KOMMISSIONEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER

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MEDDELELSE FRA KOMMISSIONEN TIL EUROPA-PARLAMENTET, RÅDET, DET EUROPÆISKE ØKONOMISKE OG SOCIALE UDVALG OG REGIONSUDVALGET

om anvendelse af den samlede migrationsstrategi på de østlige og sydøstlige regioner, der grænser op til Den Europæiske Union

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Anvendelse af den samlede migrationsstrategi på de østlige og sydøstlige regioner, der grænser op til Den Europæiske Union

1. INDLEDNING

I december 2005 vedtog Det Europæiske Råd den samlede migrationsstrategi. Til at begynde blev der fokuseret på Afrika og Middelhavsområdet. I sine konklusioner fra december 2006[1] opfordrede Det Europæiske Råd Kommissionen "til at fremlægge forslag om en styrket dialog og konkrete foranstaltninger" med henblik på at anvende den samlede migrationsstrategi på de østlige og sydøstlige regioner, der grænser op til EU. Denne meddelelse er en reaktion på denne opfordring. Den foreslår en strategi, der er baseret på begrebet "migrationsrute" (se bilag I for en ordliste over alle de termer, der er brugt i denne tekst, og en forklaring af forkortelser).

Hovedfokus i denne meddelelse er de østlige og sydøstlige regioner, der grænser op til EU, som efter Kommissionen opfattelse omfatter:

Tyrkiet, de vestlige Balkanlande (Albanien, Bosnien-Hercegovina, Kroatien, Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien, Montenegro og Serbien, inklusive Kosovo[2]), partnerlandene i den europæiske naboskabspolitik (ENP) i Østeuropa (Ukraine, Moldova og Belarus (Hviderusland)[3]) og det sydlige Kaukasus (Armenien, Aserbajdsjan og Georgien) samt Rusland.

Ved gennemførelsen af denne meddelelse bør de anbefalinger, der har direkte relation til disse lande, overvejes i første omgang. Hvis man imidlertid vil anvende den samlede strategi på de østlige og sydøstlige regioner, der grænser op til EU med udgangspunkt i begrebet "migrationsruter", er man også nødt til at se nærmere på oprindelses- og transitlande længere ude i periferien. Man må derfor også være opmærksom på:

ENP-partnerlandene i Mellemøsten (Syrien, Jordan og Libanon), Iran og Irak, Centralasien (Kasakhstan, Kirgisistan, Tadsjikistan, Turkmenistan and Usbekistan), og asiatiske oprindelseslande såsom Kina, Indien, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Filippinerne og Indonesien.

For disse lande og regioner giver denne meddelelse en række anbefalinger på længere sigt.

Fællesskabet har institutionelle rammer med alle de anførte lande, inden for hvilke der er etableret en politisk og økonomisk dialog samt samarbejdsforbindelser, som generelt også omfatter migrationsområdet. Der er givet en redegørelse for disse rammer i denne meddelelse for hver gruppe af lande. I nogle tilfælde er dialogen og samarbejdet om migration og beslægtede områder (såsom beskæftigelse og uddannelse) allerede meget udviklet. En potentiel styrkelse af dialogen og samarbejdet om migration bør bygge på den eksisterende dialog og samarbejde, samtidig med at man inddrager beslægtede spørgsmål og aktører, hovedsagelig med

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1 Baseret på Kommissionens meddelelse om *Den samlede migrationsstrategi efter det første år: Mod en europæisk helhedspolitik for migration,* november 2006, KOM(2006) 735 endelig.

2 Som defineret i FN's Sikkerhedsråds resolution 1244.

3 For Belarus' vedkommende bør dialogen finde sted i overensstemmelse med de restriktioner, der gælder i forbindelserne mellem EU og Belarus med hensyn til kontakter med myndighederne og inden for de regionale rammer.

hensyn til arbejdskraftmigration. Bilag II indeholder en indikativ liste over mange igangværende samarbejdsprojekter på området migration, visa og grænsekontrol, der finansieres af EU i disse lande, og det er vigtigt, at der fortsat er fokus på et sådant samarbejde, og at det er synligt.

Med henblik på anvendelsen af den samlede strategi er der behov for en omfattende analyse af lovlige og ulovlige vandringer, globalt udbud og efterspørgsel efter arbejdskraft, arbejdskraftmigration og forvaltning af økonomisk migration samt behovet for international beskyttelse. Migrationsruter, tendenser og potentielle ruteændringer bør også undersøges. Bilag III indeholder nogle foreløbige konklusioner om regionen i denne henseende tillige med forskellige statistiske talangivelser. Betydningen af denne region for EU er allerede klar. Omkring en tredjedel af alle borgere fra tredjelande, der bor i EU, er statsborgere fra de østlige og sydøstlige nabolande og Rusland. Østudvidelsen af EU i 2004 og 2007 har ændret retsgrundlaget for pendling og migration på tværs af grænserne for mange nabolande, mens fordelene ved EU-medlemskab, der kommer til udtryk i høj økonomisk vækst og jobmuligheder, gør de nye medlemsstater mere attraktive med hensyn til migration fra deres østlige nabolande. Nabolandene mærker virkningerne af både hjerneflugt og hjernetilgang, og nettofordelene hjælper med at mindske presset fra høj arbejdsløshed og lave indkomster, som ofte er et resultat af vanskelighederne i forbindelse med en politisk og økonomisk overgangsperiode.

Det skal bemærkes, at Latinamerika og Caribien endnu ikke falder ind under den samlede migrationsstrategi, selvom migrationsspørgsmål er en del af den regelmæssige politiske dialog med denne region. I betragtning af den stigende betydning af migrationsrelaterede spørgsmål i forbindelserne med landene i Latinamerika og Caribien vil Kommissionen nu også tage migrationsspørgsmålet op med sine partnere under forberedelserne til det næste EU/LAC-topmøde (Lima i maj 2008). Dette vi ske på en måde, der er i overensstemmelse med den samlede strategi, og som også gør det muligt at føre de tilsagn, der gives på begge sider under Wien-topmødet i maj 2006, ud i livet.

2. LANDE I DE ØSTLIGE OG SYDØSTLIGE REGIONER, DER GRÆNSER OP TIL EU

Ved udarbejdelsen af den samlede strategi med de afrikanske lande har forskellige værktøjer vist sig at være nyttige at bringe i anvendelse med partnerlandene, såsom migrationsprofiler og samarbejdsplatforme om migration og udvikling (se bilag I). Disse værktøjer kan være relevante i forbindelse med anvendelsen af den samlede strategi over for de østlige og sydøstlige regioner. Imidlertid bør deres anvendelse overvejes fra land til land og/eller på regional basis, hvor man især tager hensyn til eksisterende rammer og relationer med de lande og regioner, hvor deres anvendelse kunne give en merværdi. Desuden bør denne meddelelse læses i sammenhæng med meddelelsen om *cirkulær migration og mobilitetspartnerskaber mellem Den Europæiske Union og tredjelande*, som vedtages samtidig med denne meddelelse.

2.1. Tyrkiet og de vestlige Balkanlande[4]

2.1.1. De nuværende rammer for dialog

Migrationsspørgsmål i forhold til Tyrkiet – som har haft en associeringsaftale med EU siden 1963 – er omfattet af tiltrædelsespartnerskabet fra 2006.

Hvad de vestlige Balkanlande angår, er migrationsspørgsmål omfattet af stabiliserings- og associeringsaftalen (SAA), som udgør de rammer for aftalemæssige forbindelser, der er etableret eller i færd med at blive etableret med hvert af dem[5]. Desuden er migrationsspørgsmål omfattet af de relevante europæiske partnerskaber eller tiltrædelsespartnerskaber (i Kroatiens og Tyrkiets tilfælde), ofte i ret detaljeret form. Gennemførelsen af partnerskaber overvåges hovedsagelig via de årlige situationsrapporter og møderne med de pågældende lande. Migrationsspørgsmål drøftes også inden for rammerne af de årlige JLS-ministermøder med de vestlige Balkanlande.

Hvad angår kandidatlandene Kroatien, Tyrkiet og Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien, drøftes migrationsspørgsmål indgående på møderne i de relevante underudvalg og kan rejses i Associeringsudvalget og Associeringsrådet. I forbindelse med tiltrædelsesforhandlingerne med Kroatien og Tyrkiet foretages der en nøje gennemgang af migrationsspørgsmål, og der sker bl.a. en overvågning heraf i kapitlerne om retfærdighed, frihed og sikkerhed og fri bevægelighed for arbejdstagere.

Hvad angår de øvrige lande i regionen, behandles migrationsspørgsmål i forbindelse med specifikke processer omkring politisk rådgivning og overvågning (Den Rådgivende Taskforce med Albanien, reformovervågningsprocessen i Bosnien-Hercegovinas tilfælde, den udvidede løbende dialog i Montenegros og Serbiens tilfælde). Dette omfatter også møderne i de tekniske grupper. Med hensyn til Kosovo behandles disse spørgsmål inden for rammerne af Stabiliserings- og associeringsprocessens kontrolmekanisme (STM).

Den sydøsteuropæiske samarbejdsproces (SEECP) spiller en stadig vigtigere rolle som forum for regionalt samarbejde i hele det sydøsteuropæiske område og omfatter samarbejde om JLS-spørgsmål. SEECP er inddraget i processen med at skabe nye regionale rammer, som vil være den regionalt baserede efterfølger af stabilitetspagten for Sydøsteuropa.

Alle kandidatlandene eller lande med et anerkendt EU-tiltrædelsesperspektiv er allerede fuldt optaget af arbejdet med at gennemføre gældende EU-regler. For at bidrage til at sikre, at denne proces skrider frem uden forsinkelser, og at der er bedre styr på migrationsstrømmene langs migrationsruterne i det sydøstlige område, foreslås følgende aktioner som generelle prioriteringer.

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[4] Tyrkiet blev officielt anerkendt som kandidatland i 1999. Der blev indledt tiltrædelsesforhandlinger den 3. oktober 2005. Kroatien er også et kandidatland, der forhandler om medlemskab af EU. Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien fik kandidatstatus i december 2005, men har endnu ikke indledt tiltrædelsesforhandlingerne.

[5] Stabiliserings- og associeringsaftalen med Kroatien og Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien er trådt i kraft, aftalen med Albanien er undertegnet, men endnu ikke ratificeret, aftalen med Montenegro er paraferet, forhandlingerne med Bosnien og Hercegovina om en aftale er afsluttet, mens forhandlingerne med Serbien om en aftale p.t. er indstillet.

2.1.2. Anbefalinger

- Som et supplement til dialogen om migration i bilaterale og regionale fora ville nationale og subregionale **samarbejdsplatforme** om migration yderligere kunne fremme dialogen mellem alle involverede aktører med udgangspunkt i erfaringerne med MARRI-initiativet.
- Dialogen med kandidat- og partnerlandenes myndigheder bør omfatte en drøftelse af, hvordan **den udviklingsmæssige effekt af migration kan bidrage til at øge stabiliteten og fremme væksten i regionen.** Der bør udformes en politik, der forhindrer hjerneflugt, såsom investeringer i uddannelse og kapacitetsopbygning for at forbedre arbejdsvilkårene og skabe nye jobmuligheder, så man på denne måde bidrage til at forhindre, at faglærte arbejdere migrerer. Der bør foretages en nærmere analyse af, hvordan man kan mindske omkostningerne ved pengeoverførsler og skabe en øget effekt for udviklingen i landene i denne region. Der bør arrangeres studiebesøg med eksperter for at skabe kontakter og stimulere til direkte samarbejde mellem administrationer og for at undersøge den institutionelle kapacitet. Der kunne også afholdes workshops om forskellige aspekter af migrations- og udviklingsagendaen. Endelig bør der opmuntres til initiativer, der tager sigte på at skabe forbindelse mellem højt kvalificerede migranter og deres oprindelseslande.
- Mulighederne for **cirkulær migration** bør øges under hensyntagen til de kortfristede sæsonprægede migrationsstrømme på tværs af grænserne. Undtagen når det gælder Kroatien, som allerede har en visumfri ordning med EU, bør visumordningerne i regionen forbedres og harmoniseres for at skabe bedre muligheder for arbejdskraftens bevægelighed. Man bør også undersøge, om det er muligt at tilbyde en bredere vifte af udvekslingsprogrammer til forskere eller studerende. Man bør også være opmærksom på, at migranterne skal være rustede til at forlade deres land, så de f.eks. har realistiske forestillinger om tilværelsen og jobmulighederne EU. Uddannelse eller særprogrammer og tilpasning af udbud og efterspørgsel efter arbejdskraft kunne yde et positivt bidrag til denne proces. Migrationsportaler, som vil være operationelle ved udgangen af 2007, vil her komme til at spille en central rolle. Efter en evaluering af erfaringerne med eksisterende centre for migrationsservice kunne man udbygge disse. Etablering af kontaktsteder i hvert arbejdsministerium eller indenrigsministerium kunne bidrage til at få formuleret egnede politiske løsninger, der holder en balance mellem arbejdskraftbehovene og sikkerhedsaspekterne ved migration. Med hensyn til kortvarige visa vil gennemførelsen af aftalerne om lempelse af visumreglerne i Fællesskabet, der indtil videre er paraferet med nogle af de vestlige Balkanlande, bidrage til en forbedring og forenkling af procedurerne for udstedelse af visa for visse kategorier af borgere i disse lande.
- **Lovgivningen om asyl og beskyttelse af flygtninge** bør styrkes eller udbygges for at give de personer, der har brug for international beskyttelse, omfattende retlige garantier. Montenegro og Serbien mangler stadig at indføre grundlæggende asyllove og bør opmuntres til at gøre dette. Tyrkiet mangler stadig at ændre sin hovedlovgivning om asyl i overensstemmelse med de relevante EU-regler for sikre en effektiv gennemførelse, og landet mangler også at etablere en administrativ kapacitet i overensstemmelse med bedste praksis i EU. I alle stater er der behov for en yderligere indsats for at sikre, at der i praksis er gennemført passende lovbestemmelser herom.
- Kampen mod **ulovlig migration og menneskehandel** skal styrkes. FRONTEX bør udbygge sine eksisterende forbindelser med landene i regionen til dette formål. Der bør ydes teknisk bistand til partnerlande, hvilket kunne omfatte yderligere uddannelse af grænsevagter og immigrationsembedsmænd samt udarbejdelse af pålidelige statistikker om

indberettede sager: Til dette formål kunne man anvende instrumenter som IPA eller venskabsaftaler og TAIEX. Nogle aktioner med relation til grænsekontrol og forvaltning af migrationen i EU-kandidatlande og potentielle kandidatlande kunne også støttes under IPA. EU's tilbagetagelsesaftaler med de vestlige Balkanlande skal gennemføres, og tilbagetagelsesaftalen med Tyrkiet skal indgås snarest muligt[6].

- EU skal fremme et snævrere samarbejde om **regional multidisciplinær retshåndhævelse** med henblik på at bekæmpe organiseret kriminalitet, især gennem et styrket samarbejde mellem Europol og SECI-Centret i Bukarest. I denne forbindelse skal der indgås et aftalememorandum mellem Europol og SECI, som især skal være møntet på menneskehandel, mens en operationel samarbejdsaftale er en langsigtet målsætning.

