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Agreement Duplicity: France's bilateral migration agreements & EU migration partnerships

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Research question

Do EU Migration Partnerships (MPs)

- complement (efficiency gains, agreement dualism) or
- compete (inefficient overlaps, agreement duplicity)

with the bilateral migration agreements of EU Member States?





Three variances

	EU MP	French bilateral	EU readmission
Armenia	Oct. 2011		under negotiations
Cape Verde	May 2008	Nov. 2008	under negotiations
Georgia	Nov. 2009		Jan. 2011
Moldova	Sept. 2008		Dec. 2007
Senegal		Sept. 2006, Feb. 2008	



Elephants in the room

- Scope of France;s MFN exemption under GATS
- Scope of GATS definition of TMNP
- Employees of French firms or foreign





EU Migrationpartnerships

- Operationalize 4 pillars of the GAMM
 - legal migration
 - migration and security
 - migration and development
 - asylum
- Revitalize European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)
- Conditionality with EU readmission agreements
- No labor market access
 - quotas still in natl competency (Art. 79:5 TFEU)
 - EU MS with bilateral migration agreements at their disposal refuse to use the MP venue to grant labor market access quotas
- EU MPs require more and offer less than bilateral migration agreements of EU MS

Sui generis decision-making in EU MPs

- Consequence of failed attempts to construct a common EU migration law top-down (stalled economic migration directive of 2005)
- Intra-EU function: Bottom-up harmonization of national immigration law
 - Collation of different national projects, no joint EU projects

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- Result of difficulty to get EU readmission agreements concluded by migrant sending countries
- Extra-EU rationale: « Partnership approach »



EU MPs signed so far

Armenia (Oct. 2011)	Cape Verde (May 2008)	Georgia (Jan. 2011)	Moldova (Sept. 2008)	Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia?
Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden	France, Luxembou rg, Netherland s, Portugal, Spain	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, France, Italy, Lithuania, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom	Bulgaria Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden	7

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(Dis)Similarity of EU MPs and French agreements

Similarity

- One-size-fits all template which is « sold » to the source country
- Reflect a balanced approach to migration, but in reality migration control outweighs

Dissimilarity

- EU MP are non-binding
 - → more flexibility to opt-in as a country and add projects on *ad hoc* basis
 - \rightarrow Less reliable enforcement
 - →escape *ex ante* legislative scrutiny by EU Parliament and *ex post* judicial review by ECJ

 \rightarrow Network governance



French bilateral agreements

- offer more than EU MP
 - Labor market access quotas
 - Labor market access facilitation
 - Visa extensions and renewals
- →only if France has an exemption from the most-favored-nation-treatment clause in WTO/GATS
 - France has such an exemption towards francophone countries



Rule: Agreement duplicity

- EU MP offers less than aggregate sum of national migration policies offered in bilateral migration agreements
- EU MP requires more in terms of readmission than bilateral migration agreements

- towards all 27 EU MS, third-country-nationals-clause

- no special relationship with EU
- → agreement duplicity which leads partner country to stall negotiations on EU MP and only go for bilateral agreement



Exception: Agreement dualism (Cape Verde)

- EU MP offers less than French agreement
- EU MP requires more (in terms of readmissions)
- in addition, Cape Verde has been offered a special partnership with the EU (beyond the EU-ACP Cotonou Partnership agreement)

→EU MP and French bilateral migration will run in parallel (EU MP will not be stalled)

Conclusions: Triadic relationship rather than one-to-one parallelism

EU Mobility Partnerships

EU readmission/visa relaxation agreements

Bilateral migration agreements

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Thanks for your attention!

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