

EUROMAD 2026 TEXTE ACCUSATION

Pays: RDC

International Court of Justice

Problématique:

The Democratic Republic of Congo, a key Central-African country, faces severe migration challenges, with thousands risking deadly Atlantic crossings to reach Europe. His economy and social structures suffer from youth unemployment, climate change, and lack of opportunities. The DRC, with a population of just under 105 million in 2024, has a net migration rate of roughly -26,968 people in 2024, indicating more people are leaving than entering. As of 2020, the United Nations registered over 1.68 million DRC emigrants globally. While most emigration from the DRC is directed towards neighboring African countries, a significant number of Congolese citizens have emigrated to Europe (France or Belgium).

The RDC as well as Senegal and the Gambia accuse the European Union of imposing a one-sided migration policy that prioritizes border security and repression over human rights and development so as to focus on the root cause of the problem. The EU funnels aid into border militarization, intercepting boats, and detaining migrants, often in violation of international law, and human rights. The EU's approach is not cooperation: it's coercion. The evidence is clear: Europe's migration policy is built on repression, not solutions. A key example of this is the €30 million allocated to Senegal for border patrol boats, detention centers, rather than investing in education, healthcare, or economic development. The EU migration system also ignores the principle of non-refoulement, as migrants intercepted at sea are frequently returned to unsafe conditions without fair asylum procedures. Frontex operations in West Africa have been criticized for their lack of transparency and accountability, with reports of illegal pushbacks and human rights abuses. In response, the RDC, in support of The Gambia, Senegal, and other African countries, are willing to confront the EU at the International Court of Justice, defending the undeniable fact that its policies violate international law. Reports from the UN, and International Organization for Migration, confirm detention abuses, and migrant deaths at sea linked to EU politics. In fact, migrants intercepted under EU agreements in African countries are often denied access to asylum procedures. Reports from Human Rights Watch, document cases of indefinite detention or returns without screening for protection needs.

Legas Base:

The EU's New Pact on Migration and Asylum (2024) accelerates border procedures and detentions, risking violations of due process by prioritizing rapid returns over fair assessment.

Article 3 of the ECHR and Article 4 of the EU Charter: Prohibit inhuman or degrading treatment.

Article 18 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: Guarantees the right to asylum.

Request to CSJ

1. The EU must end discriminatory visa policies and sanctions against nations resisting its demands, while ensuring accountability for rights violations, including compensation for victims of illegal pushbacks and detention.
2. Assure safer, legal migration pathways and the reform of the EU's New Pact on Migration and Asylum (which accelerates deportations at the expense of due).

3. A new EU-Africa migration framework centered on human rights, shared responsibility, and African sovereignty, respecting international law and dignity.

The European Union's migration policies toward the RDC, Senegal, The Gambia, and broader Africa represent a systematic violation of international law prioritizing border security and repression over dignity, and justice. The EU has not only failed its legal obligations but also deepened global inequality and human suffering. We demand an immediate end to these abuses, accountability for violations, and the establishment of a new framework based in equity, human rights, and genuine partnership.