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**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**

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**

1. INTRODUCTION

The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM) is, since 2005, the overarching framework of the EU external migration and asylum policy. The framework defines how the EU conducts its policy dialogue and operational cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and mobility, based on clearly defined priorities which reflect the strategic objectives of the EU, and firmly embedded in the EU's overall foreign policy framework, including development cooperation.

The Commission Communication on "The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility" of 18 November 2011¹ launched a new and more consolidated, second phase of the GAMM. It introduced several new elements, e.g. the inclusion of international protection and the external dimension of asylum as a new thematic priority, and the expansion of the scope of the policy framework to include "mobility", thereby stressing the importance of fostering well-managed mobility of third country nationals across the external EU borders. The subsequent Council Conclusions of 29 May 2012² confirmed the GAMM as the framework for dialogue and cooperation with third countries in a comprehensive and balanced manner. The Council also emphasised the need for systematic monitoring of the implementation of the GAMM through biennial reports.

The GAMM is implemented through several political instruments (bilateral and regional policy dialogues and action plans), legal instruments (such as visa facilitation and readmission agreements), operational support and capacity-building (including via EU agencies, e.g. FRONTEX, EASO and ETF, and technical assistance facilities such as MIEUX and TAIEX) as well as the wide range of programme and project support that is made available to third country administrations and other stakeholders, such as civil society, migrant associations and international organisations. In the period 2012-2013, the Commission has supported more than 90 migration-related projects with more than € 200 million in all regions of the developing world. In addition, several EU Member States (MS) have provided financial support to the implementation of the GAMM.

The principle bilateral frameworks for facilitating policy dialogue and operational cooperation with partner countries are the Mobility Partnerships (MPs) and Common Agendas on Migration and Mobility (CAMMs). So far, MPs have been concluded with six countries: Moldova (2008), Cape Verde (2008), Georgia (2009), Armenia (2011), Morocco (2013) and Azerbaijan (2013). Discussions on the MP with Tunisia have been concluded (November 2013) and its signing is imminent. Discussions on a MP have begun with Jordan (December 2013). Furthermore, a draft CAMM has been proposed to India (April 2013) and Nigeria (October 2013), but substantive discussions are yet to begin.

¹ COM(2011) 743

² Council document 9417/12

2. THE BILATERAL DIALOGUES

Bilateral dialogues on migration and mobility between the EU and third countries can take different shapes. The MPs provide an important framework for policy dialogue and operational cooperation on asylum and migration issues. Furthermore, with countries with which a visa liberalisation dialogue has been launched, the policy dialogue is to a large extent organised around the implementation of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan (VLAP). In some cases (Russia, India, China, USA) the EU has set up dedicated dialogues. With virtually all countries dialogue on migration and other Justice and Home Affairs issues is also integrated in the implementation of Association Agreements (AA), Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCA), Framework Agreements (FA), Cooperation Agreements (CA) and similar instruments concluded by the Union, including at the level of their respective Councils and (sub-) Committees. Finally, technical cooperation takes place in the context of the Joint Committees established by visa facilitation agreements and readmission agreements, which monitor the implementation of these agreements together with the third countries in question.

2.1. Enlargement countries

The post-visa liberalisation monitoring mechanism allows for the assessment of the sustainability of reforms and measures that have been implemented by the **Western Balkan** countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) through their visa liberalisation roadmaps³, and to engage with them under the framework of the Stabilisation and Association Process to address possible shortcomings and challenges. The overwhelming majority of citizens from the visa-free Western Balkan states are bona fide travellers with a legitimate purpose of travel to the EU. However, the number of unfounded asylum requests by nationals of these countries in some MS increased in 2012 and remained high in 2013, which affects the functioning of the visa-free travel regime.

A visa liberalisation dialogue with **Kosovo**⁴ has been launched on 19 January 2012 and a roadmap towards a visa-free regime has been handed over to its government on 14 June 2012.

Nearly three years after the finalisation of the negotiations, the readmission agreement between EU and **Turkey** was signed on 16 December 2013. In parallel to the signature of the readmission agreement a visa liberalisation dialogue and a roadmap towards a visa-free regime was presented to Turkey in line with the Council Conclusions on developing cooperation with Turkey in the areas of Justice and Home Affairs⁵, which were adopted on 21 June 2012.

FRONTEX has well-functioning working arrangements with all Western Balkan countries and continues to cooperate with the countries both organisationally and operationally. FRONTEX is operating an alert system within the framework of the post-visa liberalisation monitoring mechanism providing the Commission with the assessment of the asylum flows. On 28 May 2012, FRONTEX signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Turkey.

³ The Commission presented its fourth post-visa liberalisation monitoring report on 28 November 2013 (COM(2013) 836)

⁴ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

⁵ Council document 11579/12

2.2. Eastern Partnership countries

Significant progress has been made in 2012-2013 with regard to strengthening relations with most of the EaP countries on migration and mobility issues.

The visa liberalisation dialogues have continued with **Moldova** and **Ukraine** while a new dialogue has been launched in 2012 with **Georgia**, aiming at reaching in due course visa free travel. The Commission's progress report for Moldova of 15 November 2013⁶ concluded that Moldova meets all benchmarks of the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan. Subsequently the Commission on 27 November 2013 adopted a proposal to add Moldova to the list of countries whose citizens do not require a visa when traveling to Schengen countries for a stay of up to 90 days⁷. The visa liberalisation dialogues have proved to be an influential instrument for a forward-looking policy on mobility and an efficient tool for advancing far-reaching reforms in the whole area of Justice and Home Affairs, including rule of law and justice reform⁸.

In 2013, a €20 million EU budget support programme was endorsed to secure continued implementation of the VLAP in **Moldova**. Similarly, a €28 million financing agreement was signed with **Ukraine** to provide support for aligning the national migration and asylum systems with European and international standards, and for supporting implementation of the VLAP. Furthermore, the Commission continues to provide broader support for migration and border management reforms in Ukraine. For example, a four year €66 million support programme is underway to strengthen the Ukrainian border management policy.

An upgraded visa facilitation agreement with **Ukraine** entered into force on 1 July 2013.

Negotiations on visa facilitation and readmission agreements with **Armenia** and **Azerbaijan** started in early 2012 and were finalised in a timely fashion. The agreements with Armenia entered into force on 1 January 2014, whereas the agreements with Azerbaijan are expected to enter into force in the coming months.

