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NOTE

from: General Secretariat of the Council
to: Permanent Representatives' Committee

Subject: RELATIONS WITH TURKEY
- Broader dialogue and cooperation framework on Justice and Home Affairs
- Roadmap towards a visa-free regime

1. The Council on 21 June 2012 adopted Conclusions on developing cooperation with Turkey in the areas of Justice and Home Affairs. In this context, the Council, in particular, invited the Commission:
 - to establish a broader dialogue and cooperation framework between the EU and Turkey to address the full range of Justice and Home Affairs policy fields building on the Stockholm Programme, and in line with the established procedures of the EU-Turkey Negotiating Framework and the relevant Council Conclusions. The Commission should define in cooperation with Turkey such a broader dialogue and cooperation framework;

- to take steps, in parallel to the signature of the readmission agreement between Turkey and the EU, towards visa liberalisation as a gradual and long term perspective within the above mentioned cooperation framework. Such cooperation should be established on the basis of an Action Plan and progress would be founded on a performance based approach and conditioned on an effective and consistent implementation by Turkey of those requirements vis-à-vis the EU and its Member States.
2. Following the Council Conclusions mentioned above, the Commission presented in July 2012 a non-paper in order to respond to the invitation by the Council. This document, as resulting from the discussions in the Working Party for Enlargement and Countries Negotiating Accession to the EU (with the contribution of the JHA Counsellors) comprises:
- an introductory note, which constitutes the ANNEX to this note;
 - a Broader dialogue and cooperation framework on Justice and Home Affairs between the EU and its Member States and Turkey (see Annex I to the ANNEX);
 - a Roadmap towards a visa-free regime with Turkey (see Annex II to the ANNEX)
3. In the Working Party meeting on 30 November 2012, a broad agreement on these texts was recorded. However, the French delegation maintained a reserve. This delegation took the view that preventing illegal immigration from third countries through Turkey would require an alignment of Turkish policy with the EU visa policy regarding these countries; this should be stated in the section on Visa policy in the Roadmap towards visa free regime with Turkey (p. 19-20 in Annex II to the ANNEX). A number of other delegations, however, were opposed to this request, arguing that full alignment with the EU visa policy could only be requested from Turkey at the moment of visa liberalisation, and that there were other means to fight against illegal immigration. Furthermore, the French delegation felt that the role of the Council should be strengthened in the section concerning the Methodology (p. 14-16. in Annex II to the ANNEX).

The Austrian delegation said it could accept the texts subject to some drafting changes in the text on Broader dialogue and cooperation framework on Justice and Home Affairs between the EU and its Member States and Turkey, i.e:

- the addition of the words "as a gradual and long term perspective" between the words "regime" and "between the EU and Turkey" and after (point a.5., p. 8 of Annex I to the ANNEX);
- the addition of the word "rapid" between the words "the" and "establishment of a trilateral common contact centre" (point b.1., p 8 of Annex I to the ANNEX);
- the addition of the words "including the JHA relevant working parties" after the words "relevant Council working parties regularly" (last paragraph in the section on Methodology, p. 12 of Annex I to the ANNEX).

At the meeting of the Working Party on 30 November, the Commission expressed a favourable orientation towards the Austrian proposed amendments.

Finally, the Cyprus delegation, while being ready to accept the texts as they stand, asked the Commission to give assurances concerning the smooth signature of the readmission agreement. This delegation also asked the Commission to give assurances that it would closely monitor the implementation by Turkey of the agreement and would stand ready to remedy possible shortcomings. Furthermore, the Cyprus delegation indicated that it would present a written statement to be inserted in the minutes of Coreper.

4. In view of the above, this file is submitted to the Permanent Representatives' Committee for its consideration.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The relations between the EU and Turkey are based on the Ankara Association Agreement, signed in 1963 and its Additional Protocol of 1970. Turkey is a candidate country for EU membership following the Helsinki European Council of December 1999 and accession negotiations started in 2005.

The principles, priorities and conditions of this process are defined in the Negotiating Framework adopted by the Council on 3 October 2005 and the relevant Council Conclusions.

