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REPORT on the Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen Area

1.6.2021 - ([2019/2196(INI)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2019/2196(INI)))

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon

Foreign interference in all democratic processes in the European Union, including disinformation (A9-0187/2023 - Sandra Kalniete)

01-06-2023

With the European elections of 2024 approaching and attempts of third countries such as China and Russia to interfere with the EU’s democratic processes intensifying, this report comes at a very timely moment. By adding two recitals on instrumentalisation, the EPP Group attempts to jeopardise the Parliament’s negotiations on the Schengen Borders Code – a completely different legislative file. It is disappointing that MEPs are misusing this important text for this unrelated purpose. I voted in favour of the report because of its significance and relevance at this moment, but want to stress that I am strongly against adding provisions on the instrumentalisation of migrants in the Schengen Borders Code.

Situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak (B9-0165/2020)

19-06-2020

In the last few months, the COVID-19 pandemic has put our common Schengen area under the biggest test since its inception. Decades of deepening common trust between the Member States have dissipated overnight in the form of uncoordinated and unilateral closure of internal borders.  
The emergency situation, of course, required emergency measures, but EU citizens rightly expected more coordinated and coherent action from the Member States. We must bear in mind that the Schengen area is a cornerstone of our freedoms and of the functioning of the single market and none of this will be sustainable if the first instinct of governments will be an immediate and unilateral closure of internal borders.  
I therefore believe that we must learn from this experience and start working on changes that will increase the resilience of the Schengen system in the future. Bearing this in mind, I supported the European Parliament resolution aiming at addressing these shortcomings.

REPORT on the Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen Area

1.6.2021 - ([2019/2196(INI)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2019/2196(INI)))

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon

Common procedure for international protection in the Union (A8-0171/2018 - Fabienne Keller) IT

10-04-2024

Questa regolamentazione stabilisce norme comuni per la procedura di asilo, mirando a ottenere una maggiore convergenza e ad affrontare le debolezze legate alle procedure lunghe e ai bassi tassi di rimpatrio del sistema di asilo dell'UE. Ritengo che la regolamentazione sia fondamentale per garantire un sistema di asilo più efficiente ed efficace, proteggendo i confini esterni e contribuendo al funzionamento senza intoppi dell'area Schengen. Pertanto, mi sono espressa a favore di essa.

Visa Information System (VIS): conditions for accessing other EU information systems for VIS (A9-0208/2021 - Paulo Rangel) IT

07-07-2021

Il sistema d'informazione visti (VIS) è una banca dati dell'UE che collega tra loro le guardie di frontiera che operano alle frontiere esterne dell'UE con i consolati degli Stati membri in tutto il mondo e fornisce loro informazioni essenziali sui cittadini di paesi terzi che richiedono visti Schengen per soggiorni di breve durata, permettendo al contempo alle guardie di frontiera di individuare i viaggiatori che potrebbero rappresentare un rischio per la sicurezza.  
Nel 2018 la Commissione europea, nell'ottica di rafforzare la tutela della sicurezza esterna e di combattere l'immigrazione clandestina, ha presentato un pacchetto di proposte legislative che ampliasse il campo di applicazione del VIS al fine di includervi anche i visti per soggiorni di lunga durata e i permessi di soggiorno. Un elemento della proposta inoltre puntava a rendere il VIS interoperabile con le altre banche dati dell'UE per la gestione delle frontiere e della migrazione.  
La riforma dovrebbe assicurare l'armonizzazione degli screening di sicurezza, favorendo una maggiore cooperazione tra autorità consolari, guardie di frontiera e funzionari di polizia. La nuova base giuridica dovrebbe peraltro facilitare anche l'identificazione e il successivo rimpatrio dei cittadini di paesi terzi in situazione irregolare; per queste ragioni ho espresso il mio voto favorevole.

Annual Report on the functioning of the Schengen area (A9-0183/2021 - Tanja Fajon) IT

07-07-2021

La risoluzione costituisce la valutazione annuale del Parlamento europeo circa il funzionamento dello spazio Schengen.  
Il testo riconosce come le restrizioni alla libera circolazione introdotte in modo non coordinato dagli Stati membri per contrastare l'epidemia abbiano avuto un impatto negativo sul mercato interno e su alcune categorie di cittadini. Apprezzabile inoltre che il testo ricordi come ai sensi dell'attuale legislazione dell'UE i controlli alle frontiere interne possono essere reintrodotti dagli Stati membri se necessari.  
Ciononostante, così come avvenuto in diverse precedenti relazioni, la relatrice socialista riafferma in tutto il testo il principio di libera circolazione a tutti i costi. La risoluzione invita inoltre la Commissione a riformare il codice frontiere Schengen in modo che il ripristino dei controlli di frontiera diventi ancor più una misura di extrema ratio e assai limitata nel tempo. La risoluzione raccomanda inoltre un ulteriore allargamento dell'area Schengen ad altri tre Paesi (Romania, Bulgaria e Croazia), in un momento storico che invece richiederebbe maggior tutela.  
Non potendo sostenere un testo che nega le responsabilità delle istituzioni europee nella gestione delle frontiere esterne e soprattutto che auspica di limitare ulteriormente la sovranità degli stati nazionali rispetto alla gestione delle proprie frontiere, ho espresso voto negativo.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) FR

24-04-2024

J’ai voté contre cette révision du Code Schengen, qui complique la réintroduction par les États membres de contrôles aux frontières intérieures et donne à la Commission et au Parlement européen un rôle accru, qu’ils utiliseront pour bloquer le rétablissement et la prolongation de tels contrôles.

The transfer of proceedings in criminal matters (A9-0008/2024 - Assita Kanko) FR

23-04-2024

J’ai voté en faveur de ce texte sur la criminalité transfrontalière dans l'espace Schengen qui nécessite des règles communes pour transférer des procédures pénales entre États membres, afin d'éviter des poursuites multiples et de renforcer la coopération européenne contre la criminalité.

Fingerprint checks upon entering the Schengen Area

25.7.2023

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002344-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-002344/2023  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Patrick Breyer (Verts/ALE)

Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 provides for a general obligation for all EU citizens to provide fingerprints which will be stored on a contactless chip in a passport or travel document issued by a Member State. This allegedly makes passports and travel documents more secure, strengthens the link between the passport or travel document and the holder, and thus prevents the fraudulent use of passports or travel documents. The Commission has conducted several investigations into this matter.

* 1.Does the Commission know how often the fingerprint data stored in travel documents is used to check the authenticity and identity of travellers entering the Schengen Area, and how many instances of attempted fraud have been detected? If applicable, please break down the statistics by Member State.
* 2.How many of the Schengen Area entry points are equipped with the technology used to check whether the fingerprints of those travelling match up with the data stored in their travel documents?
* 3.According to the Commission’s findings, which Member States are actually able to verify the authenticity of the fingerprint data found in the travel documents of EU citizens at their Schengen Area entry points?

Submitted:25.7.2023

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) PT

24-04-2024

A proposta de reforma do Código das Fronteiras Schengen constitui um complemento ao Novo Pacto das Migrações, adotado pelo Parlamento Europeu em abril de 2024. As alterações a este regulamento criam um novo sistema de gestão das migrações e põem fim à igualdade e à liberdade de movimento no espaço Schengen.  
O texto adotado normaliza a existência de controlos policiais dentro do espaço Schengen, com o objetivo explícito de criminalizar a migração irregular. Especialistas e ONG indicam que a identificação e detenção de indivíduos suspeitos de estarem indocumentados se baseará em vieses conscientes ou inconscientes, como a discriminação étnico-racial. Adicionalmente, este regulamento alarga o conceito perverso de “instrumentalização de migrantes” previsto no Pacto, legaliza os push-backs (repulsões) dentro do espaço Schengen e reforça a utilização de tecnologias de vigilância de fronteiras que têm estado associadas a violações dos direitos fundamentais.  
O Parlamento Europeu procurou incluir salvaguardas de direitos humanos, mas a versão pós-trílogos ficou longe de responder a essas preocupações. Por significar a criminalização da livre circulação e a legalização da discriminação racial, votamos contra.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) SK

24-04-2024

Hlasovalo sa o finálnom texte nového Kódexu schengenských hraníc, ktorý zavádza nový koordinačný mechanizmus v prípade ohrozenia verejného zdravia a pravidlá týkajúce sa opätovného zavedenia kontrol na vnútorných hraniciach a časových obmedzení aj s dôsledným odôvodnením, keďže aktuálne šesť schengenských krajín opätovne od roku 2015 predlžuje dočasné kontroly na vnútorných hraniciach. Zavádzajú sa aj zmierňujúce opatrenia na obmedzenie vplyvu na jednotný trh a alternatívne opatrenia, ako napríklad nový postup pre vnútorné schengenské transfery. Hlasovala som preto za.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) SK

24-04-2024

Schengenský priestor je jedným z najväčších úspechov Únie, hmatateľným a ceneným výdobytkom v samotnom srdci projektu EÚ, ktorý umožňuje neobmedzené cestovanie viac ako 400 miliónom ľudí, je jedinečný na celom svete a funguje už viac ako 25 rokov. Žiaľ, tento priestor voľného pohybu bez kontroly vnútorných hraníc je už niekoľko rokov ohrozený.  
Existuje množstvo dôvodov, prečo sa v rámci schengenského priestoru čoraz častejšie a vo väčšej miere používajú kontroly vnútorných hraníc, ktoré sa týkajú predovšetkým osôb: hrozba terorizmu, riziko pre verejné zdravie spojené s pandémiami, dokonca aj samotný pohyb osôb cez hranice. Tieto výzvy zdôraznili skutočnosť, že udržiavanie verejného poriadku a bezpečnosti v schengenskom priestore je spoločnou zodpovednosťou, čo si vyžaduje spoločné a koordinované opatrenia medzi členskými štátmi, ako aj na úrovni Únie.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) PT

24-04-2024

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Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume)

24-04-2024

I supported this proposal to reform of the Schengen Borders Code by modernising the current legal framework to strengthen and better protect the Schengen Area in face of new challenges. Particularly, there are new common rules at the external borders in the event of a public health emergency.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) BG

24-04-2024

Не подкрепих доклада, защото според мен текстовете са неясни и измененията задълбочават поставените проблеми, вместо да ги разрешават. Да, съществуват основания за все по-честото и все по-постоянното използване на граничния контрол по вътрешните граници в рамките на Шенгенското пространство, но те трябва да са конкретно регламентирани в прецизна правна рамка с точни параметри. Нишката, свързваща тези основания е че те са послужили като претекст за държавите членки да действат на национално равнище, тъй като за съжаление от няколко години цялостното функциониране на пространството на свободно движение е изложено на риск.  
Ролята на Кодекса не може да бъде решаването на проблеми, възникнали при забавената реформа на политиката на ЕС в областта на убежището и миграцията. Подобни разпоредби явно противоречат на духа на Шенгенското пространство без граничен контрол на вътрешните граници. Всички изменения трябва да имат за цел и да гарантират, че ЕС ще решава проблемите чрез хармонизиран подход и разумни мерки.  
Създаването на правила, които обосновават въвеждането на граничен контрол на вътрешните граници или разрешаването на повече проверки, които ще създават усещане за такъв контрол, изглежда не съответства на идеите, заложени в Договорите на ЕС, да се предостави на гражданите на ЕС пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие без вътрешни граници.

