



**BORDERS IN  
GLOBALIZATION**

# ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL BORDERS AND BORDERLANDS

CHAIR: EMILY CAMERON

DISCUSSANT: VICTORIA SIMMONS



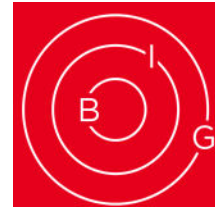
**Carleton**  
UNIVERSITY



**Prof. Avv. Simona Epasto Ph.d J.D.**  
Professor of Economic and Political Geography

Department of Cognitive Sciences, Educational and Cultural  
Studies - University of Messina

Department of Political Sciences, Communication and  
International Relations – University of Macerata



# **Borders, security and globalization: comparison between the border policies of North America and the European Union.**



# The Focus of my Research



- Globalization, Regionalization and Deterritorialization
- Boundaries, borderlands, border regions and frontiers
- international and supranational associations and societies also committed to understanding the importance of boundaries in contemporary contexts
- growing attention towards security and implementation of border regulations on travellers, migrants and trade
- border policies of North America and the European Union: analysis of their evolution and comparison the different border policies
- multidimensional and holistic approach that would take into consideration the importance of borders as places of interaction of market forces, local cultures and local political influence
- **The EU situation in the context of globalization of migration**
- **The strategic and economic importance of migrations as essential elements of an indirect economic and geopolitical strategy**
- **The basis for the development of a common policy**
- **The current situation in North Africa as an opportunity for both parties**
- **The EU new measures to better manage the flow of migration from North Africa**
- **The development of a mobility partnerships and a comprehensive approach to migration towards the southern Mediterranean countries**
- **What stage are we at now regarding the implementation of the new measures? Can we be satisfied with what is being realized?**
- **Conclusions, considerations and reflections**

# Globalization-Regionalization- Deterritorialization

Phenomena that affect all continents

## World Geopolitical Map



boundary issues remain of paramount importance and that borderlands have their own distinct landscape features.



# Globalization-Regionalization-Deterritorialization

Phenomena that affect all continents

## World Geopolitical Map



boundary issues remain of paramount importance and that borderlands have their own distinct landscape features.



# Boundaries, borderlands, border regions and frontiers

- long and rich tradition



- not only in Political Geography



- the major topics studied by political scientists and law experts in all continents





# Borders and frontiers in Geography

- No problem is more important, in geography, than that of subdivisions” (Febvre 1922)
- Geography is defined precisely as the science of differentiation spatial: the geographer's task consists precisely in identifying of omogeneous regions in them and different from what surrounds (Hartshorne 1959)



This also means to deal with their borders and their borders







# Borders and frontiers in Geography

Relationship between the concept of border and the frontier in geography is not so clear and immediate



The positions taken are more than one = we can distinguish at least three:

- 1) border and frontier have a similar meaning
- 2) border and frontier have distinct meanings (the first is a dividing line between states, the second is the strip of land fronting the border)
- 3) the term “border” has a generic meaning - the term “frontier” refers to the line that is usually understood as a political boundary





# Borders and frontiers in Geography

- No problem is more important, in geography, than that of subdivisions” (Febvre 1922)
- Geography is defined precisely as the science of differentiation spatial: the geographer's task consists precisely in identifying of omogeneous regions in them and different from what surrounds (Hartshorne 1959)



This also means to deal with their borders and their borders





# Borders and frontiers in Geography

- Ephemeral in their own way
- Changing over time
- The politicians boundaries, who are subject to the showers in history, taking form confirming, reflecting them, the existing power relations.
- The physical boundaries, "natural", change, moving (March 2009: the melting of glaciers= part of the border between Switzerland and Italy)
- "natural boundary" is often overlap, confusing them, at least two different things:
  - 1) the concept subdivision
  - 2) the concept of the border.

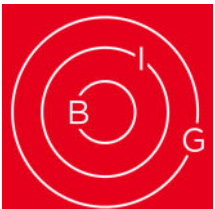


The idea of division refers to the attempt to understand the shape of the Earth, while the border is a separation that is based on a principle considered self-evident that there is no need to search or to investigate.



# Borders and frontiers in Geography

- No problem is more important, in geography, than that of subdivisions” (Febvre 1922)
- Geography is defined precisely as the science of differentiation spatial: the geographer's task consists precisely in identifying of omogeneous regions in them and different from what surrounds (Hartshorne 1959)



This also means to deal with their borders and their borders



# Crisis of the Border



- The idea of the border is increasingly in crisis
- It is in crisis the rationality of political space and belonging,
- The autonomist pressures at the local level
- The dynamics resulting from the global flows of capital and people, production, management, technology and communication.
- The space of economists, as well as that of historians, it is never exactly divided into parts - the frontiers of political systems (world-economies of Braudel, for example)
- Not linear, separate, but rather indeterminate and overlapped (Dematteis)
- To the 100 million migrants in the world from 1980 to the current 200 million
- In universal space revolutionized the market by the networks is practical less and less anchored to a territorialisation practices through which traditionally has exercised sovereignty.

# Crisis of the Border



- Crisis of the notion of belonging
- A step forward today is a couple potentially explosive at the same time raises, but also calls into question the idea of a world essentially made of rigid and stable boundaries:



the binomial security / freedom, around which materializes the conflict always more heated between the need for a free crossing of the territories and the their transformation into enclosed spaces and spaces armored.



- “Territorialization of desires” (Ilardi, 2007): a new territoriality based on consumption, desires, primarily the desire to mobility and new forms of sociability in constant tension



In short, it's come to terms with the idea that the world is the home of one who does not have one.

# Borders and Borderlands



- Borders = more than geographic abstractions
- Both political and societal constructs that reflect the ways in which national states define the terms and limits for people, goods, and services to obtain access to national territories.



- During the 1990s, it changed the traditional concepts of borders and border administration.
- Growing emphasis on security and the enforcement of border regulations on travelers, migrants, and trade—not just in North America, but in many other parts of the world.



- It has created major complications for people living in “borderlands”—the often ill-defined zones straddling national boundaries in which the citizens of different countries habitually interact in a variety of contexts.
- The priorities and perceptions of residents of borderland regions often function at cross-purposes with those of national governments



# Borderlands: Comparing Border Security in North America and Europe



- *Borderlands: Comparing Border Security in North America and Europe* (Prof. Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly's edited collection )
- revealing, theoretically sophisticated study of these challenges in the context of the multiple borderlands of North America and Europe.
- Borders and borderlands as zones of interaction between "two fundamental elements: human activities (the agency...of individual ties and forces spanning a border), and...broader social processes that frame individual action such as market forces, government activities (law, regulation and policies), and the regional culture and politics of a borderland"
- The accustomed interaction of individuals and organizations across borders cultivates varying degrees of interdependence that in turn contributes to varying degrees of “porosity,” creating “problems for the makers of security policy”
- Unilateral or mismatched approaches to security policies foster a “tug of war between culture, local political clout, market forces, and the multiple activities of governments” in structuring borderlands.