The positive agenda with Turkey, which was positively noted in the Council conclusions of 5 December 2011, aims at supporting the accession process, in line with the Negotiating Framework and the relevant Council conclusions. This agenda covers a broad range of areas of common interest, including visa, mobility and migration as well as the alignment with the EU *acquis*.

On 21 June 2012 the Council adopted conclusions inviting the Commission to develop a broader dialogue and cooperation framework between EU, all its Member States and Turkey to address the full range of Justice and Home Affairs policy fields, building on the Stockholm Programme and in line with the established procedures of the EU-Turkey Negotiating Framework and the relevant Council Conclusions.

The Council also invited the Commission in parallel to the signature of the readmission agreement between Turkey and the EU, to take steps towards visa liberalization for Turkey as a gradual and long term perspective.

In order to implement the above mentioned Council conclusions, the EU would propose to the Turkish side, in a non-exhaustive manner, to take initiatives for the bilateral cooperation, including joint projects and actions, with the EU, and all its Member States. Such initiatives could be supported by the EU by using its existing technical and financial instruments available to assist Turkey in these areas.

The areas to be considered for this dialogue and cooperation, and the specific initiatives proposed to implement them, are presented in the document entitled "*A broader dialogue and cooperation framework on Justice and Home Affairs between the EU and Turkey*", to be discussed and agreed with Turkish authorities.

Furthermore, in line with these Council Conclusions, and in parallel to the signature of the readmission agreement between Turkey and the EU, a separate "Roadmap towards visa-free regime with Turkey" will also be presented by the Commission to the Turkish authorities for its implementation.

The Roadmap covers areas which are directly related to the fulfillment by Turkey of all necessary requirements under Council Regulation (EC) 539/2001.

According to the Council Conclusions of 21 June 2012, progress in the visa liberalization process should be founded on a performance based approach and conditioned on effective and consistent implementation by Turkey of those requirements vis-à-vis the EU and its Member States. Such requirements should in particular, while upholding international obligations, include an effective and full implementation of the readmission agreement vis-à-vis all Member States and effective cooperation on JHA issues with all Member States, a better management of mixed migration flows at its borders, and further alignment with the EU *acquis*, especially in respect of the visa policy and those third countries whose nationals constitute a significant source of the mixed migratory flows towards the EU and as regards reciprocity, as well as its asylum legislation.

By carrying out the broader dialogue and cooperation framework with Turkey in JHA matters, as well as by monitoring the fulfillment of the requirements of the benchmarks set in the Roadmap towards a visa-free regime with Turkey, the EU will be provided also with an opportunity to promote and assess the alignment of Turkey to the EU *acquis* in matters related to chapter 24 (Justice, freedom and security) as foreseen in the framework of the positive agenda.

The Commission will continue to monitor and assess, in its annual reports, Turkey's progress in aligning with the relevant *acquis*.

A BROADER DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION FRAMEWORK ON JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS BETWEEN THE EU AND ITS MEMBER STATES AND TURKEY

In line with the Council Conclusions of 21 June 2012, the EU and its Member States, on the one side, and Turkey, on the other side, intend to establish a broader dialogue and cooperation framework to address all the Justice and Home Affairs matters of common interest and representing a common challenge.

By carrying out this broader dialogue and cooperation framework , the EU and its Member States will have also an opportunity to promote and assess the alignment of Turkey to the EU *acquis* in matters related to chapter 24 (Justice, freedom and security) as foreseen in the framework of the positive agenda.