Timetable and vote for the accession of Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia to the Schengen Area

21.9.2022

Question for oral answer  O-000033/2022  
to the Council  
Rule 136  
Victor Negrescu (S&D), Tsvetelina Penkova (S&D), Clara Aguilera (S&D), René Repasi (S&D), Andrey Kovatchev (PPE), Marc Angel (S&D), Robert Hajšel (S&D), Asim Ademov (PPE), Ilhan Kyuchyuk (Renew), Atidzhe Alieva-Veli (Renew), István Ujhelyi (S&D), Eva Kaili (S&D), Francisco Guerreiro (Verts/ALE), Andrey Novakov (PPE), Romana Jerković (S&D), Radan Kanev (PPE), Hannes Heide (S&D), Predrag Fred Matić (S&D), Eva Maydell (PPE), Juozas Olekas (S&D), Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE), Vlad-Marius Botoş (Renew), Loránt Vincze (PPE), Traian Băsescu (PPE), Anna Zalewska (ECR), Corina Crețu (S&D), Carmen Avram (S&D), Maria Grapini (S&D), Alex Agius Saliba (S&D), Mircea-Gheorghe Hava (PPE), Daniel Buda (PPE), Cristian Terheş (ECR), Adrian-Dragoş Benea (S&D), Nicolae Ştefănuță (Renew), Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D), Pierre Larrouturou (S&D), Cristian-Silviu Buşoi (PPE), Ramona Strugariu (Renew), Dacian Cioloş (Renew), Dragoş Tudorache (Renew), Dragoş Pîslaru (Renew), Alin Mituța (Renew), Emil Radev (PPE), Claudiu Manda (S&D)

Even though Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia have fulfilled the technical requirements for accession to the Schengen Area for many years, and the multiple evaluations by the Commission have found them to offer positive examples of border security management, they have not been granted member status.

In view of the above, and of the priorities of the Czech EU Council Presidency:

* 1.What is the Council’s timetable for the accession of these states to the Schengen Area?
* 2.Does the Justice and Home Affairs Council intend to vote on the enlargement of the Schengen Area during its meeting in December 2022?

Submitted: 21.9.2022

Lapses: 22.12.2022

The accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the Schengen area

6.12.2022

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2022-003953-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-003953/2022  
to the Council  
Rule 138  
Petar Vitanov (S&D), Sophia in 't Veld (Renew), Javier Moreno Sánchez (S&D), Brando Benifei (S&D), Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D), Jens Geier (S&D), Birgit Sippel (S&D), Gabriele Bischoff (S&D), Domènec Ruiz Devesa (S&D), Thijs Reuten (S&D), Mohammed Chahim (S&D), Agnes Jongerius (S&D), Elena Yoncheva (S&D), Sergei Stanishev (S&D), Milan Brglez (S&D), Nils Ušakovs (S&D), Eugen Tomac (PPE), Emil Radev (PPE), Vlad-Marius Botoş (Renew), Franc Bogovič (PPE), Matjaž Nemec (S&D), Kosma Złotowski (ECR), Ilhan Kyuchyuk (Renew), Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE), Andrey Kovatchev (PPE), Claudia Gamon (Renew), Francisco Guerreiro (Verts/ALE), Eva Maydell (PPE), Tsvetelina Penkova (S&D), Iskra Mihaylova (Renew), Cyrus Engerer (S&D), Atidzhe Alieva-Veli (Renew), Beata Kempa (ECR), Leila Chaibi (The Left), Andrey Novakov (PPE), Josianne Cutajar (S&D), Radan Kanev (PPE), Monika Beňová (S&D), Robert Hajšel (S&D), Marc Angel (S&D), Ivo Hristov (S&D), Dan Nica (S&D), Maria Grapini (S&D), Rovana Plumb (S&D), Alex Agius Saliba (S&D), Eva Kaili (S&D), Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D), Vilija Blinkevičiūtė (S&D), Isabel García Muñoz (S&D), Carmen Avram (S&D), Márton Gyöngyösi (NI), Andris Ameriks (S&D), Angel Dzhambazki (ECR), Andrey Slabakov (ECR), Sylvie Guillaume (S&D), Iuliu Winkler (PPE), Liudas Mažylis (PPE), György Hölvényi (PPE), Miriam Lexmann (PPE), Asim Ademov (PPE), Konstantinos Arvanitis (The Left), Petros Kokkalis (The Left), Biljana Borzan (S&D), Joachim Stanisław Brudziński (ECR), Katarina Barley (S&D), Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov (PPE), Leszek Miller (S&D), Romana Tomc (PPE), Bronis Ropė (Verts/ALE), Marina Kaljurand (S&D), Victor Negrescu (S&D), Ondřej Kovařík (Renew), Klára Dobrev (S&D)

Bulgaria and Romania are legally obliged to implement the Schengen acquis, except for those provisions related to the lifting of internal borders. The two Member States cannot exercise opt-in or opt-out clauses and bear all responsibilities for the Schengen external borders without enjoying the benefits of the Schengen area.

Bulgaria and Romania successfully completed the Schengen evaluation process in 2011, which was duly recognised by the Council[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2022-003953_EN.html#def1). However, no political decision has been taken on the lifting of internal border controls for more than 11 years.

Against this background:

* 1.In previous Schengen enlargements, have Members of the Council requested additional evaluations before voting on the Council Decision?
* 2.Is there a legal basis for linking the lifting of the internal borders with the level of performance in other policy areas?
* 3.Is it a breach of the principle of sincere cooperation to require a Member State to bear full responsibility for the common policy in a certain field, while depriving the Member State of the respective benefits for an indefinite period?

Submitted: 6.12.2022

Schengen conditions for Bulgaria and Romania

20.2.2024

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2024-000551-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-000551/2024  
to the Council  
Rule 138  
Angel Dzhambazki (ECR)

On 30 December 2023, the EU Council issued a communication to its delegations on the admission of Bulgaria and Romania to Schengen by air and water.

One part of the Annex to the Agreement is the so-called Joint Austrian, Romanian and Bulgarian statement. It contains five points outlining the continuation of joint efforts to combat ‘irregular migration’.

The Annex concludes that the measures serve as a precondition for a possible lifting of checks at the land borders between Bulgaria and Romania and those with their neighbours in Schengen.

This raises a serious question as to the conditions applicable to Bulgaria and Romania’s admission to the Schengen area by air and water. More worryingly, the conclusion to the Annex presupposes that further conditions will be imposed on the admission of Bulgaria and Romania to the Schengen area as regards land borders, and specifically the ‘improvement of the migratory situation in Austria’.

I would therefore like to ask the Council the following questions:

* 1.Are we to assume that these five points really are binding preconditions for the further integration of Bulgaria and Romania into the Schengen area, including as regards land borders?
* 2.What indicator can be used to assess whether or not there has been ‘a significant improvement of the migratory situation in Austria’?
* 3.Is this ill-defined condition linked to the specific numbers of migrants returned to Bulgaria and Romania?

Submitted:20.2.2024

European Parliament

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION on the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the Schengen area

12.10.2022 - ([2022/2852(RSP)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2022/2852(RSP)))

to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission  
pursuant to Rule 132(2) of the Rules of Procedure  
  
Paulo Rangel, Cristian‑Silviu Buşoi, Daniel Buda, Dan‑Ştefan Motreanu, Emil Radev, Eugen Tomac, Eva Maydell, Gheorghe Falcă, Loránt Vincze, Marian‑Jean Marinescu, Mircea‑Gheorghe Hava, Siegfried Mureşan, Traian Băsescu, Gheorghe‑Vlad Nistor, Vasile Blaga, Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov, Ioan‑Rareş Bogdan, Iuliu Winkler, Andrey Kovatchev, Asim Ademov  
on behalf of the PPE Group  
Iratxe García Pérez, Gabriele Bischoff, Birgit Sippel, Dan Nica, Petar Vitanov  
on behalf of the S&D Group  
Sophia in ’t Veld, Dacian Cioloş, Vlad Gheorghe, Fabienne Keller, Moritz Körner, Iskra Mihaylova, Alin Mituța, Dragoş Pîslaru, Nicolae Ştefănuță, Ramona Strugariu, Dragoş Tudorache, Vlad‑Marius Botoş  
on behalf of the Renew Group  
Erik Marquardt  
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group  
Cristian Terheş, Patryk Jaki, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Beata Kempa, Joachim Stanisław Brudziński  
on behalf of the ECR Group  
Clare Daly  
on behalf of The Left Group

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) SL

24-04-2024

Spremembe Schengenskega zakonika vzpostavljajo nov mehanizem usklajevanja za obravnave nevarnosti za zdravje, opredeljujejo se primeri instrumentalizacije, vzpostavlja se nov zaščitni mehanizem v primeru skupnih groženj, ki dovoljuje ponovno uvedbo kontrol na notranjih mejah.  
Prav tako se vzpostavljajo nova postopkovna jamstva za ponovno uvedbo kontrol na notranjih mejah, spodbuja pa se tudi nov mehanizem za obravnavanje nedovoljenih gibanj znotraj schengenskega območja.  
Glede prehajanja zunanjih meja se dodaja nova določba o ukrepih za ohranjanje varnosti, javnega reda in miru v primeru, da večje število migrantov poskuša nedovoljeno prestopiti zunanjo mejo, množično in s silo. Omogočeno bo tudi zaprtje mejnih prehodov v primeru instrumentalizacije migrantov.  
Kot odziv na izkušnje iz pandemije COVID-19, je bila dodana nova določba, ki obravnava omejitve potovanj v EU v nujnih zdravstvenih primerih. Vzpostavljena so bila nova skupna pravila na zunanjih mejah v primeru izrednih razmer na področju javnega zdravja, z določeno mero prožnosti za države članice, da po potrebi uporabijo strožja pravila. Opredeljuje se tudi "izredna nevarnost javnega zdravja velikega obsega".  
Krepijo se tudi določbe glede izvajanja policijskih ali drugih kontrol v notranjosti države, zlasti z namenom zmanjšanja nezakonitih migracij. Krepijo se tudi postopki za hitro predajo državljanov tretjih držav v državo članico, iz katere prihajajo.