2.2. Partnerlande i Østeuropa og det sydlige Kaukasus, der deltager i den europæiske naboskabspolitik

2.2.1. De nuværende rammer for dialog

Rammerne for forbindelserne med landene i Østeuropa og det sydlige Kaukasus udgøres af ENP. Selv om de kun er nævnt indirekte i partnerskabs- og samarbejdsaftalerne, som udgør retsgrundlaget for EU's forhold til disse lande, optræder samarbejde om migration, visumspørgsmål, asyl, grænseforvaltning og andre hertil knyttede økonomiske og sociale spørgsmål i ENP-handlingsplanerne, som er aftalt med de østlige partnere. Nogle af disse partnerlande har også deres eget nationale handlingsprogram for disse spørgsmål. I Ukraines tilfælde findes der en separat JLS-handlingsplan – som svarer til et lignende afsnit i de handlingsplaner, der er aftalt med Armenien, Aserbajdsjan, Georgien og Moldova – og Kommissionen samarbejder også med Ukraine på basis af en resultattavle, der er baseret på JLS-handlingsplanen, som indeholder resultatmål (benchmarks).

Migrationsspørgsmål drøftes allerede indgående med Moldova og Ukraine i relevante underudvalg og rejses også i forbindelse med den regelmæssigt tilbagevendende ministertrojka EU/Ukraine samt på møder i Samarbejdsudvalget og i Samarbejdsrådet. Der findes en lignende tilgang i forbindelse med de tre sydlige Kaukasuslande, hvis handlingsplaner blev vedtaget i november 2006. I hvert enkelt lands tilfælde skrider dialog og samarbejde frem i forskellig rytme alt afhængigt af deres kapacitet, størrelse (hvilket er særligt relevant i Ukraines tilfælde) og situation. Mens Belarus er et særtilfælde[7], er teknisk samarbejde om grænsespørgsmål, migration og organiseret kriminalitet muligt på grundlag af kontakter på arbejdsniveau med belarussiske embedsmænd og inden for rammerne af den regionale dialog og de regionale programmer.

2.2.2. Anbefalinger

Forbindelserne med de enkelte lande er selvfølgelig forskellige, men prioriteringerne på kort sigt bør omfatte følgende:

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[6] EU's tilbagetagelsesaftale med Albanien har været i kraft siden maj 2006. Der er paraferet tilbagetagelsesaftaler med Bosnien-Hercegovina, Serbien, Den Tidligere Jugoslaviske Republik Makedonien og Montenegro, og disse forventes at træde i kraft ved udgangen af 2007.

[7] Der findes ikke nogen partnerskabs- og samarbejdsaftale med Belarus, og EU's forbindelser med Belarus er i overensstemmelse med Rådets konklusioner styret af en tostrenget politisk strategi, hvor der parallelt med EU-bistand beregnet på demokratisering og imødekommelse af befolkningens behov føres en politik med begrænsede kontakter på ministerplan.

- Selv om der allerede findes de nødvendige rammer for **dialog** på bilateralt plan med alle disse lande (undtagen Belarus), bør der i første omgang indledes en faktisk dialog med Armenien, Aserbajdsjan og Georgien inden for rammer af deres ENP-handlingsplaner, mens den eksisterende dialog med Moldova og Ukraine uddybes. Selv om forbindelserne med Belarus er anstrengte, bør der indledes kontakter på ekspertniveau om migrationsspørgsmål. En sådan dialog er også vigtig for at finde en løsning på problemet med fremmedhad og dets indvirkning på migration og integration.
- På **regionalt plan,** hvor man beskæftiger sig med migrationsspørgsmål og spørgsmål i tilknytning hertil, kunne man drage erfaringer af Söderköping- og Budapest-processerne. Støtten til forbedring af partnerlandenes kapacitet til at behandle ulovlige immigranter i overensstemmelse med internationale standarder, bør også øges. Dette kunne ske i relation til tilbageholdelse af ulovlige immigranter og med hensyn til behovene hos ofre for menneskehandel og andre sårbare personer, hvor disse lande har forpligtelser (bl.a. som medlemmer af Europarådet), men der mangler stadig en effektiv asyl- og flygtningebeskyttelseslovgivning. Arbejdet med de relevante organisationer bør fortsættes, herunder arbejdet med reintegration af hjemvendte.
- Til fremme af en omfattende migrationsstrategi er **Sortehavsområdet** af særlig betydning set i forhold til transitmigration og menneskehandel. Hvis man anvender samarbejdsstrukturerne i Sortehavsområdet som en kilde til inspiration, bør man undersøge muligheden af at etablere en regional samarbejdsplatform, som kan samle de relevante EU-lande, EU-organer, andre lande, der grænser op til Sortehavet, og regionale organisationer såsom SECI, Organisationen for Økonomisk Samarbejde i Sortehavsområdet (BSEC), Taskforce om Organiseret Kriminalitet i Østersøområdet (TF-OC) og Black Sea Forum i et forsøg på at sikre en bedre forvaltning af migrationen. I denne forbindelse bør man fremme udveksling af oplysninger, og patruljerings- og overvågningsaktiviteter kunne koordineres. EU's bidrag kan omfatte alt lige fra uddannelse (venskabsforbindelser) af retshåndhævende myndigheder til samarbejde med FRONTEX og Europol, og der kan behandles spørgsmål lige fra social beskyttelse og uddannelse af personale i arbejdsmarkedsspørgsmål til rehabilitering af ofre for menneskehandel.
- Som Kommissionen forklarede i sin meddelelse fra december 2006, er **fri bevægelighed for personer** af største betydning for både ENP-partnerne og EU, da der er tale om et udenrigspolitisk mål, der er prioriteret højt. Kommissionen foreslog derfor, at der bør foretages en "undersøgelse af, hvordan visumprocedurerne kan lempes, så de ikke udgør så stor en hindring for legitim indrejse i EU og udrejse fra EU … inden for rammerne af bredere pakker til løsning af hertil knyttede (JLS-) problemer". Følgelig skal man overveje **mobilitetspartnerskaber** for disse lande, herunder især mulighederne for en **lempelse af visumreglerne,** arbejdstilladelser og oplysninger om behovene for sæsonarbejdere i EU. En undersøgelse af mulighederne for et sådant partnerskab med bl.a. Ukraine bør have høj prioritet.
- Desuden bør der indføres **lempelser i visumreglerne** i tilfælde, hvor der ikke er tale om ophold med henblik på arbejde (f.eks. forretninger, uddannelse eller turisme), og når der er tale om embedsmænd, der deltager i relevante reformorienterede møder, sådan som det allerede er muligt inden for de eksisterende fælles konsulære instrukser. Kommissionen anbefaler kraftigt, at en sådan lempelse især anvendes af de medlemsstater, hvor de mest relevante møder finder sted (dvs. dem, der er vært for EU-institutioner, og dem, der er vært for det roterende formandskab). Kommissionen vil især stille dette som krav med øjeblikkelig virkning for folk, der rejser med EU-anliggender for øje (hvilket udgør en

meget lille del af visumansøgningerne). Kommissionen vil udarbejde anbefalingsskrivelser og fortsat samarbejde med den relevante medlemsstats ambassade eller konsulat.

- **Migranternes pengeoverførsler** er også vigtige i denne region, hvor Armenien, Georgien, Moldova og Ukraine er blandt de mest overførselsafhængige lande i verden. Man bør undersøge mulighederne for at mindske transaktionsomkostningerne ved pengeoverførsler og øge deres effekt på udviklingen i oprindelseslandet (ud fra den betragtning at disse pengeoverførsler er af privat karakter). På lignende måde bør man i kraft af støtte finde måder, hvorpå man kan stimulere den socioøkonomiske udvikling i disse lande ved at forhindre yderligere hjerneflugt, ved at lette (højt) kvalificerede personers frivillige tilbagevenden til deres land og opmuntre de store diaspora-fællesskaber til at bidrage til udviklingen i deres oprindelseslande. Der bør opmuntres til initiativer til at skabe forbindelser mellem højt kvalificerede migranter, såsom forskere, med deres oprindelseslande.

- Opmærksomheden bør rettes mod indgåelse af **tilbagetagelsesaftaler**. Der er allerede paraferet en tilbagetagelsesaftale med Ukraine, og der er afsluttet forhandlinger med Moldova om en aftale, der skal træde i kraft så hurtigt som muligt i løbet af 2007. Det bør også overvejes at indlede forhandlinger med de andre lande i nær fremtid. For de lande, der har en sådan aftale med EU, bør fokus være på deres kapacitet til at gennemføre disse aftaler, ligesom de bør opmuntres til at indgå lignende aftaler med deres egne østlige og sydøstlige naboer.

- Disse lande modtager allerede betydelig støtte fra EU, men **kapacitetsopbygningen** for disse lande bør styrkes, enten med henblik på forvaltningen af deres egne grænser (eller retshåndhævelse generelt) eller med henblik på at øge deres samarbejde med hinanden (Ukraine står helt klart over for særlige udfordringer i forhold til landets placering, størrelse og grænsekontrol. Belarus har udtrykt interesse for et samarbejde om grænsebeskyttelse og organiseret kriminalitet, man samtidig bør man styrke indsatsen for at dæmme op for menneskehandelen fra Belarus). Den eksisterende EU-grænsebistandsmission (EUBAM) for Moldova og Ukraine er et godt eksempel. Disse initiativer skal være i tråd med de igangværende bestræbelser på at bekæmpe korruption og organiseret kriminalitet.

- Der bør sættes yderligere fokus på huller i de **lovgivningsmæssige og institutionelle rammer** og den nationale kapacitet til at indsamle data og overvåge migrationsstrømmene. Der kunne ydes relevant **teknisk bistand**, f. eks. med hensyn til sikkerhed omkring rejsedokumenter, opholdstilladelser og visummærkater og de tilgrundliggende civile informationssystemer. Bestræbelserne på at forbedre dokumentsikkerheden bør inddrage den seneste tids udvikling i mulighederne for at anvende biometri. Desuden kunne ordninger for teknisk bistand inkorporere etablering af centre for arbejdsmarkedsoplysninger og -uddannelse.

2.3. Den Russiske Føderation

2.3.1. De nuværende rammer for dialog

Den gradvise udvikling af køreplanen for et fælles område med frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed, der blev vedtaget i maj 2005, finder sted inden for rammerne af partnerskabs- og samarbejdsaftalen mellem EU og Rusland. Møderne hvert andet år i EU's og Ruslands faste partnerskabsråd (justits- og indenrigsministrene) overvåger den overordnede gennemførelse af etableringen af dette område. Desuden finder der en uformel dialog og møder på ekspertniveau sted. EU's strategiske partnerskab er

baseret på fælles værdier, som understøtter forbindelserne mellem EU og Rusland som fastlagt i partnerskabs- og samarbejdsaftalen og i køreplanen. Disse forudser udtrykkeligt en styrkelse af EU's samarbejde gennem respekt for menneskerettighederne og de fundamentale friheder i EU-landene og Rusland, der som medlem af Europarådet skal overholde bestemmelserne i den europæiske menneskerettighedskonvention.

2.3.2. Anbefalinger

Efter opløsningen af USSR har Rusland været et vigtigt bestemmelsesland for flygtninge og økonomiske migranter fra de omkringliggende lande, ligesom det har været et land med et stort antal internt fordrevne. I den seneste tid er det også blevet et vigtigt transitland for migranter, især fra det sydøstlige Asien, Kina og Afghanistan, der ønsker at komme videre til Vesteuropa. Samarbejde med Rusland om migrationspolitik og migrantbevægelser er derfor et anliggende af stadig større relevans.

- Der er behov for at uddybe **dialogen** med Rusland om alle migrationsrelaterede spørgsmål, herunder asyl, bekæmpelse af ulovlig immigration og menneskehandel, arbejdskraftmigration og alle relevante sociale aspekter af migration. Det ville være særligt frugtbart at styrke udvekslingen af erfaringer mellem EU-landene og Rusland om forvaltningen af arbejdskraftmigrationen.

- Gennemførelsen af de prioriteringer, der er fastlagt i **køreplanen for det fælles område** bør intensiveres, navnlig målsætningerne for udveksling af oplysninger om politikker til forvaltning af migration og bedste praksis, herunder vurdering af statistikker, og samarbejdet i relation til tredjelande. I denne sammenhæng bør samarbejdet mellem de relevante myndigheder, der står for gennemførelsen af aftalerne om **tilbagetagelse** og **lempelse af visumreglerne,** fremmes under tæt overvågning af gennemførelsesprocessen, hvilket ville bidrage til en mere effektiv bekæmpelse af den ulovlige immigration, samtidig med at det ville lette de mellemmenneskelige kontakter. Desuden er der som fastsat i køreplanen for det fælles område indledt en dialog for at undersøge betingelserne for visumfri rejseaktivitet som en langsigtet målsætning. Disse nyligt etablerede rammer kunne anvendes til at undersøge mulighederne for at intensivere relationerne på andre migrationsbeslægtede områder.

- Betænkelighederne med hensyn til den russiske lovgivning, der gennemfører flygtningekonventionen fra 1951, bør finde en løsning i forbindelse med styrkelse af samarbejdet om **asyl** med Rusland. Der er også behov for at forbedre beskyttelsen af internt fordrevne i overensstemmelse med internationale standarder, ikke mindst for at undgå pres på de omkringliggende landes asylsystemer.

- Udveksling af oplysninger om de lovgivningsmæssige rammer i relation til alle former for **menneskehandel** bør fremmes, også inden for rammerne af TF-OC. Især bør gennemførelsen af samarbejdsaftalen mellem Europol og Rusland fra 2003 om bekæmpelse af forskellige former for **tværnational kriminel aktivitet** intensiveres. Der bør også gives yderligere støtte til TF-OC's arbejde med at bekæmpe menneskehandel som et redskab til at forbedre det regionale multidisciplinære samarbejde om retshåndhævelse i Østersøområdet og især med Rusland. Det bør undersøges nærmere, hvordan man kan styrke Europols og FRONTEX' roller i Østersøområdet.

- Et effektivt operationelt samarbejde som forudset i kommissoriet mellem FRONTEX og det russiske grænsevagtværn er vigtigt, især til fremme af bedste praksis i grænseforvaltningen.

3. ANDRE REGIONER

3.1. ENP-partnerlandene i det østlige Middelhav (Syrien, Libanon og Jordan) og andre mellemøstlige lande (Iran og Irak)

3.1.1. De nuværende rammer for dialog

Med hensyn til Libanon og Jordan drøftes migration og beslægtede spørgsmål i de relevante underudvalg om migration og sociale anliggender inden for rammerne af de respektive associeringsaftaler og ENP-handlingsplanerne. Handlingsplanen med Libanon indeholder specifikke henvisninger til samarbejdet om migration og grænseforvaltning, partnerskab med FRONTEX, muligheden for bedre at forvalte arbejdskraftmigrationen og en lempelse af visumreglerne. Jordans handlingsplan indeholder et afsnit om migrationsspørgsmål, herunder muligheden for at drøfte samarbejde om transitmigration, asyl og visumspørgsmål. Grænseforvaltning er en anden prioritering i handlingsplanerne for begge lande. Der er ikke nogen formel bilateral dialog med Syrien som led i den nuværende samarbejdsaftale. Euro-Middelhavspartnerskabet, som Libanon, Jordan og Syrien deltager i, forudser også en regional dialog om migration mellem EU og partnerlandene. Der findes ingen rammer for dialogen Iran[8], og der er ingen officiel dialog om migration og beslægtede spørgsmål med Irak[9].

