

## ROADMAP

Title of the initiative: **First Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum (2009)**  
Type of initiative (CWP/Catalogue/Comitology): CWP  
Lead DG/contact person/details: DG JLS/B1  
Expected date of adoption of the initiative (month/year): May 2010  
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### Initial IA screening & planning of further work

#### **A. Context and problem definition**

(i) What is the political context of the initiative? (ii) How does this initiative relate to past and possible future initiatives, and to other EU policies?

The political context is the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, adopted in October 2008<sup>1</sup>, in which the European Council made five basic commitments on legal immigration and integration, illegal immigration, border controls, asylum, and partnership with the countries of origin and of transit (Global Approach). Following the invitation made in the Pact the Commission will present this first Annual Report on its implementation. This report will contribute to preparing the European Council's annual debate on immigration and asylum policies. The commitments in the Pact will also be developed under the Stockholm Programme<sup>2</sup> and its Action Plan<sup>3</sup>.

What are the main problems identified?

Progress has been made at national and EU levels in developing immigration and asylum policies in line with the Pact. Further development of the EU's migration policy is however needed, as recognised by the Stockholm Programme.

Who is affected?

The Annual Report will present recommendations to EU institutions and to Member States.

(i) Is EU action justified on grounds of subsidiarity? (ii) Why can the objectives of the proposed action not be achieved sufficiently by Member States (necessity test)? (iii) As a result of this, can objectives be better achieved by action by the Community (test of EU Value Added)?

The specific actions, including legislative proposals, referred to in the Annual Report are themselves separately the subject of specific assessments of subsidiarity.

#### **B. Objectives of EU initiative**

What are the main policy objectives?

In the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, adopted in October 2008, the European Council made five basic commitments, which will continue to be developed and transposed into concrete measures in particular under the Stockholm Programme:

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<sup>1</sup> Presidency Conclusions, document 14368/08. The Pact itself is in document 13440/08.

<sup>2</sup> Presidency Conclusions, document EUCO 6/09. The Programme itself is in document 17024/09.

<sup>3</sup> COM(2010) xxx final.

- to organise legal immigration to take account of the priorities, needs and reception capacities determined by each Member State, and to encourage integration;
- to control illegal immigration by ensuring that illegal immigrants return to their countries of origin or to a country of transit;
- to make border controls more effective;
- to construct a Europe of asylum;
- to create a comprehensive partnership with the countries of origin and of transit in order to encourage the synergy between migration and development (Global Approach to Migration).

Do the objectives imply developing EU policy in new areas or in areas of strategic importance?

No – the EU has already developed policy in these important areas.

### **C. Options**

Not applicable.

(i) What are the policy options? (ii) What legislative or 'soft law' instruments could be considered? (iii) Would any legislative initiatives go beyond routine up-date of existing legislation?

Does the action proposed in the options cut across several policy areas or impact on action taken/planned by other Commission departments?

Explain how the options respect the proportionality principle

### **D. Initial assessment of impacts**

Not applicable.

What are the significant impacts likely to result from each policy option (cf. list of impacts in the Impact Assessment Guidelines pages 32-37), even if these impacts would materialise only after subsequent Commission initiatives?

Could the options have impacts on the EU-Budget (above 5 Mio €) and/or should the IA also serve as the ex-ante evaluation, required by the Financial Regulation?

Could the options have significant impacts on (i) simplification, (ii) administrative burden or on (iii) relations with third countries?

### **E. Planning of further impact assessment work**

Not applicable.

When will the impact assessment work start?

(i) What information and data are already available? (ii) Will this impact assessment build on already existing impact assessment work or evaluations carried out? (iii) What further information needs to be gathered? (iv) How will this be done (e.g. internally or by an external contractor) and by when?

(v) What type and level of analysis will be carried out (cf. principle of proportionate analysis)?

Which stakeholders & experts have been/will be consulted, how and at what stage?