Asylum and migration management (A9-0152/2023 - Tomas Tobé) PL

10-04-2024

Ustanawiając wspólne ramy prawne zarządzania azylem i migracją, Parlament Europejski powinien dążyć do promowania wzajemnego zaufania między państwami członkowskimi zgodnie z zasadami solidarności i sprawiedliwego podziału odpowiedzialności. Reforma polityki migracyjnej w 2015–2020, będąca próbą odpowiedzi na bezprecedensowy kryzys migracyjny, nie powiodła się, w związku z czym w 2020 r. Komisja Europejska ogłosiła nowy Pakt o migracji i azylu.  
Niniejsze rozporządzenie, jak i cały Pakt, nie prowadzi do skutecznej realizacji założonych celów, nakładając na Unię liczne obowiązki wobec migrantów. Z uwagi na zagrożenia wynikające z Paktu głosowałem przeciwko wszystkim jego rozporządzeniom, w tym przeciwko rozporządzeniu w sprawie zarządzania azylem i migracją.  
Zgadzam się ze stwierdzeniem, że mechanizm solidarności opierający się na przymusowej relokacji co najmniej 30 tys. osób rocznie z państw znajdujących się pod zwiększoną presją migracyjną lub alternatywne płacenie 20 tys. euro kontrybucji finansowych od migranta uderza w interesy i bezpieczeństwo Polski oraz innych państw członkowskich, w szczególności położonych na wschodniej granicy strefy Schengen. Przymusowa relokacja pogłębi kryzys migracyjny, podobnie jak brak współpracy z krajami trzecimi. Ponadto, reforma systemu dublińskiego nie zmienia znacznie obecnego stanu rzeczy, gdyż kryterium dotyczące kraju pierwszego wjazdu jako państwa odpowiedzialnego za rozpatrywanie wniosku o ochronę międzynarodową zostało utrzymane.

Legitimacy of the German Government’s decision to impose border controls in the Schengen area

13.9.2024

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-10-2024-001678-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-001706/2024  
to the Commission  
Rule 144  
Marcin Kierwiński (PPE), Andrzej Halicki (PPE)

The Schengen area allows over 400 million EU citizens to move freely within the Community. Nearly 4 million people exercise this privilege every day. The Schengen area also allows goods to move freely, which is essential for the internal market to function as intended. Imposing such a burden on EU citizens, including Polish citizens whose main transit routes cross the German border, should be seen as a blow to the bedrock of European solidarity. Parliament expects the Commission to preserve the benefits that come from the Schengen area.

* 1.Have the Commission and Member States been duly notified, as provided for by the Schengen Borders Code, of the actions taken by Germany?
* 2.Has an assessment of the necessity and proportionality of these restrictions been undertaken?
* 3.Does the Commission view the restrictions as justified, and are they accompanied by mitigating measures for goods transportation, given that Germany is the largest and most crucial transit country for the functioning of the internal market?

Submitted: 13.9.2024

18-07-2023 14:30  
Public Hearing on ‘Schengen Borders - issues raised by petitioners’

**Hearings** [PETI](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/archives/9/peti)

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Obsah obrázku černá, tma

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Schengen Area Borders - Issues raised by petitioners © Adobe Stock

**On Tuesday 18 July 2023, the Committee on Petitions, in association with the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, will hold a public hearing on ‘Schengen Borders - issues raised by petitioners’**

Following a number of petitions received on internal border checks among Member States belonging to the Schengen area, the Committee on Petition decided to organize a public hearing to give voice to citizens' concerns over the reintroduction of such controls, thus limiting the free movement of persons within the EU.  
The hearing will also touch upon other aspects, such as the strengths and weaknesses of the Schengen area, including in relation to its extension.

* **Opening remarks** by Dolors Montserrat, Chair of the Committee on Petitions
* **PANEL SESSION I: Schengen historical background**  
  - Historical overview  
  - Strengths and weaknesses of the Schengen area
* **PANEL SESSION II: Internal border controls - issues raised by petitioners**  
  - Cases in Germany, Austria, Denmark and Sweden  
  - Q&A session  
  - Presentation on the Proposal for a regulation on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders  
  - Q&A session
* **Concluding remarks** by Paulo Rangel, Chair of the Schengen Scrutiny Working Group
* [Programme (PDF - 248 KB)](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/273386/Programme.pdf)
* [Poster (PDF - 3 MB)](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/273178/poster_schengen_area_peti_libe.pdf)
* [Webstreaming of the meeting](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/webstreaming/peti-in-association-with-libe_20230718-1430-COMMITTEE-PETI-LIBE)
* **Petitions**
  + [Petition No 0428/2020 by M.H. (German) on proportionality of safety measures by Germany and France due to COVID-19](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/petitions/en/petition/content/0428%252F2020/html/Petition-No-0428%252F2020-by-M.H.-%2528German%2529-on-proportionality-of-safety-measures-by-Germany-and-France-due-to-COVID-19)
  + [Petition No 0653/2020 by Rene Jusczyk (Belgian), on behalf of the Open Borders Europe association, bearing 2 signatures, on the Schengen system and measures taken during the COVID-19 crisis](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/petitions/en/show-petitions?keyWords=0653&searchRequest=true&resSize=20&pageSize=20&years=2020#res)
  + [Petition No 0227/2022 by C. R. (German) on stopping border controls within the Schengen area, especially between Germany and Austria](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/petitions/en/show-petitions?keyWords=0227&years=2022&searchRequest=true&resSize=20&pageSize=20#res)
  + [Petition No 0719/2022 by Robert Jonsson (Swedish) on border checks in Denmark and Sweden](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/petitions/en/petition/content/0719%252F2022/html/Petition-No-0719%252F2022-by-Robert-Jonsson-%2528Swedish%2529-on-border-checks-in-Denmark-and-Sweden)
  + [Petition No 0004/2023 by Razvan Eugen Nicolescu (Romanian), on behalf of ‘Asociatia pentru Energie Curata si Combaterea Schimbarilor Climatice‘, on Romania's accession to the Schengen area](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/petitions/en/show-petitions?keyWords=0004&searchRequest=true&resSize=20&pageSize=20&years=2023#res)
  + [Notice to Members (EC Reply dd. 5.7.2023) on petition 0004/2023 by Razan Eugen Nicolescu (Romanian) on behalf of ‘Asociatia pentru Energie Curata si Combaterea Schimbarilor Climatice‘, on Romania's accession to the Schengen area (PDF - 297 KB)](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/273251/CM_1283094EN.pdf)
  + [Petition No 0037/2023 by Tor Valstrøm (Danish) on controls](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/petitions/en/petition/content/0037%252F2023/html/Petition-No%25C2%25A00037%252F2023-by-Tor-Valstr%25C3%25B8m-%2528Danish%2529-on-controls-at-the-Danish-German-border-allegedly-violating-the-Schengen-Borders-Code)

Revision of the scehngen borders code

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2022/729390/EPRS_BRI(2022)729390_EN.pdf>

Revision of the Schengen Borders Code

**Briefing** 03-07-2024

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In December 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal to amend the Schengen Borders Code, which lays down the rules governing controls at the EU internal and external borders. While debates on the reform of Schengen have been going on for a while, recent challenges – relating to the coronavirus pandemic on the one hand, and attempts to instrumentalise migrants as a way to put pressure on the EU's external borders, on the other – have brought new momentum for reform. The Commission's proposal is designed to improve the Schengen system's resilience to serious threats and adapt it to new challenges. It introduces a new coordination mechanism to deal with health threats at the external borders and a new Schengen safeguard mechanism to provide a common response at the internal borders in situations of threats affecting Member States, including the possibility to transfer irregular migrants apprehended at the internal borders directly back to the competent authorities in the EU country from which it is assumed they just came, without undergoing an individual assessment. The co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the proposal in February 2024. The agreed text was adopted by the European Parliament in April and by the Council in May. Published in the Official Journal on 20 June, the new regulation enters into force in July 2024. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

**Briefing**

* [EN (PDF - 209 KB)](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2022/729390/EPRS_BRI(2022)729390_EN.pdf)

JOINT MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION on COVID-19: EU coordination of health assessments and risk classification, and the consequences for Schengen and the single market

16.9.2020 - ([2020/2780(RSP)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2020/2780(RSP)))

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION on COVID-19: EU coordination of health assessments and risk classification, and the consequences for Schengen and the single market

14.9.2020 - ([2020/2780(RSP)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2020/2780(RSP)))

to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission  
pursuant to Rule 132(2) of the Rules of Procedure  
  
Sara Cerdas  
on behalf of the S&D Group

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Compte rendu in extenso des débats** | |  | | --- | | [XML](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/CRE-9-2024-04-24-INT-3-142-0000_FR.xml) 3k | |
| **Mercredi 24 avril 2024 - Strasbourg** |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | **Code frontières Schengen (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) (vote)** |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sylvie Guillaume,***rapporteure***.** – Madame la Présidente, mes chers collègues, nous allons passer au vote sur le code frontières Schengen. Le sujet est à la fois porteur de l’identité de l’Union et, en même temps, objet de controverses. Le vote d’aujourd’hui ne fait pas exception, surtout pas à l’avant-veille des élections.  Chers collègues, le texte nous satisfait-il à 100 %? Non, évidemment. Comment en serait il autrement? C’est souvent ce à quoi nous sommes confrontés, après des mois et des mois de discussions entre nous, parlementaires, mais encore plus avec les représentants des États membres. Nous avons toutefois abouti ici à un équilibre sur l’harmonisation des contrôles aux frontières, leur durée et les critères qu’ils devront respecter, afin que la libre circulation ne soit plus victime d’une mosaïque de réponses différentes dans l’Union, notamment en cas d’urgence de santé publique à grande échelle.  Avec cet accord, nous protégeons la libre circulation des personnes, tout en répondant aux défis auxquels l’espace Schengen a été confronté au cours de ces dix dernières années. Notre Parlement doit prendre ses responsabilités en regard des préoccupations des citoyens européens.  C’est pour moi aussi la dernière prise de parole des trois mandats que j’ai exercés au Parlement européen. En effet, j’ai décidé de ne pas me représenter en juin prochain, permettant ainsi à de nouvelles générations d’élus de venir siéger dans notre enceinte. Ces quinze années ont défilé très vite. Elles ont été remplies, parfois, de déconvenues, de joies et de combats politiques. Elles ont surtout été un moment où les convictions se sont confrontées, la plupart du temps dans le respect, dans une grande diversité culturelle et de pratiques politiques. Elles ont constitué un énorme défi personnel et je voudrais témoigner ma gratitude à cette institution.  Mes remerciements vont également à mes équipes d’assistantes, les meilleures du monde et sans lesquelles je n’aurais pas pu exercer mes mandats. Merci au personnel de mon groupe, pour leur soutien et leur professionnalisme. Merci de même au personnel du Parlement, avec lequel j’ai collaboré comme vice-présidente. Merci à mes collègues du Parlement et, bien entendu, tout spécialement à mon groupe, pour son soutien et sa confiance. Merci aussi aux chauffeurs, huissiers, interprètes, traducteurs et agents techniques et audiovisuels, qui nous accompagnent dans l’ombre avec prévenance.  On nous dit, enfin, que le Parlement de l’après-9 juin devrait prendre une tonalité plus brune. Le pire n’est jamais certain et j’espère que les démocrates européens sauront poursuivre la magnifique aventure de la construction européenne, dans le seul souci de répondre aux attentes de nos concitoyens. | | |
| **Pełne sprawozdanie z obrad** | |  | | --- | | [XML](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/CRE-9-2023-10-03-INT-2-207-0000_PL.xml) 1k | | |
| **Wtorek, 3 października 2023 r. - Strasburg** |  | |

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) FR

24-04-2024

En tant qu’élue souverainiste, j’ai naturellement voté contre ce texte portant l’ambition de limiter la capacité des États membres à contrôler leurs frontières nationales.