3.1.2. Anbefalinger

- **Dialogen** med Libanon og Jordan om migration, visa, asyl og grænseforvaltning vil aktivt blive fortsat inden for rammerne af møderne i de respektive underudvalg og i overensstemmelse med de prioriteringer, der er fastlagt i ENP-handlingsplanerne. Med hensyn til Syrien vil der blive iværksat en bilateral dialog om migration, så snart associeringsaftalen er undertegnet.
- I betragtning af den stigende betydning af **flygtningespørgsmål** i disse lande, især på baggrund af konflikten i Irak og dens virkning for de omkringliggende lande, og i betragtning af, at langt de fleste flygtninge indtil videre får asyl i deres værtslande (Jordan og Syrien er de største med henholdsvis 750 000 og 1 million flygtninge), skal EU være rede til yderligere at støtte og deltage i de relevante regionale initiativer med henblik på dialog og samarbejde. I deres forbindelser med Jordan og Syrien bør EU og dets medlemslande fortsat arbejde for forhold, der gør det muligt for det internationale samfund at yde humanitær støtte og international beskyttelse, herunder støtte i kraft af rehabiliteringsprogrammer og andre programmer.

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[8] Forhandlingerne om en handels- og samarbejdsaftale med Iran blev indledt i 2002. På grund af den iranske atomkrise har der ikke kunnet finde nogen forhandlingsrunde sted efter juli 2005. Så snart det er muligt at genoptage forhandlingerne, vil EU og Den Islamiske Republik Iran måske finde det i fælles interesse at indsætte specifikke bestemmelser om dialog og samarbejde om migrationsspørgsmål.

[9] I november 2006 indledte Kommissionen forhandlinger om en handels- og samarbejdsaftale med Irak. Dialogen med Irak om migration, visa og asyl vil i høj grad afhænge af sikkerhedssituationen i Irak, samt i hvilket omfang den irakiske administration øger sin egen kapacitet.

- Iran bør opmuntres til at spille en mere aktiv rolle i samarbejdet med sine naboer (især Tyrkiet og det sydlige Kaukasus, men også Pakistan og Afghanistan) om forebyggelse og retsforfølgning af **menneskesmugling og menneskehandel**. Man bør undersøge mulighederne for at iværksætte pilotforsøg med henblik på et konkret samarbejde på teknisk plan.
- Alle disse lande bør også opmuntres til om nødvendigt at ratificere og gennemføre **Genève-konventionen** og **UNTOC** og dennes supplerende **protokoller**.

3.2. Centralasien

3.2.1. De nuværende rammer for dialog

Migration og beslægtede spørgsmål drøftes på de møder i underudvalgene vedrørende retlige og indenrigspolitiske anliggender, der er aftalt med Kasakhstan og Usbekistan inden for rammer af de respektive partnerskabs- og samarbejdsaftaler (PSA). Migration drøftes også i PSA-Samarbejdskomitéen mellem EU og Kirgisistan. Imidlertid er der stadig ikke nogen formel bilateral dialog om migration med Turkmenistan og Tadsjikistan. Ud over de møder, der er nævnt ovenfor, findes der en regional dialog om migration mellem EU og Centralasien. Med tiden kan EU være interesseret i at sikre, at migrationsspørgsmål får en almindelig plads i den politiske og økonomiske dialog med landene i Centralasien.

3.2.2. Anbefalinger

- Man kunne undersøge mulighederne for yderligere samarbejde om **grænseforvaltning** efter samme retningslinjer som for BOMCA-projektet eller andre igangværende projekter inden for **forvaltning af arbejdskraftmigration**.
- Man kunne overveje teknisk bistand til lande i området med henblik på et yderligere samarbejde med EU, Tyrkiet og de østlige ENP-partnerlande om forebyggelse af ulovlig immigration og bekæmpelsen af menneskesmugling og menneskehandel.
- Partnerlandene bør også opmuntres til om nødvendigt at ratificere og gennemføre **Genève-konventionen** og **UNTOC** og dennes supplerende **protokoller**.

3.3. Asiatiske oprindelseslande

3.3.1. De nuværende rammer for dialog

De politiske rammer for samarbejdet med Asien er meddelelsen fra 2001 om *"Europa og Asien: strategiske rammer for styrkede partnerskaber"*[10], som forudser en styrkelse af EU's dialog og samarbejde med Asien på en række områder, herunder retlige og indenrigspolitiske anliggender, som omfatter visa, asyl, immigration og andre politikker, der har tilknytning til personers fri bevægelighed, samt socialpolitik og globale udfordringer og muligheder. Kommissionen er af den opfattelse, at den politiske og økonomiske dialog skal styrkes på regionalt niveau i organisationer som ASEAN og ASEM, og tillige bilateralt.

Med hensyn til Kina finder der regelmæssigt konsultationer sted på højt niveau med EU om spørgsmål vedrørende bekæmpelse af ulovlig immigration og menneskehandel, og der fokuseres på udveksling af oplysninger og tillidsskabende foranstaltninger. Det er i denne sammenhæng, at der udveksles oplysninger om

[10] KOM(2001) 469 af 4.9.2001.

lovgivning, der indføres af de to sider, og at der finder sonderende drøftelser sted om tilbagetagelse parallelt med drøftelserne om lovlige rejseformer til og i Europa.

3.3.2. Anbefalinger

Ud over migration og udviklingsrelaterede spørgsmål får områder som visa, asyl, immigration og andre politikker, der har relation til personers frie bevægelighed, stadig større betydning i vores forbindelser med Asien, især på baggrund af de stadig mere omfattende handelsrelationer, herunder handel med tjenesteydelser, demografiske ændringer - med en kraftig stigning i det meste af Asien i modsætning til faldet i befolkningstallet i Europa - og det stadig større spillerum for arbejdskraftmigration og koordinering af udbud og efterspørgsel efter arbejdskraft på globalt niveau i visse sektorer af økonomien. Dette dokumenteres af stigningen i immigrationen fra denne region, udviklingen i dialogen om disse spørgsmål, medtagelse af migrationsspørgsmålet i de nye samarbejdsaftaler med de sydøstlige asiatiske lande og udviklingen af globale initiativer, såsom Bali-processen. Desuden nyder visse lande en særlig bevågenhed, fordi de har fået høj prioritet af EU som led i tilbagetagelsespolitikken. Det drejer sig om lande eller områder, som EU dels har indgået en tilbagetagelsesaftale med (Hongkong, Macao og Sri Lanka), dels er ved at indgå en aftale med (Pakistan) eller agter at indgå en aftale med (Kina). EU har også indgået en bilateral og multilateral dialog med Asien om spørgsmål vedrørende arbejdskraftmigration, herunder beskæftigelse, socialpolitik og uddannelse. Samtidig med at EU som udgangspunkt fortsætter med at finde frem til de underliggende årsager til emigration fra tredjelande i denne region, finder den, at:

- Der bør gives yderligere støtte til de igangværende **forhandlinger** om tilbagetagelse og initiativer i forbindelse med bekæmpelsen af **menneskesmugling og menneskehandel**.
- På mellemlang sigt bør **dialogen** om alle migrationsspørgsmål automatisk være et aspekt af den politiske og økonomiske dialog med landene i regionen. Man bør fuldt ud udnytte de muligheder, som der åbnes op for i dialogen inden for ASEAN's rammer, og det samme gælder organisationens virtuelle sekretariat, som er ved at blive etableret med henblik på at udveksle oplysninger og bedste praksis omkring migrationsspørgsmål.
- Man må være opmærksom på den potentielle arbejdskraftmigration fra Asien. En øget og godt styret mobilitet for visse kategorier af personer fra landene i denne region kan være af stor betydning for EU og for den socioøkonomiske udvikling i landene selv. Arbejdskraftmigrationen har været et vigtigt spørgsmål på agendaen for den nyligt etablerede dialog mellem EU og Indien, og der er muligheder for at uddybe dialogen med Kina i begge parters interesse, så den rækker ud over den nuværende fokusering på ulovlig migration og turisme med større mobilitet som resultat. Man er også begyndt at udveksle oplysninger om arbejdskraftmigration inden for rammerne af ASEM, og man er ved at undersøge mulighederne for en tættere dialog og et snævrere samarbejde med ASEAN på dette område. Kommissionen foreslår derfor, at man undersøger de nærmere muligheder med udvalgte lande i regionen via **mobilitetspartnerskaber**.

4. FORBEDRING AF KOORDINERINGEN

Der er allerede ved at blive truffet en lang række forskellige initiativer med henblik på at fremme migrationsstyringen i de omkringliggende og fjernere lande og regioner. I betragtning af, at værdien af den samlede strategi ville blive øget, hvis der kunne sikres en større sammenhæng og komplementaritet mellem disse initiativer,

foreslår Kommissionen, at medlemsstaterne i første omgang bidrager til at supplere listen over alle de EU-initiativer i de lande og regioner, der er omfattet af denne meddelelse (se bilag I), med deres egne nationale initiativer, så der kan skabes et mere fuldstændigt billede af den aktuelle situation.

Desuden kan der gøres mere for at forstå størrelsen af og de karakteristiske træk ved migrationsstrømmene fra de østlige og sydøstlige lande. De oplysninger, der foreligger, indsamles eller bruges ikke systematisk. Flere organisationer ligger inde med værdifulde oplysninger om de forskellige områder, der er en del af den samlede strategi for migration. Et initiativ om at etablere et **netværk for udveksling af oplysninger** mellem FRONTEX, EUROPOL, IOM, ICMPD, ILO, forskellige FN-organer – særlig UNDP, UNHCR og UNODC – og andre internationale og regionale organisationer, såsom SECI, bør overvejes.

I betragtning af det store omfang af **menneskesmugling og menneskehandel** er der behov for en **mere koordineret strategi** til at køre frem med politiske initiativer til at tage fat om dette fænomen. Konkrete initiativer kunne omfatte en udvidelse af katalogerne over eksisterende initiativer (som allerede forberedt af alliancen mod menneskehandel), en uddybning af dialogen med tredjelande om fremme af effektive bekæmpelsespolitikker og en indsats på specifikke problemområder, såsom beskyttelse af ofre for menneskehandel, især kvinder og børn. Desuden bør EU overveje at deltage aktivt i igangværende globale initiativer, såsom FN's Inter-Agency Cooperation Group on Human Trafficking (ICAT). Det nyligt vedtagne program om "forebyggelse og bekæmpelse af kriminalitet" åbner mulighed for finansiel støtte til projekter inden for prioriterede områder, såsom forebyggelse, beskyttelse og bistand til ofre og retsforfølgning af og straf til lovovertrædere.

For at løse problemet med ulovlige migrationsstrømme bør **FRONTEX** gives en mere prominent rolle, samtidig med at der sikres sammenhæng og koordinering mellem dens aktiviteter og EU's overordnede politik i forbindelserne udadtil. Agenturets geografiske prioriteringer i 2007 omfatter udvikling af samarbejdet med Rusland, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgien, de vestlige Balkanlande og asiatiske lande, især Kina, Pakistan og Indien. Nu hvor strategien og arbejdsprogrammet er på plads, skal FRONTEX tilføres de ressourcer, agenturet har brug for til at udføre sit mandat effektivt, og medlemsstaterne må sikre, at de har passende ressourcer til rådighed til at deltage i FRONTEX' fælles operationer og risikoanalyse, alt efter behov. Det anbefales også at undersøge muligheden for at indsætte RABIT (Rapid Border Intervention Teams) ved de østlige og sydøstlige grænser. FRONTEX bør yderligere udvikle efterretningsmetoder for at sikre troværdige risikoanalyser og bør også opmuntres til at deltage i projekter, møder, konferencer og uddannelsestiltag med tredjelande.

Der er også brug for en mere koordineret strategi for at sikre forbedringer af styringen af **arbejdskraftmigrationen**. Initiativer på dette område må nødvendigvis involvere alle aktører, især erhvervslivet, arbejds- og undervisningsministerierne samt andre interessenter, herunder arbejdsmarkedets parter. Konkrete initiativer skal vurdere og forudberegne den globale efterspørgsel efter og udbud af arbejdskraft efter kvalifikationer og tage fat om beslægtede spørgsmål, såsom anerkendelse af færdigheder og kvalifikationer, adgang til arbejdsmarkedet, integration af migranter, skabelse af bedre betingelser for nye former for migration, såsom midlertidig og cirkulær migration tillige med opbygning af kapaciteten hos arbejdsmarkedsmyndighederne i tredjelande. Initiativerne vil være snævert

forbundne med indsatsen for at tilbyde meningsfyldte arbejdspladser i en migrationssammenhæng.

EU's medlemslande bør øge antallet af **indvandringsforbindelsesofficerer** (IFO) i regionen og udvikle ILO-netværker ved centrale migrationsruter. EU kan bidrage til disse bestræbelser via Den Europæiske Grænsefond.

Etableringen af **fælles centre for visumansøgninger –** som det, der nu er åbnet i Moldova med samarbejde fra Østrig, Ungarn, Letland og Slovenien og snart Estland og Danmark – kunne også hjælpe med at fordele serviceopgaverne mellem medlemsstaterne. Desuden kunne en regional etablering af visuminformationssystemet være et incitament til at øge medlemsstaternes repræsentation og etablere fælles centre for visumansøgninger i denne region

EU og dens medlemslande intensiverer deres aktiviteter til støtte for tredjelandenes indsats for at skabe en bedre styring af migrationen. EF's **TAIEX-**instrument for kortfristet udsending af eksperter spiller en vigtig rolle i forsøget på at stille de nødvendige eksperter til rådighed for tredjelande, også på andre JLS-områder. Kontorets mandat er imidlertid for tiden begrænset til kandidatlande og de lande, der er omfattet af ENP. Man kunne undersøge mulighederne for nye samarbejdsformer i fremtiden.

5. KONKLUSION

De østlige og sydøstlige regioner, der grænser op til EU, er vigtige med hensyn til lovlig og ulovlig migration, både mellem lande i regionen og til EU. Dialog og samarbejde om migration er allerede vidt fremskreden med mange af landene i disse regioner, især med hensyn til bekæmpelsen af ulovlig immigration. Anvendelse af den samlede strategi på disse regioner kræver, at samarbejdet inden for de til rådighed stående midler udvikles yderligere på en afbalanceret måde og udvides, især for bedre at tage fat om spørgsmål vedrørende mobilitet og migrationens udviklingsdimension og for at gøre det muligt for EU at opnå troværdighed i forholdet til sine partnere og for at nå frem til næste stadium i samarbejdet med dem.