The cooperation within the framework of MPs continues with **Armenia**, **Georgia** and **Moldova** while a new MP with **Azerbaijan** has been signed on 5 December 2013. Experience shows that cooperation has unambiguously been strengthened through the MPs, and that substantial progress has been achieved with regard to intra-EU coordination and inter-institutional coordination of the relevant institutions in the partner countries. The flexibility of the MPs enables bilateral and multilateral initiatives to be accommodated within the same framework, and allows for addressing priorities of the partner countries in a targeted way. Senior official meetings were organised on all three MPs, on 17 December 2012 and 25 October 2013 (Armenia), 18 December 2012 (Georgia) and 22 November 2012, 25 June 2013, 31 October 2013 and 10 December 2013 (Moldova) respectively. The MP with **Moldova** was subject of an in-depth evaluation by an expert contracted by IOM. Its final report of 1 October 2012 demonstrated that the MP with Moldova had contributed to the achievement of many priorities of the partners, which were closely matched by the implemented projects and initiatives. The MP helped the partners to address relevant issues related to migration and mobility more effectively and created a conducive framework for the active involvement in migration related discussions and cooperation at both the regional and

⁶ COM(2013) 807

⁷ Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (COM(2013) 853)

⁸ For example the latest progress report of 15 November 2013 showed that Ukraine had made substantial progress with regard to legislative measures (COM(2013) 809)

global levels. The activities under the MP umbrella have helped Moldova to reform its legal framework on migration issues aligning to EU standards, e.g. its asylum system. However, the evaluation report also identified some challenges for the MP, such as (1) the need to preserve the commitment and interest of MS – and promote their participation in the different governance and coordination frameworks – as well as to involve new interested MS in the MP, and (2) the need to demonstrate value-added of joint activities, i.e. activities designed and implemented by more than one MS as a way to improve synergies, exchange of information and best practices and reciprocal knowledge among stakeholders. In terms of operational cooperation the EU is currently funding almost € 50 million of projects on migration and border management in Moldova, including a €2 million initiative to promote legal mobility between Moldova and the EU through the MP.

Six EU funded projects for a total of over €8 million are currently under implementation in **Armenia**, including a €3 million project to support the implementation of the MP, which should strengthen the authorities' capacity in areas such as legal migration, migration and development and readmission and reintegration.

The implementation of the MP with **Georgia** intensified after the establishment of the Local Cooperation Platform in 2012. External cooperation with Georgia has strengthened significantly since signing of the MP, and rapid reforms of the Georgian migration and border management system have been supported. Six projects for a total of approximately € 20 million are currently under implementation in the country in the area of migration, including a €1 million initiative focusing on strengthening the development potential of the MP.

As regards **Azerbaijan**, the EU currently provides support for migration management policy reform, notably through twinning with the State Migration Service.

The EU's bilateral relations in the area of migration and mobility with **Belarus** have not yet developed. In November 2013 Belarus however indicated that it will accept the outstanding EU invitation from 2011 to start negotiations on visa facilitation and readmission agreements. Furthermore, some practical cooperation on project level has taken place in the period 2012-2013 in addition to cooperation in the framework of the regional migration dialogues.

FRONTEX signed working arrangements with the competent authorities of **Armenia** (22 February 2012) and **Azerbaijan** (16 April 2013). FRONTEX now have working arrangements with all EaP countries.

2.3. Southern Mediterranean countries

Important progress in establishing a stronger cooperation between the EU and the Southern Mediterranean countries has been made since 2011, in full coherence with the European Neighbourhood Policy and the EU commitments made in the context of the Arab Spring and its aftermath. Recently, the European Council called for increased engagement with third countries in order to avoid that migrants embark on hazardous journeys towards the EU⁹. In this context, it welcomed the Commission's Communication on the work of the Task Force Mediterranean of 4 December 2013¹⁰, which includes operational actions to be carried out to prevent tragedies such as the one off the coast of Lampedusa on 3 October 2013.

Structured Dialogues on Migration, Mobility and Security have been launched with **Tunisia**, **Morocco** (October 2011) and **Jordan** (December 2012). Provided that conditions are met, the

⁹ European Council document 217/13

¹⁰ COM(2013) 869

EU remains ready to start dialogues with other countries in the region. In the context of the ongoing negotiations on a new European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan, **Algeria** has expressed interest in such a dialogue¹¹. The EU offer to launch a dialogue with **Egypt** has been reiterated at several occasions since 2011, but has not yet received a positive reply. **Libya** remains a priority country for such a dialogue as soon as circumstances allow.

Following intensive discussions, a MP with **Morocco** was signed on 7 June 2013. The MP represents a clear achievement and benchmark for other countries in the region. It includes a balanced set of commitments and initiatives covering the four priority areas of the GAMM, i.e. legal migration, irregular migration, international protection and migration and development. The establishment of a national asylum system is one of the main commitments made by Morocco. It also contains mutual commitments to collaborate on preventing and fighting trafficking in human beings and on protecting its victims. Furthermore, the MP has paved the way for the negotiation of a visa facilitation agreement¹² and the parallel relaunch of the negotiations on the readmission agreement that had been stalled since 2010. A €5 million project to support implementation of the MP is currently under finalisation. In addition, an allocation of €6 million from SPRING funds is also foreseen in support to the MP.

Likewise, the finalisation of the discussions on a MP with **Tunisia** in November 2013 constitutes a positive development. For many months, the process was complicated by the instable political situation in the country. The EU and Tunisia agree to closely cooperate under the MP umbrella to reinforce the legal and institutional framework in terms of e.g. asylum and trafficking in human beings, visa facilitation, to reinforce the training of staff in charge of migration and to establish policies that deal with integration, fight against exclusion and xenophobia towards migrants.

In the framework of the dialogue on migration, mobility and security, two expert missions to **Jordan** were conducted in 2013, which made a positive assessment of the authorities' capacity in the areas of relevance. Jordan expressed its readiness and interest to step-up cooperation with the EU. In December 2013 a draft MP was presented to the authorities of Jordan.

Despite the difficult security and political situation, EU has supported **Libya** in the areas of migration, border management and international protection. Following the Council's decision on 22 May 2013 to establish a CSDP mission, assistance to the development of an integrated border management system in Libya is established in the framework of the EUBAM Mission in Libya. The €10 million Sahara-Med project is also contributing to this end.

All bilateral cooperation with **Syria** at political level has been suspended thus no formal or informal cooperation with Syrian authorities on migration is taking place at the moment. However, the EU together with its MS is the world's biggest donor in response to the refugee crisis and is providing considerable humanitarian and development assistance to the Syrian population and to Syria's neighbouring countries, including through specialised international organisations and civil society organisations.

The political commitment to strengthened cooperation with the Southern Mediterranean countries has been matched by financial and operational support. In Libya, for example, there are approximately € 30 million of on-going EU-funded programmes, focusing on management of mixed flows, border management and reception conditions of migrants. In

¹¹ Throughout 2012 and 2013, Algeria has refused to open negotiations with the EU on a readmission agreement

¹² Negotiating directives were adopted by the Council on 5 December 2013

September 2013 the implementation of “Seahorse Mediterranean Network” project, which is led by the Spanish Guardia Civil, started. The network will allow the participating Mediterranean countries to exchange factual information on incidents and patrols in near-real time via satellite communication. It will increase the capacity of the relevant authorities to tackle irregular migration and illicit trafficking as well as to respond to emergencies requiring search and rescue. The project is open to Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia.

