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ANNEXES 1 to 2

ANNEXES

to the

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE
COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**Report on the implementation of the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility
2012-2013**

ANNEX I

– Mobility Partnerships –

	Concluded	Discussions pending	To consider for 2014	To consider once circumstances permit
Algeria				X
Egypt				X
Libya				X
Morocco	X			
Tunisia	X			
Jordan		X		
Lebanon				X
Syria				X
Armenia	X			
Azerbaijan	X			
Belarus			X	
Georgia	X			
Moldova	X			
Ukraine				X
Cape Verde	X			

The following candidate MP countries could be considered:

Algeria: In the context of the ongoing negotiations on a new European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan, Algeria has expressed its interest to start a dialogue on Migration, Mobility and Security, in view of possibly eventually entering into structured cooperation with the EU in the area of migration. Depending on Algeria's willingness to open negotiations with the EU on a readmission agreement, such framework could be a MP.

Ukraine: Cooperation on migration and mobility with this country is already particularly advanced, including in the context of the EU-Ukraine visa dialogue, and from its part Ukraine has not yet expressed an interest in establishing a MP with the EU. However, this option may be considered in the coming months, depending on the developments in the country.

Belarus: Despite the complex political relations between the EU and Belarus due to i.a. human rights issues, areas of cooperation do exist and could form the basis for a future dialogue, e.g. trafficking in human beings, border management and asylum. Furthermore,

several matters of concern for Belarus could be addressed through the GAMM framework. During the Vilnius Eastern Partnership Summit Belarus indicated that it is willing to start negotiations on visa facilitation and readmission agreements. Against this background the establishment of a MP could be considered. The European Parliament in a recommendation of 12 September 2013 on EU policy towards Belarus¹, encouraged the launch of a MP between EU and Belarus.

¹ European Parliament document 2013/2036

ANNEX II

– Common Agendas for Migration and Mobility –

	Concluded	Discussions pending	To consider for 2014	To consider once circumstances permit
China				X
India		X		
Indonesia			X	
Nigeria		X		
South Africa			X	
Ghana				X
Kazakhstan			X	
Brazil			X	

The number of countries that would qualify for the CAMM is in principle much larger than for the MP, and prioritisation is more complicated. Potential candidates include the EU's strategic partners, as well as partners that represent a specific EU interest in any of the four thematic priorities of the GAMM. The selection of priority CAMM partners should be guided by considerations of political and economic priority and feasibility, as well as by possibilities and constraints in terms of financial and human resources.

From this perspective, bilateral cooperation should be pursued with countries of interest of the EU in terms of ensuring economic growth. Furthermore, in line with the Council Conclusions on the GAMM of 29 May 2012, priority should be given to strategically important countries along the migratory routes and countries of origin and transit, notably countries that share interests with and are ready to engage in mutual commitments with the EU and its MS.

The following candidate CAMM countries could be considered:

China: The EU has a declared interest to step up cooperation with China in the area of return and mobility. The establishment of a CAMM would further facilitate and structure dialogue, and provide a platform for concrete, and much needed cooperation on migration and mobility issues. With economic development, China is becoming an increasingly important destination for (regular and irregular) migrants and facing significant challenges in devising the requisite legislative- and policy responses. This provides a potential basis for exchange and cooperation with the EU, also beyond topical questions of visa and readmission.

Indonesia: Indonesia is a priority country of the EU singled out by its size, demography, economy and geopolitical relevance. Indonesia fits nicely within the emerging discourse on framing migration and mobility visa policies as a means to spur economic growth. It is necessary to formulate a response to Indonesia's questions and requests in relation to its Schengen visa status, and engage in a relevant and structured exchange of information in this regard. A CAMM would provide an appropriate framework for exploring such concrete

issues, while providing a general platform for meaningful policy exchange and targeted development of projects and other actions.

South Africa: With this country a local migration dialogue is already in place and there is scope for a further deepening of this cooperation. South Africa shares some common feature with the EU's situation. In fact, South Africa is mainly a destination country for workers and asylum seekers originating from the neighbouring States. This situation gives rise to South Africa's demand for an exchange of best practices, with the aim of enhancing its capacity to manage these flows. This could focus e.g. on enhancing mobility for certain categories of travellers, and a strengthening of the country's capacities in the areas of international protection and labour migration management.

Ghana: This country was already offered a 'first generation MP and produces significant migratory pressure on the EU. There is also significant scope for cooperation on migration and development issues as the country is increasingly becoming a regional migration hub and recognises the importance of migration in its developmental agenda. The option of establishing a CAMM was already floated with Ghanaian authorities in 2012, but no affirmative feedback has been received since then. The country is kept in this table 'p.m.', but no further pro-active EU intervention is being recommended.

Kazakhstan: Kazakhstan is a key partner for the EU in Central Asia. The EU is keen to deepen its cooperation and contacts with Kazakhstan through the negotiation of the new enhanced PCA. The EU is also eager to promote exchanges and improving people-to-people contacts between Kazakhstan and the EU, through different programmes, for which mobility of persons is an important element. Kazakhstan has expressed on several occasions its interest for further advancing cooperation on migration issues.

Brazil: Enhanced bilateral cooperation with Brazil offers opportunities for both parties. In the framework of the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership both sides agreed to step up cooperation on economic issues, including competitiveness and investment. To that end the EU and Brazil are finalizing an Action Plan which includes actions aiming at facilitating the mobility of researchers, students and entrepreneurs between Brazil and the EU. Brazil is included in the list of priority countries with which the EU should develop more concrete partnerships and identify specific areas of cooperation on trafficking in human beings. Brazil is currently revising its legislation on migration at the same time that the migration trends between this country and the EU are changing providing a particular interesting moment for a strengthened cooperation.

Sometimes, a regional approach ensures a more effective use of resources and significantly better policy outcomes than would be possible through bilateral dialogue and cooperation. In this context, the newly established Silk Route Partnership for Migration holds potential for a possible strengthened dialogue and cooperation on managing migration flows with a number of important countries of origin and transit, including Iran and Pakistan, why cooperation with these countries should be stepped-up within a regional approach. Similarly, rather than stepping-up bilateral cooperation with individual East African countries, e.g. Kenya which is hosting a large number of refugees, the establishment of a targeted regional dialogue process within the framework of the EU-Africa dialogue with countries along the East African migratory route seems more feasible for the time being given the changing irregularly movements in the region, and the need to prevent and fight migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings from the Horn of Africa in a comprehensive and efficient manner.