I første stadium finder Kommissionen det vigtigt, at man inden for de eksisterende rammer for drøftelse af migrationsspørgsmål giver dialogen og aftalerne om mobilitetsspørgsmål en mere fremtrædende plads i EU's forbindelser med ENP-partnerlandene. For at kunne opfylde denne politiske prioritering bør der foretages en vurdering af gældende visumprocedurer, og man bør inden udgangen af 2007 undersøge de praktiske foranstaltninger til at lette mobiliteten for vigtige kategorier af rejsende, der findes i henhold til de gældende visumordninger. I betragtning af ændringerne af EU's grænser efter udvidelsen, bør der gøres en specifik indsats for at fremme det regionale samarbejde med landene i Sortehavsområdet og mellem landene dér indbyrdes, især i spørgsmål vedrørende grænsekontrol og bekæmpelse af ulovlig immigration. Samarbejdet med Rusland bør også fortsættes og intensiveres. Derudover vil dialogen og samarbejdet med oprindelseslande og oprindelsesregioner længere østpå forsat blive styrket.

En central målsætning i anvendelsen af den samlede strategi over for disse lande er behovet for at fastholde det politiske sammenhæng og sikre komplementaritet med den igangværende dialog og de eksisterende samarbejdsinitiativer vedrørende migration og dermed beslægtede områder, som allerede indgår i EU's overordnede politik udadtil. Kommissionen vil i snævert samarbejde med medlemsstaterne og alle

andre involverede aktører sikre denne sammenhæng og komplementaritet samt en hensigtsmæssig opfølgning, om muligt med en tidsplan, med henblik på koordinering af den samlede strategi i disse regioner.

Annex I:
Acronyms and glossary

1. ACRONYMS

ASEAN : Association of South-East Asian Nations

ASEM : Asia-Europe Meeting

BSBCIC : Black Sea Border Coordination and Information Centre

BSEC : Black Sea Economic Cooperation

BOMCA : Border Management in Central Asia

ENP : European Neighbourhood Policy

EUBAM : EU Border Assistance Mission

ICAT : UN Inter-Agency Cooperation Group on Human Trafficking

ICMPD : International Centre for Migration Policy Development

ILO : Immigration Liaison Officer

ILO : International Labour Organization

IOM : International Organisation for Migration

IPA : Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

MARRI : The Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative

PCA : Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

RABIT : Rapid Border Intervention Team

SAA : Stabilisation and Association Agreement

SECI : South-East European Cooperative Initiative

SEECP : South-East Cooperation Process

STM : Stabilisation and Association Process Tracking Mechanism

TAIEX : Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument

TF-OC : Task Force on Organised Crime in the Baltic Sea Region

UNDP : United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNODC : United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNTOC : UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime

2. GLOSSARY

Asia-Europe Meeting: ASEM is an informal dialogue process initiated in 1996. The EU Member States, the European Commission and thirteen Asian countries (Brunei, Burma/Myanmar, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Laos, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) participate in the process. The ASEM 6

Summit held in September 2006 decided to admit India, Mongolia, Pakistan and the ASEAN Secretariat to the ASEM process, upon their completion of the necessary procedures.

Bali Process: brings participants together to work on practical measures to help combat people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crimes in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Initiated at the "Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime" held in Bali in February 2002, the Bali Process follow-up is a collaborative effort participated in by over fifty countries and numerous international agencies.

Budapest Process: a consultative forum of more than fifty Governments from the wider European region and ten international organisations, which aims to promote good governance in the field of migration, a harmonised approach in dealing with irregular migration challenges and support for the transfer and common understanding of migration concepts and policies.

Cooperation platforms on migration and development: A concept proposed in the 2006 Communication on the Global Approach and endorsed by the December European Council. The idea is to bring together migration and development actors in a country or region to manage migration more effectively, in the interests of all, along specific migratory routes. Such platforms would bring together representatives of the country or countries concerned with Member States, the Commission and international organisations.

Global Approach to Migration: brings together migration, external relations and development policy to address migration in an integrated, comprehensive and balanced way in partnership with third countries. It comprises the whole migration agenda, including legal and illegal migration, combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, strengthening protection for refugees, enhancing migrant rights and harnessing the positive links that exist between migration and development. It is underscored by the fundamental principles of partnership, solidarity and shared responsibility and uses the concept of 'migratory routes' to develop and implement policy.

MARRI: an initiative forming part of the South-East European Cooperation Process which aims to enhance regional cooperation. Participating states are Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. Its regional centre is located in Skopje.

Migration portals: web portals with information about legal migration opportunities and various other aspects of migration. The establishment of these web portals will be financially supported by the new budget line, 'Preparatory Action: Migration management – Solidarity in action'.

Migration profiles: a tool to bring together and analyse all the relevant information needed to develop policy in the field of migration and development and to monitor the impact of policies implemented.

Migration routes initiative: work along the main migratory routes through a particular region and towards the EU is identified and takes into account the need to work in close collaboration with the third countries along these routes.

Mobility partnerships: would provide the overall framework for managing various forms of legal movement between the EU and third countries. Such partnerships would be agreed with those third countries committed to fighting illegal immigration and that have effective mechanisms for readmission. Mobility partnerships are in the process of being developed –

see the Communication on *Circular migration and mobility partnerships between the European Union and third countries*, adopted simultaneously.

Regional networks of ILOs: coordination mechanisms to bring together Immigration Liaison Officers so as to better coordinate and share information at the regional level.

Söderköping Process: supported by the EC, its strategic objective is to facilitate cross-border cooperation between a number of EU Member States, Candidate countries and the countries of Eastern Europe on asylum, migration and border management issues.

Annex II:

Examples of EU cooperation with and assistance to countries covered by the Communication

This annex aims to provide an overview of the cooperation which has been established until now in the field of migration and asylum by the EU and the European and Asiatic countries which are located along the migratory routes on the Eastern and South-Eastern flanks of the EU. The list is indicative and by no means exhaustive.

The annex presents the projects which have been funded by the European Commission in these countries in the field of asylum, migration, border management and visa policy.

As regards the information included, it should be underlined that:

a) only those projects that were committed through programmes of the previous EU financial framework (2000-2006) are included in the list;

b) projects related to development of border infrastructures or addressing customs services or the police forces generically (not specifically the border police) are not included in the list; and

c) projects addressing the root causes of migration or trafficking in human beings are not listed.

The information presented should be used actively. Other donors can more easily see what the EC has been funding up to now, whereas we stimulate our implementing partners to take this information available on past projects into account when drafting proposals for future activities.

1. Countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU

1.1 The Western Balkans and Turkey

Regional

Project Name	Establishment of EU compatible legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks in the fields of asylum, migration and visa matters (CARDS/2003/077-352)
Location	**Western Balkans**
Implementation period	**January 2004 – February 2006**
Implementing Partner	**Swedish Migration Board, together with ICMPD, IOM, UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 3.000.000 / € 3.000.000**
Funding Programme	**CARDS**
Responsible DG	**ELARG**
Description	**The objectives of the project were to contribute to a better strategic and technical understanding of EU standards and the best practices in the field of asylum, migration and visa; to support the development of a regional strategy, based upon benchmarks that translate a set of commonly accepted EU technical standards, practices and principles; to contribute in the development of detailed national strategies together with implementation action plans; to contribute to institution and capacity building. The project also promoted the creation of a regional network among the officials in the 5 countries of the region**

Project Name	Support to and coordination of Integrated Border Management Strategies in the Western Balkans (CARDS/2004/081-242)
Location	**Western Balkans**
Implementation period	**January 2005 – April 2007**
Implementing Partner	**France, Austria, OSCE, ICMPD**

Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.999.984**
Funding Programme	***CARDS***
Responsible DG	**ELARG**
Description	**The project provided assistance to the countries for the development of their national Integrated Border Management strategies and Action Plans in order to ensure that these are coherent and effectively co-ordinated at the regional level. The project has contributed to this process by raising awareness and understanding of the concepts and relevant EU standards and best practice, as listed in the IBM Guidelines for Western Balkans. The assistance has supported a multidisciplinary approach, including support to border police, customs, veterinary and phyto-sanitary inspection services, as well as to other services involved in border management issues.**
Project Name	Fostering sustainable reintegration in Albania, the Kosovo province and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, by reinforcing local NGO capacity service provision to returnees (2002/HLWG/003)
Location	**Albania, the Kosovo province and the FYR of Macedonia**
Implementation period	**November 2003 – November 2005**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 700.759,69 / € 560.607,76**
Funding Programme	**B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**This project focused on new mechanisms and the development of existing ones for return and reintegration through support to local NGOs (service provision and counselling capacities). The IOM offices in Western Europe defined a list of potential returnees and were able to develop a database. The project was then pursued in Albania, Kosovo and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, by workshops for local NGOs. Reintegration services could then be provided: for instance a reintegration package was defined. Another component of the project was the development of different campaigns to raise public awareness of the targeted areas.**
Project Name	Network of immigration liaison officers (ILO) in the Western Balkans (Albania and surrounding region) (2002/HLWG/013)
Location	**Albania and surrounding region**

Implementation period	**November 2002 –December 2003**
Implementing Partner	**Commissariaat General - Beleid Internationale Politiesamenverking, Belgium**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 729.500 / € 429.750**
Funding Programme	**B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**This project implemented by the Belgian authorities aimed at creating an Immigration Liaison Officers' network (ILO) in the Western Balkans in order to structure and consolidate exchange of information and possible co-operation between the ILOs in the Western Balkans as well as with other important partners and local authorities.** **The added value of this project was the possible harmonisation of activities, the updated knowledge and the definition of policy guidelines in this field in the Western Balkans.**

Project Name	Promoting regular migration in the Western Balkans through establishment of regional migrant service centres providing information and migration related services" (2003/HLWG/051)
Location	**Western Balkans**
Implementation period	**December 2004 – June 2006**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 815.119,64 / € 652.095,71**
Funding Programme	**B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**The aim was to promote orderly labour migration flows and related awareness-raising through the creation of the first regional network of Migration Services Centres (MSCs) in the Western Balkans. The project contributed to establish and run 6 MSCs (Skopje, Prishtina, Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, and Tirana, the last one having been created before the project and representing a model for the others) and a website, through which not only would be migrants, but also people interested to return and reintegration, were provided counselling.**

Project Name	Training Action for the Balkans: Three intensive seminars on Asylum and International Protection for 120 civil servants (2005/103474)

Location	**Western Balkans**
Implementation period	**December 2005 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**ERA- Académie de Droit Européen**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 641.643 / € 512.617**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Three seminars, one week each, will give a general overview of all the issues related to the migration and asylum, in particular: legal migration; dialogue on migratory flows; readmission and reintegration of the returnees; illegal migration.**

Project Name	Strong Institutions and a Unified Approach in the Asylum, Migration and Visa Management in the Western Balkans (2006/120-144)
Location	**Western Balkans**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – October 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Migrationsverket**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 625.000 / € 500.000**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**A better management of all aspects of migration flows in the region by regulating and facilitating legal migration and curbing illegal migration in the Western Balkan Countries**

Project Name	Development of communication and information exchange systems on illegal migration in the Western Balkan region (2006/120-275)
Location	**Western Balkans**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – June 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Hungary - Office of EU Co-ordination and ICMPD**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 625.000 / € 500.000**

Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**To assist the five SAp countries in the WB region in their efforts to developing a system for exchanging communication and information on illegal migration, and more particularly focussed on the preparation of the WB countries to the use of** ICONET **system and to the participation in the** CIREFI **group**
Albania	
Project Name	National Strategy on Migration (CARDS/2003/71910)
Location	**Albania**
Implementation period	**September 2003 – July 2005**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.249.989 / € 1.000.000**
Funding Programme	**CARDS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Tirana**

Description	**The project addressed the need for reform in the field of migration management in Albania through the development of a national strategy on migration.**
Project Name	'Establishment of EU compatible legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks? '(CARDS)
Location	**Albania**
Funding Programme	**CARDS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Tirana**
Description	CARDS 2002-3 promoted the establishment of EU compatible legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks in the fields of asylum, migration and visa matters.
Project Name	Sustainable return, reintegration and development in Albania through consolidated preparatory actions for migration management (2001/HLWG/102)
Location	**Albania**
Implementation period	**April 2002 – December 2003**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 835.885,00 / € 635.883**
Funding Programme	**HLWG – B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**This project aimed to develop and strengthen regional capacities to manage irregular migration flows into, through and from Albania. This has been achieved by establishing the necessary mechanisms to facilitate the voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of 175 victims of trafficking and illegal migrants stranded in Albania in their countries of origin such as Turkey, Moldova and Ukraine. The project was instrumental for the establishment of a National Reception Centre (NRC). It served as a preparatory measure working towards the long-term development of a sustainable migration management system.**
Project Name	Upgrading the border control system of Albania along European standards (2001/HLWG/124)
Location	**Albania**

Implementation period	**December 2001 – April 2003**
Implementing Partner	**ICMPD**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 551.649,43 / € 441.320**
Funding Programme	**HLWG – B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**This project aimed to develop a blueprint for a border guarding system and a master plan for its realisation. In order to achieve these goals, ICMPD worked closely with the Albanian authorities to establish an International Border Guarding Task Force. The project also elaborated jointly with the Albanian authorities an action plan which was the basis for later funding by the programme CARDS, thanks to the blueprint of the Albanian border system provided.**

Project Name	Developing of the asylum system in Albania (2001/HLWG/127 and 2004/81185)
Location	**Albania**
Implementation period	**January 2002 – June 2006**
Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 764.438, 87 / € 732.088 (B7-667)** **€2.000.000 / € 2.000.000 (2004/81185)**
Funding Programme	**HLWG – B7-667** **CARDS**
Responsible DG	**JLS and EC DEL Tirana**
Description	**The overall objective of these projects was to set up a functioning and effective mechanism for asylum and refugee protection in Albania. This projects work along the lines of a three-stage process: pre-procedure (access), procedure (refugee status determination) and post-procedure (durable solutions).** **In term of access to the asylum system, fair and efficient procedures for the border regime, consistent with International and European protection standards, are being developed and implemented.**

Project Name	Migrant Service Centres (CARDS)
Location	**Albania**

Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Funding Programme	**CARDS 2003**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Tirana**
Description	**Migrant Service Centers were established p**roviding information and migration related service in particular to improve management of labour migration towards Italy.
Project Name	**"Combating irregular migration in Albania and the wider region; Targeted support to capacity building within the framework of readmission support to Albania" (2003/HLWG/055)**
Location	**Albania**
Implementation period	**December 2004 – June 2006**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 882.345,45; EU grant: € 705.876,36**
Funding Programme	**HLWG – B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**Relevant Albanian authorities received information on the EU best practices related to management of apprehended illegal migrants, received training (including on foreign languages), were adviced regarding the standards to be respected for the establishement of a reception center for illegal migrants in Albania, for the handling of the latter and for their repatriation to their home countries.**
Project Name	Implementation of the readmission agreement (CARDS)
Location	**Albania**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2.000.000**
Funding Programme	**CARDS 2004**
Responsible DG	**ELARG**
Project Name	Building a Mechanism to effectively and sustainable implement readmission agreements between Albania, the EC and third countries (2005/103499)
Location	**Albania**

Implementation period	**December 2005 – April 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation of the Hellenic Republic; IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.818.460 / € 1.454.768**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project supported Albania to identify and manage the return of third country returned illegal migrants and to help reintegration of returned Albanians**.