The areas covered by the dialogue and cooperation framework will be defined by the EU and its Member States in consultation with Turkey. In line with the Council Conclusions, they would include, inter alia:

- a. **the promotion of the regular mobility of bona fide travelers between Turkey and the EU and its Member States** through the following measures:
 1. by promoting a dialogue in view of identifying social and professional categories for which visa facilitation would particularly contribute to developing the people-to-people contacts between the EU and Turkey;
 2. by identifying regions in Turkey possibly suffering from a comparatively more disadvantaged access to the EU visa procedures;

3. by fully exploiting all possibilities provided by the EU Visa Code and other legal instruments to further facilitating the access of Turkish citizens to the EU;
4. by improving the public knowledge on Schengen visa regime and practices among Turkish public opinion;
5. by the dialogue between the European Commission and Turkish authorities in view of preparing, fostering and monitoring the visa liberalisation process on the basis of the Roadmap towards a visa-free regime between the EU and Turkey;

b. **Improving border management**, through the following measures:

1. Ensuring and intensifying cooperation with the neighbouring EU Member States, aiming in particular at reinforcing the management at the Greek-Turkish and Bulgarian-Turkish borders, inter alia by
 - the establishment of a trilateral common contact centre for police, border and customs cooperation between the Republic of Bulgaria, the Hellenic Republic and the Republic of Turkey in coordination with FRONTEX and EUROPOL within their respective mandates;
 - and by finding arrangements for Joint/mixed patrols along the border;
2. Supporting the establishment in Turkey of a National Coordination center (NCC) in border matters as a part of a wider national cooperation and coordination development scheme, and promoting the cooperation between that NCC and those of the EU MSs and FRONTEX within the framework of the Eurosur strategy;

- c. **Improving migration management**, including through the following measures:
1. Further strengthening the cooperation between Turkish police authorities with EU Immigration Liaison Officers, especially in the field of control of travel documents, in order to prevent illegal migration;
 2. Sharing information on the most important countries of origin concerning illegal migration to the EU and its Member States, in view of fostering the alignment of Turkey to the EU legislation in the area of visas;
 3. Developing in third countries dialogue and cooperation in visa matters between EU and its Member States and the Turkish consular posts, in order to identify the local risks, harmonise practises and exchange information and training opportunities to the largest possible extent;
 4. Promoting joint return flights of illegal migrants intercepted in EU Member States and in Turkey;
 5. Implementing public information campaigns to raise awareness about the risk of illegal migration and about opportunities for assisted voluntary returns, drawing on the expertise of relevant international organisations,
 6. Promoting joint approach between Turkey and the EU and its Member States in facilitating return and readmission towards countries of origin, with focus in particular on the countries of the "Silk Route";

- d. **The provision of assistance and protection to persons in need of international protection** with focus on addressing common challenges faced by the EU and the Turkish asylum system, including
1. through the development of practical operational cooperation between the EU Member States and the Turkish agencies in charge of asylum, and in sharing information on best practices;
 2. through financial and technical support and information exchange, aimed at addressing the needs and challenge represented by refugee flows, in particular in the framework of a Regional Protection programme to be developed to respond to the Syrian crisis;
- e. **Fight against terrorism**, including through
1. sharing of intelligence and improvement of mechanisms for co-operation on extradition;
 2. Continue an active exchange of information and cooperation in combating terrorism with the EU and its Member States;
 3. Discussing and cooperating in identifying and combating crimes committed or likely to be committed in the course of terrorist activities;

f. **Fight against transnational organised crime, by**

1. developing the sectoral dialogue and cooperation between the competent Turkish and EU Member States specialised agencies, including also the relevant EU agencies (such as EMCDDA and EUROPOL), on the following matters :
 - on money laundering,
 - migrants' smuggling,
 - trafficking in human beings,
 - weapons smuggling,
 - cybercrime,
 - seizures and confiscations of assets deriving from illicit activities,
 - trafficking in nuclear and radioactive substances,
 - forgery of money and means of payment, and
 - drug trafficking
2. by promoting the implementation of the necessary measures paving the way towards the conclusion of an operational cooperation agreement between Turkish Police and EUROPOL;
3. establishing an improved system to share the strategic and tactical intelligence on organized crime between, on the one hand, the Turkish law enforcement authorities, and, on the other hand, the EU Member States law enforcement authorities and EUROPOL;
4. promoting cooperation in the prevention and repression of corruption;
5. Improving cooperation on extradition by developing the relations between, the EU Member States authorities in charge of these issues, and those of Turkey.