# Borderlands: Comparing Border Security in North America and Europe



- Multi-dimensional approach to the border recognizes that the interaction of market forces, local cultures, and local political influence across borders can contribute to the growing integration of borderlands or work at cross-purposes to one another.
- Rich cross-section of regional, sector, and policy-specific studies that demonstrate both the commonalities and varieties of borderlands in North America and Europe at several levels of analysis
- Useful comparative overview of border policies and their effects on both economic activities and ordinary citizens in a wide variety of settings.
- Critical importance of domestic institutions and cross-border cooperation in empowering the citizens of “peripheries” in dealing with both national governments and regional hegemonies. .
- Excellent and nuanced analysis of the challenging interaction of borders, human interaction, and security policies.

# My Research

- Supplemented by other international and supranational associations and societies also committed to understanding the importance of boundaries in contemporary contexts
- Growing attention towards security-implementation of borders regulation
- Different border policies
- Nord America / European Union
- Comparison and evolution
- Multidimensional and holistic approach
- Importance of borders as places of interaction of market forces, local cultures and local political influence



# Canada-US Border Cooperation



- long tradition of working together to promote security and facilitate travel across
- ensure that they remain open to legitimate trade and people and closed to terrorists, criminals and dangerous goods.
- For 5,525 miles shared border binds together companies, employees, tourists, sports fans, first responders and border community residents who depend on goods and services from just across the way.
- The interconnectedness of the countries speaks to the depth of their relationship.
- Canada is the single largest export market for 34 States. In 2009, Canada's two-way trade of goods and services with the US was over \$592 billion - supporting an estimated 8 million jobs in the United States.

# Protecting Borders



- Since the September 11 attacks invested heavily in border security. We are
  - also investing in a border that is our common gateway to prosperity working together to manage a 24/7 border, built around 21<sup>st</sup> century infrastructure and border policies.
- The Government of Canada is always looking at ways to increase security at the Canada-U.S. border.
- Canada and the United States have strengthened their joint management of the border on the basis of the 30-point [Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan](#), signed in 2001.
- This landmark agreement enhanced cooperation in the following areas: the secure flow of people; the secure flow of goods; secure infrastructure; and coordination and information sharing. It has been a model for other countries on how to work together on border issues.
- At the North American Leaders' Summit in August 2009 in Guadalajara, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, U.S. President Barack Obama, and Mexican President Felipe Calderón affirmed that our integrated economies are an engine of growth.
- Canada has invested over \$10 billion in border security and emergency preparedness since September 2001.



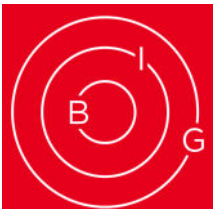
# Key Organizations and Initiatives



- **Cross-Border Crime Forum**



- **Integrated Border Enforcement Teams**



- **Project North Star**



- **Canada Border services Agency**

# Recent Progress on Initiatives



- On [April 14, 2014](#), the Government of Canada announced that Lark Projects Ltd of Surrey, British Columbia has been awarded a \$17.7M contract for infrastructure improvements to the Aldergrove port of entry in British Columbia
- On April 7, 2014, the [U.S. Coast Guard](#) and the [Royal Canadian Mounted Police "J" Division](#), met in Eastport, Maine, to formally sign the Eastern Region International Cross-Border Maritime Law Enforcement Operations, (also known as Shiprider), regional standard operating procedures.
- On [February 24, 2014](#), was launched Phase II of the truck cargo pre-inspection pilot at the Peace Bridge crossing between Fort Erie, Ontario, and Buffalo, New York.
- In December 2013, Canada and the United States signed an [arrangement](#) to implement the first phase of the Canada-U.S. Immigration Information Sharing Treaty, [signed in December 2012](#)
- Work is progressing on the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA)-led Single Window Initiative (SWI). On March 24, 2014, the latest version of the Integrated Import Declaration Electronic Commerce Client Requirements Document (IID ECCRD) was issued.



# Stakeholder Engagement



- On April 28-29, as a follow-up to the North American Leaders' Summit, in Toluca, Mexico, a member of the PCO Beyond the Border implementation team participated as an observer to the Executive Steering Committee of the U.S.-Mexico 21st Century Border meeting, in Neuvo Laredo, Mexico.



- A Beyond the Border/Shiprider Roundtable was held in Charleston, South Carolina on April 15, 2014 to brief South Carolina Representatives Sanford and Duncan, Senator Scott and the Charleston Mayor, on how the Beyond the Border Action Plan deepens security cooperation between Canada and the United States.



- On January 17, 2014, The Honourable Ed Fast, Minister of International Trade and Penny Pritzker, United States Secretary of Commerce, met in Chicago, Illinois

- An Airline Industry Working Group and a General Aviation Working Group has been established to discuss the Interactive Advance Passenger Information and Electronic Travel Authorization initiatives.



- Canadian officials responsible for the implementation of the Border Action Plan continue to meet individually and collectively with other business and community stakeholders in Canada and the U.S.

# REPORTS



- [Beyond the Border Action Plan – Border Fees Inventories](#)



- [Border Infrastructure Investment Plan 2013](#)
- [Entry/Exit Information System Phase I Joint Canada-United States Report](#)

- [Integrated Cargo Security Strategy](#)

- [Joint Statement on Privacy Principles](#)



- [Privacy Impact Assessment Executive Summary – Phase I Entry/Exit](#)

- [Report of Stakeholder Feedback and Recommendations on Facilitating Business Travel between the United States and Canada](#)



- [Trusted Trader – Tier II Stakeholder Joint Consultations Report](#)





# THE EUROPEAN UNION SITUATION

- EU situation appears quite peculiar



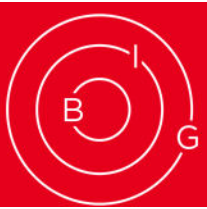
- the increasing decline of the birth rate could further decrease the active population with the need for workers "imported"
- the pressure of migration directed to a greater rigor and to a partial closure



# IMPORTANCE OF MIGRATION IN EU CONTEXT



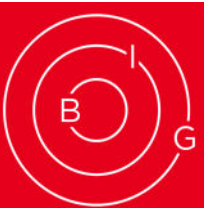
- The issue of migration is of crucial importance in the EU, which has no alternatives:
  - in the future, without flow of immigrants, the population will age to the point that not allow an adequate professional and generational exchange;
  - at the same time, a constant wave of migration or even increasing, could threaten to destroy permanently the precarious social and welfare systems and the cultural identity of citizens.
  - the strategic and economic importance of migrations highlights the need that they are seen as essential elements of an indirect economic and geopolitical strategy.