Foreign interference in all democratic processes in the European Union, including disinformation (A9-0187/2023 - Sandra Kalniete)

01-06-2023

With the European elections of 2024 approaching and attempts of third countries such as China and Russia to interfere with the EU’s democratic processes intensifying, this report comes at a very timely moment. By adding two recitals on instrumentalisation, the EPP Group attempts to jeopardise the Parliament’s negotiations on the Schengen Borders Code – a completely different legislative file. It is disappointing that MEPs are misusing this important text for this unrelated purpose. I voted in favour of the report because of its significance and relevance at this moment, but want to stress that I am strongly against adding provisions on the instrumentalisation of migrants in the Schengen Borders Code.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) PT

24-04-2024

A Comissão Europeia apresentou propostas de alteração do Regulamento sobre o “Código das Fronteiras Schengen” com os objetivos específicos de aplicação uniforme de medidas nas “fronteiras externas” em caso de: ameaça para a saúde pública; resposta à instrumentalização dos migrantes nas fronteiras externas; criação de um plano de contingência para Schengen havendo uma ameaça que afete simultaneamente a maioria dos Estados-Membros; garantias processuais em caso de reintrodução unilateral dos controlos nas fronteiras internas; aplicação de medidas de atenuação e de garantias específicas para as regiões transfronteiriças, caso os controlos nas fronteiras internas sejam reintroduzidos; e aumento da utilização de medidas alternativas para fazer face às ameaças identificadas, em vez de controlos nas fronteiras internas.  
Esta iniciativa articula-se com o denominado “Pacote em matéria de migração e asilo”, recentemente aprovado pelo Parlamento Europeu, que consolida uma visão que acentua a natureza seletiva, exploradora e desumana das políticas da União Europeia, que são definidas em função de interesses económicos e oportunistas e que pactuam com a negação de direitos sociais e laborais aos trabalhadores.  
Votámos contra por considerarmos que as propostas não garantem a liberdade de circulação das pessoas e porque representam uma perda de soberania dos Estados.

Foreign interference in all democratic processes in the European Union, including disinformation (A9-0187/2023 - Sandra Kalniete)

01-06-2023

. – With the European elections of 2024 approaching and attempts of third countries such as China and Russia to interfere with the EU’s democratic processes intensifying, this report comes at a very timely moment. By adding two recitals on instrumentalisation, the EPP Group attempts to jeopardise the Parliament’s negotiations on the Schengen Borders Code – a completely different legislative file. It is disappointing that MEPs are misusing this important text for this unrelated purpose. I voted in favour of the report because of its significance and relevance at this moment, but want to stress that I am strongly against adding provisions on the instrumentalisation of migrants in the Schengen Borders Code.

Implementation of the Treaty provisions on special legislative procedures (A9-0384/2023 - Victor Negrescu) HU

13-12-2023

A Szerződés különleges jogalkotási eljárásokra vonatkozó rendelkezéseinek végrehajtása című jelentés keretében az előadók feladata az lett volna, hogy áttekintsék a jogalkotási eljárások működését, és a rendes- és különleges jogalkotási eljárások egymáshoz való viszonyát, hatékonyságát, eljárási és gyakorlati problémáit és azok kiküszöbölését.  
Sajnálatos módon a jelentéstevő ehelyett a saját képviselőcsoportja által támogatott, pártpolitikai érdekeket megjelenítő javaslatokat tüntette fel a jelentésben, így például a szöveg említést tesz a transznacionális listákról, az európai parlamenti vizsgálóbizottsági jogosítványok bővítéséről, valamint összességében a Tanácsot illeti tévesen kritikával, azt állítva, hogy amikor az EP javaslatait nem támogatja a Tanács, és azokra nem az Európai Parlamentnek megfelelő választ ad, akkor a Tanács az alapítószerződéseket sérti. Az Európai Parlament nem tér ki azonban a nagyszámú, alapítószerződésekkel szembemenő döntéseire, gyakorlataira és nyilatkozataira.  
A jelentésben szerepel Románia és Bulgária schengeni övezethez való csatlakozásának kérdése is. Magyarország és az EU Tanácsának soron következő magyar elnöksége támogatja Románia és Bulgária schengeni övezethez való csatlakozását, azonban az erre vonatkozó javaslat a jelentés témájához nem illeszkedik és kizárólag marginálisan, sporadikusan jelenik meg a dokumentumban. A politikai indíttatású, egyéb javaslatok és egyoldalú megközelítések túlnyomó többsége miatt a végszavazásnál nem támogattam a jelentést.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) IT

24-04-2024

Il testo in oggetto rappresenta la riforma del codice frontiere Schengen, ovvero delle norme relative al funzionamento dello spazio Schengen alle frontiere sia esterne che interne.  
Purtoppo, il compromesso finale limita gli Stati membri nella propria prerogativa di ripristinare i controlli di frontiera per motivi di sicurezza, senza al contempo adottare misure convincenti per difendere le frontiere esterne, ho pertanto espresso un voto contrario.

Schengen Regulation shortcomings concerning the treatment and recovery of wounded Ukrainian soldiers

8.3.2023

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2023-000810-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-000810/2023  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Anna Bonfrisco (ID)

Since the beginning of Russia’s unprovoked and unjustified military invasion of Ukraine, the EU and its Member States have shown unwavering support and unprecedented solidarity to Ukraine and its population.

The Commission has coordinated substantial support by activating the Temporary Protection Directive[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2023-000810_EN.html#def1), the Ukraine solidarity platform, the European Migration Network, the Blueprint Crisis Management Network, the operational guidelines to Member States and the 10-point plan.

Nevertheless, as recently highlighted by Ukrainian Deputy Minister of Defence Oleksandr Polishchuk, Ukrainian soldiers wounded on the battlefield have needed complex and urgent medical treatment in neighbouring Poland.

However, the time needed for their recovery and rehabilitation often exceeds the 90-day limit set out in the Schengen Regulation[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2023-000810_EN.html#def2). Undergoing treatment and rehabilitation outside war-torn Ukraine is sometimes the only way that these soldiers can return home and continue to fight for the freedom of their country.

* 1.Will the Commission consider an extraordinary and comprehensive solution to extend the duration of permits for wounded Ukrainian military personnel undergoing treatment in Member States that are part of the Schengen area?
* 2.Given the urgency of the situation, will the Commission provide a timeline for addressing this issue?

Submitted: 8.3.2023

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) FR

24-04-2024

J'ai voté en faveur de la réforme du code Schengen, qui régule la réintroduction des contrôles aux frontières intérieures de l'espace Schengen et introduit des mesures pour la gestion des migrants en situation irrégulière. Cette réforme permet, en cas de menace imprévisible pour l'ordre public ou la sécurité, l'instauration immédiate de contrôles pour un mois, extensibles jusqu'à trois mois. Pour des menaces prévisibles, les contrôles peuvent durer six mois, prolongeables par périodes de six mois jusqu'à deux ans. Dans des situations exceptionnelles de menaces persistantes, ces contrôles peuvent encore s'étendre pour six mois renouvelables une fois, ne dépassant pas un an. Le code révisé offre également des options alternatives, telles que le transfert de migrants irréguliers entre États membres, facilité par une coopération bilatérale. Quant aux frontières extérieures, en réponse à l'instrumentalisation des flux migratoires ou à des urgences de santé publique majeures, il est désormais possible de limiter les points de passage ou leurs horaires d'ouverture et le Conseil peut imposer des restrictions de déplacement temporaires, se détachant ainsi des précédentes recommandations non contraignantes.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) BG

24-04-2024

Не подкрепих доклада, защото според мен текстовете са неясни и измененията задълбочават поставените проблеми, вместо да ги разрешават. Да, съществуват основания за все по-честото и все по-постоянното използване на граничния контрол по вътрешните граници в рамките на Шенгенското пространство, но те трябва да са конкретно регламентирани в прецизна правна рамка с точни параметри. Нишката, свързваща тези основания е че те са послужили като претекст за държавите членки да действат на национално равнище, тъй като за съжаление от няколко години цялостното функциониране на пространството на свободно движение е изложено на риск.  
Ролята на Кодекса не може да бъде решаването на проблеми, възникнали при забавената реформа на политиката на ЕС в областта на убежището и миграцията. Подобни разпоредби явно противоречат на духа на Шенгенското пространство без граничен контрол на вътрешните граници. Всички изменения трябва да имат за цел и да гарантират, че ЕС ще решава проблемите чрез хармонизиран подход и разумни мерки.  
Създаването на правила, които обосновават въвеждането на граничен контрол на вътрешните граници или разрешаването на повече проверки, които ще създават усещане за такъв контрол, изглежда не съответства на идеите, заложени в Договорите на ЕС, да се предостави на гражданите на ЕС пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие без вътрешни граници.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) SV

24-04-2024

Vänsterpartiet vill värna den fria rörligheten i EU men med denna revidering av kodexen om Schengengränserna kommer rörelsefriheten att begränsas genom att det introduceras fler möjligheter för medlemsstaterna att stänga sina gränser. Regelverket innehåller inga säkerhetsgarantier som säkerställer att migranters rättigheter inte kränks. Det finns inte heller några undantag för minderåriga eller familjer. Mot bakgrund av ovan valde jag att rösta emot slutförslaget.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) SL

24-04-2024

Spremembe Schengenskega zakonika vzpostavljajo nov mehanizem usklajevanja za obravnave nevarnosti za zdravje, opredeljujejo se primeri instrumentalizacije, vzpostavlja se nov zaščitni mehanizem v primeru skupnih groženj, ki dovoljuje ponovno uvedbo kontrol na notranjih mejah.  
Prav tako se vzpostavljajo nova postopkovna jamstva za ponovno uvedbo kontrol na notranjih mejah, spodbuja pa se tudi nov mehanizem za obravnavanje nedovoljenih gibanj znotraj schengenskega območja.  
Glede prehajanja zunanjih meja se dodaja nova določba o ukrepih za ohranjanje varnosti, javnega reda in miru v primeru, da večje število migrantov poskuša nedovoljeno prestopiti zunanjo mejo, množično in s silo. Omogočeno bo tudi zaprtje mejnih prehodov v primeru instrumentalizacije migrantov.  
Kot odziv na izkušnje iz pandemije COVID-19, je bila dodana nova določba, ki obravnava omejitve potovanj v EU v nujnih zdravstvenih primerih. Vzpostavljena so bila nova skupna pravila na zunanjih mejah v primeru izrednih razmer na področju javnega zdravja, z določeno mero prožnosti za države članice, da po potrebi uporabijo strožja pravila. Opredeljuje se tudi "izredna nevarnost javnega zdravja velikega obsega".  
Krepijo se tudi določbe glede izvajanja policijskih ali drugih kontrol v notranjosti države, zlasti z namenom zmanjšanja nezakonitih migracij. Krepijo se tudi postopki za hitro predajo državljanov tretjih držav v državo članico, iz katere prihajajo.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) FR

24-04-2024

J’ai voté contre ce règlement. Parce que certains États membres se sont permis, durant la crise de la COVID-19, de réintroduire des contrôles aux frontières extérieures de l’Union, la Commission propose aujourd’hui de réviser le règlement encadrant l’espace Schengen. Le but affiché est de clarifier en particulier les règles relatives au rétablissement des contrôles aux frontières, en veillant à ce qu’ils restent une mesure de dernier recours, mais aussi de proposer des règles pour les situations dans lesquelles les migrants sont instrumentalisés et d’introduire des mesures communes pour harmoniser les restrictions de déplacement en cas d’urgence de santé publique. En pratique, on constate que le but est surtout de s’assurer que les États membres ne pourront aussi facilement remettre en place des contrôles, car cela déplait à la Commission, qui veut être seule décisionnaire. Nous condamnons bien évidemment cette approche.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) FR

24-04-2024

J'ai voté contre cette proposition, car elle dépossède les États membres d’une compétence essentielle, en donnant à la Commission et au Parlement un rôle accru dans le processus de réintroduction et de prolongation des contrôles aux frontières.