As part of the €5 million Euromed Migration III project, dialogue and cooperation is fostered between countries of the Southern Mediterranean and the EU. The project focuses on legal migration, migration and development and irregular migration, and foresees specific meetings, training sessions and expert missions in these areas. It also includes support for migration profiles and a study on matching labour market needs with MS.

Since 2011, the EU has been implementing a Regional Protection Programme (RPP) for North Africa, focusing on Libya, Tunisia and Egypt. The budget of this RPP was recently increased to €5.5 million in late 2013 as a direct response to the tragic incident off the coast from the Italian island Lampedusa.

FRONTEX has outstanding negotiation mandates for concluding working arrangements with Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco, but until now attempts to launch such negotiations have been in vain.

2.4. Sub-Saharan countries

Some progress has been made in 2012-2013 with regard to policy dialogue and operational cooperation with particularly **Cape Verde, Nigeria and South Africa**.

The implementation of the MP with **Cape Verde** has continued satisfactorily in 2012-2013. During this period the EU and Cape Verde have signed agreements on visa facilitation (October 2012) and readmission (April 2013), which are both expected to enter into force soon. The EU is keen on keeping the MP vivid and dynamic by commonly defining a new set of priorities for the short and mid-run.

The cooperation with **Nigeria** has progressed in a positive manner through locally conducted dialogues on migration and development, based on Article 13 of the Cotonou agreement. The main topics discussed in this framework have been irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, the latter being a matter of concern for the country both at internal and external level. International protection aspects have not yet been properly covered by the dialogues. However, capacity-building in this area might be addressed in the future, and could be extended to cover also internally displaced person. During the local dialogue meeting of 20 March 2013, Nigeria has expressed its interest in upgrading the cooperation with the EU in the framework of a CAMM. On 7 October 2013 a draft CAMM has been proposed to Nigeria.

The cooperation with **South Africa** on migration issues takes place under the umbrella of the Migration Dialogue Forum, a yearly event organised in the margins of the Joint Cooperation Council. In this context, South Africa has expressed its interest in negotiating a visa-facilitation agreement with the EU, while the EU has asked for a full visa-free regime for the nationals of all MS. During the EU-South Africa Summit on 18 July 2013 it was agreed to "(...) explore options for further enhancing and structuring our cooperation, including the possible establishment of a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility".

Efforts by the EU to reach out to **Ghana** in order to step up the cooperation in the framework of a CAMM were conducted through an information workshop in Accra in January 2012 and in the wider policy dialogue framework in July 2012.

In total over 35 migration-related projects focusing specially on sub-Saharan countries were implemented in 2012-2013. These projects cover all areas of migration, but focus is placed on migration and development initiatives, assistance to refugees and vulnerable migrants and the fight against trafficking in human beings. Overall, cooperation with **Western African** countries is most advanced, which can be partly attributed to the progress made in the regional processes. The EU is also promoting significant support to Western African countries for capacity building on migration and border management. For example, a € 24 million initiative to support the effective implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Free Movement Protocols and ECOWAS Common Approach on Migration was launched in 2013.

Cooperation between the EU and the **Eastern African** countries in the area of migration is more limited, and the political situation of several countries in the area has not allowed paving the way towards a more effective cooperation. However, a number of projects are being implemented in the area, including a € 5 million RPP for the Horn of Africa (Kenya and Djibouti).

FRONTEX has signed a working arrangement with **Nigeria** on 12 January 2012 and with **Cape Verde** on 14 January 2012.

2.5. Asian countries

Following the 15th **EU-China** Summit in September 2012, where it was agreed to explore possibilities of facilitating mobility and strengthening cooperation on fighting irregular migration, cooperation with China on these issues has slowly progressed. In light also of the Chinese reaction and concerns regarding the fingerprinting of diplomatic passport holders (a consequence of the rolling out of the EU Visa Information System), the two sides decided to establish a High Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility. A first meeting took place on 14 October 2013, where e.g. the possibility to launch parallel negotiations on readmission issues and a visa waiver agreement for diplomatic passport holders was discussed.

The cooperation between the EU and **India** on migration issues was recently given new impetus. Following the launch of a migration dialogue in 2006, and a further meeting in 2010, a meeting of the High Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility took place on 2 July 2012 in New Delhi. India expressed an interest in further strengthening this cooperation by establishing a CAMM with the EU. Subsequently, a draft CAMM was proposed to India in April 2013.

Dialogue and cooperation with other countries in Asia, especially **South East Asia** (e.g. Vietnam, Indonesia), currently takes place on an ad hoc basis following expressions of interest, and within the framework of the international agreements (PCA, FA) concluded by the EU. Considering the mixed nature of these agreements, which adds to the time required for their conclusion and entry into force, migration is regularly singled out for so-called "early implementation" with the countries in question. Preventing and fighting trafficking in human beings is an issue of importance in these dialogues. Furthermore, visa cooperation with the EU (visa facilitation, waivers for diplomatic passport holders) is a standing interest of several countries in this region.

Given the importance of regional migration on the development of Asian countries, migration is receiving increasing attention in development cooperation with the region. For example, in 2013 a € 1.6 million project was launched with ILO to improve the capacity of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines to manage labour emigration.

2.6. Other priority countries

The cooperation between the EU and the **United States of America** on migration issues continues in the framework of the EU-US Platform on Migration and Refugee issues, launched in 2010. The Action Plan of the Platform includes 10 priority areas, among which return and reintegration, biometrics, resettlement, trafficking in human beings, migration management capacity building or labour migration. In 2012, a study trip to the US on resettlement issues took place in the framework of the Platform, and several activities were organised on trafficking in human beings, including a study trip to the US by the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (March 2013). In November 2013 a seminar was organised on the Syria refugee crisis and crisis-induced migratory flows, which also helped identify possible issues for further cooperation (such as resettlement). The Platform has also been used to coordinate positions in view of international migration-related events, such as the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)¹³.

The EU-**Russia** Dialogue on Migration, which was launched in May 2011, provides a platform to address common challenges in an informal and non-binding environment¹⁴. Each year, one senior officials meeting and two thematic meetings combined with study trips are being organised. So far five thematic meetings have taken place, on international protection (Moscow, December 2011), irregular migration (Budapest, March 2012), migration and development (Saint Petersburg, October 2012), legal migration (Bratislava, February 2013) and irregular migration (Kaliningrad, July 2013). In the framework of the dialogue, work will start in 2014 on developing online migration portals targeting both European and Russian citizens.