# The problematic nature of the migration phenomenon in the Old Continent



- It appears very complex in relation to:
- the ideology of the Nation-State
- the legal and political culture in which the phenomenon of migration is foreign, although Europe is characterized, in contrast to other geographical areas, by a "pluralistic universalism" and a "universal pluralism".



# The problematic nature of the migration phenomenon in the Old Continent



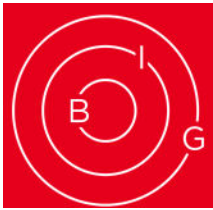
- From a political point immigrant communities also make claims of economic integration in society, not seeming, therefore, interested in claiming the right to form a politically autonomous cultural units, due to the fact that the cultural roots is not a character paramount;
- According to geographical origin, they unite in collective organizations without public policy claims, but limited for economic or, at most, religious and cultural.
- Europe as a whole manifests two souls opposite
  - 1) openness to diversity
  - 2) xenophobic and racist tendencies
  - 3) especially in the last decades, forms of intolerance and discrimination towards immigrants and towards the ethnic and cultural minorities.



# The problematic nature of the migration phenomenon in the Old Continent



- The issue of migration, touching spheres of ethics, economics, foreign policy, the balance of geopolitical and geo-economic, remains of crucial importance within the EU, which is devoid of alternatives;
- Considering the low birth rate and an aging population, the EU will increasingly depend on immigrant labor.
- In this perspective, the current situation in North Africa provides an opportunity for both parties. If, in fact, the historical levels of immigration will remain unchanged, according to forecasts by 2060 Europe will have 50 million fewer workers; if, instead, the flow of immigrants decrease, there will be 110 million fewer workers.



# The European Pact on Immigration and Asylum (2008)



- The basis for the development of a common policy that takes into account:

- 1) the collective interests of the EU that the specific needs of the Member States
- 2) the organization of legal migration
- 3) the fight against illegal immigration, improving border controls and the creation of a comprehensive partnership with the countries of origin and of transit in order to promote the synergies between migration and development.



- A common policy can only provide a flexible framework that takes into account the individual situations of the Member States
- It must be implemented in the framework of principles to guarantee a collaboration between them.

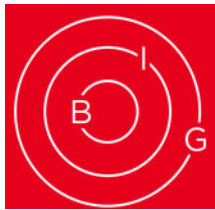


- Despite the declarations of principle, however, there aren't a genuine common policy for immigration and a convergence of principles by national governments reluctant, moreover, to give up their sovereignty in this

# The European Pact on Immigration and Asylum (2008)



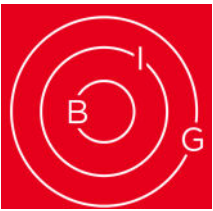
- International migration can contribute to the economic growth of the EU
- provide resources for migrants and their home countries, and thus contribute to their development.
- opportunity, because it is a factor of human and economic exchange and enables people to achieve what they aspire to.
- However, there is a need to manage migration in a manner that takes account of Europe's reception capacity in terms of its labour market, housing and health, education and social services, while protecting migrants against possible exploitation by criminal networks.
- For over twenty years, EU countries have been working on harmonising their immigration and asylum policies.
- Significant progress has already been made on several issues, in particular under the Tampere and Hague Programmes.
- Further efforts are needed to create a truly common immigration and asylum policy that takes into consideration the collective interest of the EU, as well as the individual needs of EU countries.
- Consequently, the European Council translated the following commitments into the [Stockholm Programme](#).



# The European Pact on Immigration and Asylum: Summary



- 1) Organising legal immigration
- 2) Controlling irregular immigration
- 3) Improving border controls
- 4) Creating a Europe of asylum
- 5) Collaborating with countries of origin and transit





# Organising legal immigration

Legal immigration takes account of the priorities, needs and reception capacities of EU countries and encourages the integration of migrants. Broadly, this requires the EU to:

- implement policies for labour migration that take account of the needs of the labour market of each country;
- increase the attractiveness of the EU for highly skilled workers and take new measures to further facilitate the reception and mobility of students and researchers;
- ensure that these policies do not aggravate brain drain by encouraging circular migration;
- regulate family migration more effectively;
- further strengthen the exchange of mutual information on migration;
- improve information on the possibilities and conditions of legal migration;
- establish ambitious policies to promote the harmonious integration of migrants;
- promote the exchange of best practices in reception and integration and on EU measures to support national integration policies.



# Controlling irregular immigration

To ensure that migrants without a legal authorisation to reside in an EU country return to their country of origin or transit, the EU should:

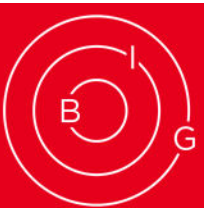
- use regularisation on a case-by-case basis only;
- conclude EU level or bilateral readmission agreements with relevant non-EU countries and evaluate the effectiveness of EU readmission agreements;
- ensure that the risks of irregular migration are prevented within the policy frameworks on entry, residence, freedom of movement, etc.;
- develop cooperation between EU countries on the removal of migrants without legal authorisation to reside in an EU country;
- step up cooperation with countries of origin and transit as part of the [Global Approach to Migration](#) in order to control irregular immigration and to provide better information to communities under threat;
- invite EU countries to devise incentive systems for assisted voluntary return;
- take rigorous action through dissuasive and proportionate penalties against those [exploiting immigrants without legal authorisation to reside](#) in an EU country;
- put into full effect the applicability within the Union of an expulsion decision taken by any EU country.



# Improving border controls

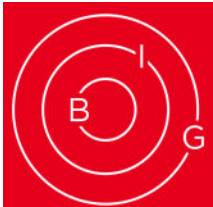
To ensure the effective control of the Union's external border, the EU as a whole should:

- mobilise all available resources to more effectively control all external borders;
- generalise the issuing of biometric visas from 1 January 2012 and strengthen EU countries' consular cooperation in view of establishing joint consular services for visas;
- provide the necessary resources to [Frontex](#) to fulfil its tasks;
- in a spirit of solidarity, give full consideration to those EU countries receiving disproportionate influxes of immigrants;
- use modern technological means to enable the effective integrated management of the EU's external border;
- strengthen cooperation with countries of origin and transit in the context of external border control and combating irregular immigration, including through increased support for the training and equipping of their migration authorities;
- further develop the Schengen evaluation process.



# Creating a Europe of asylum

- Even though EU countries have progressed on the application of the common minimum standards for asylum, certain disparities continue to exist. Consequently, further work is needed in order to fully achieve a [common European asylum system](#). Broadly, this requires the EU to:
  - set-up a [European Asylum Support Office](#);
  - present proposals for a single asylum procedure and a uniform status for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection;
  - establish procedures for crisis situations to assist any EU country facing a massive influx of asylum seekers and to promote reallocation of beneficiaries of international protection to assist EU countries facing disproportionate pressures on their asylum systems due to their geographical or demographic situation;
  - strengthen collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to better protect asylum seekers outside the EU;
  - train external border control personnel on the rights and obligations relating to international protection.