Admission of Ceuta and Melilla into the Schengen Area

7.3.2022

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2022-000911-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-000911/2022  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
José Ramón Bauzá Díaz (Renew)

Since Spain joined the Schengen Area, the Spanish and European cities of Ceuta and Melilla have been excluded from that area under a special arrangement.

This derogation was tailored to Ceuta and Melilla’s unique circumstances and with a view to enabling people and goods to move more freely between Morocco and Spain, on the basis of good faith and in the mutual interest of the border communities.

In recent years, Morocco has breached that good faith principle, placing an economic stranglehold on both cities and using migration controls as a weapon to blackmail Spain in an effort to advance its own international objectives. Those intentions are evident from the swamping of Ceuta’s border in May 2021 and the latest events in Melilla.

Given the above:

* 1.Has the Spanish Government applied for Ceuta and Melilla to join the Schengen Area?
* 2.What measures will the Commission take to ensure that the cities’ admission does not undermine their economies?
* 3.What measures will the Commission take to step up migration controls at the borders and ensure that Morocco honours its migration commitments?

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) IT

* 24-04-2024
* Ho deciso di votare a favore della proposta di modifica del codice frontiere Schengen per mantenere l'integrità dello spazio Schengen e garantire la libera circolazione all'interno dell'Unione.  
  Tuttavia, sottolineo l'importanza di garantire che le nuove norme siano coerenti con i trattati dell'UE e che il Parlamento europeo sia coinvolto nelle decisioni cruciali.

Consequences of incorrect entries in the Schengen Information System (SIS)

25.9.2023

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002801-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-002801/2023  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Sophia in 't Veld (Renew)

On 8 September 2023, *de Volkskrant*reported that Dutch nationals with a migration background had been incorrectly included in the SIS and Interpol database, resulting in their ungrounded arrests in other Member States[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002801_EN.html#def1). In response, the outgoing Dutch Minister for Justice and Security Dilan Yesilgöz suggested that affected individuals contact the Member State where they were refused entry or arrested to ascertain the reasons[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002801_EN.html#def2). However, according to the SIS Regulation, only the issuing Member State ‘shall be authorised to modify, add to, correct, update or delete data which it has entered into SIS’[[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002801_EN.html#def3). She also suggested that they contact Interpol to request access to or modification or deletion of their data. Consequently, Muslim Rights Watch Netherlands has filed a lawsuit against the Dutch State, alleging that the Dutch Government’s inaction to secure the individuals’ release demonstrates negligence[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002801_EN.html#def4).

* 1.Does the Commission agree that the SIS Regulation requires national authorities and not individuals to ensure the accuracy of the database?
* 2.Does the Commission agree that the solution offered by outgoing Minister Dilan Yesilgöz is not in any way feasible or in line with the Regulation?
* 3.How does the Commission plan to address instances where individuals are wrongly included in the SIS or the Interpol database and subsequently face legal consequences in other Member States?

Submitted: 25.9.2023

Romania should be in the Schengen Area

26.10.2023

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-003165-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-003165/2023  
to the Council  
Rule 138  
Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D)

* 1.If the free movement area mechanism for European citizens isn't working, why did the Council allow Croatia to join the Schengen Area?
* 2.What is the difference between Romania and Croatia that made it possible for Croatia to join the Schengen Area but not Romania?

Submitted: 26.10.2023

REPORT on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009 and (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1683/95, (EC) No 333/2002, (EC) No 693/2003 and (EC) No 694/2003 and Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, as regards the digitalisation of the visa procedure

7.2.2023 - ([COM(2022)0658](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=EN&type_doc=COMfinal&an_doc=2022&nu_doc=0658) – C9‑0165/2022 – [2022/0132(COD)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2022/0132(COD))) - \*\*\*I

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

On 27 April 2022, the Commission presented its proposal on the digitalisation of the visa procedure. The proposal aims at introducing the possibility to submit visa applications online through an EU digital visa application platform, and to replace the visa sticker with a digital visa. It will streamline and harmonise the procedures in the context of the common visa policy, and align travel, entry requirements and border checks within the Schengen area through digitalisation and the interoperability framework at the borders.

The legal basis of the legislative initiative is Article 77(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 77(2)(a) TFEU empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the common policy on visas and other short-stay residence permits’. Article 77(2)(b) TFEU empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the checks to which persons crossing external borders are subject. Article 79(2)(a) empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the conditions of entry and residence, and standards on the issue by Member States of long-term visas and residence permits’. As the legal instrument aims at the digitalisation of both short-stay and long-stay visas (only the digital visa format for the latter), a joint legal basis consisting of Articles 77(2) and 79(2) TFEU is needed.

Since the entry into force of the Visa Code[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn2) in 2010 and the start of operations of the Visa Information System (VIS)[[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn3) in 2011, the environment in which the visa policy operates has changed considerably. On the one hand, migration and security challenges have increased in recent years; on the other significant technological developments provide new opportunities to make the Schengen visa application process smoother for both travellers and consulates.

While visa processing is already partially digitalised, with applications and decisions recorded in the VIS, two important steps remain paper-based: the visa application process and the visa sticker.

When revising the EU Visa Code in 2019, the European Parliament and the Council explicitly stated the aim of developing a common solution to allow Schengen visa applications to be lodged online, thereby making full use of the recent legal and technological developments[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn4). By introducing the possibility for visa applicants to sign application forms electronically, the amended Visa Code[[5]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn5) has created the possibility for the digital submission and processing of visa applications.

The digitalisation of visa procedure is an opportunity to improve the visa application process, reducing the costs and the burden on stakeholders, while improving the security of the Schengen area. Moreover, the digitalisation of the visa process is in line with recent legislative developments relating to the IT landscape for border management, contributing to enhanced security of the Schengen Area.

The digitalisation of the visa procedure constitutes a positive development on the current state of play in which fragmentation in terms of national practices for managing the visa application process negatively affects the functioning of the EU Visa policy and the perception of the European Union as a single geographical entity.

While the Rapporteur welcomes the Commission’s proposal for digitalisation of the visa procedure, it seeks to further improve and strengthen it. Considering the new system will be fully digital, the proposal merits strengthening of the safeguards in relation to people with disabilities as well as addressing issues relating to digital literacy and internet accessibility. Furthermore, the Rapporteur finds it important also to address language accessibility issues of the EU application platform and the procedure. In line with the EDPS Opinion, the Rapporteur additionally proposes to strengthen the responsibility and roles of eu-LISA and national authorities at different stages of the data processing.

As regards the collection and processing of the IP address of the applicant, the Rapporteur questions the necessity and added value of such a data and further believes that additional guarantees are needed in order to ensure that flagged IP addresses alone never lead to disqualification of a visa application, for example due to low network accessibility in a given location or area.

Moreover, the Rapporteur believes that a modern, user-friendly digital solution, the simplified and harmonised administrative procedure for visa application, and the replacement of the visa sticker with a digital visa constitute a welcomed improvement in EU Visa policy and reduce security risks posed by the physical visa stickers. Therefore, and taking into consideration the significance of visa digitalisation for the citizens and for the European Union as a whole, the Rapporteur recommends that the Members of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs support this report.

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_section2>

Strengthening Europol’s mandate: entry of alerts in SIS (A9-0287/2021 - Javier Zarzalejos) DE

08-06-2022

Ich habe heute für den zweiten Teil des „Europol-Pakets“ meines spanischen EVP-Kollegen Javier Zarzalejos gestimmt. Das jetzige Dossier ist vor allem technischer Natur. Im Interesse der Europäischen Union kann Europol nun Vorschläge für Warnmeldungen äußern, die in das Schengen-Informationssystem eingepflegt werden können. Dieser letzte Punkt ist notwendig, damit Europol noch effektiver arbeiten kann, auf dem Weg hin zu einer schlagkräftigen europäischen Agentur.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) ES

24-04-2024

Quiero agradecer a la ponente su labor en este informe sobre el Código de Fronteras Schengen.  
La creación de un espacio en el que se garantiza la libre circulación de las personas a través de las fronteras interiores es uno de los principales logros de la Unión. Es importante que el funcionamiento normal y la consolidación de dicho espacio, que se basa en la confianza y la solidaridad, sea un objetivo común de la Unión y de los Estados miembros que hayan acordado formar parte de él.  
A ese respecto, el restablecimiento temporal de los controles fronterizos en las fronteras interiores debe ser excepcional y utilizarse únicamente como último recurso, en su caso previa consulta y cooperación entre los Estados miembros en cuestión y la Comisión como guardiana de los Tratados.

Schengen Borders Code (A9-0280/2023 - Sylvie Guillaume) BG

24-04-2024

Не дадох своята подкрепа за настоящия доклад. През 2021 г. Комисията предложи да се преразгледа Кодексът на шенгенските граници, а причината беше наличието на въведен граничен контрол срещу вътрешни и външни заплахи като масова миграция, тероризъм и COVID-19. Истинската цел на Комисията обаче беше да кодифицира съществуващата политическа реалност на граничните проверки, така че да се избегне чувствителна политическа конфронтация. Мандатът на Съвета запази суверенитета на държавите членки, т.е. държавата членка решава крайната дата на изтичане на тези мерки, когато се касае за сериозна и постоянна заплаха. Въпреки това докладчикът на ЕП зае позиция, която е в разрез със суверенното право на всяка страна да защитава границите и територията си от заплахи.

Schengen area: accession of Croatia and consequences for the Western Balkan migration route

21.9.2023

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2023-002764-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-002764/2023/rev.1  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Elena Lizzi (ID)

The EU’s Frontex agency has reported that between January and August 2023, 70 548 migrants entered the EU irregularly via the Western Balkan route.

Following Croatia's accession into the Schengen area, controls at border crossings with Slovenia and Hungary were abandoned from 1 January 2023.

The resulting freedom of movement of people has also meant easier movement for migrants, who often pass through this country of transit to reach the more developed countries of central or northern Europe. This is illustrated by reports that the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region alone has counted some 13 700 irregular entries since the beginning of the year.

Some states such as France or Austria have suspended Schengen de facto by stepping up controls and rejecting migrants at their borders with Italy.