In 2007, a visa dialogue with Russia was launched. The Parties agreed on a list of "Common Steps towards Visa Free Short Term Travel of Russian and EU Citizens", the implementation of which is conditional for negotiations on an EU-Russia reciprocal visa-waiver agreement. In December 2013 the Commission presented its first report on the progress in the implementation of the Common Steps¹⁵.

2.7. Lessons learned

The bilateral dialogues in their rich variety provide a useful channel for strengthening cooperation, addressing relevant, and at times sensitive migration and mobility issues of mutual concern, and for building trust between partners.

Experience with the existing MPs has shown that they have acknowledged and accommodated the priorities of partner countries, and that they have been critical in getting EU and partner countries together around one table and encourage them to think about their migration policies and international cooperation in a coordinated way. However, more work needs to be done to make sure that the MPs are being implemented in a balanced manner, i.e. better reflecting all four thematic priorities of the GAMM, including more actions with regard to legal migration, human rights and refugee protection.

¹³ The GFMD is an initiative that emerged after the first UN High-level Dialogue in 2006, which aims at addressing the migration and development nexus in practical and action-oriented ways. It is an informal, non-binding, voluntary and government-led process

¹⁴ The dialogue does not address issues related to visas and readmission, which are dealt with in dedicated joint committees established under the EU-Russia visa facilitation and readmission agreements

¹⁵ COM(2013) 923

Migration and mobility are increasingly being discussed as part of broader political dialogue in the framework of AAs, PCAs or CAs and their subcommittees. This positive trend can contribute to raising the profile of migration in the EU's overall external relations and strengthening attention to migration issues under the bilateral development cooperation. At the same time, there should also be a stronger focus on broader external relations aspects in the migration and mobility matters at EU-internal level. Deeper involvement in these dialogues of Commission or MS experts (often difficult due to budgetary and timing constraints) or the building of more expertise in the EU Delegations offer a possible way forward.

3. THE REGIONAL DIALOGUES

In the context of the GAMM priority is given to the Prague Process, the Budapest Process and the Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum towards the East, the Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment and the Rabat Process in the South, as well as to the EU-CELAC Structured and Comprehensive Dialogue on Migration and the ACP-EU Migration Dialogue. This section briefly describes the state of play on each of these dialogues.

3.1. Prague Process

The Prague Process is a framework for dialogue and cooperation between the EU and its MS, the non-EU Schengen States and 19 partner countries to the east (Russia, Eastern Partnership countries, Central Asian countries, Western Balkan countries, Turkey). The work is based on the Joint Ministerial Declaration (Prague, 2009) and the Action Plan 2012-2016, adopted at the second Ministerial Conference of the Prague Process (Poznan, November 2011).

The dialogue process is providing an effective framework for coordinating and promoting operational cooperation on migration issues. The wide geographical scope of the process, encompassing countries from different regions of strategic interest for the EU, allow for exchanges of good practices and experiences between states facing different but often interrelated challenges and opportunities. Numerous activities have been organised in 2012 and 2013 at both experts and senior officials' level: workshops on legal migration (Budapest, September 2012 and Prague, February 2013), migration and development (Budapest, September 2012), international protection (Stockholm, October 2012 and Warsaw, January 2013), migration profiles (Florence, January 2013), irregular migration (Lvov, November 2012, return and readmission (Warsaw, March 2013) circular migration (Tbilisi, October 2013) and migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings (Bratislava, September 2013) as well as senior officials meetings (Warsaw, April 2012, Prague, February 2013 and Kiev, November 2013).

The Commission supports the implementation of the Poznan Action Plan of the Prague Process via a targeted €3 million support project, which reflects the thematic priorities of the GAMM. The deliverables vary from support for the development of Migration Profiles, to guidelines on various policies such as labour migration and readmission, and specific trainings for government officials e.g. in the field of asylum. The EU has also launched other initiatives linked to implementation of the Prague Process, including a €1 million project on irregular migration and a €600,000 initiative on strengthening integration policy in Russia.

3.2. Eastern Partnership Panel on Migration and Asylum

The Eastern Partnership (EaP) is the framework for cooperation between the EU and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Joint Declarations were

adopted at Eastern Partnership Summits of Prague (2009), Warsaw (2011) and Vilnius (2013). The dialogue on migration and mobility takes place in the context of the Panel on Migration and Asylum, established in 2011 which succeeds the work previously undertaken through the Söderköping process.

Following its launch in December 2011 the EaP Panel on Migration and Asylum, has picked up speed quickly with four meetings organised in 2012 and 2013 on refugee determination status (Tbilisi, May 2012), circular migration (Chisinau, October 2012) return, readmission and reintegration (Tbilisi, March 2013) and integration of migrants and refugees (Prague, November 2013) as well as expert workshops focusing on country of origin information (Bucharest, September 2012), victims of trafficking in human beings (Warsaw, May 2013) and statelessness (Budapest, December 2013). It features several points of strength, especially in its methodology and organisation. First, it has a varied composition that includes representatives of EU institutions and governmental authorities, academia and NGOs. Second, its informal nature allows for fruitful exchanges and confidence-building among participating states.

In October 2013, at the first EU-EaP Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting the participants confirmed their commitment to enhanced dialogue and cooperation on, amongst others, migration and mobility. This commitment was reconfirmed at the EaP Summit on 28-29 November 2013 in Vilnius, where the declaration highlighted the importance of mobility and referred to the Panel on Migration and Asylum.

3.3. Budapest Process / Silk Routes Partnership for Migration

The Budapest Process was initiated in 1991 as a consultative forum, currently involving more than 50 governments – including the countries of the Western Balkans, EaP, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iraq, Russia, Pakistan and Turkey – and 10 international organisations, aiming at developing comprehensive and sustainable systems for orderly migration. Under the banner of the Budapest Process, the Silk Routes Partnership for Migration was established at the Ministerial Conference held in Istanbul on 19 April 2013.

The Budapest Process has been undergoing a new geographical orientation, culminating with the adoption of the Istanbul Declaration on "A Silk Routes Partnership for Migration" on 19 April 2013. This declaration provides the basis for a possible significantly strengthened dialogue and cooperation on managing migration flows between countries along the Silk Route, which has been rather limited in the past. The declaration brings some important elements to the forefront such as a clear commitment to respect of human rights in migration management. The working group on the Silk Route held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 28-31 October 2013 gave promises of a constructive cooperation in the future. The Senior Officials Meeting in Istanbul on 9-10 December 2013 adopted an Action Plan with concrete and operational measures to be implemented. The Commission is funding a €2,6 million project to support the dialogue, with additional co-funding from a number of MS and Turkey.

3.4. Africa-EU Partnership on Migration, Mobility and Employment

The Africa-EU Migration, Mobility and Employment (MME) Partnership was launched during the 2nd Africa-EU Summit of Heads of State and Government in Lisbon in December 2007. The Partnership was extended at the 2010 Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli, where also an Action Plan for the period 2011-2013 was adopted, containing 12 concrete initiatives in the area of migration, mobility, employment as well as higher education.

