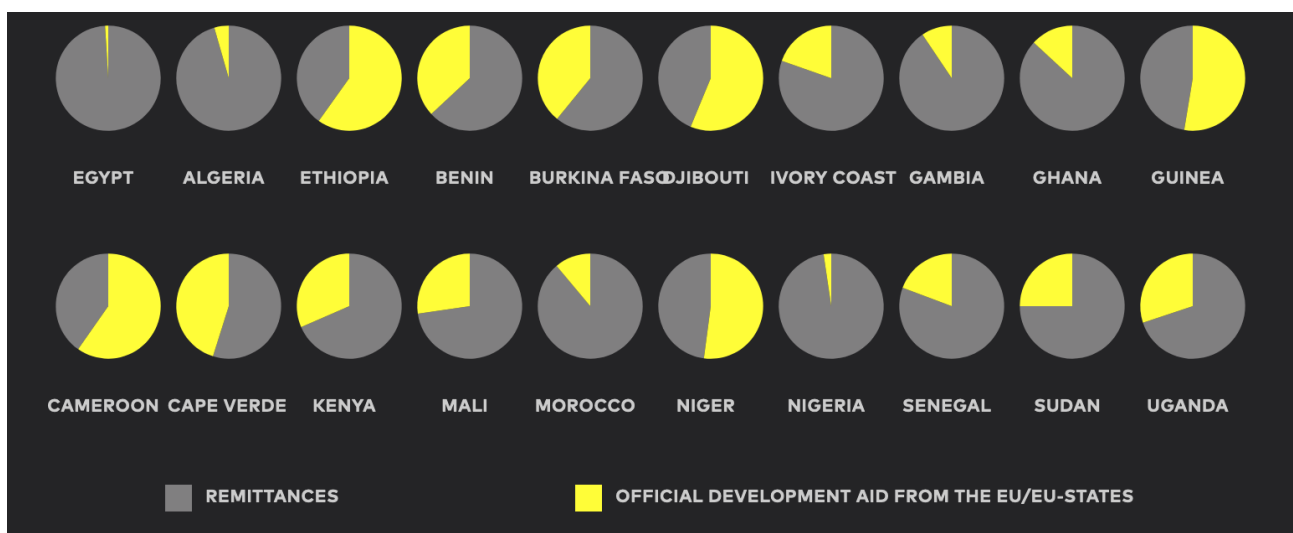


The classical conditions of development cooperation – "good governance", low corruption, neediness – are thrown overboard. The only criteria left is the willingness of the states to play the

doorman. The picture shows the Sudanese ruler al-Bashir, who is even sought by international arrest warrant.

European aid therefore flows not only to countries that are in need of assistance, but also to those which are useful for migration control, such as Sudan, Eritrea or Turkey. The countries of origin of African asylum seekers are to sign readmission agreements with the EU as a whole instead of only with individual EU countries.

Thesis 3 : Poor countries are benefiting more from migration as they do from aid



The EU promises the creation of "legal channels" to Europe – for refugees and labor migrants. In fact, the EU Council wants to avoid anything that means more immigration. The remittances from migrants to their countries of origin is much more beneficial than development aid to poor countries. The graph shows the relations between remittances (worldwide, according to the World Bank) and development aid from the EU (according to the OECD) in 2014.

Almost everywhere, remittances outnumber aid. In addition, this money directly reaches from families and small businesses.

Thesis 4 : Winners of migration control are Europe's leading arms companies



In order to make the road to Europe more difficult, many African borders are being equipped with high-tech infrastructure and fence systems. African border guards are trained. European manufacturers of safety technology, often from the armaments sector, receive billion-worth orders—in fact a giant subsidy program. The fortress Europe is being expanded in Africa to promote migration.

Biometrics, fingerprint scanners, readers, monitoring systems, databases - Africa is thus becoming a market for European technology. Governments are supplied with technology that they can use for monitoring purposes. Border administrations trained by Europe are mostly under the rule of the intelligence services.

Thesis 5 : Africans as a whole are losing – not just refugees and migrants



The EU says that it does not want to close borders, but only to help control them. This makes those borders increasingly impassable for many refugees and migrant workers towards Europe, but also for nomads and ethnic groups living on both sides of the borders. Free movement is limited. Europe is following the motto: Schengen for us, fences for Africa.

In their regional communities, East and West Africa have guaranteed the free movement of labor and goods and want to introduce common passports. Integration rather than regulation could bring development for the continent - especially in a globalized world.

A project of taz.die tageszeitung