Can the Commission therefore say:

* 1.how many migrants were present in Croatia prior to its entry into the Schengen area and, when they suddenly found themselves in the Schengen area, what measures were taken to deal with and manage their presence and movements?
* 2.what have been the consequences of Croatia's accession into the Schengen area for the Western Balkan route?
* 3.how the Union's external borders, especially with Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia, are being controlled while guaranteeing the freedom of movement intended by the Schengen area.

Submitted: 21.9.2023

Bulgaria and Romania’s partial entry into the Schengen zone and the unfair advantage of air travel over road travel

26.1.2024

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2024-000247-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-000247/2024  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Maria Spyraki (PPE)

The partial entry of Bulgaria and Romania into the Schengen zone in March 2024, which will mean no checks at air and sea borders but will still involve checks at land borders for citizens of these countries wishing to enter other EU Member States, is causing discrimination against tourism by road. Keeping checks at land borders only means that tourism destinations in the north of Greece that do not have direct flights to Romania and Bulgaria are unfairly discriminated against in the single market for services, due to citizens from Bulgaria and Romania having to undergo checks at land borders.

According to INSETE Intelligence data for the period January-November 2023, the following number of road arrivals were recorded at each of the border control posts listed: 2.6 million at Promachonas, 2.2 million at the Evzones, 896 000 at Kipoi, 689 000 at Krystallopigi, 627 000 at Ormenio, 570 000 at Kakavia, 528 000 at Nymphaia, 441 0000 at Niki, 332 000 at Exochi and 301 000[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2024-000247_EN.html#def1) at Doïrani. In light of these figures, can the Commission answer the following:

* 1.When will checks at Bulgarian and Romanian land borders be lifted and when will they fully enter the Schengen zone?
* 2.What steps will it take in the meantime to eliminate the instances of discrimination that will arise as of 31 March 2024 and thus protect the single market for services?

Submitted:26.1.2024

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| **Compte rendu in extenso des débats** | |  | | --- | | [XML](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/CRE-9-2024-04-24-ITM-007-10_FR.xml) 10k | |
| **Mercredi 24 avril 2024 - Strasbourg** |  |

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **7.10. Code frontières Schengen (**[**A9-0280/2023**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0280_FR.html)**- Sylvie Guillaume) (vote)** | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | [**Procès-verbal**](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/PV-9-2024-04-24-ITM-007-10_FR.html) |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | |  | |  | *– Before the vote:* |  | |  |  |  | |  | | --- | |  | |      |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | MPphoto |  |  | | --- | |  | |  | **Sylvie Guillaume,***rapporteure***.** – Madame la Présidente, mes chers collègues, nous allons passer au vote sur le code frontières Schengen. Le sujet est à la fois porteur de l’identité de l’Union et, en même temps, objet de controverses. Le vote d’aujourd’hui ne fait pas exception, surtout pas à l’avant-veille des élections.  Chers collègues, le texte nous satisfait-il à 100 %? Non, évidemment. Comment en serait il autrement? C’est souvent ce à quoi nous sommes confrontés, après des mois et des mois de discussions entre nous, parlementaires, mais encore plus avec les représentants des États membres. Nous avons toutefois abouti ici à un équilibre sur l’harmonisation des contrôles aux frontières, leur durée et les critères qu’ils devront respecter, afin que la libre circulation ne soit plus victime d’une mosaïque de réponses différentes dans l’Union, notamment en cas d’urgence de santé publique à grande échelle.  Avec cet accord, nous protégeons la libre circulation des personnes, tout en répondant aux défis auxquels l’espace Schengen a été confronté au cours de ces dix dernières années. Notre Parlement doit prendre ses responsabilités en regard des préoccupations des citoyens européens.  C’est pour moi aussi la dernière prise de parole des trois mandats que j’ai exercés au Parlement européen. En effet, j’ai décidé de ne pas me représenter en juin prochain, permettant ainsi à de nouvelles générations d’élus de venir siéger dans notre enceinte. Ces quinze années ont défilé très vite. Elles ont été remplies, parfois, de déconvenues, de joies et de combats politiques. Elles ont surtout été un moment où les convictions se sont confrontées, la plupart du temps dans le respect, dans une grande diversité culturelle et de pratiques politiques. Elles ont constitué un énorme défi personnel et je voudrais témoigner ma gratitude à cette institution.  Mes remerciements vont également à mes équipes d’assistantes, les meilleures du monde et sans lesquelles je n’aurais pas pu exercer mes mandats. Merci au personnel de mon groupe, pour leur soutien et leur professionnalisme. Merci de même au personnel du Parlement, avec lequel j’ai collaboré comme vice-présidente. Merci à mes collègues du Parlement et, bien entendu, tout spécialement à mon groupe, pour son soutien et sa confiance. Merci aussi aux chauffeurs, huissiers, interprètes, traducteurs et agents techniques et audiovisuels, qui nous accompagnent dans l’ombre avec prévenance.  On nous dit, enfin, que le Parlement de l’après-9 juin devrait prendre une tonalité plus brune. Le pire n’est jamais certain et j’espère que les démocrates européens sauront poursuivre la magnifique aventure de la construction européenne, dans le seul souci de répondre aux attentes de nos concitoyens. | |

REPORT on the Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen Area

1.6.2021 - ([2019/2196(INI)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2019/2196(INI)))

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon

REPORT on the draft Council decision on the full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in the Republic of Croatia

28.10.2022 - (10624/2022 – C9‑0222/2022 – [2022/0806(NLE)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2022/0806(NLE))) - \*

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel

Errata/Addenda

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

**Schengen Background**

The Schengen cooperation has started on 14 June 1985, with the Schengen Agreement, allowing for the abolishment of systematic border controls at the internal borders of the signatory states and for the creation of a common area with free movement of persons as well as a single external border (with common rules on external border controls, a common visa policy, police and judicial cooperation and the establishment of the Schengen Information System (SIS)).

The initial membership of 5 Member States (Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) has been extended over time. Currently, the Schengen area comprises 26 Schengen Member States: the EU countries Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia as well as the 3 associated non EU countries, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Four other Member States, namely Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania are bound by the Schengen *acquis*, however, internal border controls have not yet been lifted in respect of these Member States.

The border-free Schengen Area guarantees free movement to more than 400 million EU citizens. Free movement of persons enables every EU citizen to travel, work and live in an EU country without special formalities, along with non-EU nationals legally present on the EU territory. Schengen underpins this freedom by enabling citizens to move around the Schengen area without being subject to border checks, representing one of the greatest achievements of the EU with direct impact in the life of its citizens.

**Schengen Evaluation of Croatia**

Croatia adopted the Schengen *acquis* when joining the EU in 2013. According to Article 4(2) of the Act of Accession[[6]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0264_EN.html#_ftn6), the full Schengen acquis can only apply in Croatia following a Council decision to that effect, after verification, through the applicable evaluation procedures, that the necessary conditions for the application of all parts of the Schengen *acquis* have been met. The successful conclusion of these procedures constitute the precondition for the abolition of checks at internal borders with the country.

By letter of 6 March 2015, Croatia declared its readiness to start the Schengen evaluation process in all relevant policy areas as of 1 July 2015 with a view to a Council Decision on the full application of the Schengen *acquis*.

In line with the Council Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013 of 7 October 2013 establishing an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen *acquis*[[7]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0264_EN.html#_ftn7)*,*evaluation procedures took place between 2016 and 2019 with tems of experts from the Commission and the Member States, to verify the application of the Schengen acquis by Croatia in the fields of data protection, police cooperation, the common visa policy, the management of external borders, return, the Schengen Information System, firearms and judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Following a series of evaluation reports and on-site visits assessing the fullfilment by Croatia of the conditions for the application of the Schengen acquis in each of the relevant policy fields, deficiencies were identified and a number of recommendations to remedy the issues found during the evaluation procedures were adopted by the Council.

Throughout the evaluation procedures, Croatia provided the Commission with follow-up reports on the implementation of the action plans related to the 2016 and 2017 recommendations, including the still outstanding actions identified during 2019, particularly pertaining to external border management.

Subsequently, on 22 October 2019, the Commission adopted a Communication[[8]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0264_EN.html#_ftn8) considering that Croatia had taken the necessary steps to ensure the conditions for the application of all relevant parts of the Schengen acquis were met, while stating that the country should continue implementating ongoing measures in the field of management of external borders.  The last action plan for the evaluated fields was then officially concluded by the Commission in February 2021.

In the above mentioned Communication, the Commission has also confirmed that Croatia continues to fulfill the six commitments made on accession that are relevant for the Schengen acquis, namely in the areas of judiciary and fundamental rights, as provided in Article 4(2) of the Act of Acession.

The Council, with its Conclusions of 9 December 2021, also confirmed that Croatia has fulfilled all the necessary conditions for the application of all parts of the Schengen *acquis*. The approval of these conclusions was without prejudice to the adoption of the Council decision on the full application of the Schengen *acquis*. This integration decision should be made by the Council, by unanimous decision of all governments of the states which are already part of the Schengen area, as well as Croatia.

In its resolutions of 8 July 2021 on the Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen area ([2019/2196(INI)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2019/2196(INI))) and of 30 May 2018 on the Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen area ([2017/2256(INI)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2017/2256(INI))), the European Parliament underlined the importance of the enlargement process and reiterated Parliament’s support for the accession of Croatia as soon as the necessary conditions were met. The Parliament also urged the Council to honour its commitment and take an immediate decision on the abolition of checks at internal borders allowing respective Member States to rightfully join the area of free movement without internal border controls.

**Rapporteur's conclusions**

Taking into account the results of the evaluation procedures and the necessary revisits carried out by the expert teams, the rapporteur concludes that there are no obstacles to full membership for Croatia. These experts' conclusions were already confirmed by the Commission and approved by the Council.

At this moment, Croatia has proved that it is prepared to apply all the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in a satisfactory manner.

It should also be taken in account the need for a constant assessment of compliance with fundamental rights at the external borders in all Member States, which was implemented through the introduction of the Independent Monitoring Mechanism in Croatia.

In this context, the Rapporteur calls on Member States to honour their commitments under the EU legal framework as regards the Schengen accession criteria by adopting the decision on the full application of the Schengen *acquis* in Croatia.

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2022-0264_EN.html#_section2>

REPORT on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009 and (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1683/95, (EC) No 333/2002, (EC) No 693/2003 and (EC) No 694/2003 and Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, as regards the digitalisation of the visa procedure

7.2.2023 - ([COM(2022)0658](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=EN&type_doc=COMfinal&an_doc=2022&nu_doc=0658) – C9‑0165/2022 – [2022/0132(COD)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2022/0132(COD))) - \*\*\*I

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
Rapporteur: Matjaž Nemec

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

On 27 April 2022, the Commission presented its proposal on the digitalisation of the visa procedure. The proposal aims at introducing the possibility to submit visa applications online through an EU digital visa application platform, and to replace the visa sticker with a digital visa. It will streamline and harmonise the procedures in the context of the common visa policy, and align travel, entry requirements and border checks within the Schengen area through digitalisation and the interoperability framework at the borders.

The legal basis of the legislative initiative is Article 77(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 77(2)(a) TFEU empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the common policy on visas and other short-stay residence permits’. Article 77(2)(b) TFEU empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the checks to which persons crossing external borders are subject. Article 79(2)(a) empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the conditions of entry and residence, and standards on the issue by Member States of long-term visas and residence permits’. As the legal instrument aims at the digitalisation of both short-stay and long-stay visas (only the digital visa format for the latter), a joint legal basis consisting of Articles 77(2) and 79(2) TFEU is needed.