# Collaborating with countries of origin and transit

A comprehensive partnership must be created with non-EU countries of origin and transit in order to encourage synergy between migration and development. To this end, the EU should:

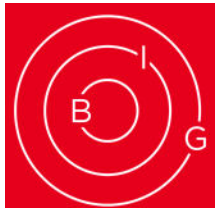
- conclude EU level or bilateral agreements with countries of origin and transit that include items relating to legal and irregular migration, readmission and the development of these countries;
- encourage EU countries to provide nationals of east and south European partner countries with opportunities for legal migration, particularly in the form of temporary/circular migration so as to avoid brain drain;
- pursue policies with countries of origin and transit in order to deter or prevent irregular immigration, in particular through capacity building;
- integrate migration and development policies more effectively;
- promote co-development actions, such as the adoption of specific financial instruments for transferring remittances securely and more cheaply;
- firmly implement actions agreed with partner regions, including Africa, east and south-east Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia;
- speed up the deployment of the key tools of the Global Approach to Migration;
- ensure that all these related actions are implemented consistently with the EU's development cooperation and other relevant policies.



# The EU new measures to better manage the flow of migration from North Africa



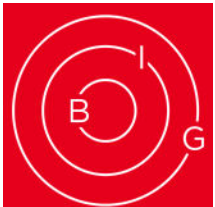
- Recently the European institutional bodies have proposed a series of new measures to better manage the flow of immigration from North African countries, thus providing workers with the skills required more chances to enter legally in the community space.
- The EU wants to develop "mobility partnerships" and a new attitude towards the countries of the southern Mediterranean.
- Influenced by a multitude of challenges and opportunities in the field of migration and mobility, the European Union needs to increase its prosperity to become more competitive, attract investment and labor.
- To manage the mobility in a secure environment, it also needs to continue dialogue and cooperation in particular with countries closer geographically, so as to become a leading player in global governance.
- The new Global Approach to Migration and Mobility is, therefore, the strategic framework needed to bring added value and to provide valuable support and encouragement for Member States and national policies in this area, in order to ensure a coherent, efficiently and effectively.



# The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (2011)



- UN: 214 million international migrants worldwide - 740 million internal migrants - 44 million forcibly displaced people.
- 50 million people are **living and working abroad** with irregular status
- **Dialogue at global level** can address some of the shared challenges and concerns.
- **Regional, national and local levels** that each individual and each stakeholder will seize the opportunities brought by migration and by mobility.
- **The Arab spring** and events in the Southern Mediterranean in 2011 further highlighted the need for a **coherent** and **comprehensive migration policy** for the EU.
- **immediate action** by launching dialogues on migration, mobility and security with **Tunisia and Morocco** in early October and making the necessary preparations to start the dialogue with **Egypt**.
- Similar dialogues will follow with other countries in the Southern Mediterranean region, notably with **Libya**, as soon as the political situation permits.
- The dialogues allow the EU and the partner countries to discuss in a comprehensive manner all aspects of their possible cooperation in managing migration flows and circulation of persons with a view to establishing **Mobility Partnerships**.



# The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility

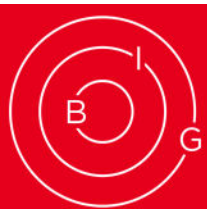


- **Strengthen its external migration policy** by setting up partnerships with non-EU countries that address issues related to migration and mobility in a way that makes cooperation mutually beneficial. To this end and reflecting the Stockholm Programme and the Stockholm
- **Evaluation of the Global Approach to Migration** and set a path towards a more consistent, systematic and strategic policy framework for the EU's relations with all relevant non-EU countries.
- This should include specific proposals for developing the Union's key partnerships, giving priority to the Union's neighbourhood as a whole
- Despite the current economic crisis and unemployment rates, E.C. are facing labour market shortages and vacancies that cannot be filled by the domestic workforce in specific sectors
- Long-term population ageing in Europe is expected to halve the ratio between persons of working age (20-64) and persons aged 65 and above in the next fifty years.
- Migration is already of key importance in the EU, with net migration contributing 0.9 million people or 62 % of total population growth in 2010.
- EU's Global Approach to Migration has evolved since it was adopted in 2005.
- Consultations: added value of the G.A. + stronger policy coherence with other policy areas and a better thematic and geographical balance.
- **Strategic objectives of the Union** = translate into concrete proposals for dialogue and cooperation, notably with the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood, Africa, enlargement countries and with other strategic partners.
- **Renewed Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM)**



# KEY OBJECTIVES

- **more strategic and more efficient**
- **external and internal dimensions**
- **Mobility of third country nationals**
- **visa dialogues /wider framework of the GAMM**
- **External policies/overarching framework of EU external migration policy**
- **Migration and Mobility Dialogues: regional processes and at bilateral/national level**
- **Europe 2020 Strategy = vitality and competitiveness of the EU**
- **Dialogue with the private sector and employers**
- **Portability of social and pension rights**
- **Education and training**



# THEMATIC PRIORITIES

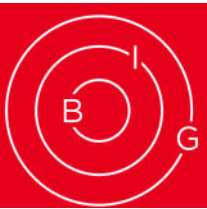
- **Four themes:**

- 1) legal migration and mobility

- 2) irregular migration and trafficking in human beings

- 3) international protection and asylum policy

- 4) maximising the development impact of migration and mobility



# GAMM

- The GAMM should be based on this **four equally important pillars**
- The GAMM should be **migrant-centred**.
- The **human rights of migrants** are a cross-cutting issue in the GAMM, as this dimension is relevant to all four pillars.
- The GAMM should strengthen respect for fundamental rights and the human rights of migrants in source, transit and destination countries alike.



# GEOGRAPHICAL PRIORITIES



- **general approach and a method**
- **principle of differentiation**
- **Regional dialogues:**
  - 1) EU Neighbourhood**, notably the **Southern Mediterranean** (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt) and the **Eastern Partnership**
  - 2) EU-Africa Strategic Partnership** on Migration, Mobility and Employment
  - 3) existing, specific sub-regional processes**
  - 4) dialogue** between the EU and the countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group (**EU-ACP dialogue**)



# Global approach to Mobility and Migration



- Should be **truly global**. Dialogue and cooperation on migration issues should be pursued across the globe with **all interested and relevant partners** based on their and the EU's respective priorities.
- Should keep its strong focus on **regional dialogue processes**. They aim at improving dialogue and cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, covering all mutually relevant issues and themes in the area of migration and mobility.
- While the **EU Neighbourhood** remains a main and broader priority, the overarching regional framework towards the south should be the **Africa-EU partnership**.



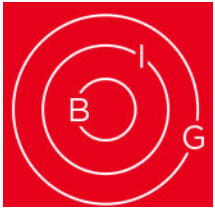
- Bilateral level: the GAMM should focus on a relatively limited number of key partners.
- The bilateral dialogues **complement** the regional processes and, where possible, should be connected to agreements that cover the entire spectrum of cooperation between the EU and the country concerned.