Methodology

In all the above mentioned areas, the broader dialogue and cooperation framework between the EU and its Member States and Turkey will contribute to

- (1) sharing information on initiatives taken by either side,
- (2) identifying problems and challenges to be addressed,
- (3) sharing and promoting best practises,
- (4) identifying further joint initiatives where cooperation would be appropriate, and
- (5) establishing an effective cooperation on JHA issues between Turkey, the EU and all its Member States'

Meetings within the broader dialogue and cooperation framework will take place at least once a year at Senior Officials' level from the EU and its Member States and Turkey, to be complemented, when necessary, by experts' meetings.

The Commission will work closely with its Member States, the European External Action Service, as well as FRONTEX, EUROPOL and other relevant EU agencies and bodies in coordinating the EU's approach.

The Commission will report on the broader dialogue and cooperation framework to the Council and relevant Council working parties regularly, and any case, every six months.

ROADMAP TOWARDS A VISA-FREE REGIME WITH TURKEY

A. The Dialogue

Within the broader dialogue and cooperation framework between the EU and its Member States and Turkey in Justice and Home Affairs matters, the dialogue between the European Commission and Turkish authorities in view of preparing, fostering and monitoring the visa liberalisation process will be initiated in parallel with the signature of the readmission agreement, and will be based on the present Roadmap.

The Roadmap identifies the areas where Turkey will have to undertake legislative and administrative reforms with a view to establishing a secure environment for visa-free travel. Bearing in mind such objective, this Roadmap seeks to identify the legislation and all other measures that Turkey needs to adopt and implement and the requirements it needs to fulfill to achieve visa liberalisation.

The Roadmap addresses the following four blocks:

- Documents security;
- Migration and border management
- Public order and security;
- Fundamental rights.

In addition, the Roadmap includes a specific set of requirements in the area of readmission of illegal migrants, which Turkey is expected to fulfil and which will be specifically monitored by the Commission.

This dialogue is tailor-made to allow Turkey to focus its reform efforts and fulfil the EU's requirements. The pace of movement towards visa liberalisation will depend on Turkey's progress in adopting and implementing the measures and fulfilling the requirements set out in this Roadmap, including full and effective implementation of the readmission agreement and effective cooperation vis-à-vis all EU Member States on JHA issues as these issues are outlined in the present roadmap'

The dialogue will be conducted by Senior Officials from the European Commission and Turkey, who may decide to organise technical meetings at expert level for specific items. Progress on the issues covered by the visa liberalisation dialogue will be reported to the Council and the European Parliament.

B. *Methodology*

Reinforced consultation

The Commission will fully associate the Council to each step of the dialogue through reinforced consultation. This will include the following:

1. The full involvement of the Council in following the implementation of this Roadmap;
2. The full participation of Member States' experts in assessing Turkey's progress in fulfilling the requirements set out in this Roadmap;
3. Utilising the expertise of EUROPOL, EUROJUST, FRONTEX, EASO, and EMCDDA in assessing Turkey's progress in meeting these requirements.

Monitoring and reporting

The Commission will present to the Council, as well as the European Parliament, regular reports detailing its assessment of Turkey's fulfilment of the requirements set out in this Roadmap. These reports will address requirements related to the different blocks of the dialogue, as well as the specific set of requirements in the area of readmission of illegal migrants.

These reports will draw upon the following sources: information provided by Turkey; assessment missions undertaken by the Commission services, EEAS and EU Member States' experts to assess Turkey's progress in the different blocks of the visa dialogue as well as the specific set of requirements in the area of readmission of illegal migrants; and data provided by EUROPOL, EUROJUST, FRONTEX, EASO, EMCDDA, and other EU agencies and bodies.