Project Name	W.A.R.M. (2005/103559)
Location	**Albania**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Comune di Roma**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.519.207 / € 1.215.196**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Reintegration of Albanian returnees through their insertion on labour market and through micro-enterprises creation.**

Project Name	ALBAMAR (2005/103632)
Location	**Albania and Morocco**
Implementation period	**December 2005 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.668.216 / € 1.334.572**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Definition and implementation of an integrated support to Moroccan and Albanian migrants forcedly or voluntarily repatriated from Italy**

	that are highly exposed to the risks of illegal migration and criminal activities
Project Name	Former et créer un réseau institutionnel pour l'identification, l'accueil et l'intégration durable des personnes en retour
Location	**Albania**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Associazione Centro Europa Per La Scuola Educazione E Societa-Ceses**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 834.551 / € 652.443**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Soutenir les institutions albanaises dans le processus de création d'un système efficace de gestion des flux des personnes en retour visé à la mise en œuvre de l'accord de réadmission avec la CE et à l'élimination des causes de l'émigration illégal.**

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Name	Support to Migration Management Capacities (2003/72875 and 2005/115633)
Location	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Implementation period	**November 2003 – January 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 870.000 / € 870.000 (2003/72875)** **€ 1.200.000 / € 1.200.000(2005/115633)**
Funding Programme	**CARDS 2003 and 2005**
Responsible DG	**DEL Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Description	**These projects aim at ensuring that the Sector for Immigration and Asylum, established within the Ministry of Security have administrative and procedural capacity that will allow Bosnia and Herzegovina to effectively manage population movements, and develop a migration policy for Bosnia and Herzegovina that will be coordinated by the Ministry of Security and regularly reviewed; to ensure that management structures necessary for the effective implementation of migration policies and legislation, in line with the EU standards and practices are developed; to strengthen the legislative basis for the management of migration processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina by developing new legislation and by-laws and consolidating existing**

	legislation and procedures in line with EU standards and practices and other international norms; to establish a Migration Information System that will allow the Ministry of Security to collect and analyze information about non-citizens that will be used to develop migration policy, visa requirements and improve legislation and procedures.
Project Name	Support to Asylum Management Capacities (2003/072-091 and 2005/109048)
Location	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Implementation period	**October 2003 – June 2007**
Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.000.000 / € 1.000.000 (2003/072-091)** **€ 800.000 / € 800.000 (2005/109048)**
Funding Programme	**CARDS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Sarajevo**
Description	**These projects have the following key objective: to establish a clearly identified and independent authority, as a competent "asylum unit" within the competent ministry, with responsibility for examining requests for refugee status and taking decisions on refugee status in the first instance.**
Project Name	Strengthening the protection of asylum seekers (2005/103661)
Location	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**VASA PRAVA – Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 856.932,56 / € 616.562,98**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Ensuring a maximum protection and access to justice for asylum seekers, recognized refugees and other categories of persons under international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and victims of human trafficking, ensuring the full access to their rights via the provision of free legal aid and information campaigns.**

Project Name	Support to EU support for the implementation of the Integrated Border Management Strategy for Bosnia and Hezegovina (2006/120289)
Location	**Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Implementation period	**May 2006 – April 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.018.016 / € 1.000.000**
Funding Programme	**CARDS**
Responsible DG	**DEL Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Description	**EU support to the Indirect Taxation Agency (ITA), State Border Service, Veterinary and phyto-sanitary and market inspectorates by providing training, study tours and workshops, revision of legislation, and setting up a joint analysis centre.**

Croatia

Project Name	Protection of Asylum seekers in the Republic of Croatia and Regio (2005/103578)
Location	**Croatia**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Croatian Law Centre**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.274.842,27 / € 1.000.000**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Strengthening the protection in CRO and region (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro) by developing asylum system consistent with international standards.**

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Project Name	Enhancement of the asylum management system (2003/01/08)
Location	**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**
Implementation period	**April 2006 – December 2006**
Implementing Partner	**Transtec (BE)**
Budget/EC	**€ 160.000 / € 160.000**

contribution	
Funding Programme	**CARDS 2003**
Responsible DG	**ELARG**
Description	**The programme provides short-term technical assistance in the field of asylum regarding the definition of operational procedures on asylum and the design of an IT platform for the relevant line ministries. The aim of the project is to enhance the asylum management system in the country.**
Project Name	Construction of reception centre for asylum seekers (2002/01/14)
Location	**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**
Implementation period	**February 2005 – December 2006**
Implementing Partner	**GD Granit AD Skopje (MK)**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.850.000 / € 1.850.000**
Funding Programme	**CARDS 2002**
Responsible DG or EC Delegation	**ELARG**
Description	**The project aims to construct a reception centre for asylum seekers. The centre will be located in the vicinity of Skopje and will have an administrative building for registration and administration of asylum seekers and several buildings for hosting asylum seekers. It will be able to host up to 150 persons, but the design includes possible future extension for up to 300 people.**
Project Name	Development of immigration and asylum strategy, legislation and action plan (2002/01/14; 2003/01/08)
Location	**The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**
Implementation period	**February 2004 – December 2005**
Implementing Partner	**Charles Kendall & Partners Ltd (UK); B&S Europe (BE)**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 160.000 / € 160.000 – CARDS 2002; € 1.000.000 / € 1.000.000 – CARDS 2003**
Funding Programme	**CARDS 2002 - 2003**
Responsible DG or EC Delegation	**ELARG**

Description	**The programme provided technical assistance and training to develop and implement the National Action Plan for Migration and Asylum. The TA team also provided amendments to primary and secondary legislation pertaining to the new Law on Asylum as well as assisted in the development of the new Law on the Movement and Residence of Foreigners. In the framework of the programme, a new project proposal has been launched that will look into the enhancement of the asylum management system in the country.**
Serbia[11]	
Project Name	Building an Asylum structure in Serbia and Montenegro (2003/HLWG/046)
Location	**Serbia and Montenegro**
Implementation period	**October 2004 – October 2006**
Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 762.936,02 / € 530.890,77**
Funding Programme	**B7-667 - HLWG**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**This UNHCR project was designed to assist the authorities in setting up an asylum structure. This implies defining competencies and responsibilities on asylum within the current constitutional framework; Adopting an asylum law at the state level; Putting a functioning body in charge of asylum seekers and refugees; Setting up a fair RSD (Refugee Determination Status) process; Establishing reception centres.** **The project target is to set up the initial phases of a functioning protection mechanism; a first step, which targets the achievement of the adoption of Refugee legislation and the establishment of reception centres. In March 2005, the asylum law of the SGC at the state level was adopted, but remains incomplete, despite active lobbying during the formulation of the law. Negotiations on defining the best location for the reception centres in Serbia and in Montenegro are ongoing. The target is to have a centre in Serbia with a capacity of accommodating 200 people and of 110 people minimum in Montenegro.**
Project Name	Building an Asylum structure in Serbia and Montenegro (2005/103439)
Location	**Serbia and Montenegro**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2007**

[11] Projects which started before the separation of Serbia and Montenegro and which now cover both countries can be found under Serbia.

Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 872.507,41 / € 698.005,92**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Continuation of assistance to Serbia and Montenegro to develop their asylum structures.**

Project Name	Employed, Empowered – Serbia (2006/120-073)
Location	**Serbia**
Implementation period	**November 2006 – November 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Stichting Center for Democracy and Reconciliation in Southeast Europe**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 699.834 / € 559.867**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The specific objective of the project is to support the durable reintegration of refugees, IDPs and returnees into society by researching solutions enabling them to build up sustainable livelihoods for themselves.**

Project Name	Support to the process of readmission through sustainable reintegration of returnees from Western Europe to Serbia and Montenegro (2006/120-168)
Location	**Serbia and Montenegro**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – June 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Kentro Anaptyxis kai Ekpaidefsis Evropaiki Prooptiki**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.750.404,66 / €1.339.059,56**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Overall objective of the action is support to the process of readmission through sustainable reintegration of returnees from Western Europe to**

	Serbia and Montenegro.
Turkey	
Project Name	Support to the Turkish Immigration authorities in the area of asylum (2001/HLWG/115)
Location	**Turkey**
Implementation period	**June 2002- November 2004**
Implementing Partner	**Bundesamt für die Anerkennung ausländischer Flüchtlinge (BAFL), Germany.**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 577.800, 50 / € 457.628,00**
Funding Programme	**B7-667 – HLWG**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**The aim of this project implemented by the German Bundesamt für die Anerkennung ausländischer Flüchtlinge (BAFL) was to promote partnership with Turkey on migration policy in order to contribute to a better control and prevention of migration flows and to help to combat illegal migration by establishing an effective asylum system. It helped to develop an efficient and balanced migration administration in all fields, in particular the development and establishment of an asylum system, corresponding to the EU acquis. This project has also contributed to a certain extent to the progress in the planning of the new national asylum system and implementation of the EU acquis.**
Project Name	Development of the asylum system in Turkey (2001/HLWG/126 and 2002/HLWG/031)
Location	**Turkey**
Implementation period	**April 2002 – May 2005**
Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 969.417.47; € 775.533.98 (**2001/HLWG/126) **€ 900.420,73 / € 596.800,00 (**2002/HLWG/031)
Funding Programme	**B7-667 – HLWG**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**The project initially focused on reinforcing the UNHCR branch to carry out the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and building an information system. It also commissioned studies on the best practice of countries that could be a model for Turkey, organised training of officials and strengthened the temporary procedure. It enabled the**

	reduction of the back-log in the management of asylum files and enhanced co-operation between EU MS officials and Turkish officials. **The second project covered needs for infrastructure, training and information and aimed at to strengthening the asylum procedure, train government officials and disseminate best practices. It also looked for a deeper involvement of the civil society.**
Project Name	Refugee Support Program – Turkey (2006/120-126)
Location	**Turkey**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2009**
Implementing Partner	**Helsinki Yurttaslar Dernegi**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 732.340,36 / € 585.854,11**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The Refugee Support Program" of Helsinki Citizens' Assembly aims to develop legislation and national practices as regards international protection and asylum in Turkey, ensuring observance of the principle of "non refoulement" and to improve Turkey's capacity to cope with asylum seekers and refugees. Within this broader objective, the specific objective of the action is to improve asylum seekers' and refugees' access to international protection by improving their reception and detention conditions in Turkey through the provision of comprehensive legal and psychological services; public legal education and refugee empowerment; capacity building for civil society organizations, professionals and government agencies; and lobbying for progressive change in law and policy reflecting refugee rights under EC and international law.**
Project Name	Pilot Refugee Application Centre (PRAC) and Screening Unit (SU) (2006/120281)
Location	**Turkey**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – June 2009**
Implementing Partner	**Immigration and Naturalisation Service the Netherlands**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.753.806 / € 997.915,61**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**

Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Implementation of the National Action Plan on asylum and migration.** **Specific objective: The setting up of a Pilot Refugee Application Centre in Konya including a Screening Unit in Van.**

1.2 European Neighbourhood Policy partner countries in Eastern Europe and the Southern Caucasus

Regional Eastern Europe

Project Name	Dialogue and Technical capacity building in migration management: Central Asia, Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan (2002/ HLWG/004)
Location	**Central Asia, Russia, Afghanistan and Pakistan**
Implementation period	**March 2003 – September 2005**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.488.765,15 / € 1.210.654**
Funding Programme	**B7-667**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project aimed at fostering the dialogue between the Russian Federation and the Central Asiatic Republics, Afghanistan and Pakistan in the field of border and migration management. Meetings between officers of the involved countries, and a study tour, aimed at facilitating coordination, at sharing information and disseminating best practices were organised. Some focus was also placed on improving the management of some segments of the Russian-Kazakh border, where some equipment was delivered and a study tour was organised. The project also assisted the voluntary repatriation of some migrants.**

Project Name	Re-direction of the Budapest process activities to the CIS region (2003/HLWG/064)
Location	**Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan**
Implementation period	**March 2004 – July 2005**
Implementing Partner	**ICMPD**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 760.383,60 / € 587.183,96**
Funding Programme	**B7-667**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**This project's aim** *was to collect in a comprehensive and comparable manner information* **and analysis of irregular flows of migration within, from and through the CIS region. The project sought also to establish a network of senior officials dealing with irregular migration, in order to**

	pave the way for a structured dialogue in the CIS region. The CIS countries are now brought into the framework of the Budapest process and are more aware of migration policies in the EU, by attending conferences with officials from other CIS countries, the EU Member States, the European Commission and international organisations.
Project Name	Towards sustainable partnerships for the effective governance of labour migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia (2006/120-072)
Location	**Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan**
Implementation period	**December 2006 – December 2009**
Implementing Partner	**ILO - International Labour Organization**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2.433.508 / € 1.945.105**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project focuses on key labour migration issues that are rising quickly on political agendas there and are essential components for stability and sustainable and equitable economic growth. There are five specific objectives: (1) To develop practical methods for assessing and forecasting labour market requirements with a view to improving migration governance; (2) to promote decent work and enhance the protection of migrant workers' rights; (3) to develop a system of earned regularisation and introduce sound regularisation policies and procedures; (4) to contribute to the productive utilization of the region's human resources by developing systems for the portability of qualifications and reducing bureaucratic obstacles to recruitment; and (5) to develop policies that enhance the positive impact of migration on development in origin countries.**
Project Name	The East-Central European Cross Border Co-operation Enhancement process (The Söderköping Process) (2003/HLWG/009 and 2005/103489)
Location	**Belarus , Moldova, Ukraine**
Implementation period	**May 2004 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Swedish Migration Board, UNHCR, IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 997.500 / € 762.488,00 (2003/HLWG/009)** **€ 1.634.873,16 / € 1.307.898,40 (2005/103489)**
Funding Programme	**B7-667 – HLWG and AENEAS 2004**

Responsible DG	**JLS and EuropeAid**
Description	**This process provides training and a forum for comparing national experiences and disseminating best practices and for peer pressure mainly, but not exclusively, on asylum management, between WNIS countries, some EU MSs (with the Swedish Migration Board in a leading role), the UNHCR and the IOM. A Secretariat is now based in Kyiv.**
Project Name	The protection of refugees asylum seekers and forced migrants (2005/103619)
Location	**Belarus , Moldova, Ukraine, Russia**
Implementation period	**December 2005 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**European Council on Refugees and Exiles - ECRE**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 705.331 / € 529.705**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Improve the implementation in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia of national and international refugee and human rights instruments – leading to increased security and protection for refugees.**
Project Name	Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through labour market based measures (2006/120-079)
Location	**Moldova and Ukraine**