- Open to addressing **intra-regional migration** and **mobility** in other parts of the world when identified in the dialogue as relevant for obtaining the set objectives.
- Should also allow the EU to move towards a more active role in global migration governance.

# Global approach to Mobility and Migration

- should be supported by an **extensive set of tools and two partnership frameworks**, applied in a **flexible and tailor-made manner**, depending on the overall political dialogue between the EU and the non-EU country and on both the EU's interests and the interests and needs of its partner



- The **Mobility Partnership (MP)** is to be built in a balanced way around all four pillars of the GAMM, notably with commitments on mobility, visa facilitation and readmission agreements. It may, where appropriate, also include linkages to broader security concerns.
- Cooperation will be backed up by a support package geared to capacity-building and cooperation in all areas of shared interest.



# Global approach to Mobility and Migration



- The **Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM)** should be introduced as an alternative framework to agree common recommendations, targets and commitments within each of the four thematic pillars of the GAMM.



- The fundamental difference from the MP is that this framework would not necessarily require negotiating visa facilitation and readmission agreements. If both parties agree, the Common Agenda could be upgraded to a Mobility Partnership at a later stage.

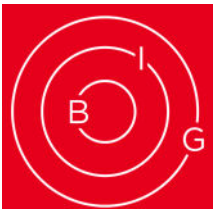


# Global approach to Mobility and Migration



- The following tools can be applied within the various stages of dialogue and operational cooperation with EU partners and will find their place in the MP/CAMM frameworks:

**1) Knowledge tools**, including migration profiles, mapping instruments, studies, statistical reports, impact assessments and fact-finding missions;



**2) Dialogue tools**, including migration missions, seminars and conferences;

**3) Cooperation tools**, including capacity-building, cooperation platforms, exchanges of experts, twinning, operational cooperation and targeted projects and programmes.





# OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES



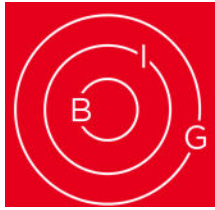
- **First pillar: Organising and facilitating legal migration and mobility**
- **Second pillar: Preventing and reducing irregular migration and trafficking in human beings**
- **Third pillar: Promoting international protection and enhancing the external dimension of asylum policy**
- **Fourth pillar: Maximising the development impact of migration and mobility**



# FUNDING AND MONITORING



- The GAMM should continue to be supported by a **mix of mutually reinforcing financial instruments**, provided by both the **EU** and its **Member States**.
- At EU level these instruments should include the **geographical and thematic external instruments**, the **future Asylum and Migration Fund** and the **future Internal Security Fund**.
- In order to ensure transparency and improve implementation, the results of the GAMM should be presented in a biennial **progress report**, and further communicated through a **dedicated website**.



# CONCLUSIONS



- The EU is affected by a **multitude of challenges and opportunities** in the area of migration and mobility.
- To make the EU more prosperous, it needs to become more competitive, attracting talent and investments.
- To manage mobility in a secure environment, the EU needs to continue its prioritised dialogue and cooperation with partner countries in the EU Neighbourhood and further afield.
- To offer international protection to those in need, and to improve the development impact of migration and mobility for its partners, the EU must be a leading actor in global governance.
- The policy proposals and operational measures proposed will allow the EU and its Member States to address these challenges.
- Building on the comprehensive political and legal framework for migration and mobility presented by the Commission in its Communications of 4 and 24 May 2011, and on six years of experience of implementation of the previous approach, the Commission is convinced that it is now time for the EU to consider how to **consolidate** this as the **overarching framework** of the **EU's external migration policy**.

# CONCLUSION



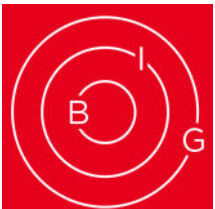
- To achieve this objective, the Global Approach should be firmly embedded in the **EU's overall foreign policy**, including **development cooperation**, and better aligned with the EU's internal policy priorities.
- In line with the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU will need to speak with one voice, also when it comes to its external migration policy.
- To structure and facilitate this process, the EU needs an agreed strategic policy framework which is clear, consistent and easy to communicate.
- The EU will be better equipped for migration governance at home and globally only if it further reinforces its dialogue and cooperation with partner countries.



# CONCLUSION



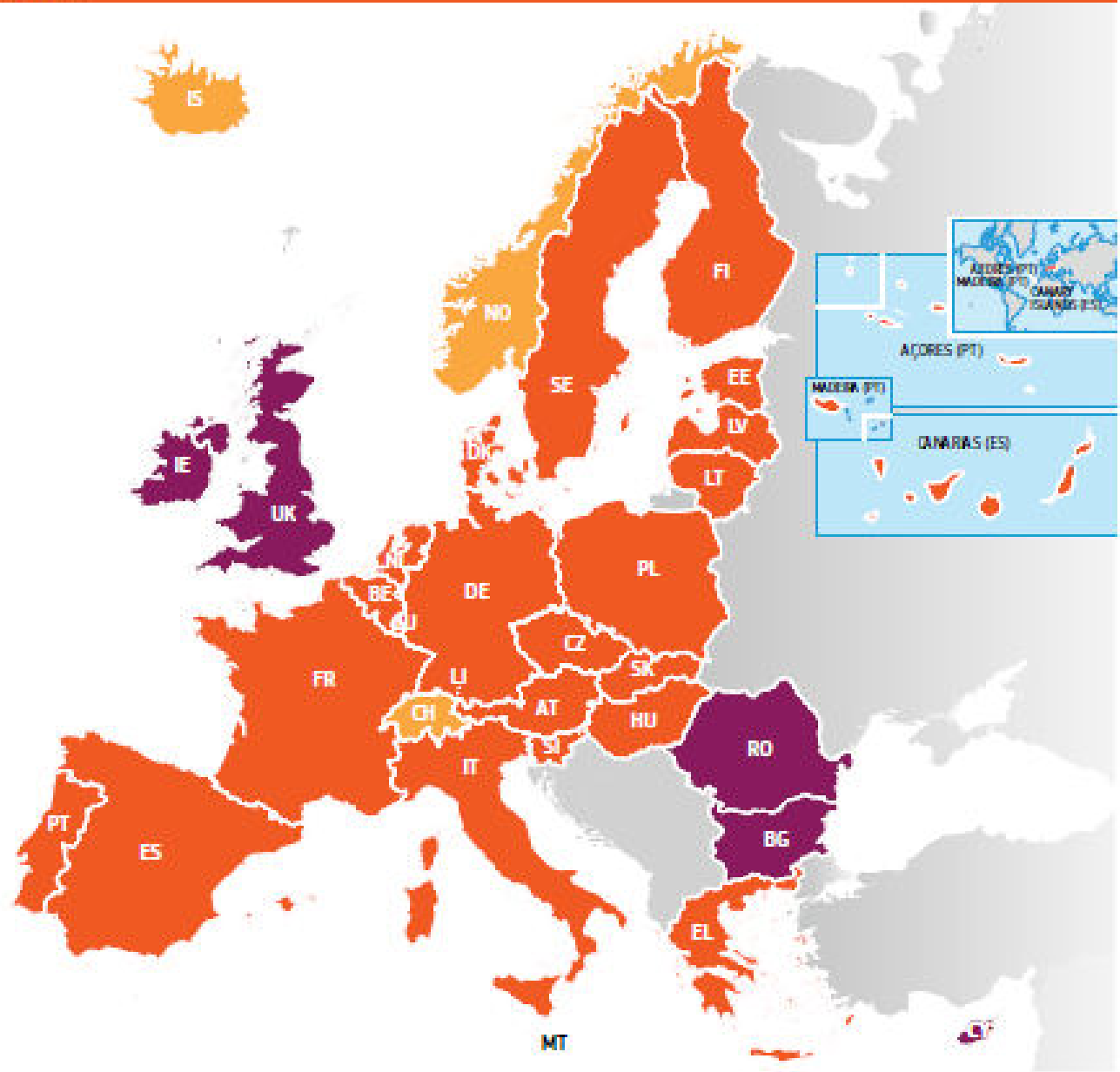
- The new EU Global Approach to Migration and Mobility represents the strategic framework which is necessary to bring **added value** to the EU's and Member States' action in this area.
- It can address the EU's concerns and aspirations in the area of migration and mobility more effectively and more efficiently than individual Member States.
- It provides valuable support and impetus for Member States' bilateral and national policies in this domain.
- The Commission, the EEAS and Member States must work together closely to ensure **coherent action** within this common EU framework.