The Commission's regular reports will evaluate the following:

1. Turkey's record in adopting or amending in line with the EU *acquis* the legislation set out in this Roadmap;
2. Turkey's record in implementing the legislation and all other measures set out in this Roadmap;
3. Turkey's record regarding the implementation of the readmission agreement; and
4. The expected migratory and security impacts of the liberalisation of the visa regime with Turkey ^[1]

On the basis of these regular reports, the Justice and Home Affairs Council will assess every six months the progress by Turkey in fulfilling the requirements as set out in this roadmap, including on the implementation of the readmission agreement. The Commission will take into utmost consideration the political discussions in the Council. The Commission will also inform the European Parliament once a year of the progress of the visa dialogue.

^[1] The Commission will continue to monitor and report to the Council and to the European Parliament on Turkey's progress in adopting and implementing the measures and fulfilling the requirements set out in this Roadmap, taking into account, *inter alia*, a set of performance indicators specified in the Final Remarks.

Outcome of the dialogue

Progress will be founded on a performance based approach and conditioned on an effective and consistent implementation by Turkey of the requirements set by this Roadmap vis-à-vis the EU and its Member States.

Once all the requirements set out in this Roadmap have fully been met, the Commission will present a proposal to the European Parliament and the Council to lift the visa obligation for Turkish citizens via an amendment of Council Regulation (EC) 539/2001.

This proposal will cover only the holders of biometric travel documents. Pursuant to Article 77(2)(a) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the European Parliament and the Council shall decide in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure.

I. Requirements related to the Readmission of illegal migrants

Turkey should fulfill the following requirements :

- Fully and effectively implement the readmission obligations existing with the Member States.
- Ratify the EU-Turkey readmission agreement initialled on 21 June 2012
- Fully and effectively implement the EU-Turkey readmission agreement in all its provisions, in such a manner as to provide a solid track record of the fact that readmission procedures function properly in relation to all Member States;
- Establish and implement internal procedures allowing for the rapid and effective identification and return of Turkish citizens, third-country nationals and stateless persons who do not, or no longer, fulfill the conditions for entry to, presence in, or residence on the territories of one of the Member States and for the facilitated transit of persons to be returned to their country of destination, in a spirit of co-operation;

- Strengthen the capacity of the competent authority to process readmission applications within the timeframe given in the readmission agreement and reduce the number of pending readmission requests, including with reference to those related to third country nationals;
- Ensure that applications for readmission are processed in compliance with the domestic and the EU data protection requirements;
- Compile and share in a timely manner with the competent authorities of Member States and the European Commission detailed statistics on readmission;
- Effectively seek to conclude and implement readmission agreements with the countries that represent sources of important illegal migration flows directed towards Turkey or the EU Member States.

II. Requirements related to Document Security; Migration management; Public Order and Security; Fundamental Rights

BLOCK 1: Document Security

Passports/travel documents, ID cards and breeder documents:

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Continue issuing machine readable biometric travel documents in compliance with ICAO standards and follow ICAO recommended practice, phasing out of any non-ICAO compliant passport, and gradually introducing international passports with biometric data, including photo and fingerprints, in line with the EU standards, especially Council Regulation 2252/2004;
- Implement appropriate administrative measures ensuring the integrity and security of the personalisation and distribution and validation process, for international passports and other breeder documents;
- Establish training programmes and adopt ethical codes on anti-corruption targeting the officials of any public authority that deals with visas, breeder documents or passports;

- Promptly and systematically report to Interpol/LASP data base on lost and stolen passports;
- Ensure a high level of security of breeder documents and ID cards and define strict procedures surrounding their application and issuance;
- Regularly exchange passport specimens, visa forms and information on false documents, and cooperate on document security with the EU,
- Adopt and implement measures ensuring the integrity and security of the civil status and civil registration process, including the integration and linking of the relevant databases and the verification of scanned data against the civil status database, paying particular attention to the amendment of individuals' basic personal data.