Implementation period	**November 2006 – October 2008**
Implementing Partner	**ILO and ICMPD**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 935.615,97 / € 748.492,78**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project offers a long-term perspective against trafficking in human beings in Moldova and Ukraine by addressing gaps in the current implementation of National Action Plans against Human Trafficking (NAP). Designed to strengthen national capacity in implementing NAP, this proposal aims in particular to involve labour market actors in prevention, reintegration and prosecution activities. The purpose is not only to support the prosecution and assistance to victims but also in particular to increase transparency, fairness and efficiency in the labour market as concerns job placements.**

Project Name	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Ukraine and Moldova (2006/120-250)
Location	**Moldova and Ukraine**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2.160.346,02 / € 1.728.276,82**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**IOM will run 6 shelters for victims, promote information campaigns with focus on schools, carry out training for law enforcement agencies, including judges, and facilitate their cooperation with NGOs.**

Belarus

Project Name	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Belarus (2002/29979)
Location	**Belarus**
Implementation period	**September 2002 – November 2005**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**

Budget/EC contribution	**€ 900.000 / € 900.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The project contributed to the fight against trafficking in human beings in Belarus.**

Project Name	Enhancing Border Management in Belarus - BOMBEL 1 (2005/100-530) & BOMBEL 2 (2006/104-281)
Location	**Belarus**
Implementation period	**March 2005 – December 2006** **September 2006 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 4.721.000 / € 4.500.000 (BOMBEL 1)** **€ 9.066.000 / € 8.800.000 (BOMBEL 2)**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**Through the projects the EC funds a number of study visits and trainings and seminars which are organised with the involvement of EU MSs experts. Two European standard accommodation centres for irregular migrants (in Brest and in Pinsk) and a separate one for asylum seekers in the city of Pinsk have been / will be established, a dog training centre has been upgraded and equipped with modern technology, and various border control and surveillance equipment has been supplied. Furthermore the BOMBEL projects aim at modernising the equipment used by border troops in compliance with the EU standards, through the provision of computer-aided equipment and technology, motor-cars and lorries; engineering, technical, communication, radiation-measuring and other pieces of equipment; communication instrument, with the aim in particular of increasing the mobility of border troops along the green border and their capacity of surveillance on trains and at the border posts.**

Project Name	Strengthening Migration Management in Belarus - MIGRABEL (2006/104300)
Location	**Belarus**
Implementation period	**June 2006 – May 2008**

Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 775.000 / € 700.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**Through this project the EC is contributing to establishing a travel document issuing and control system which will meet latest international standards and comply with biometric requirements. Moreover, a national database will be developed and will be able to store and process biometric data. Beneficiaries are the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Border Guard Committee.**

Project Name	Strengthening Protection Capacity in Belarus (2006/120221)
Location	**Belarus**
Implementation period	**December 2006 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 719.628,50 / € 575.702,80**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The overall objective of the action is to facilitate the development of the asylum system in Belarus.** **The specific objective is to develop an effective referral system in order to ensure the respect of the principle of non-refoulement.**

Additionally, under CBC 2006 Budget, Belarus is supposed to receive an additional €14 million assistance aimed at improving border controls through provision of equipment for border surveillance and the establishment of fibre optic cable networks to central authorities and between selected border crossing points. This latter component will facilitate smooth border and customs clearance thus reducing waiting hours at border crossing points and at the same time ensuring and improving security controls through modern data networks and/or control equipment. Furthermore technical assistance will also be offered, possibly through a twinning.

Moldova

Project Name	Combating trafficking in women (2002/30263)
Location	**Moldova**

Implementation period	**September 2002 – June 2004**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 600.000 / € 600.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**This project aimed at providing law enforcement agencies with technical support and training as well as promoting cross-border cooperation, raising awareness among potential victims about the risks of being trafficked, assisting the actual victims by facilitating repatriation, offering medical and psychological cares and hospitality in a shelter.**

Project Name	Capacity building and technical cooperation for Moldovan border officials (TACIS/2003/077575)
Location	**Moldova**
Implementation period	**December 2003 – November 2005**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.100.000 / € 900.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**This project aimed at providing training, technical assistance, and supply of equipment to** border guards **and other border officials in Moldova, with a particular view to enhance capacity of the Ungheni Border Guard Training Centre by providing physical facilities and equipment as well as by assisting in curricula development.**

Project Name	IOM Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Trafficking (Chisinau, Moldova): Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reintegration through Comprehensive Care (TACIS/2004/72590)
Location	**Moldova**
Implementation period	**December 2004 – February 2006**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC	**€ 308.000 / €308.000**

contribution	
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The project set up a Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Trafficking (Chisinau, Moldova), focussed on the recovery, rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims through comprehensive Care.**
Project Name	Enhancing border control management in the republic of Moldova (TACIS/2004/027521)
Location	**Moldova**
Implementation period	**December 2004 – December 2005**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.850.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The project aimed at strengthening border control capacities at selected Moldovan border crossing points through the supply of equipment and training.**
Project Name	Strengthening Migration Management in Moldova - MIGRAMOL (2006/104300)
Location	**Moldova**
Implementation period	**June 2006 – May 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 775.000 / € 700.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The aim of this project is to improve migration management capacity with a particular focus on the treatment of irregular migrants. The core activity under the project is to ensure international standards in the accommodation of irregular migrants with the refurbishment of an accommodation facility, to develop a health care system (including the**

	creation of a health post), in order to provide medical assistance to irregular migrants held, to train staff and develop norms and guidelines for the management of an accommodation facility in accordance with the best international standards and most particularly with the standards set by the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights and the Committee for Prevention of the Torture.
Project Name	Improvement of Border Controls at the Moldovan-Ukrainian State Border - BOMMOLUK 1 (2006/125442)
Location	**Moldova and Ukraine**
Implementation period	**September 2006 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 3.250.000 / € 3.000.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The objective of this project is to build up appropriate and institutional capacity in Moldova and Ukraine to ensure effective border and customs controls and border surveillance with particular attention to the Moldovan-Ukrainian state border.**
Project Name	EU Border Assistance Mission to Ukraine and Moldova - EUBAM (RRM and TACIS)
Location	**Ukraine and Moldova**
Implementation period	**November 2005 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**
Budget/EC contribution	**RRM: € 4.000.000** **TACIS: € 24.200.000 (not all yet contracted)**
Funding Programme	**RRM and TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The objective of this project is to contribute to the enhancement of the overall border and customs management capacities of Moldova and Ukraine border officials and to contribute to a peaceful solution to the Transniestria conflict. The deployment of the** EUBAM mission **along the Moldovan-Ukrainian border as well as along the Moldovan internal/administrative boundary was initiated with particular attention to the Transnistrian border sector, which the Moldovan authorities can**

	not effectively manage. 17 EU Member States provide significant financial contribution to EUBAM's activities through the secondment of border police and customs personnel whose salaries are being paid by the EU Member States' administration.
Project Name	Beyond Poverty Alleviation: Developing a Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework for Leveraging Migrant Remittances for Entrepreneurial Growth in Moldova (2006/120234)
Location	**Moldova**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM – International Organisation for Migration**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 997.700 / € 794.665,38**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**This project aims at maximising the positive effects of migration on development, by promoting the cheaper transfer and providing advice for the most rentable use of migrants** remittances **in view of pro-development projects.**

Additionally, under CBC 2006 Budget Moldova is supposed to receive an additional €12 million assistance aimed at improving border controls through provision of equipment for border surveillance and the establishment of fibre optic cable networks to central authorities and between selected border crossing points. This latter component will facilitate smooth border and customs clearance thus reducing waiting hours at border crossing points and at the same time ensuring and improving security controls through modern data networks and/or control equipment. Furthermore technical assistance will also be offered, possibly through a twinning.

A TACIS RAP 2005 allocation of €6.6 million will enable to complete the demarcation of the Ukrainian- Moldovan border (the project will concentrate on the Southern border in front of the Black sea and on the Transnestrian sector, as the remaining parts were already ensured by the Ukrainian and Moldovan State Funds) and to set joint border posts.

Ukraine

Project Name	Fight against trafficking in human beings-Ukraine (2003/69572)
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementation period	**December 2003- June 2006**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.892.000 / € 1.892.000**

Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The project covered three areas in this regard:** **1) prevention of trafficking through dissemination of information and increase of public awareness;** **2) prosecution and criminalisation of trafficking and building up capacity of Ukrainian law enforcement and judicial authorities;** **3) protection and reintegration of victims through assisting victims with legal, medical and psychological help, shelter and micro-grants as an income generating basis.**
Project Name	Reinforcing the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine's Human Resources Management System (TACIS/2005/115-592)
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementation period	**December 2005 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**International Organization for Migration**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 4.341.000 / € 4.000.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**DEL Ukraine**
Description	**Support to the State Border Guard Service's strategy towards an EU-type border police / law enforcement agency aimed at reforming the human resources management system (legislation, staff recruitment, staff training, career development).By the involvement of Hungarian and Polish border guards, it aims at improving human resources management, starting from recruitment, the development of training strategies, plans and curricula in line with EU standards and requirements, and being completed with a career development programme for border guard personnel. The programme will support the transition of a military-type structured entity towards a European-type law enforcement entity.**
Project Name	"Establishment of migration management in Zakarpattya in Ukraine" (2003/HLWG/039) and "Enhancing Capacities in the Area of Protection and Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Zakarpattya /Western Ukraine" (2006/120-173)
Location	**Ukraine**

Implementation period	**June 2004 – June 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Osterreichische Caritaszentrale**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.627.823,77 / € 1.302.259,02 (2003/HLWG/039)** **€ 874.928,04/ € 699.942,43 (2006/120-173)**
Funding Programme	**HLWG B7-667** **AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**JLS and EuropeAid**
Description	**The projects have a humanitarian component, improving the living conditions of apprehended migrants in Zakarpattya. In addition, the activities contribute to the improvement of counselling, protection and registration of refugees while being detained and during all phases of their asylum procedure as well as to the improvement of cooperation and exchange of migration authorities and NGOs specialised in the field.**

Project Name	Monitor and promote the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees and migrants
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementing Partner	Chernihiv Public Committee for Human Rights Protection
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 78.000**
Responsible DG/Del	**EIDHR (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights)**
Description	**This project is implemented with the aim to monitor and promote the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees and migrants with focus on the regions of Chernihiv, Kharkiv, Sumy, Zakarpattya and Lviv.**

Project Name	Assistance to the Legal and Administrative Reforms in Ukraine in the Sphere of Migration and Refugees' Protection According to the Norms and Standards of the European Union (2004/87047)
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementation period	**July 2006 – March 2007**
Implementing Partner	**Ludwig Boltzmann Institute**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 500.000 / € 500.000**

Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Kiev**
Description	**The project's objective is to increase the competence of the staff of Ukrainian institutions in asylum and asylum related matters and the inter-institutional cooperation of the institutions involved by establishing internal working relations.**
Project Name	Strengthening Asylum and Protection Capacity in Ukraine by Enhancing the Capacity of Governmental and Civil Society Stakeholders in a Participatory Approach and Cross-sector Co-operation (2006/120-176)
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Dansk Flygtningehjaelp**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 534397,23 / € 427517,78**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**To ensure that the Ukrainian asylum and refugee system is able to function in a transparent manner and in accordance with principles based on human rights and rule of law and in a participatory approach with civil society capacities.**
Project Name	Strengthening capacities and cooperation in the identification of forged and falsified documents in Ukraine (2006/120-195)
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**ICMPD**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 783.161,25 / € 626.400,6**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**To contribute to an increased effectiveness in the fight against illegal migration by the Ukrainian authorities.**

Project Name	Capacity building of Migration management: Ukraine Phase I and Phase II (2004/096-462 and 2006/124-449)
Location	**Ukraine**
Implementation period	**March 2005 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 4.204.672 / €3.781.505 (2004/096-462)** **€ 3.074.474 / € 2.767.000 (2006/124-449)**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**DEL Ukraine**
Description	**The activities aim at enhancing the capacity of the Government of Ukraine (GoU) to manage the migration flows and control the illegal movement of migrants to and through the territory of Ukraine. The projects seeks to do so by carrying out various interlinked actions, i.e. an assessment of migration situation, the development of best practices, based upon international standards and conventions, the refurbishment of accommodation centres for detained migrants and the piloting of a voluntary return programme, and to support the GoU's efforts to comply with and ensure European best practices and humanitarian standards set by the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, and the CPT as well as the harmonisation with the EU acquis communautaire.**

Several projects were funded by TACIS (from RAP 2000 until NAP 2005) in view of providing the border guards of Ukraine with better equipment to control the green border and the land border crossing points (walky-talkies, radios for long distance communication including data transmission, 4 wheels cars, night-visors, metal detectors, passport readers, computers, software for data registration etc.) along the entire **Northern and Eastern border with Belarus and Russia**, and the **South-West border with Moldova** for an overall amount of approximately €20 million.

Under the TACIS NAP 2006, an allocation of €5 million (within a larger project addressing also Customs Service) is available to promote further improvement of the quality of Border Guards capacity of surveillance and alignment to the EU/Schengen standards. Both through this allocation and an additional €4 million which is available under the CBC programme (2006 budget) it will be possible to procure additional border equipment.