## SCHENGEN AREA AS OF 19/12/2011

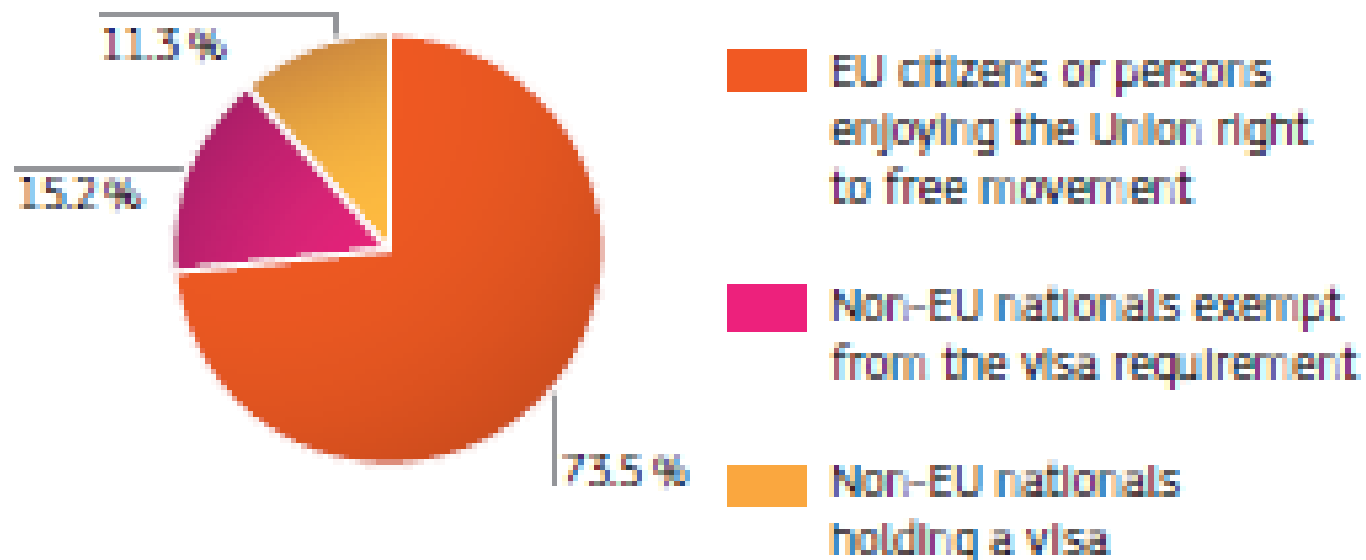
- EU Schengen States
- Non-Schengen EU States
- Non-EU Schengen States

- AT: Austria
- BE: Belgium
- BG: Bulgaria
- CH: Switzerland
- CY: Cyprus
- CZ: Czech Republic
- DE: Germany
- DK: Denmark
- EE: Estonia
- EL: Greece
- ES: Spain
- FI: Finland
- FR: France
- HU: Hungary
- IE: Ireland
- IS: Iceland
- IT: Italy
- LI: Liechtenstein
- LT: Lithuania
- LU: Luxembourg
- LV: Latvia
- MT: Malta
- NL: Netherlands
- NO: Norway
- PL: Poland
- PT: Portugal
- RO: Romania
- SE: Sweden
- SI: Slovenia
- SK: Slovakia
- UK: United Kingdom