The implementation of the 2011-2013 Action Plan was interrupted in 2011 following the events in Libya (the African co-chair of the MME Partnership), but was resumed in 2012. Since then, several meetings have been organised addressing issues such as trafficking in human beings (Johannesburg, December 2011), migrants' rights (Nairobi, May 2012), migration and mobility within regional economic communities (Addis Ababa, July 2012), access to international protection (Barcelona, October 2012) and facilitating mobility through enhanced border management (Cotonou, July 2013). The Commission has funded a € 3.6 million project to support the dialogue through organisation of expert seminars, senior officials meetings etc.

The MME-process finds its added-value in its continental dimension and the coordination of migration related activities of the African Union and the different African Regional Economic Communities. However, the continental character also constitutes the main challenge of the partnership, given the diversity of migration flows within Africa and towards Europe. The links with employment and education, although pertinent in theory, have not been fully exploited in practice. Today, the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership is at an important crossroads. In preparation of the Africa-EU Summit on 2-3 April 2014, a renewed structure is under discussion and whilst its outcome is yet unknown, there seems to be a consensus to introduce more flexibility to address the challenges that both continents face, including on the issue of migration and mobility. In preparation for the 2014 Summit a Senior Officials Meeting on Migration and Mobility was organised in November 2013 in Brussels, which agreed on a draft action plan for 2014-2017 and the establishment of a core group encompassed by the two Commissions and six states on each side.

3.5. Rabat Process

The Rabat process was launched at the first Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development that took place in July 2006 in Rabat. The process aims to enhance dialogue and cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination along the West African migration route. A second Ministerial meeting took place in 2008 in Paris. The third one was held in Dakar in November 2011, where the Dakar Strategy for 2012-2014 was adopted.

On 23 November 2011, the Third Euro-African Ministerial Conference on migration and development consolidated the achievements in the implementation of the previous cooperation programme, and adopted a new strategy, the Dakar Strategy, for the years 2012-2014. The Rabat Process has established a solid and fruitful dialogue between the EU and countries in North and West Africa, and has fostered enhanced cooperation through the implementation of bilateral, sub-regional, regional and multilateral initiatives. In 2012 and 2013 expert meetings were organised focusing on border management (Brussels, June 2013), strengthening evidence based policy making in the field of migration (Dakar, September 2013) and border management (Madrid, 2013), as well as three meetings of the Steering Committee. The Commission supports the Rabat process through a €2 million project.

3.6. EU-CELAC Structured and Comprehensive Dialogue on Migration

The EU and Latin America and the Caribbean (CELAC) Structured and Comprehensive Dialogue on Migration was launched in June 2009 following the mandate of the EU-LAC Lima Summit (2008). The commitment to further develop the Dialogue was renewed at the EU-LAC Madrid Summit (2010). The Madrid Action Plan included migration among the six key areas for cooperation between the two regions. These areas were reconfirmed at the Santiago Summit (2013) leading to the adoption of the EU-CELAC Action Plan 2013-2015.

Three meetings of the EU-CELAC High Level Meeting on Migration have been organised in 2012 and 2013 during which the following issues have been discussed: economic growth and migration, trafficking in human beings, protection and integration of migrants, the fight against all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia, voluntary return and reintegration. Furthermore, an expert seminar on new migration trends was organised in November 2013.

In November 2012, the seventh EU-CELAC High Level Meeting on Migration endorsed a Commission position paper on the future of the dialogue, which called for a more operative and result-oriented approach. This should be attained, firstly, through reinforced technical cooperation at expert level; secondly, by allowing for a more operational use of the Brussels-based working group meetings, and finally through a clearer steering role of the High Level Meetings, ensured through wider MS involvement and improved bi-regional proceedings.

Operational activities in the framework of the dialogue are implemented through a Commission funded € 3 million support project. The project has contributed to improve knowledge of the migration reality in the region, including through the production of Migration Profiles for Peru, Ecuador, Jamaica and Nicaragua.

3.7. ACP-EU Migration Dialogue

The ACP-EU Migration Dialogue was launched in June 2010 through a Joint Declaration of the ACP-EU Joint Council. The dialogue is based on Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement. In May 2011 it was decided to further deepen the dialogue, focusing in particular on the subjects of remittances, visa¹⁶ and readmission, with the specific aim to strengthen the operational aspects of ACP-EU cooperation on these topics.

In 2012 a series of experts meetings took place in Brussels on remittances (February 2012), visa (February 2012) and readmission (April 2012) as well as meetings at Senior Official level. Recommendations on remittances, visas and readmission were endorsed at ministerial level in June 2012 at the ACP-EU Joint Council of Vanuatu. In 2014 concrete follow-up is being foreseen on the topics of visa, remittances and readmission, in particular through an EU-funded €10 million support project. Irregular migration and trafficking in human beings will be added as new topics of the dialogue.

Despite of progress made, the ACP-EU Migration Dialogue is complicated by the fact that the African, Caribbean and Pacific macro-regions are very differently placed with respect to EU migration policies and their commitment in this dialogue varies accordingly.

3.8. Lessons learned

The seven regional dialogues have all succeeded in creating a platform for dedicated policy debates with groups of third countries, and they all contributed to improving overall political relations with these countries. However, operational results are more mixed. To be truly successful, a process needs to benefit from political commitment to push the agenda forward from both the EU and partner countries as well as ability to demonstrate concrete achievements, which can build trust and confidence amongst stakeholders. One way to achieve dynamism is when a group of dedicated MS take co-responsibility for driving a dialogue process forward, as is the case for e.g. the Prague Process or the Rabat Process. An alternative model that can also produce results is when the Commission has a well-defined and leading role in the process, as is the case in the EaP Panel on Migration and Asylum.

¹⁶ In this report "visa" refers to short stay visa intended for stays of no more than 90 days per period of 180 days

Further efforts are also required to ensure tangible operational results, including by strengthening efforts to plan and implement activities in priority areas and by regularly monitoring actions undertaken.

Several regional dialogues suffer from a lack of engagement from MS. Participation of MS in meetings is not always sufficiently numerous, and often not sufficiently active. Once a dialogue has lost part of its drive, efforts should be made to revitalise the platform by organising fewer and more targeted meetings and to allow for more horizontal discussions among participants. However, efforts must bring added value. If, despite various attempts, this cannot be obtained, the option of discontinuing certain dialogues should also be considered, in consultation with partners concerned taking into account the role of the migration dialogue within the wider political dialogue with the region concerned. Dialogue processes should be managed with sufficient flexibility to respond to changing priorities and to ensure that meetings correspond to genuine priorities on both the EU and partner country side. In considering the establishment of new dialogues, a greater focus should be placed on temporary initiatives rather than the establishment of new permanent processes.

