

## Overview: Liberalized Movement of Persons in Regional Integration Agreements

Background Information	Citizens of Participating States			Non-citizens	Ancillary Policies
	Entry provisions	Residency provisions	Employment provisions	Entry provisions	
			Categories of persons		Social Security, Recognition of Qualifications, etc.
<b>FULL MOBILITY OF LABOUR</b>					
<b>European Union (EU)</b> , 1958 - European Economic Community (EEC) Treaty; 1993 - Maastricht Treaty Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	Right to move freely between Member States. No visa required.	Right to reside in other Member States for 3 months without any formalities. Right of residence for more than 3 months if one is a worker, student, self-employed person or has sufficient resources and comprehensive health insurance for oneself and family members.	Self-employed persons, workers, service suppliers. Note: Limitations over a transitional period exist for nationals, particularly with respect to workers, of newly admitted EU Member States.	Citizens of third countries may enter and travel within the European Union provided that they fulfill entry conditions, among others to be in possession of a valid travel document or a visa if required. Special rules apply to non-EU national family members of EU citizens employed in other Member States.	Member States have coordinated social security policies, as well as a system for the mutual recognition of diplomas.
<b>European Economic Area (EEA)</b> , 1994 EU Member States, Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland	Right to move freely between Member States. No visa required.	Right to reside in other Member States.	Self-employed persons, workers, service suppliers. Note: Limitations over a transitional period exist for nationals, particularly with respect to workers, of newly admitted EU Member States.	Citizens of third countries may enter and travel within the EEA provided that they fulfill entry conditions, among others to be in possession of a valid travel document or a visa if required. Special rules apply to non-EEA national family members of EEA citizens employed in other Member States.	The European portability scheme coordinates the various national social security systems of Member States and applies to all nationals of the EEA. The EEA Treaty also envisions the mutual recognition of diplomas.
<b>NORDIC Common Labour Market</b> , 1954 Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	Right to enter all Member States. No visa or passport is required.	Right to reside in other Member States. No permit required.	All categories.	Provisions differ according to which treaty or treaties (EC, EEA or EFTA) each country is party to. For Denmark, Finland and Sweden, the EC treaty regulates entry of third country nationals. For Iceland and Norway, the EEA and EFTA treaties apply.	Based on the Nordic Social Security Convention, a citizen of one Nordic country who is working or living in another Nordic country has the same social security and other social rights, including health care, child care, social assistance, pension and unemployment benefits, as do the host country's own nationals.
<b>European Free Trade Association (EFTA)</b> , 2002 Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland	Right to enter all Member States. No visa required.	Right to reside in other Member States.	Employed persons, self-employed persons, frontier workers, service providers.	Family members of a person who has the right of entry and is a national of a Member State are also entitled to enter, provided that they are in possession of a valid visa.	Coordination of social security systems and mutual recognition of professional qualifications are provisions that Member States are to formulate as per the EFTA agreement (Art. 8, 9 of Annex K).
<b>Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)</b> , 1994 Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Right to enter all Member States for up to 90 days. No visa required.	Member States shall endeavor to harmonize their national laws, rules and regulations having regard to the need to grant the right of residence to COMESA citizens.	Employed persons, service providers.	Subject to national laws.	
<b>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</b> , 1975 Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	Right to enter all Member States with a valid travel document and an international health certificate. No visa required for a period of 90 days.	Right of residence for the purpose of seeking and carrying out income-earning employment.	Employed persons, self-employed persons (non-salaried activities).	Subject to national laws.	General Convention on Social Security (1993).
<b>Andean Community of Nations</b> , 1969 Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Right to enter all Member States. No visa required for up to 90 days.	Andean migrant workers shall reside in a country in accordance with Community or national legislation.	Workers (individually moving workers, company workers, seasonal workers and border workers); service providers.	Unrestricted entry and departure for spouses of migrant workers, minor children who are not yet emancipated, older disabled children, and workers' parents and dependents in accordance with the national legislation of the destination country.	The Andean Social Security Instrument recognizes that it is of basic importance to preserve the right of migrant workers to receive social security benefits. Article 13 of the General Framework for Liberalising Trade in Services states that each Member Country shall recognize the qualifications granted by another Member Country.
<b>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</b> , 1991 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Right to move freely within the CIS. No visa required. Some exceptions exist and are based on bilateral agreements.	Residency is subject to national laws and regulations, as well as bilateral arrangements. Residency permits are required.	All categories of migrant workers at all skill levels.	Subject to national laws.	Agreement on Cooperation in Labour Migration and Social Protection of Migrant Workers (1994); Agreement on guarantees of rights of citizens of participant States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the sphere of pension provisions (1992).
<b>MARKET ACCESS FOR CERTAIN GROUPS, LARGELY BASED ON THE GATS PROVISIONS</b>					
<b>Caribbean Community (CARICOM)</b> , 1973 / <b>Caricom Single Market and Economy (CSME)</b> , 1989 Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas (not in CSME), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti (not in CSME), Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Right to move freely within the Community.	No right to reside in other Member States.	Skilled Community nationals (university graduates, media workers, sportspersons, artists and musicians); non-wage earners (either as service providers and/or to establish businesses); managerial, supervisory and technical staff; service providers of all skill levels.	Spouses and members of the immediate family are free to move within the Community. Nationals of countries not party to the agreement must check with the respective host country authorities for specific visa requirements.	The CARICOM Agreement on Social Security came into effect on 1 April 1997, enabling portability of entitlements to long-term benefits for some categories of persons. The revised Treaty also includes a provision on the recognition of diplomas and qualifications.