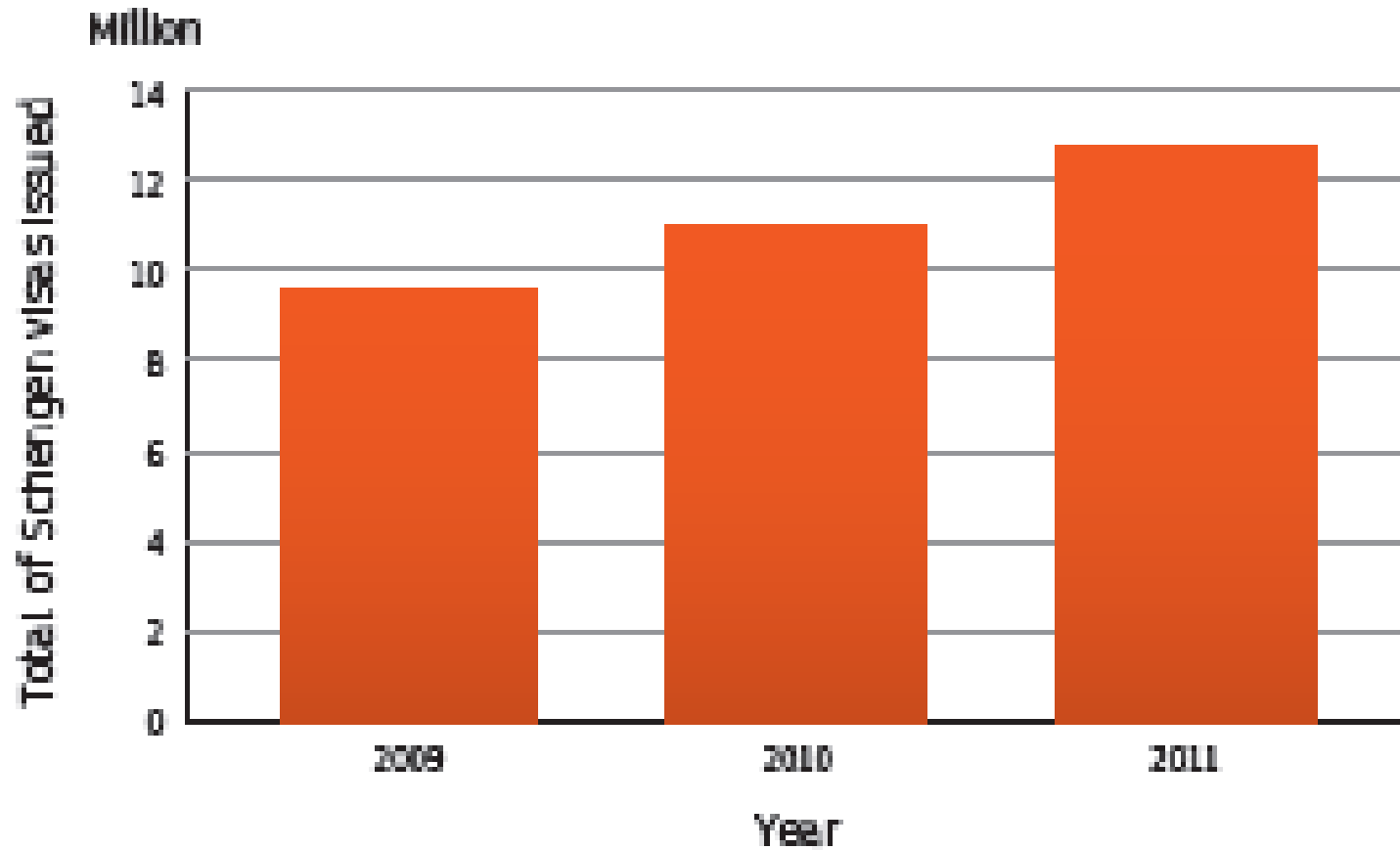
## EXTERNAL EU BORDER CROSSINGS

12.6 million crossings per week (2009)



Source: European Commission.