4. GLOBAL PROCESSES

In accordance with the Lisbon Treaty – which provides a unique opportunity to put the EU on a completely new footing, allowing the EU to realise its full potential on the global stage – the EU has actively engaged in discussions in 2012 and 2013 on international migration and development and global migration management. In the various regional multilateral and global cooperation frameworks, the EU has promoted the partnership-based GAMM methodology. Furthermore, it has supported, endorsed and contributed to the international discourse on the migration-development and the migration-climate change nexus, which aims at maximising the positive impacts of migration and mobility on development and poverty reduction, while making the link between migration and strategies of adaptation to climate change. Notably, a 2012 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties Decision¹⁷ on "approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries" acknowledges the work to advance the understanding of and expertise on loss and damage, including how climate change is affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility.

The EU is also engaging more strongly with UNHCR and in international discussions or initiatives on international protection and has stepped up cooperation with IOM through the establishment of a strategic partnership in 2012.

EU has funded a number of projects with a focus on supporting global-level initiatives. For example, a €4.2 million "Global Action Programme on Migrant Domestic Workers and their Families" has been launched with ILO, which has support for implementation of the ILO Convention on Domestic Workers as one of its objectives.

4.1. High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Mobility

The EU played a central and influential role in the preparations for the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which was organised on 3-4 October 2013 during the UN General Assembly in New York. During the plenary session of the meeting Commissioner Malmström presented a statement on behalf of the EU and its MS. The UN High-level Dialogue successfully renewed and strengthened the political commitment to the issue of international migration and development. The outcome

¹⁷ Decision 3/CP.18 in FCCC/CP/2012/8/Add.1

declaration demonstrated that the international community is capable of reaching political agreement on migration and development issues, including by clearly stating the need for considering migration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and it provides testimony to the positive progress made in recent years in an area where dialogue essentially failed in the past.

4.2. Global Forum on Migration and Development

Similarly, the EU is playing an active role in relation to the GFMD, including through participation in the preparatory government teams and by assuming a prominent role in the GFMD Summit in November 2012 (Port Louis). The EU is also contributing actively to the preparations of the upcoming GFMD Summit in Stockholm in May 2014.

4.3. Lessons learned

The GAMM makes it possible for the EU to speak with one voice. Experience from the High-level Dialogue has shown that the EU is stronger, more visible and more effective in its external relations when all EU actors and the MS work together on the basis of a common analysis and shared vision.

It will be important to build on the momentum of the High-level Dialogue in order to deliver concrete and operational results at the GFMD Summit in Stockholm in May 2014 and beyond, e.g. on facilitating international labour mobility, as well as to better define how the importance of migration as a development enabler can be reflected into the post-2015 development agenda.

5. THE WAY FORWARD: TOWARDS A FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF GAMM

In spite of the multitude of processes and activities implemented in the context of the GAMM and the major progress achieved in integrating the objectives of the GAMM in the EU's dialogue and cooperation with third countries, further consideration should be given to possibilities to make the GAMM even more effective and more performing. This section looks into some venues for a further strengthening of the GAMM, both at the level of policies and in relation to implementation modalities.

5.1. Policies

5.1.1. Migration, mobility and economic growth

The potential to use the external migration policy to support MS' efforts to secure economic growth and competitiveness, including by attracting and keeping high-skilled talents, is still underexploited.

It should be considered how to make better use of the various instruments developed under the GAMM to take full advantage of the role that migration can play in addressing labour and skills shortages in Europe. Further efforts should be made to better organise labour migration to the EU and to coordinate MS actions, i.e. to progressively find a better balance between national competences – in particular decisions on the employment of a third country national at the territory of a MS – and the necessity of building an increasingly integrated EU labour market, which corresponds to the increasingly integrated Single Market¹⁸. Similarly, it should

¹⁸ It should be noted that on 18 November 2011 the Commission launched the EU Immigration Portal, which offers practical information to people considering to migrate to any MS. This website was launched in English and French. In 2013 Spanish and Arabic versions were added and since 2014 a Portuguese version is also available. See <http://ec.europa.eu/immigration>

be considered how to make best use of the GAMM instruments to facilitate trade related mobility, in particular in relation to trade in services by presence of natural persons in the territory of trading partners (so called "mode 4" of the General Agreement on Trade in Services), while acknowledging that mode 4 is not migration on a permanent basis or seeking entry to the labour market of a host country.

In this context, the role of the MPs could be emphasised, which aims at enhancing the mobility of persons, e.g. by facilitating the mobility of service providers, the exchange of students or professionals, enhancing migration management capacities in third countries, introducing circular migration programmes, strengthening social protection of legal migrants, addressing where appropriate portability of social rights, etc.

Facilitating the issuance of short-term visas can produce numerous positive effects for development in third countries such as improving business opportunities and trade ties with the EU, and strengthening people-to-people contacts.

Furthermore, the potential offered by the Visa Code should be used to the fullest. There is still reluctance from MSs to issue multiple entry visas with a long period of validity to frequent travellers. The Commission will propose in 2014 amendments to improve the Visa Code which will inter alia ensure that the EU visa policy fosters economic growth and cultural exchanges by further facilitating travel to the EU of legitimate travellers while ensuring a high level of security of the EU.

In terms of operational actions, the Commission has continued to finance several actions aiming to increase the capacity of partner countries to manage labour emigration, including towards Europe. For example, the €5 million support project to implement the Morocco MP includes a substantial component on reinforcing the capacity of the relevant Moroccan authorities to better manage labour migration through enhanced cooperation with EU partners.

5.1.2. International protection

The inclusion of international protection and the external dimension of asylum as a specific thematic priority of the revised GAMM has allowed these issues to be addressed in a more systematic and strategic manner through the GAMM dialogues and frameworks. For example, the MP with Morocco calls for support to the Moroccan authorities in strengthening their national asylum system.

Even though progress has been made, more work is needed to ensure that all policy dialogues and cooperation frameworks will incorporate this dimension, and that cooperation with third countries in managing asylum and refugee flows will be strengthened. It should be given more consideration how EASO, while drawing on asylum experts from MS, could contribute to improving asylum and reception capacities in third countries, including within the framework of MPs, e.g. by applying the twinning cooperation methodology as appropriate.

In the area of international protection and asylum the Commission's development cooperation instruments launched more than 15 new projects in 20 partner countries in 2012-2013, for an amount of more than €25 million.

Furthermore, the Commission has been considering working towards enhancing the development focus of RPPs, whilst maintaining their emphasis on enhancing the protection capacity and asylum systems in partner countries and regions. This is reflected in the €16 million Regional Development and Protection Programme for the Middle East (Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon), which is expected to be launched in the near future as a long-term response to the refugee crises in the region. The programme will not only provide capacity building in

respect of refugee protection for local and national authorities, but will also support socio-economic development for both refugees and host communities.