BLOCK 2: Migration management

Border management

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Carry out adequate border checks and border surveillance along all the borders of the country, especially along the borders with EU member states, in such a manner that it will cause a significant and sustained reduction of the number of persons managing to illegally cross the Turkish borders either for entering or for exiting Turkey;
- Adopt and effectively implement legislation governing the movement of persons at the external borders, as well as legislation on the organisation of the border authorities and their functions, in accordance with the "National Action Plan for the Implementation of Turkey's Integrated Border Management strategy", approved on by Turkish authorities on 27th March 2006, and in line with the principles and best practices enshrined in the EU Schengen Border Code and the EU Schengen Catalogue ;

- Take the necessary budgetary and other administrative measures ensuring the deployment at the border crossing posts and along all the borders of the country, especially on the borders with the EU member states, of well-trained and qualified border guards (in sufficient number), as well as the availability of efficient infrastructure, equipment and IT technology, including through a more extensive use of surveillance equipment, in particular electronic means, mobile and fixed, video surveillance, infrared cameras and other sensor systems;
- Enhance cooperation and information exchange between the staff and bodies in charge of border management, the custom service and the other law enforcement agencies, in view of enhancing the capacity to collect intelligence, to use human and technical resources efficiently, and to act in a coordinated manner;
- Establish training programmes and adopt ethical codes on anti-corruption targeting the border guards, customs and other officials involved in the border management;
- Implement in an effective manner the Memorandum of Understanding signed with FRONTEX, including by developing joint cooperation initiatives and exchanging data and risks analysis;
- Ensure that border management is carried out in accordance with the international refugee law, in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement and effectively allowing the persons in need of international protection to have access to asylum procedures.
- Ensure adequate cooperation with the neighbouring EU Member States, aiming in particular at reinforcing the management of the borders with EU Member States

Visa policy

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Enhance training on document security at the consular and border staff of Turkey, and develop and use the Turkish Visa Information System;
- Abolish issuance of visas at the borders as an ordinary procedure for the national of certain non-EU countries, and especially for countries representing a high migratory and security risk to the EU;

- Put in use the new Turkish visa stickers with higher security features, and stop using the stamp visas;
- Introduce airport transit visas;
- Amend the rules on the basis of which Turkey allows the entry into its territory to the nationals of the main countries representing important sources of illegal migration for the EU, in the aim of making the access more difficult for those willing to enter the Turkish territory with the purpose to subsequently attempt to illegally cross the external borders of the EU,
- Pursue the alignment of the EU Turkish visa policy, legislation and administrative capacities towards the EU *acquis*, notably vis-à-vis the main countries representing important sources of illegal migration for the EU
- Allow non discriminatory visa-free access to the Turkish territory for the citizens of all the EU Member States.

Carriers' responsibility

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Adopt and effectively implement the legislation on carriers' responsibility defining sanctions.

International Protection

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Adopt and effectively implement legislation and implementing provisions, in compliance with the EU *acquis* and with the standards set by the Geneva Convention of 1951 on refugees and its 1967 Protocol, thus excluding any geographical limitation, so as to ensuring the respect of the principle of non-refoulement, taking into account also the European Convention on Human Rights, the possibility to lodge an asylum request and to obtain the refugee status protection or a subsidiary form of protection for any person in need of international protection, and allowing the UNHCR to effectively fulfil its mandate on the Turkish territory without restrictions;

- Establish a specialised body responsible for the refugee status determination procedures with the possibility for an effective remedy in fact and law before a court or tribunal as well as for ensuring the protection and assistance of asylum seekers and refugees, and provide that body and its staff with adequate working capacity and training;
- Provide adequate infrastructures and sufficient human resources and funds ensuring a decent reception and protection of the rights and dignity of asylum seekers and refugees;
- Persons who are granted a refugee status should be given the possibility to self-sustain, to access to public services, enjoy social rights and be put in the condition to integrate in Turkey.