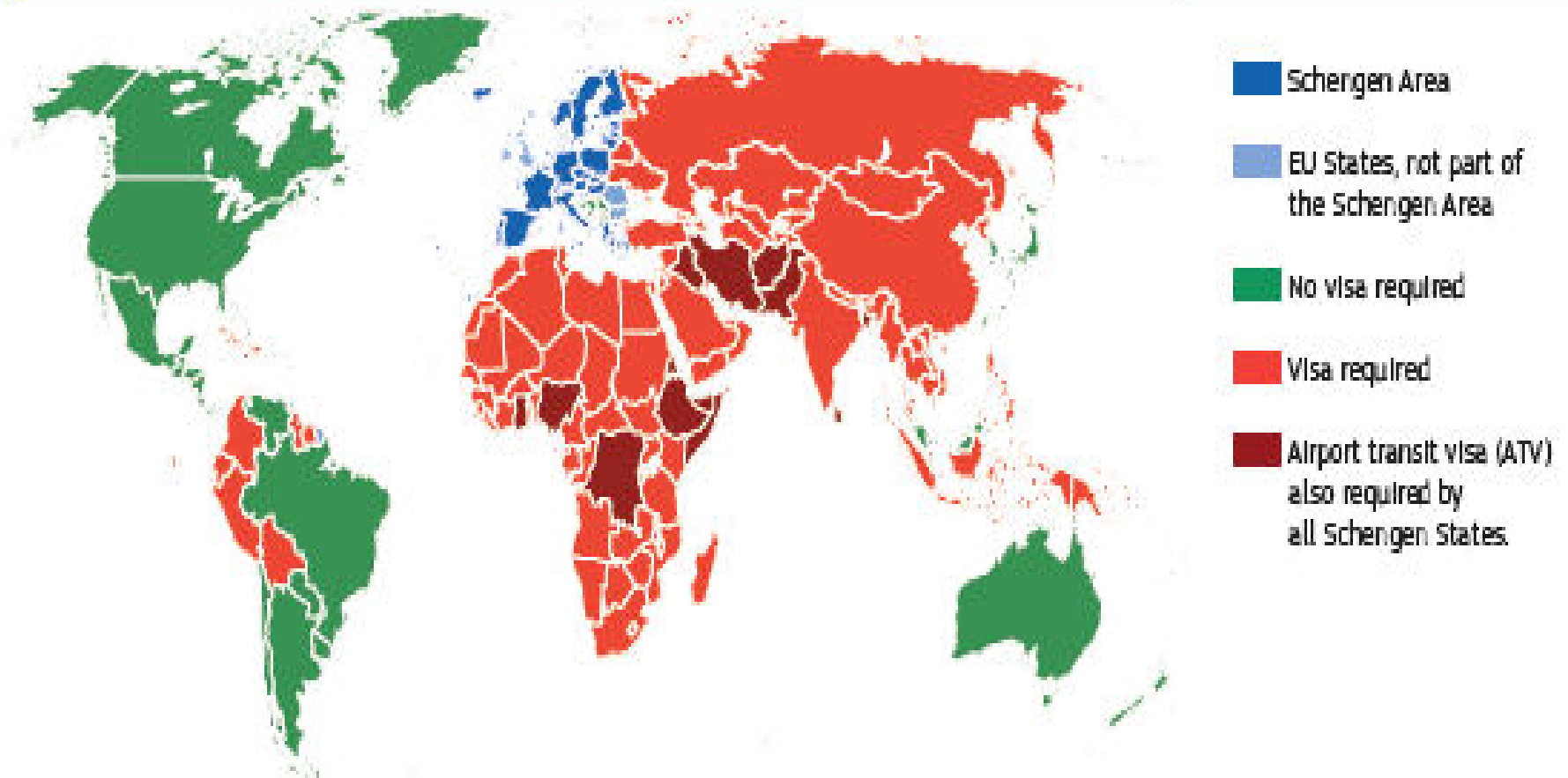
## SCHENGEN VISAS



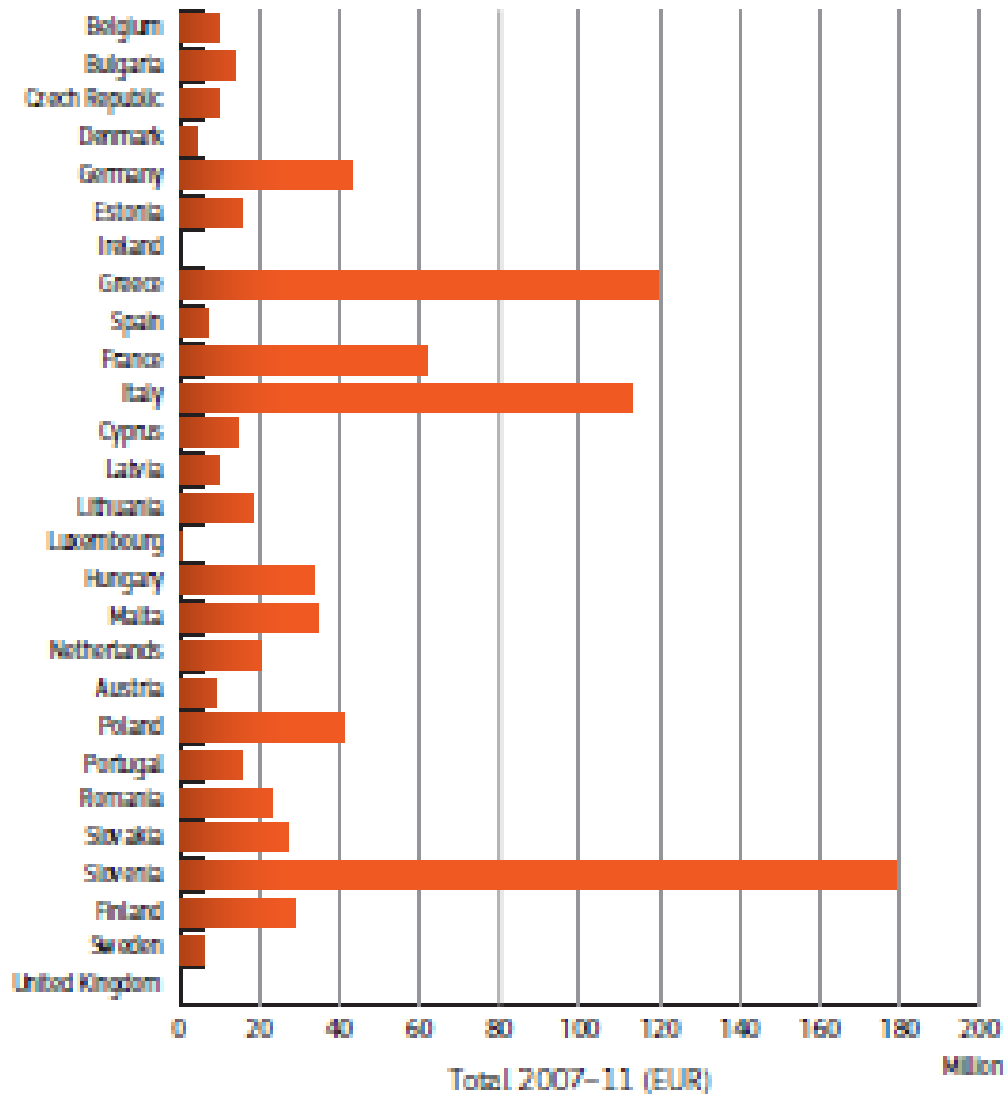
Source: European Commission.



## SCHENGEN AREA — VISA REQUIREMENTS

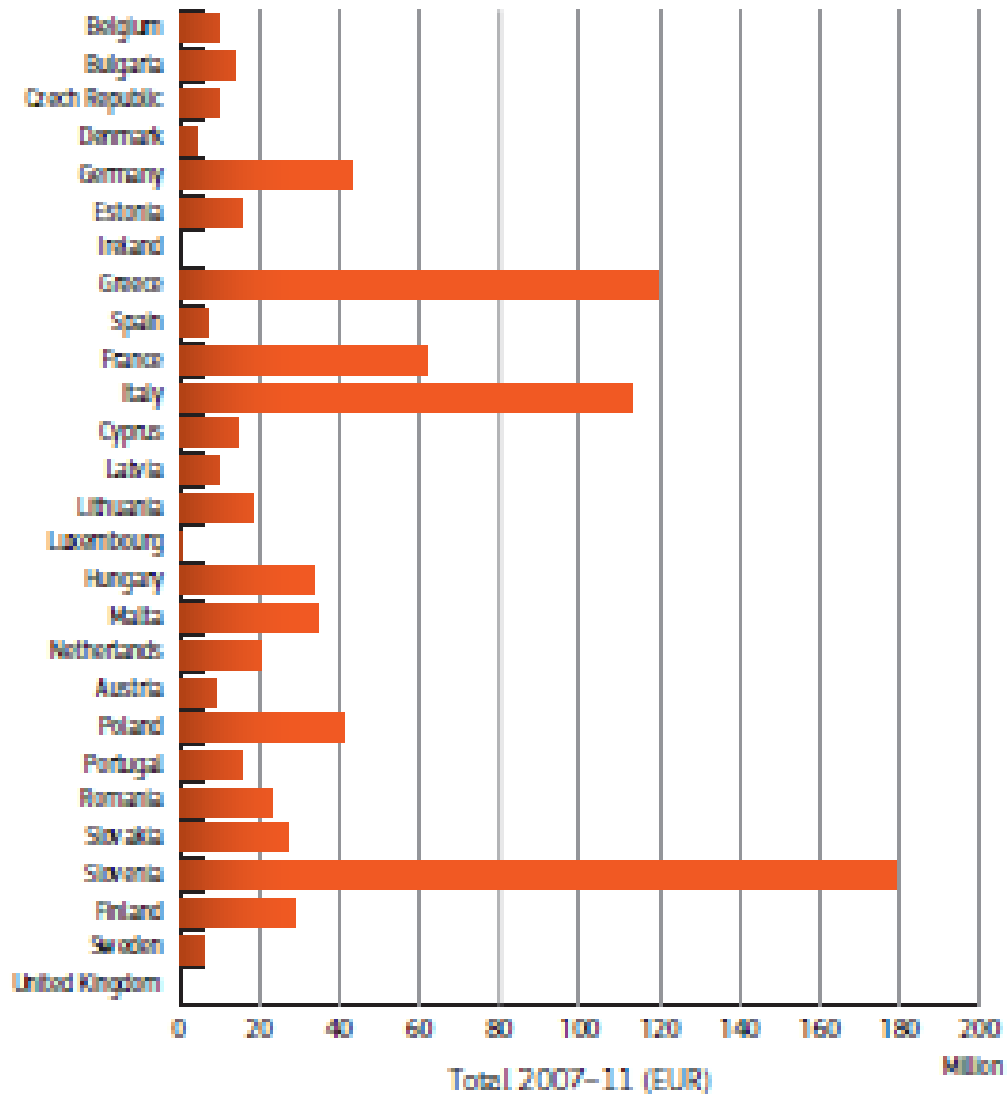


## EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND



Source: European Commission.

## EXTERNAL BORDERS FUND



Source: European Commission.

**BORDERS IN  
GLOBALIZATION**



**THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION**