Regional Southern Caucasus

Project Name	An integrated approach to promoting legal migration through national capacity building (2005/103475)
Location	**South Caucasus**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 971.747 / € 777.397**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project contributed to the creation in the three countries of Migration Resource Centers, where information about potential and actual migrants are collected for the benefit of employers and students, and potential migrants can find information about the rules of legal migration and the risks of illegal migration. MRCs were established in 2006 in Yerevan (Armenia), Baku and Nakhchivan (Azerbaijan), Tbilisi, Kutaisi and Gurjaani (Georgia).**

Project Name	Towards sustainable partnerships for the effective governance of labour migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia (2006/120-072)
Location	**Russian Federation, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan**
Implementation period	**December 2006 – November 2009**
Implementing Partner	**ILO - International Labour Organization**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2.433.508 / €1.945.105**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**This project aims at promoting a better management of legal economic migration and at increasing the level of protection of migrants' rights through seminars, trainings and legal advice in several NIS. In particular in the Russian federation it aims at developing practical methods for assessing and forecasting labour market requirements with a view to improving migration governance, as well as a system of earned regularisation and introduce sound regularisation policies and procedures.**

Project Name	NGO and Governmental Cooperation Across the South Caucasus to Develop a Joint Response to Trafficking in Women and Children (2006/118051)
Location	**Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia**
Implementing Partner	**Eesti Naisuurimus Ja Teabekeskus Mtu (Estonian Women's Studies and Resource Center)**
Budget/EC contribution	**€600.000 / € 480.000**
Funding Programme	**EIDHR (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights)**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project's goal is to raise the qualification of law enforcement staff, social services and journalists. It will establish links between these actors and establish regional referral mechanisms. The project will carry out a public awareness campaign about trafficking. It will carry out regional research and regular monitoring of the situation.**

Project Name	Development of a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia (2006/104772)
Location	**Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**ILO with ICMPD, OSCE**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.874.989,76 / € 1.500.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**This regional project aims at contributing to the progressive reduction of trafficking in human beings in the SC countries through capacity building and empowerment of actual and potential victims. It includes revision of National strategies and support to their implementation, awareness raising, strengthening capacity of national authorities and improve identification, protection and reintegration of victims.**

Armenia

Project Name	Support to Migration Policy Development and Relevant Capacity Building in Armenia (2006/120-233)
Location	**Armenia**

Implementation period	**December 2006 – November 2009**
Implementing Partner	**The British Council**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 845.607 / € 676.485,6**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	***1. Raising people's awareness on issues, costs, risks, rights and responsibilities associated with migration; contribute to the development of public demand for an improved legal framework f*** **2. Create a structure responsible for providing advice and reintegration assistance to Armenian nationals returning from abroad. Material help will be envisaged, if at all possible, in order to further minimise the risk of repeated emigration.** **3. Assisting state agencies in the process of drafting legislation and regulating migration.**

Azerbaijan

Project Name	Establishment of Integrated Border Management Model at the Southern Border of Azerbaijan (TACIS/2006/109-609)
Location	**Azerbaijan**
Implementation period	**June 2006 – June 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2.185.799 / € 1.987.090**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project will facilitate an enhanced cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the fight against border-related crimes, support the establishment and the activities of a Border Guards Training School, and contribute to procure border equipment and to improve border infrastructure. The project aims to pilot an Integrated Border Management Model at the Southern Border of Azerbaijan, in an area comprising 30 km of border intersection with Iran, including the international Border Crossing Point at Bilasuvar. The latter is the fastest land connection between Baku and Iran, and with the Nakhichevan exclave of Azerbaijan, and is the longest border Azerbaijan shares with any other country.**

Georgia

Project Name	Toward Durable Re-integration Mechanisms in Georgia (2006/120-074)
Location	**Georgia**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – October 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Dansk Flygtningehjaelp**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 639.352,80 / € 511.354,37**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The Georgian Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation (MRA) capacitated to implement its mandatory function of supporting re-integration of returning migrants, rejected asylum seekers and other displaced groups MRA capacitated to take a co-ordinating function on issues related to re-integration of returning migrants and rejected asylum seekers vis-à-vis the relevant Georgian state actors and European Governments engaged in bilateral support to re-integration.**

Project Name	Prevention of trafficking in human beings, monitoring and support to the implementation of the National Action Plan on counter trafficking (2006/122530)
Location	**Georgia**

Implementation period	**September 2006 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**Peoples Harmonious Development Society Association**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 77.580 / € 50.000**
Funding Programme	**EIDHR (European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights)**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**This micro-grant is supporting the fight against trafficking in human beings in Georgia through prevention and development of institutional mechanisms for prosecution of trafficking and protection of trafficking victims as well as through the monitoring and support to the implementation of the Plan of Action against Trafficking.**

Project Name	Contribute to the transformation of the Georgian Border Guards into a civilian agency under the Ministry of Interior**.** (2006/)
Location	**Georgia**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – July 2007**
Implementing Partner	**Finnish Border Guards**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.000.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC Delegation Tblisi**
Description	**The project aims to establish and equip a Border Police faculty in the Georgian Police Academy. An additional €1 million available under TACIS NAP 2004 and should be used to continue with assistance to the Georgian Border Guard Faculty for one more year, contract to be signed before July 2007.**

1.3 Russian Federation

Project Name	"House for Asylum seekers and Refugees in Saint Petersburg" (2003/HLWG/076) and "Complex action for improvement of refugees reception system in St. Petersburg – Russia"(2006/120-135)
Location	**Russian Federation**
Implementation period	**March 2005 – October 2008**
Implementing Partner	**St. Petersburg Centre for International Cooperation of the Red Cross**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 897.500 / € 698.740,00 (2003/HLWG/076)** **€ 664.856,20 / €502.764,26 (2006/120-135)**
Funding Programme	**HLWG B7-667 and AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**JLS and EuropeAid**
Description	**The project aims to increase the capacities of St Petersburg in the reception, registration, documentation and integration of refugees and asylum seekers and the protection of their rights by means of supplying them with legal, psychological, medical and social assistance and temporary settlement in a special building.**

Project Name	Migration Rights: Network of Legal Assistance to Refugees and Forced Migrants in Russian Regions (2003/HLWG/082 and 2006/120-166)
Location	**Russian Federation**
Implementation period	**January 2005 – December 2009**
Implementing Partner	**Memorial Human Rights Centre**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 762.675,50 / € 1.042.672,82 (2003/HLWG/082)** **€ 1.756.092,84 / 1.404.874,27 (2006/120-166)**
Funding Programme	**HLWG and AENEAS**
Responsible DG	**JLS and EuropeAid**
Description	**The projects foresee at providing legal counselling and representing forced migrants in the courts, the development of the asylum system in the Russian Federation, establishing a system of effective international protection for forced migrants in Russia and promoting respect for international standards and rights for refugees, stateless persons, IDPs and forced and labour migrants.**

Project Name	Assistance to the Government of the Russian Federation in Establishing a Legal and Administrative Framework for the Development and Implementation of Readmission Agreements (2006/120-282)
Location	**Russian Federation**
Implementation period	**February 2007 – January 2009**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.756.092,84 / € 1.404.874,27**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**With this project, the EC provides assistance to the Russian Federal Migration Service in its preparation towards the implementation of the readmission agreement with the EC. The project aims more specifically to upgrade the treatment of readmitted illegal migrants that are nationals of third countries, through promoting the creation of a model centre in Pskov and disseminating information on best practices in this field (including on assisted voluntary returns).**

Project Name	Prevention of Human Trafficking (2005/115237)
Location	**Russian Federation**
Implementation period	**March 2006 – August 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 4.444.444 / € 4.000.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC DEL Moscow**

Description	**The main objective of the project is to combat trafficking in human beings in the Russian Federation as a country of origin, transit and destination – by: (i) improving the legislative framework and the State policies regarding human trafficking, including the national capacity to assess and measure this phenomenon in Russia; (ii) strengthening the capacity of the relevant law enforcement agencies to combat human trafficking; raising awareness amongst the risk group, general public and relevant Russian authorities, NGOs and diplomatic missions of foreign states; and (iii) building the capacity of the national authorities and local NGO networks to protect and reintegrate victims of trafficking.**

2. Other regions

2.1 Eastern Mediterranean ENP partner countries (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan) and Middle Eastern countries (Iran and Iraq)

Regional

Project Name	International migration from Middle East and North Africa (2005/103579)
Location	**Middle East and North Africa**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**World Bank**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 916.963 / € 733.570**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Identify and support the implementation of projects, policies, regional arrangements, and institutional reforms that will maximise the benefits of international migration flows and reduce their costs.**

Project Name	Management of asylum and migration in North Africa and improving protection of for asylum-seekers and refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, with focus on Iraqis' (2006/126-820)
Location	**Middle East and North Africa**

Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**UNHCR**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 5.000.000 / € 4.000.000**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**€1 m of the total budget is reserved to strengthen the protection mechanisms in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, with particular focus on Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers.**

Project Name	Enhancing civil society participation in human rights management of migration (2005/103558)
Location	**Middle East and North Africa**
Implementation period	**December 2005 – March 2008**
Implementing Partner	**Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network -EMHRN**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 669.499 / € 535.598**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**This project supports the work of NGOs dealing with migrants and asylum seekers in all the Maghreb and Mashrek countries, including Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.**

Lebanon

Project Name	Legal protection to migrant workers and asylum seekers in Lebanon (2001/50530)
Location	**Lebanon**
Implementation period	**April 2003 – March 2007**
Implementing Partner	**Caritas**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 761.300 / € 761.300**
Funding Programme	**MEDA**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**

Description	**The overall objective of this project is the protection of the human and legal rights of migrant workers and asylum-seekers in Lebanon.** **By the end of its implementation period:** **1. The existing legal protections for migrants' rights will be enforced in the courts of Lebanon and migrants will have access to the legal and social counselling necessary to take advantage of these protections;** **2. Migrants and asylum-seekers will be more capable of protecting themselves from abuse, exploitation and detention by understanding and using the legal process and their social networks;** **3. The Lebanese public will be informed of the legal and human rights of the migrants working and living among them and of the nature and extent of the abuse and exploitation they experience;** **4. The official administrative instructions and general practices regulating the status and treatment of migrant workers, especially female household workers, will provide greater protection for their human and legal rights.**

2.2 Central Asia

Regional

Project Name	Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA)
Location	**Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan**
Implementation period	**From 2003 - ongoing**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 13.600.000 (additional €12 million reserved)**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EC Delegation Almaty**
Description	**The overall objectives of the programme are 1) to enhance security in Central Asia; 2) to reduce the flow of illicit traffic through the countries of the region; 3) to contribute to an increased flow of persons and legal goods across Central Asian borders. The specific objective of BOMCA is to strengthen the five countries' capacities in managing their borders in accordance with European best practices. The programme addresses all the issues related to border management, including improvement of relevant legislation, training, study tours, funding of infrastructures, supplying of equipment for upgrading of security at border crossing points, on certain parts of the green border of the countries and in selected airports. It supports as well training centres, facilitated networking and regional coordination.**

Project Name	Central Asian Labour Migration Programme (2006/131406)

Location	**Central Asia**
Implementation period	**November 2006 – October 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.900.000 / € 1.700.000**
Funding Programme	**TACIS**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project supports in Kazakhstan the improvement of labour migration data and statistics, the development of a national labour migration strategy, capacity building for migration authorities, protection of migrants' rights via NGOs, while in sending countries like Tajikistan, Kirghizstan and Uzbekistan it is aimed at better regulating and inspecting employment agencies, increasing information for would be migrants, enhancing capacities of national authorities to protect nationals working abroad. At regional level the project promotes raising awareness among decision makers and promotes coordination and dialogue.**

Tajikistan

Project Name	Enhancing Development Impact of Remittances and Promoting legal migration in Rural Communities. (2006/120-262)
Location	**Tajikistan**
Implementation period	**January 2007 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 669.655 / 535.724**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**To enhance the development impact of labour migration and remittances in migrant sending areas through remittance-linked education and investment initiatives as well as promoting legal migration through information dissemination and training of community based entities on reality of labour migration.**

2.3 Asian countries of origin

As regards Asiatic countries, a big distinction is to be made between 1) actions providing material help to internally displaced people (IDPs) of countries in crisis situations or to its nationals having massively fled in a neighbouring country, which were carried out mainly through the "Aid to Uprooted People" budget line, and 2) actions more specifically addressing other aspects of migrations and in particular migrations towards the EU.

As concerns the "Aid to Uprooted People" budget line, there have been several large scale interventions concentrated in a few countries. Among them Afghanistan was a priority. €145.4 million was allocated between 2001 and 2006. Interventions aimed at facilitating return and reintegration of internally displaced Afghans or Afghans willing to repatriate in particular from Iran and Pakistan by facilitating land and houses recovery, access to information and employment, removal of various legal and material obstacles. The programme also supported the functioning of the Afghanistan Comprehensive Solutions Unit (ACSU), whose task is to steer the overall collection of information on Afghans abroad and promotion and coordination of their return and reintegration back home, while coordinating among all the State agencies and the actors involved into this process.

Furthermore, the "Aid to Uprooted people" budget line mobilised between 2001 and 2004 up to €3.8 million to support Bhutanese refugees in Nepal**.** In the same period, €26 million were allocated to help Burmese refugees in Burma, Bangladesh and Thailand. Additional €18 million were allocated under the budgets 2005 and 2006 of that budget line.

In Indonesia €15.7 million were mobilised by the "Aid to Uprooted people" budget line, with focus on Sulawesi and Timor populations.

The "Aid to Uprooted people" budget line mobilised €8.5 million between 2001 and 2004 for projects implemented by UNHCR in the Philippines aimed at assisting internally displaced people, with special focus on Mindanao. At the same time, in Sri Lanka the "Aid to Uprooted people" budget line provided up to €15.5 million between 2001 and 2004 for projects implemented by UNHCR aimed at assisting internally displaced people.

Furthermore many more interventions of a purely humanitarian nature were promoted by ECHO.

Project Name	Regional Dialogue and Program on facilitating managed and legal migration between Asia and the EU (2005/103523)
Location	**Asia**
Implementation period	**December 2005 – December 2007**

Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.060.728 / € 848.583**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**Develop legal migration and enhance regional dialogue and cooperation in facilitating managed migration from Asia to the EU.**

Project Name	Asian Programme of the Governance of Labour Migration (2005/103503)
Location	**Countries of the Mekong region, China, Korea, Japan and South Asia**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2008**
Implementing Partner	**ILO and UNIFEM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2.447.840 / € 1.955.335**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The project aims to promote active dialogue and cooperation for enhanced gender and rights-based management of labour migration among countries in the Asian region, and thereby minimize exploitative and abusive treatment of migrant workers. The project contributes to the adoption of appropriate policies and the enactment of enabling laws, the training of labour administrators, improving information systems for decision-making, and promoting bilateral agreements and regular consultations among the countries in the region.**

Bangladesh

Project Name	Anti-Trafficking of Human Beings within the Police Reform Programme (Asia/2006/124252)
Location	**Bangladesh**

Implementation period	**January 2007 – October 2009**
Implementing Partner	**UNDP**
Budget/EC contribution	**€13.700.000 / € 2.000.000**
Funding Programme	**ALA**
Responsible DG	**DEL Dhaka**
Description	**Within the framework of a much larger (13.7m€) reform programme for the Bangladeshi police funded by DFID and UNPD, the EC funds one component which will focus on introducing a victim oriented approach, and should provide details on how the Ministry of Home Affairs and the police will improve the capacity of the police to investigate THB, on the one hand by ensuring that witnesses are treated in such a way that they feel safe and comfortable enough by supporting the investigations and on the other hand to have the capacity to investigate cases without being fully dependent on victim-witnesses. The project also strives to increase access to justice to victims of human trafficking, create understanding among police officers how to deal with trafficking cases, and how and when to work together closely with other Ministries, the NGO community, and international organisations to ensure best possible referral of the victims.**

China

Project Name	Capacity Building For Migration Management in China (2006/120-244)
Location	**Philippines**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 2499548,85 / € 1999639,08**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2005**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**IOM is supported to contribute to the reduction of illegal migration from, into and through the PRC, including to the EU; to support the enhancement of the national capacity for migration management in the PRC; to contribute to building a sustainable and viable network of partnerships and cooperation in the area of migration between the administration of the PRC and EU MS and to increase mutual understanding and knowledge of respective approaches to migration and migration management between the PRC and the EU.**

Project Name	MIGRAMACAO (2005/103671)

Location	**Macao**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – December 2007**
Implementing Partner	**Cabinet of Secretary for Security of the Macao Special Administrative Region**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 626.131 / € 500.904,80**
Funding Programme	**AENEAS 2004**
Responsible DG	**EuropeAid**
Description	**The aim of the MIGRAMACAU action is to ensure entities of Macao more effective management in all aspects of migration flows, including the prevention and combating of illegal migration and trafficking of human beings through the cooperation with regional countries and the coordination with the EC.**

Philippines

Project Name	Philippines Border Management Project (2005/113-343)
Location	**Philippines**
Implementation period	**January 2006 – January 2009**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 5.145.000 / € 4.900.000**
Funding Programme	**ALA**
Responsible DG	**DEL Manila**
Description	**This project contributes to the efforts of the Government of the Philippines towards a more professional migration and border management in line with international norms and protocols.**