There is scope to further improve the RPP instrument, e.g. to clarify its use as a strategic tool to unlock protracted situations and expand the protection space in regions relevant to the EU. It should ensure that refugees can enjoy an adequate level of protection, livelihoods and eventually benefit from a durable solution. This could include exploring the close link between lack of self-reliance and enhanced vulnerability to protection problems in the host country. Furthermore, as stated in the Commission Communication on the work of the Task Force Mediterranean of 4 December 2013¹⁹ new RPPs will need longer-term engagement and funding, if they are to be successful, both from the EU and the MS level.

Furthermore, the success of RPPs depends also on the commitments that first asylum countries make on behalf of refugees beyond the provision of first asylum protection. This may entail commitments with respect to the maintenance of effective protection, improving livelihoods for refugees as well as hosting populations, implementing self-reliance strategies, local integration or the acceptance of returns from secondary movements.

There is also scope for a more strategic use of resettlement and a better integration of resettlement activities into EU external relations. Coordination of such activities, both politically and practically, at the EU level and among the MS could undoubtedly enhance the strategic impact of resettlement, especially since the EU will be in a position to expand funding to more resettlement/humanitarian admission places and make the funding more rapidly available to allow quick responses to crisis situations. In 2012, 4930 refugees were resettled to the EU as a whole²⁰. In seeking to use resettlement more effectively, it could be considered how broader linkages can be achieved through partnership with first asylum countries.

5.1.3. Human rights of migrants

The protection of the human rights of migrants is a cross-cutting priority in the EU's cooperation with third countries. This is reflected in the numerous projects carried out under the GAMM focusing on protecting migrants, including children and vulnerable groups like asylum seekers, from abuse and human rights violations such as trafficking in human beings, and empowering them through effective integration policies and promoting access to basic services such as healthcare. Protecting the human rights of migrants is a cross-cutting priority of numerous EU-funded initiatives on migration. A number of targeted actions are ongoing in this area. For example the Commission is currently launching a € 9.5 million globally coordinated civil society action with the International Federation of the Red Cross, focusing on the rights of vulnerable migrants and victims of human trafficking. Furthermore, regarding the right to access the healthcare for migrants including irregular migrants, the Commission launched in 2012 a direct grant agreement with IOM on a project on fostering health provision for migrants, the Roma and other vulnerable groups²¹.

Protecting migrants, including those most vulnerable such as women and children against exploitation and exclusion is considered as one of five main fields of action in the 2011-2013 Multi-Annual Strategy Paper for the Thematic Programme.

¹⁹ COM(2013) 869

²⁰ The 4930 refugees were resettled to the EU by 12 MS, namely Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom (source EUROSTAT)

²¹ The Commission co-funds 60%, €1,5 million)

However, more work can still be done to address human rights issues in a systematic manner in policy and political dialogues with third countries. In the report on the management of the EU's external borders and its impact on the human rights of migrants of 24 April 2013, the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants acknowledged that protection of human rights of migrants is enshrined as a cross-cutting priority in the GAMM. The Special Rapporteur formulated a list of recommendations which will be important to consider in the future implementation of the GAMM. Constant attention should be given to the human rights of migrants, in particular children and other vulnerable groups, and to encourage partner countries to adopt and implement reforms ensuring a set of human rights standards for migrants.

The period covered by this report also brought important EU policy development in the area of human rights in general. On 25 June 2012, the EU's Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy²² was adopted – the first ever set of principles and objectives to guide the work on promoting human rights around the world. Furthermore, in June 2012 the Commission adopted a Communication on "The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016", which aims to strengthen coordination, coherence and cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, also in the external dimension²³.

5.1.4. Migration and development

On 21 May 2013, the Commission adopted a Communication on "Maximising the Development Impact of Migration"²⁴, which includes proposals on how the EU can adopt a more ambitious approach to migration and development, in particular through the GAMM and the EU development policy, the Agenda for Change. It proposes a broadened approach to the migration-development nexus at EU level, which gives greater attention to South-South flows, effective integration of migration into national development and poverty reduction plans and the inclusion of refugees and other displaced persons in long-term development planning. The main orientations of the Communication were endorsed through Council Conclusions adopted on 23 September 2013, which include a call for all development actors to integrate migration and mobility issues into their policies and instruments.

The Communication also explored and addressed the links between climate change, environmental degradation and migration, including the importance of climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in reducing displacement²⁵.

In October 2013, the Commission adopted the EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development²⁶, which includes a chapter on migration issues. The report highlights the added value of the revised GAMM as a tool to ensure strategic coherence between internal policies and the development priorities of partner countries, notably through MPs and regional dialogues. It also calls for further efforts to ensure that development concerns are taken into account in EU and MS labour migration and mobility policies to the greatest extent possible. Additional measures may also be envisioned to increase the role of diasporas in promoting investment and growth.

²² Council document 11855/12

²³ COM(2012) 286

²⁴ COM(2013) 292

²⁵ These findings were also in accordance with recommendations from the Commission Staff Working Document on "Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Migration" (SWD(2013) 138), adopted on 16 April 2013 as part of the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change

²⁶ SWD(2013) 456

5.1.5. Return and readmission

Addressing return and readmission is an integral part of the GAMM. Effective return (voluntary or enforced) of irregular migrants is a key element in tackling irregular immigration and a prerequisite for well-managed migration.

The EU is making efforts ought to increase its cooperation with relevant third countries in order to build capacity in the field of return and readmission. A number of projects have already been supported to build capacity for implementing readmission agreements in countries such as Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. In many partner countries further capacity building is however required and could e.g. focus on improving the responsible authorities of partner countries' ability to timely respond to readmission applications, identify the persons requested to be returned, and provide assistance and reintegration to those who are being returned. Furthermore, technical support could be provided to third countries to assist their efforts to put in place readmission arrangements agreements with other third countries. The Asylum and Migration Fund will allow support in these areas to be stepped up.

The limited availability of incentives at the EU's disposal to secure the conclusion and implementation of EU readmission agreements as well as the need for cooperation from third countries more broadly on return, readmission and reintegration, has been a central issue since the beginning of EU policy in the area of return and readmission policy²⁷. Hence, in line with the more for more principle any proposal to negotiate a readmission agreement should be accompanied by an appropriate incentive. In more general terms, return and readmission issues should always be part of a balanced and consolidated EU offer to a third country and should, where necessary, not only be linked to enhanced mobility provisions, but also to other policy areas such as trade (including mode 4), enterprise and industry.

The EU should continue to emphasise the safeguarding of fundamental rights in the negotiation and implementation of EU readmission agreements, and focus on countries of origin when considering new negotiating directives, including a careful, case-by-case review of the added value and necessity of negotiating the readmission of third country nationals and stateless persons based on geographical evaluation and risks of transit irregular migration as well as while offering the appropriate incentives.