Illegal Migration

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Adopt and implement legislation providing for an effective migration management and including rules aligned with the EU and the Council of Europe standards, on the entry, exit, short and long-term stay of foreigners and the members of their family, as well as on the reception, return and rights of the foreigners having been found entering or residing in Turkey illegally;
- Set up and start to apply a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows, with data both on regular and illegal migration; establish bodies responsible for collection and analysis of data on migration stocks and flows; and develop situational picture on illegal migration flows at national, regional and local level, as well as on the different countries of origin of the illegal migration, including implementation of risk analysis and intelligence;
- Address the pull factors facilitating illegal migration flows into the country, and take measures improving the capacity to investigate cases of organised or facilitated illegal migration;

- Effectively seek to conclude and implement readmission agreements with the countries that represent sources of important illegal migration flows directed towards Turkey or the EU Member States;
- Ensure sufficient financial and human resources for effective migration management, including also adequate training programs;
- Ensure effective expulsion of illegally residing third country nationals from its territory;
- Establish the conditions allowing a voluntary return to the third country nationals expelled from its country and willing to use this modality;
- Provide adequate infrastructure (including detention centres) and strengthen responsible bodies to ensure effective expulsion of illegally residing and/or transiting third country nationals from the Turkish territory, while offering all the needed legal aid, as well as social and psychological assistance, and decent and fair detention conditions and removal procedures, to the returnees.

BLOCK 3: Public order and security

Preventing and fighting organised crime, terrorism and corruption

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Continue and complete the implementation of its National Strategy and Action Plan for the fight against organised crime (in particular cross-border aspects) and ensure adequate human and financial resources for its implementation;
- Sign and ratify the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Human Trafficking as well as adopt and effectively implement legislation including provisions aligned on the standards set by this Convention as well as by the EU *acquis* related to the prevention of the trafficking in human beings, the prosecution of traffickers, and the protection and assistance of their victims;
- Provide adequate infrastructures and sufficient human resources and funds ensuring a decent reception and protection of the rights and dignity of victims of trafficking, and supporting their social and professional reintegration;

- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (CETS 198) and transpose its provisions into the internal legislation and adopt and effectively enact legislation allowing to meet the requirements of this Convention as well as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on establishing a system on the freezing of assets and a definition of the financing of terrorism;
- Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and adopt legislations and implement measures allowing to enact this Convention;
- Continue implementing the National Strategy and the Action Plans against Drugs and Drug Addiction and develop cooperation with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA);
- Continue implementing the National Strategy and the Action Plan on Fight against Corruption and the recommendations of GRECO (I, II and III. Evaluation Round).

Judicial co-operation

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Implement and comply with international conventions concerning judicial cooperation in criminal matters (in particular the Council of Europe Convention on extradition (n.24 of 1957, including the not yet implemented additional protocols of 1975, 2010 and 2012), on mutual assistance on criminal matters (n.30 of 1959 , including the not yet implemented additional protocol of 2001), and on the transfer of sentenced persons (n.112 of 1983, including the not yet implemented additional protocol of 1997);
- Take measures aimed at improving the efficiency of judicial co-operation in criminal matters of judges and prosecutors with the EU Member States and with countries in the region;
- Develop working relations with EUROJUST;

- Continue implementing the 1980 Hague Convention on civil aspects of the international child abduction, and accede to the 1996 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition, enforcement and co-operation in respect of parental responsibility and measures for the protection of children, as well as to the 2007 Hague Convention on the international recovery of child support and others form of maintenance;
- Provide effective judicial cooperation in criminal matters to all the EU Member States, including in extradition matters inter alia by promoting direct contacts between central authorities.

Law enforcement co-operation

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Take necessary steps to ensure effective and efficient law enforcement co-operation among relevant national agencies - especially border guards, police, customs officers through full interagency collaboration in the field of intelligence and information exchange - as well as cooperation with the judicial authorities;
- Reinforce regional law enforcement services co-operation and implement bilateral and multilateral operational cooperation agreements, including by on time sharing of relevant information with competent law enforcement authorities of EU Member States;
- Improve the operational and special investigative quality and capacity of law enforcement services to tackle more efficiently serious, as well as cross-border crime including identity and travel document fraud;
- Effectively cooperate with OLAF and EUROPOL in protecting the Euro against counterfeiting;
- Strengthen the capacities of the Turkish Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK) and develop its cooperation with other Financial Intelligence Units within the EU Member States;
- Continue implementing the Strategic Agreement with EUROPOL;
- Conclude with EUROPOL and fully and effectively implement an Operational Cooperation Agreement.

