The CPLP Mobility Agreement in a comparative perspective: who are the winners and losers?

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Introduction

The twentieth century was fruitful in constructing migration policies in virtually all countries of the Globe. At the beginning of the century in regions of Africa and Asia, even during the decolonization process, the transit between overseas territories and the metropolis was considered internal displacement (ACOSTA, 2018), becoming more restricted over time. The construction of policies that led to restrictions on the transit of international immigrants followed more economic parameters than political ones or even the ideological trends of governments (HAAS and NATTER, 2015). This framework, sometimes ambiguous, led to the coexistence of migration policies that, for various reasons, promoted the migration of desirable migrant groups and, at the same time, defined quotas or restrictions for less desirable migrant groups (LEÃO and FERNANDES, 2020).
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Introduction

Since the mid-twentieth century, within the scope of multilateral and regional relations, agreements have emerged that seek to allow free transit or facilitate the transit of nationals of the participating countries. Examples of these initiatives are the treaties of the European Union, agreed upon after several years of broad economic integration, which includes the institution of a single currency and a single identification document. The Mercosul, in which the integration process among countries is restricted, privileging customs issues and the integration of some economic sectors. Finally, one must consider the multilateral agreements that seek to bring together countries that do not share border geographical spaces, but have some common interest that may involve aspects of historical and even linguistic relations, as is the case of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries – CPLP.

The Objective

This paper aims to analyze some aspects of the agreements that deal with international human mobility within the scope of the countries that have joined the Schengen Agreement and the European Union Treaty, the Mercosul Free Transit and Residence Agreement, and the CPLP agreements.
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**European Union**
- Labor mobility and transit in the Schengen area: advances and problems
- Community countries, extra-community countries, and non-European third countries: the governance of flows.
- Demographic impacts of humane mobility: positive and negative factors.

**Mercosul**
- Labor mobility - difficulties in the circulation of workers with university degrees
- The regularization of the migratory situation of nationals residing in Mercosur signatory and associate countries
- The solution to the Venezuelan migration crisis
- The uncertainties of the future

**CPLP**
- Migration flows between CPLP countries
- The scope of mobility agreements
- The relationship between Brazil and Portugal
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THANK YOU

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