5.1.6 Migration as a global phenomenon

Migration is a global and complex phenomenon. Well-managed migration needs to be seen as an asset that can bring prosperity and economic growth. Emphasis should be placed on the need to benefit from the considerable opportunities that human mobility is offering. In parallel, in order to address effectively the challenges that the migration phenomenon is posing, policies need to address the different root causes of irregular and forced migration, inter alia political change and instability, widening gaps in prosperity and climate change.

Integration of foreign policy aspects into the EU migration policy and ensuring linkages between the internal and the external dimensions is vital. Home Affairs issues need to be embedded in the EU's overall foreign policy in view of facilitating reinforced dialogues and cooperation with third countries. In this vein, cooperation and coordination among the various stakeholders should be stepped up. The advantages offered by the EEAS' overview of EU's overall external relations and the possible contribution of the EU Delegations should be exploited (see section 5.2.1).

²⁷ See for example the Commission's 2011 evaluation of the readmission agreement (COM(2011)76)

5.2. Implementation modalities

5.2.1. The role of EU Delegations

The implementation of the GAMM is a common and shared responsibility of the Commission, the European External Action Service and MS, in accordance with their respective competences as set out in the Treaties.

The EU Delegations are the focal points of the EU presence in third countries and should therefore play a central role in driving, delivering and coordinating the EU dialogue at the local level, in cooperation with the diplomatic missions of the MS. They also play a crucial role in assuming external representation of EU foreign policy with third countries and multilateral organisations. Additionally, they manage external assistance and development cooperation programmes and projects.

More generally, the EU Delegations should be more involved in analysis and reporting on developments related to asylum and migration of the country to which they are accredited, in order to facilitate the continued implementation and further development of the GAMM.

Their role is crucial to secure the strengthening of dialogue and cooperation at the local level and to ensure that actions are in line with the EU's overall foreign policy and external cooperation priorities.

5.2.2. The engagement and full participation of Member States

The measures falling under GAMM are promoted and carried out by both EU institutions and MS. However, in order to realise the full potential offered by the GAMM framework and, in particular, to ensure the visibility, sustainability and effectiveness of GAMM-related actions, the active involvement of MS is paramount.

The non-binding and flexible nature of the GAMM is one of the advantages of the framework, allowing particular MS to cooperate (to various degrees) on work in countries or regions where they have particular expertise. However, this flexibility is also the Achilles heel of the approach, as it in some cases makes it difficult to secure a balanced and complete EU offer to third countries, e.g. in connection with a MP. Furthermore, there are significant differences between the levels of participation of MS in the various cooperation frameworks. For example five MS do not participate in any of the MPs concluded so far. The majority of MS participating in the MPs have not yet made any financial contribution to their implementation.

In this context, it is necessary to consider and discuss how to ensure that the EU and its MS can continue to offer genuine and balanced partnerships to third countries. It will be necessary to draw on the different strengths, capacities, sources of funding, competencies and relationships of EU institutions and MS. The MS are encouraged to intensify their efforts to contribute to MPs in both financial terms, and through other initiatives such as regulatory or legislative measures.

5.2.3. The financing of the GAMM

Funding of the GAMM under the 2007-13 MFF has been ensured primarily under the EU's external cooperation instruments. In particular, the Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum has contributed significantly to the implementation of MPs, regional dialogues and RPPs. Other Thematic Programmes of the EU's Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the EU Instrument for Stability have also contributed. Migration is also increasingly addressed as a priority topic under the EU's geographic cooperation instruments. For

example, over €90 million of migration-related assistance was committed under bilateral and regional cooperation instruments in 2012 alone, covering 25 countries.

Under the new MFF, the Commission will continue to make financial resources available for the implementation of the GAMM, including under the external component of the new Home Affairs funds.

The new EU development cooperation instruments will continue providing support under both geographic instruments (Instrument for Pre-Accession; European Neighbourhood Instrument; Development Cooperation Instrument; European Development Fund) and thematic ones (in particular the migration and asylum component within the Global Public Goods and Challenges Programme of the Development Cooperation Instrument). Funding under these instruments is programmed in line with the EU's commitments on aid effectiveness and due attention for the needs and priorities of partner countries. In addition, the future Partnership Instrument will also allow the financing of cooperation on migration with high-income countries and key strategic partners such as India and China.

In addition to the external aid instruments, funding will be provided under the external component of the new Home Affairs funds, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Internal Security Fund. These funds will however primarily focus on initiatives which are not development-oriented and focus primarily on implementing external aspects of the EU's internal policies, including in areas such as return and readmission of irregular migrants.

MS are encouraged to step up their financial contribution to the implementation of the GAMM.

5.3. Geographical prioritisation

Since 2012, the GAMM framework and methodology is applied globally with all relevant third countries. This allows sufficient flexibility to develop appropriate priorities as the need arises, and to tailor the EU engagement with partner countries appropriately in accordance with existing foreign policy as well as asylum and migration priorities.

The principle of geographical balance remains an adequate criterion, which should however be interpreted with flexibility in the light of clearly defined EU strategic interest. Other relevant criteria continue to be the (1) strategic interest of a third country in relation to any of the GAMM thematic areas, in particular the extent of migratory pressure as well as readmission and mobility issues, (2) overall political relations with a third country including observance of human rights and general aspects (trade, development, security, tourism etc.), (3) expressed interest by – and institutional capacity of – a third country to cooperate, and (4) clear vision on expected outcomes and results. In this context, it will be crucial to make the best use of scarce resources, which requires setting clear priorities, better coordination and being more focused in our actions.

Proposals on future GAMM-priorities are included in the annexes.

6. CONCLUSION

This report shows that in 2012 and 2013 important steps have been taken towards a more consolidated, coherent external migration and asylum policy. Significant progress has been made in strengthening political relations with third countries and regions, e.g. the Southern Mediterranean countries, and the Eastern Partnership countries. Actions were also undertaken to contribute to institutional and legislative reforms and capacity building in partner countries.

In particular the MPs have proved to be a sophisticated bilateral framework to address migration and asylum issues in a way that makes cooperation mutually beneficial.

But more work needs to be done to improve the existing frameworks, initiatives and tools. It will for example be necessary to look at some of the existing dialogue processes, making them more effective, operative and balanced with regard to the thematic priorities.

The GAMM continues to be an efficient framework to engage third countries and regions in policy dialogue and operational cooperation. The Commission will continue playing its role in implementing the GAMM and through this take steps towards stronger and more cohesive EU external action.

However, it is important to underline that the GAMM relies on the active participation of all stakeholders according to their needs and priorities. Building strong and close partnerships with third countries, based on mutual trust and shared interests, takes time, commitment and resilience – and the determination of the EU actors and MS to play their legitimate roles in an active way. With the external migration and asylum policy gaining even more importance, reinforcing cooperation between MS, EEAS, EU agencies and the Commission will be fundamental to the successful implementation of our policies.