Since the entry into force of the Visa Code[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn2) in 2010 and the start of operations of the Visa Information System (VIS)[[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn3) in 2011, the environment in which the visa policy operates has changed considerably. On the one hand, migration and security challenges have increased in recent years; on the other significant technological developments provide new opportunities to make the Schengen visa application process smoother for both travellers and consulates.

While visa processing is already partially digitalised, with applications and decisions recorded in the VIS, two important steps remain paper-based: the visa application process and the visa sticker.

When revising the EU Visa Code in 2019, the European Parliament and the Council explicitly stated the aim of developing a common solution to allow Schengen visa applications to be lodged online, thereby making full use of the recent legal and technological developments[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn4). By introducing the possibility for visa applicants to sign application forms electronically, the amended Visa Code[[5]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn5) has created the possibility for the digital submission and processing of visa applications.

The digitalisation of visa procedure is an opportunity to improve the visa application process, reducing the costs and the burden on stakeholders, while improving the security of the Schengen area. Moreover, the digitalisation of the visa process is in line with recent legislative developments relating to the IT landscape for border management, contributing to enhanced security of the Schengen Area.

The digitalisation of the visa procedure constitutes a positive development on the current state of play in which fragmentation in terms of national practices for managing the visa application process negatively affects the functioning of the EU Visa policy and the perception of the European Union as a single geographical entity.

While the Rapporteur welcomes the Commission’s proposal for digitalisation of the visa procedure, it seeks to further improve and strengthen it. Considering the new system will be fully digital, the proposal merits strengthening of the safeguards in relation to people with disabilities as well as addressing issues relating to digital literacy and internet accessibility. Furthermore, the Rapporteur finds it important also to address language accessibility issues of the EU application platform and the procedure. In line with the EDPS Opinion, the Rapporteur additionally proposes to strengthen the responsibility and roles of eu-LISA and national authorities at different stages of the data processing.

As regards the collection and processing of the IP address of the applicant, the Rapporteur questions the necessity and added value of such a data and further believes that additional guarantees are needed in order to ensure that flagged IP addresses alone never lead to disqualification of a visa application, for example due to low network accessibility in a given location or area.

Moreover, the Rapporteur believes that a modern, user-friendly digital solution, the simplified and harmonised administrative procedure for visa application, and the replacement of the visa sticker with a digital visa constitute a welcomed improvement in EU Visa policy and reduce security risks posed by the physical visa stickers. Therefore, and taking into consideration the significance of visa digitalisation for the citizens and for the European Union as a whole, the Rapporteur recommends that the Members of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs support this report.

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_section2>

Entry into the Schengen area of the Republic of Croatia and ensuring the equality of its citizens with EU and Schengen area citizens

23.3.2021

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2021-001588-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-001588/2021  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Mislav Kolakušić (NI), Ivan Vilibor Sinčić (NI)

Given that:

four EU Member States (Slovenia, Italy, Austria and Hungary) have announced the establishment of joint controls at the Croatian-Slovenian border, which is an internal border of the European Union;

the European Union guarantees, on the basis of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, an area of freedom, security and justice without internal borders for all its citizens;

the European Union has a duty to develop a policy aimed at ensuring that persons, irrespective of nationality, are not subjected to checks when crossing internal borders;

the Republic of Croatia fulfils all the technical conditions for entering the Schengen area;

we should like to put the following questions to the Commission:

* 1.What will the Commission do to complete Croatia’s admission to the Schengen area?
* 2.What will the Commission do to ensure equality between Croatian citizens and the citizens of other Member States and members of the Schengen Agreement?
* 3.What will the Commission do to protect Croatia’s more than 1000km-long border with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, which is also an external border of the European Union?

Schengen conditions for Bulgaria and Romania

20.2.2024

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/P-9-2024-000551-ASW_EN.html)

Priority question for written answer  P-000551/2024  
to the Council  
Rule 138  
Angel Dzhambazki (ECR)

On 30 December 2023, the EU Council issued a communication to its delegations on the admission of Bulgaria and Romania to Schengen by air and water.

One part of the Annex to the Agreement is the so-called Joint Austrian, Romanian and Bulgarian statement. It contains five points outlining the continuation of joint efforts to combat ‘irregular migration’.

The Annex concludes that the measures serve as a precondition for a possible lifting of checks at the land borders between Bulgaria and Romania and those with their neighbours in Schengen.

This raises a serious question as to the conditions applicable to Bulgaria and Romania’s admission to the Schengen area by air and water. More worryingly, the conclusion to the Annex presupposes that further conditions will be imposed on the admission of Bulgaria and Romania to the Schengen area as regards land borders, and specifically the ‘improvement of the migratory situation in Austria’.

I would therefore like to ask the Council the following questions:

* 1.Are we to assume that these five points really are binding preconditions for the further integration of Bulgaria and Romania into the Schengen area, including as regards land borders?
* 2.What indicator can be used to assess whether or not there has been ‘a significant improvement of the migratory situation in Austria’?
* 3.Is this ill-defined condition linked to the specific numbers of migrants returned to Bulgaria and Romania?

Submitted:20.2.2024

Asylum and migration management (A9-0152/2023 - Tomas Tobé) PL

10-04-2024

Ustanawiając wspólne ramy prawne zarządzania azylem i migracją, Parlament Europejski powinien dążyć do promowania wzajemnego zaufania między państwami członkowskimi zgodnie z zasadami solidarności i sprawiedliwego podziału odpowiedzialności. Reforma polityki migracyjnej w 2015–2020, będąca próbą odpowiedzi na bezprecedensowy kryzys migracyjny, nie powiodła się, w związku z czym w 2020 r. Komisja Europejska ogłosiła nowy Pakt o migracji i azylu.  
Niniejsze rozporządzenie, jak i cały Pakt, nie prowadzi do skutecznej realizacji założonych celów, nakładając na Unię liczne obowiązki wobec migrantów. Z uwagi na zagrożenia wynikające z Paktu głosowałem przeciwko wszystkim jego rozporządzeniom, w tym przeciwko rozporządzeniu w sprawie zarządzania azylem i migracją.  
Zgadzam się ze stwierdzeniem, że mechanizm solidarności opierający się na przymusowej relokacji co najmniej 30 tys. osób rocznie z państw znajdujących się pod zwiększoną presją migracyjną lub alternatywne płacenie 20 tys. euro kontrybucji finansowych od migranta uderza w interesy i bezpieczeństwo Polski oraz innych państw członkowskich, w szczególności położonych na wschodniej granicy strefy Schengen. Przymusowa relokacja pogłębi kryzys migracyjny, podobnie jak brak współpracy z krajami trzecimi. Ponadto, reforma systemu dublińskiego nie zmienia znacznie obecnego stanu rzeczy, gdyż kryterium dotyczące kraju pierwszego wjazdu jako państwa odpowiedzialnego za rozpatrywanie wniosku o ochronę międzynarodową zostało utrzymane.

Asylum and migration management (A9-0152/2023 - Tomas Tobé) PT

10-04-2024

Em setembro de 2019, a presidente da Comissão Europeia, Ursula von der Leyen, anunciou um novo pacto em matéria de migração e asilo, que implica uma abordagem global das fronteiras externas, dos sistemas de asilo e de regresso, do espaço Schengen de livre circulação e da dimensão externa.  
A presente proposta altera a proposta de 2016 de reformulação do Regulamento Procedimentos de Asilo e representa um novo começo no domínio da migração. O objetivo é implementar um quadro amplo baseado numa abordagem global da gestão da migração, através da promoção da confiança mútua e de solidariedade entre os Estados-Membros. Os Estados-Membros devem colaborar para enfrentar os desafios relativos à gestão do asilo e da migração. Votei favoravelmente.

Establishing a return border procedure, and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 (A9-0164/2024 - Fabienne Keller) PT

10-04-2024

Em setembro de 2019, a presidente da Comissão Europeia, Ursula von der Leyen, anunciou um novo pacto em matéria de migração e asilo, que implica uma abordagem global das fronteiras externas, dos sistemas de asilo e de regresso, do espaço Schengen de livre circulação e da dimensão externa.  
A presente proposta relativa à resposta a situações de crise e de força maior no domínio da migração e do asilo foi o resultado de um amplo consenso e representa um novo começo no domínio da migração. O objetivo é implementar um quadro geral com base numa abordagem global da gestão da migração, promovendo a solidariedade entre os Estados-Membros e a partilha equitativa de responsabilidades.  
O novo pacto defende uma elaboração integrada das políticas, agregando as políticas nos domínios do asilo, da migração, do regresso, da proteção das fronteiras externas e das relações com Estados terceiros. Votei favoravelmente.

Screening of third country nationals at the external borders (A9-0149/2023 - Birgit Sippel) PT

10-04-2024

Em setembro de 2019, a presidente da Comissão Europeia Ursula von der Leyen anunciou um novo pacto em matéria de migração e asilo, que enunciaria uma abordagem global das fronteiras externas, dos sistemas de asilo e de regresso, do espaço Schengen de livre circulação e da dimensão externa.  
A presente proposta cria um quadro comum para a gestão do asilo e da migração a nível da UE, dando um importante contributo para a abordagem global, e procura promover a solidariedade entre os Estados-Membros.  
Com base nos princípios dominantes da solidariedade e da partilha equitativa de responsabilidades, o novo pacto defende uma elaboração integrada das políticas, a reunião das políticas nos domínios do asilo, da migração, do regresso, da proteção das fronteiras externas, do combate à introdução clandestina de migrantes e das relações com Estados terceiros estratégicos que refletem uma abordagem governamental completa. Votei favoravelmente.

Common procedure for international protection in the Union (A8-0171/2018 - Fabienne Keller) IT

10-04-2024

Questa regolamentazione stabilisce norme comuni per la procedura di asilo, mirando a ottenere una maggiore convergenza e ad affrontare le debolezze legate alle procedure lunghe e ai bassi tassi di rimpatrio del sistema di asilo dell'UE. Ritengo che la regolamentazione sia fondamentale per garantire un sistema di asilo più efficiente ed efficace, proteggendo i confini esterni e contribuendo al funzionamento senza intoppi dell'area Schengen. Pertanto, mi sono espressa a favore di essa.

Union Resettlement Framework (A8-0316/2017 - Malin Björk) IT

10-04-2024

La nuova normativa dell'Unione europea stabilisce un quadro di ricollocazione e ammissione umanitaria per l'ingresso di cittadini di paesi terzi o apolidi nei territori degli Stati membri, al fine di concedere protezione internazionale o status umanitario. La partecipazione degli Stati membri è volontaria e la regolamentazione non implica un diritto di ammissione né obblighi per gli Stati di accettare immigrati. Le decisioni su chi ammettere si basano sui bisogni di ricollocazione globali proiettati dall'UNHCR. Le cause di rifiuto includono gravi crimini, pericoli per la sicurezza o la salute pubblica, o segnalazioni nei sistemi informativi Schengen o nazionali. I piani di ricollocazione biennali sono adottati dal Consiglio su proposta della Commissione, dettagliando il numero di persone ammesse e le regioni di origine.  
Ho deciso di votare contro perché l'implementazione di un quadro di ricollocazione e ammissione umanitaria potrebbe aumentare ulteriormente il carico del sistema di accoglienza italiano. Inoltre, permane la preoccupazione per i costi finanziari associati all'accoglienza e all'integrazione dei migranti.