Project Name	"The Opportunity Card" (2003/HLWG/031)
Location	**Philippines**
Implementation period	**June 2004 – December 2005**
Implementing Partner	**Opportunity International**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 701.417,11 / € 530.055,00**

Funding Programme	**HLWG – B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**The project led by Opportunity International UK (an international network of microfinance organisations) aims to provide a remittance product for overseas Filipino workers to remit monies back to the Philippines. The product provides a secure and economically competitive means for remittances to be made and uses the HSBC (bank) Money transfer product which takes the form of a cash card to be held by the recipients of the remittance. The initial target is of 15,000 new cards.** **The aim was thus to increase the amount of remittances as a tool to alleviate poverty by making them more accessible, cost and time-effective and safe.**

Sri Lanka

Project Name	Possible Establishment of an Information Exchange System Field-Based Country of Origin Information System With Regard to Sri Lanka (2001/HLWG/122)
Location	**Sri Lanka**
Implementation period	**January 2002 – April 2005**
Implementing Partner	**ICMPD**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.079.663,55; EU grant: € 863.731,00**
Funding Programme	**HLWG – B7-667**
Responsible DG	**JLS**
Description	**The purpose of this project was to provide country of origin information to interested Governments when dealing with pre-departure return planning of Sri Lankan nationals and therefore facilitating a more successful integration of Sri Lankan national returnees.**

Project Name	Capacity Building in Migration Management and Sustainable Return and Reintegration in Sri Lanka (2001/HLWG/130, 2002/HLWG/002, 2003/HLWG/060, 2005/103522)
Location	**Sri Lanka**
Implementation period	**December 2001 – November 2007**
Implementing Partner	**IOM**
Budget/EC contribution	**€ 1.353.141 / € 1.082.513 (2001/HLWG/130)**

	€ 600.000 / € 507.713,70 (2002/HLWG/002) **€ 1.115.397,90 / € 892.318,32 (2003/HLWG/060)** **€ 2.341.830 / € 1.873.464 (2005/103522)**
Funding Programme	**HLWG and AENEAS**
Responsible DG	**JLS and EuropeAid**
Description	**The EC's support to Sri Lanka focuses at strengthening the capacity of Sri Lanka to manage migration, enhance regular migration, support assisted voluntary return and reintegration and foster economic relations and exchange of experience between Sri Lankan migrants and their home country. In addition, the four projects strived to build the capacity of the Sri Lankan government to reduce irregular migration into and through Sri Lanka, and a wide range of training activities were conducted, both within Sri Lanka as is the EU.**

Annex III:
Overview of the migratory situation and flows from and in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU and statistics

The latest available data indicates that around 5.5 million migrants from countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions are residing **legally** in the EU, which represents nearly 30% of all resident third-country nationals. The most important countries of origin are Turkey, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Ukraine.

In terms of **illegal immigration**, and in comparison to migration from Africa, migration from the Eastern and South-Eastern regions is different in nature: the flows are more constant (there is no specific seasonal cycle), more diffuse (given the multiplicity of possible entry points and the fact that an important share of illegal immigration is due to persons who enter the EU legally but overstay their visa) and more under the control of networks connected with organised crime and involved in multiform criminal businesses.

As regards numbers, a rough analysis suggests that migration flows to the EU originating in neighbouring countries reached its peak at the end of the 1990s and that this is now stabilising if not slightly declining; this is a trend that is likely to continue due to economic growth and increased political stability. At the same time there is evidence that migrants from Asia are seeking new routes into the EU via Africa, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. It is predicted that flows from Asia will increase.

While illegal immigration negatively impacts on the EU, countries of origin are also significantly affected by migration. Whilst in some cases, attracting migrant labour is an important concern for the EU given the sharp decline in population, for countries of origin difficult economic situations can generate high levels of emigration among people of working age, people who may then however remit important earnings to their country of origin.

Assessing the scale and nature of **migratory flows** from, through or to the countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU is a difficult task which must take into account the changes in the EU's external borders: following enlargement of the Union to include Bulgaria and Romania, the EU now has more extended external borders with Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Turkey; a new external border with Moldova; and an additional external sea border at the Black Sea which brings the countries of the Southern Caucasus closer. Land borders are also due to change as soon as the newer Member States join the Schengen area. As the borders of the EU shift, migratory routes also shift, displacing existing routes or adding new ones. New routes also appear when certain routes are closed off following increased action by enforcement agencies charged with tackling illegal immigration and organised crime. In addition, in recent years migratory flows have increasingly diversified and new migratory flows are emerging alongside traditional and relatively long-standing ones. In this context, migration is more difficult to manage and Member States increasingly turn to the EU to seek solutions via cross-border dialogue and cooperation with and within the partner regions.

Regarding **asylum,** according to UNHCR, seven of the ten main countries of origin of asylum-seekers in the EU in 2004 were countries in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions neighbouring the EU, namely in the Western Balkans, the Middle East and Asia. This is compared to three countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Capacity to ensure proper asylum processing in many countries of these regions is weak. Even when refugees staying in the region enjoy legal security, the poor social and economic climate is a barrier to integration.

TABLE 1: Nationals of Eastern and South-Eastern countries neighbouring the EU and of Asiatic countries registered by EU-25

	As Legally residing (2004)	As Apprehended illegal migrants (2005)	As receivers of a visa (2005)	As asylum seekers (2005)
From South Caucasus	93,504	6,903	78,774	12,896
From Eastern Europe	536,658	41,211	2,039,952	9,322
From Western Balkans	2,502,906	83,173	838,174	25,890
From Turkey	2,456,186	9,749	532,177	10,746
From Russian Federation	485,053	13,844	2,833,392	18,143
TOTAL	**6,074,307**	**154,880**	**6,322,469**	**76,997**
From Asiatic countries[12]	2,002,589	58,518	1,447,382	62,975
TOTAL all groups above	**8,079,154**	**213,398**	**7,769,851**	**139,972**

TABLE 2: Number of illegal migrants apprehended by law enforcement agencies of Eastern and South-Eastern countries neighbouring the EU

	Year 2004	Year 2005
In South Caucasus	3,123	3,029
In Eastern Europe	10,104	13,748
In Western Balkans	6,919	8,234
In Turkey	61,228	57,428
TOTAL	**81,374**	**82,439**

Notes: Figures are Commission estimates based on the apprehension reports by ICMPD and other national sources Apprehended own nationals are in some cases included.

Data from Turkey includes apprehensions within the country. Source: ICMPD: 2005 Yearbook. Vienna 2006.

South Caucasus: no data was available for Armenia.

Western Balkans: For Albania for 2004 no data was available.

[12] 'Asiatic countries' includes here: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Vietnam, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

Western NIS: For Belarus only the number of apprehended illegal migrants by MOI was available. For Moldova only the number of deported persons was available.

TABLE 3: Number of asylum seekers registered in Eastern and South Eastern countries neighbouring the EU- Year 2004

	Total asylum seekers
South Caucasus	1,431
Eastern Europe	2,189
Western Balkans	586
Turkey	3,908
TOTAL	**8,114**

Source: UNHCR Statistical yearbook 2004

TABLE 4: Stock of third country nationals from Eastern countries legally residing in the EU27

Nationals of Eastern and South-Eastern countries neighbouring the EU, including Russian Federation

Turkey	2456186
Serbia-Montenegro	839247
Albania	778748
Russian Federation	485053
Ukraine	451283
Bosnia and Herzegovina	352449
Croatia	338307
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	194155
Moldova	82011
Armenia	59381
Georgia	31166
Azerbaijan	2957
Belarus	3364
TOTAL	6074307

Nationals of Asiatic countries of transit and origin

China	405546
India	326592
Iraq	186505
Pakistan	170734
Sri Lanka	149329
Islamic Republic of Iran	131932
Vietnam	126862
Indonesia	124088

Bangladesh	113464
Afghanistan	92119
Lebanon	74227
Syria	54704
Jordan	17290
Uzbekistan	10313
Kirgizstan	9759
Kazakhstan	6257
Turkmenistan	1755
Tajikistan	1113
TOTAL nationals from Asiatic countries	2002589

Distribution of the stock of third country nationals living in the EU27

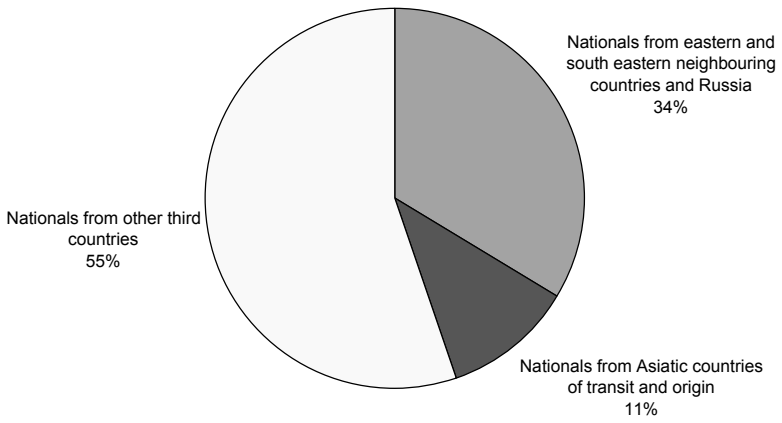

TABLE 5: Visa data

Group 1

Russia	2833392
Ukraine	1348162
Belarus	629849
Serbia and Montenegro	541244
Turkey	532177
Albania	136569
Bosnia and Herezegovina	128750
Moldova	61941
Georgia	40322
Armenia	21911
Croatia	17545
Azerbaijan	16541
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	14066
Total group 1	6322469

Group 2

China	592644
India	292861
Iran	104898
Kazakhstan	104166
Lebanon	74299
Indonesia	67931
Pakistan	40243
Syria	37708
Vietnam	35372

Jordan	31449
Sri Lanka	16984
Uzbekistan	12232
Bangladesh	11808
Kyrgizstan	8930
Iraq	6563
Turkmenistan	4033
Afghanistan	3526
Tajikistan	1735
TOTAL group 2	1447382

TOTAL group 1 + group 2	7769851
TOTAL visas issued worldwide	11709251
Percentage of visas issued in countries group 1	54%
Percentage of visas issued in countries group 2	12,30%

NB. Transit A visas not included. Data is for the year 2005.

Source: Visa data collection managed by Council secretariat and Commission

TABLE 6: Apprehended illegal aliens in EU25, 2004-2005

Group 1 — **Nationals of Eastern and South-Eastern countries neighbouring the EU including Russian Federation**

Country	**2004**	**2005**
Albania	36965	52388
Ukraine	29156	26791
Russia	17276	13844
Serbia Montenegro	6988	13058
Moldova	10710	11444
Turkey	9775	9749

Georgia	5627	4009
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3532	3518
Belarus	2911	2976
Bosnia	2663	2483
Armenia	2142	1938
Croatia	1110	1151
Azerbaijan	1417	956
Total group 1	**134,597**	**154,880**

Group 2 **Nationals of Asiatic countries of origin and transit**

Country	**2004**	**2005**
Iraq	6861	14242
China	10715	10894
India	9168	9905
Pakistan	5151	6724
Iran	2858	4640
Bangladesh	3223	3551
Vietnam	2325	2338
Syria	1526	1728
Afghanistan	724	909
Lebanon	736	803
Sri Lanka	1101	745
Uzbekistan	517	642
Kazakhstan	616	587
Kirgyzstan	301	350

Jordan	161	212
Indonesia	147	114
Tajikistan	109	100
Turkmenistan	73	34
Total group 2	**46312**	**58518**

TOTAL groups 1 & 2	**180,909**	**213,398**
Total apprehended illegals in all countries in EU25	**390123**	**423378**
% from 2 above groups on global total	46.37%	50,40%

Source: Eurostat

NB – Order in the list follows 2005 ranking.

Missing data: Ireland, Luxembourg, UK

TABLE 7: Asylum applications and positive decisions in EU25, 2004-2005

Asylum applications and positive decisions in EU25, 2004-2005

Source: Eurostat

Group 1

	2004			2005		
Country	**Applications**	**Positive decisions**	**Ratio % between applications and positive decisions**	**Applications**	**Positive decisions**	**Ratio % between applications and positive decisions**
Serbia Montenegro	17432	1866	10,70	19475	1978	10,16
Russia	26373	7446	28,23	18143	8386	46,22
Turkey	13547	1611	11,89	10746	1453	13,52
Georgia	7452	189	2,54	6330	153	2,42
Moldova	5229	90	1,72	4506	75	1,66
Armenia	3682	193	5,24	3793	427	1,26
Bosnia	3955	1134	28,67	3183	875	27,49
Ukraine	4569	138	3,02	3077	118	3,83
Azerbaijan	3630	362	9,97	2773	714	25,75

Belarus	1931	165	8,54	1739	216	12,42
FYR of Macedonia	2000	38	1,90	1578	68	4,31
Albania	1882	214	11,37	1378	120	8,71
Croatia	456	17	3,73	276	26	9,42
Total group 1	**92138**	**13463**	**14,61**	**76997**	**14609**	**18,97**

	2004			**2005**		
Country	**Applications**	**Positive decisions**	**Ratio % between applications and positive decisions**	**Applications**	**Positive decisions**	**Ratio % between applications and positive decisions**
Iraq	7910	2705	34,20	10805	4260	39,43
China	11445	305	2,66	7765	345	4,44
Iran	8760	1560	17,81	7485	1920	25,65
Pakistan	8940	360	4,03	6810	440	6,46
Afghanistan	7135	2610	36,58	6765	2420	35,77
India	9710	35	0,36	5795	45	0,78
Bangladesh	5535	340	6,14	4220	225	5,33
Sri Lanka	3600	480	13,33	3890	275	7,07

Syria	2910	440	15,12	3695	730	19,76
Vietnam	3340	285	8,53	2400	180	7,50
Lebanon	1200	45	3,75	1320	130	9,85
Uzbekistan	590	100	16,95	725	180	24,83
Kazakhstan	590	85	14,41	435	85	19,54
Kirgyzstan	510	45	8,82	390	90	23,08
Jordan	230	15	6,52	255	25	9,80
Tajikistan	130	25	19,23	95	10	10,53
Indonesia	75	5	6,67	70	0	0,00
Turkmenistan	115	30	26,09	55	15	27,27
Total Group 2	**72725**	**9470**	**13,02**	**62975**	**11375**	**18,06**

	2004			**2005**		
	Applications	**Positive decisions**	**% Positive decisions**	**Applications**	**Positive decisions**	**% Positive decisions**
TOTAL all groups	164863	22933	13,91	139972	25984	18,56
Total asylum applications/decisions from all countries in	282480	62986		237840	73068	

EU25						
Percentage from 2 above groups on global total	58,36%	36,40%		58,85%	35,56%	

N.B. Order on the list follows order of importance of applications in 2005

The ratio between applications and positive decisions is not a recognition rate

Remarks:

Data rounded up to the nearest 5.

2004 - no applications data disaggregated by citizenship available for IT

2004 - no decisions data available for IT

2004, 2005 - no decisions data available for LU