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<b>North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)</b> 1994 Canada, Mexico, United States	Business persons have the right to temporary entry in other State Parties. A NAFTA professional (TN) visa is granted to qualified business persons who have proof of employment.	TN visa holders are granted temporary residence in other State Parties.	Business visitors, traders, investors, intra-company transferees and professionals.	Spouses of TN visa holders and their unmarried children under the age of 21 must demonstrate a bona fide relationship to the principal TN visa holder in order to receive a derivative visa. Spouses and children cannot work while in the U.S. but are permitted to study.	Supplementary provisions regarding recognition of licenses are contained in NAFTA Article 1210 and, specifically for professionals, provisions contains in NAFTA Annex 1210.5 have produced MRA in the professions of Accountancy, Architecture and Engineering
<b>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), 1984</b> Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé and Príncipe.	Right to enter all Member States. Identity card, passport or health document required. Visa is required.	Right to reside freely within the Community. Residence permit is required.	Workers, self-employed persons.	Clear provisions for non-citizens are not found in the ECCAS Treaty, but they can be found in ECCAS Member States bilateral free movement agreements with third countries.	
<b>Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)</b> 1967 Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam			Skilled labour, professionals.	Subject to national laws.	Member States are to recognize the education or experience obtained, requirements met, or licenses or certifications granted in another Member State, for the purpose of licensing of service suppliers.
<b>Southern African Development Community (SADC), 1992</b> Angola, Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Right to enter all Member States. No visa required for a visit of up to 90 days.	Right to reside in other State Parties with an application for a residence permit.	Employed persons, self-employed persons.	Subject to national laws.	Member States are to foster an enabling environment so that every worker in the SADC Region shall have a right to adequate social protection and shall, regardless of status and type of employment, enjoy adequate social security benefits.
<b>Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), 1991</b> Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Right to enter all State Parties. Automatic visa granted for entry.	Right to reside in another State Party. Automatic visa granted for stay up to 4 years.	Workers, service providers.	Subject to national laws.	The Multilateral Agreement on Social Security was approved in 2005 and is now in force in all State Parties. The Education Ministers have developed three Education Integration Protocols, which influence the facilitation of employment and trans-frontier mobility of people.
<b>NO MARKET ACCESS BUT FACILITATED ENTRY</b>					
<b>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), 1985</b> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Specified categories of persons, including business people, are free to travel within the region. Visa requirements are waived for these categories.			SAARC has not yet come to the stage of harmonizing mobility provisions for non-SAARC nationals.	Recognition of professional degrees awarded in other SAARC Member States is under consideration.
<b>Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), 1989</b> Australia, Brunei, Canada (not a participant in the ABTC), Chile, People's Republic of China (PRC), Hong Kong (China), Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico (participate in the ABTC on a partial basis), New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia (not a participant in the ABTC), Singapore, South Korea, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, United States (participate in the ABTC on a partial basis), Vietnam	Frequent business travelers are free to travel within the region. No separate visa application required if traveler is in possession of an APEC Business Travel Card (ABTC) clearance.	Business persons holding passports from ABTC participating economies, or Hong Kong permanent residents, automatically apply for 3-year multiple-entry temporary stays for business related activities to all ABTC participating economies.	Persons who are engaged in the trade of goods, provisions of services or the conduct of investment activities who need to travel frequently on short term visits within the the APEC region to fulfill business commitments. Senior government officials are also eligible. Persons who are engaged in paid employment are specifically excluded.	Subject to national laws.	
<b>Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), 1998</b> Benin, Burkino Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia	Right to move to all Member States. Entry visa required but visa exemption exists for some categories of persons.		Right of establishment subject to the laws and regulations of individual Member States.	Subject to national laws.	
<b>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), 1996</b> Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda (Eritrea temporarily suspended its membership with IGAD in April 2007)	Reciprocal visa-free entry for limited stays is granted bilaterally by some member states.			Subject to national laws.	
<b>East African Community (EAC), 2000</b> Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	Right to cross borders with the EAC Passport, which allows for multiple entry over a 6-month period.	The Partner States agree to adopt measures to facilitate the exercise of the rights of establishment and residence of their citizens within the Community.	Citizens currently do not have the right to work without a valid work permit granted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Partner States.	Subject to national laws.	Partner States are to cooperate in the enhancement of social partnerships between governments, employers and employees, so as to increase the productivity of labour. Partner States also agree to work towards the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.