Data protection

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Sign, ratify and implement relevant international conventions, in particular the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data of 1981 and its additional Protocol n.181;
- Adopt and implement legislation on the protection of personal data in line with the EU standards, in particular as regards the independence of the authority in charge of ensuring the protection of personal data.

BLOCK 4: Fundamental Rights

Freedom of movement of the citizens of Turkey:

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Ensure that freedom of movement of citizens of Turkey is not subject to unjustified restrictions, including measures of a discriminatory nature, based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation. Carry out related full investigations when needed.

Conditions and procedures for the issue of identity documents

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Provide information about the conditions and circumstances for the acquisition of Turkish citizenship
- Provide information about the conditions for changing personal data;
- Ensure full and effective access to travel and identity documents for all citizens including women, children, people with disabilities, persons belonging to minorities, internally displaced people, and other vulnerable groups;

- Ensure full and effective access to identity documents for the refugees and stateless persons residing in Turkey.
- Provide accessible information on registration requirements to foreigners wishing to reside in Turkey, and ensure equal and transparent implementation of respective legislation.

Citizens' rights and respect for and protection of minorities

Turkey should fulfil the following requirements:

- Develop and implement policies addressing effectively the condition of the Roma social exclusion, marginalisation and discrimination in access to education and health services, as well as its difficulty to access to identity cards, housing, employment and participation in public life;
- Ratify the additional Protocols n.4 and 7 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR);
- Revise - in line with the ECHR and with the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) case law, the EU *acquis* and EU Member States practices - the legal framework as regards organised crime and terrorism, as well as its interpretation by the courts and by the security forces and the law enforcement agencies, so as to ensure the right to liberty and security, the right to a fair trial and freedom of expression, of assembly and association in practice.

Final remarks

The present Roadmap includes a list of reforms to be adopted and effectively implemented by Turkey so that the visa obligation may be lifted. These reforms are necessary to ensure the freedom of movement in a secure and predictable manner and were developed on the basis of information available at the time of drafting.

Turkey will be required to undertake continuous, targeted information campaigns aiming to clarify the rights and obligations of visa-free travel, including information on rules regulating access to the EU labour market and liability for any abuse of rights under the visa-free regime.

The Commission will continue to monitor and report to the Council and Member States, as well as the European Parliament, on Turkey's progress in adopting and implementing the measures and fulfilling the requirements set out in this Roadmap, taking into account, *inter alia*, the following performance indicators:

- The visa refusal rate for applicants from Turkey
- The rate of refused entry into the common Schengen area for Turkish citizens;
- The number of Turkish citizens found to be illegally entering into or staying in the territory of the Member States;
- The total number of asylum applications from Turkish citizens in the EU Member States;
- The number of readmission applications, including applications of third country nationals, submitted by the Member States to Turkey and which were rejected by the latter.
- The number of third-country nationals, arrived directly from the territory of Turkey, found trying to illegally cross the EU external borders or illegally staying within the EU territory.

- The number of third-country nationals, arrived to the EU or trying to cross the external borders of the EU, coming directly from the territory of Turkey, that were found with illegal travel documents.
- The number of operations carried out by Turkish law enforcement agencies against criminal organisations dealing with trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants, as well as the number of apprehended traffickers and smugglers.

A substantial improvement in these performance indicators, over the course of the visa dialogue, will be used as an indicative reference in the Commission's assessments of the expected migratory and security impacts of the liberalisation of the visa regime with Turkey, including at the time when the Commission will present its legislative proposal to lift the visa obligation for Turkish citizens.

The Commission will present a proposal to the European Parliament and the Council for the lifting of the visa obligation, by amending Council Regulation (EC) 539/2001 upon fulfilment of all the requirements of the Roadmap. Following the relevant procedure laid down in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the European Parliament and the Council will take the decision in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure. Such an amendment would cover only the holders of biometric travel documents issued in accordance with ICAO and EU standards.