Illegal use of Schengen information system database by UK authorities

3.9.2019

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2019-002611-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer E-002611-19  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Sophia in 't Veld (Renew) , Irina Von Wiese (Renew) , Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew) , Maite Pagazaurtundúa (Renew) , Moritz Körner (Renew) , Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew) , Olivier Chastel (Renew) , Dragoş Tudorache (Renew) , Ramona Strugariu (Renew) , Malik Azmani (Renew) , Fabienne Keller (Renew) , Antony Hook (Renew) , Michal Šimečka (Renew) , Yana Toom (Renew) , Anna Júlia Donáth (Renew)

In May 2018, EUobserver revealed that the UK had been illegally copying classified personal information (including photographs and fingerprints) from the Schengen Information System (SIS). The UK, a non-member of the Schengen area, has had limited access to the database since 2015. US companies hired by the UK Government were also given access to the copies[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2019-002611_EN.html#def1).

On 24 July 2019, Commissioner King stated that the UK had taken ‘practical steps’ to address this issue, and that a number of Member States ‘have challenges in this area’[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2019-002611_EN.html#def2).

1. Does the Commission agree that this constitutes a very serious breach, which will undermine public trust in the EU, and that a full, detailed and swift inquiry is called for — with its findings presented to Parliament?

2. Is it concerned that the US authorities could have forced these US companies to disclose data on EU citizens that had been obtained from these illegal SIS copies, under the US CLOUD Act and the Patriot Act, and could it say what these ‘practical measures’ consist of?

3. Will it start infringement procedures against those Member States that breach SIS rules, thus posing serious and immediate risks to the integrity and security of SIS data and that of EU citizens?

Discharge 2020: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (A9-0235/2022 - Tomáš Zdechovský) FR

18-10-2022

J'ai voté contre l'octroi du quitus (décharge) à l'Agence Frontex pour l'année 2020. En effet, ces derniers mois, de nombreuses révélations sont venus entâcher la réputation de cette agence, pourtant si essentielle à la protection de nos frontières extérieures : refoulements de migrants, accusation de harcèlement de certains employés, rapport d'enquête dévastateur de l'OLAF. Il fallait donc envoyer un signal politique fort à cette Agence pour qu'elle se mette en conformité avec le respect des droits fondamentaux et les règles éthiques de pratiques managériales saines.  
Toutefois, par ce vote, je ne souhaite en aucun cas remettre en question l'existence ou la légitimité de Frontex, qui détient un rôle clé dans la protection de nos frontières et dans le bon fonctionnement de l'espace Schengen.

Annual Report on the functioning of the Schengen area (A9-0183/2021 - Tanja Fajon) IT

07-07-2021

Il ricorso indiscriminato a misure unilaterali e non coordinate di reintroduzione dei controlli alle frontiere interne, dovute anche alla pandemia di COVID-19, ha messo in luce i pericoli per lo spazio Schengen, una delle maggiori conquiste dell'UE, essenziale per un'ulteriore integrazione politica, economica e sociale. Il suo buon funzionamento rafforza la fiducia reciproca tra gli Stati membri favorendo solidarietà, sicurezza, cooperazione giudiziaria e di polizia in materia penale, protezione congiunta delle frontiere esterne dell'UE nonché comunanza di vedute e politiche comuni in diversi settori.  
Chiarezza delle norme, rispetto dei diritti fondamentali e dei principi di necessità e di proporzionalità nell'adozione di misure coordinate sono essenziali per evitare ogni impatto negativo sulla libera circolazione delle merci, dei capitali, dei servizi e delle persone nell'Unione europea.  
Sostengo, pertanto, il contenuto della relazione e dichiaro favorevole il mio voto.

Implementation of the Treaty provisions on special legislative procedures (A9-0384/2023 - Victor Negrescu) HU

13-12-2023

A Szerződés különleges jogalkotási eljárásokra vonatkozó rendelkezéseinek végrehajtása című jelentés keretében az előadók feladata az lett volna, hogy áttekintsék a jogalkotási eljárások működését, és a rendes- és különleges jogalkotási eljárások egymáshoz való viszonyát, hatékonyságát, eljárási és gyakorlati problémáit és azok kiküszöbölését.  
Sajnálatos módon a jelentéstevő ehelyett a saját képviselőcsoportja által támogatott, pártpolitikai érdekeket megjelenítő javaslatokat tüntette fel a jelentésben, így például a szöveg említést tesz a transznacionális listákról, az európai parlamenti vizsgálóbizottsági jogosítványok bővítéséről, valamint összességében a Tanácsot illeti tévesen kritikával, azt állítva, hogy amikor az EP javaslatait nem támogatja a Tanács, és azokra nem az Európai Parlamentnek megfelelő választ ad, akkor a Tanács az alapítószerződéseket sérti. Az Európai Parlament nem tér ki azonban a nagyszámú, alapítószerződésekkel szembemenő döntéseire, gyakorlataira és nyilatkozataira.  
A jelentésben szerepel Románia és Bulgária schengeni övezethez való csatlakozásának kérdése is. Magyarország és az EU Tanácsának soron következő magyar elnöksége támogatja Románia és Bulgária schengeni övezethez való csatlakozását, azonban az erre vonatkozó javaslat a jelentés témájához nem illeszkedik és kizárólag marginálisan, sporadikusan jelenik meg a dokumentumban. A politikai indíttatású, egyéb javaslatok és egyoldalú megközelítések túlnyomó többsége miatt a végszavazásnál nem támogattam a jelentést.

Timetable and vote for the accession of Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia to the Schengen Area

21.9.2022

Question for oral answer  O-000033/2022  
to the Council  
Rule 136  
Victor Negrescu (S&D), Tsvetelina Penkova (S&D), Clara Aguilera (S&D), René Repasi (S&D), Andrey Kovatchev (PPE), Marc Angel (S&D), Robert Hajšel (S&D), Asim Ademov (PPE), Ilhan Kyuchyuk (Renew), Atidzhe Alieva-Veli (Renew), István Ujhelyi (S&D), Eva Kaili (S&D), Francisco Guerreiro (Verts/ALE), Andrey Novakov (PPE), Romana Jerković (S&D), Radan Kanev (PPE), Hannes Heide (S&D), Predrag Fred Matić (S&D), Eva Maydell (PPE), Juozas Olekas (S&D), Marian-Jean Marinescu (PPE), Vlad-Marius Botoş (Renew), Loránt Vincze (PPE), Traian Băsescu (PPE), Anna Zalewska (ECR), Corina Crețu (S&D), Carmen Avram (S&D), Maria Grapini (S&D), Alex Agius Saliba (S&D), Mircea-Gheorghe Hava (PPE), Daniel Buda (PPE), Cristian Terheş (ECR), Adrian-Dragoş Benea (S&D), Nicolae Ştefănuță (Renew), Tudor Ciuhodaru (S&D), Pierre Larrouturou (S&D), Cristian-Silviu Buşoi (PPE), Ramona Strugariu (Renew), Dacian Cioloş (Renew), Dragoş Tudorache (Renew), Dragoş Pîslaru (Renew), Alin Mituța (Renew), Emil Radev (PPE), Claudiu Manda (S&D)

Even though Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia have fulfilled the technical requirements for accession to the Schengen Area for many years, and the multiple evaluations by the Commission have found them to offer positive examples of border security management, they have not been granted member status.

In view of the above, and of the priorities of the Czech EU Council Presidency:

* 1.What is the Council’s timetable for the accession of these states to the Schengen Area?
* 2.Does the Justice and Home Affairs Council intend to vote on the enlargement of the Schengen Area during its meeting in December 2022?

Submitted: 21.9.2022

Lapses: 22.12.2022

The accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the Schengen area (B9-0462/2022, B9-0463/2022)

18-10-2022

The European Parliament has expressed, once again, with an overwhelming vote, its support for the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the Schengen free- travel area in early 2023, a proof of real European solidarity. This is a clear and unambiguous political message that needs to echo in the Council. For eleven years, Romania and Bulgaria have fulfilled their obligations under the acquis and proved that are fully committed to European values. Our citizens deserve to enjoy their full rights as Europeans, and Council has the obligation to live up to its commitments and stop this discriminatory blockade.

Situation of road hauliers at the borders with the Schengen area

23.1.2024

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2024-000190-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-000190/2024/rev.1  
to the Council  
Rule 138  
Rovana Plumb (S&D)

Following the decision taken in the EU Council at the end of 2023, Romania and Bulgaria will join Schengen as regards air and sea borders from 31 March 2024, with a separate decision on accession as regards land and river borders to be discussed at a later stage.

Tens of thousands of Romanian hauliers are suffering huge financial losses and are being humiliated in having to spend hours and even days at border crossing points.

* 1.Given the situation in which Romanian hauliers find themselves, I would like to ask the Council whether the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to the Schengen area as regards land and river borders is a priority of its mandate?
* 2.Is the Council also considering allocating funds to compensate transport companies and hauliers for the financial losses suffered due to the situation at the borders with the Schengen area?

Submitted:23.1.2024

Full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in Croatia (A9-0264/2022 - Paulo Rangel) DE

10-11-2022

Kroatien hat alle notwendigen Bedingungen erfüllt und ist bereit in den Schengen-Raum einzutreten. Insgesamt gab es 281 Empfehlungen in 8 Bereichen des Schengen-Besitzstandes zu erfüllen. Damit hat sich Kroatien der umfassendsten Evaluierung für den Schengen-Beitritt aller EU-Länder unterzogen. Darum hat das Europäische Parlament der Aufhebung der Kontrollen an den Binnengrenzen zwischen dem Schengen-Raum und Kroatien zugestimmt. Nun sind die EU-Mitgliedstaaten an der Reihe, rasch grünes Licht für den Beitritt Kroatiens zum Schengen-Raum zu geben.

Schengen area: digitalisation of the visa procedure (A9-0025/2023 - Matjaž Nemec) RO

18-10-2023

Am votat raportul privind digitalizarea vizelor Schengen, deoarece Uniunea Europeană trebuie să se alinieze la standardele globale privind digitalizarea. De asemenea, propunerea vizează introducerea posibilității de a depune online cererile de viză prin intermediul unei platforme digitale a UE și înlocuirea autocolantului de viză cu o viză digitală. Astfel, solicitanții vor fi scutiți să treacă prin procese laborioase care sunt diferite în funcție de statul membru. De asemenea, costurile pentru solicitanți și pentru statele membre în gestionarea birocrației vor fi reduse semnificativ. Totodată, se va păstra un nivel înalt de securitate la granițele externe, cu respectarea drepturilor solicitanților. Noua procedură va reduce riscurile de fraudă și contrafacere a vizelor și va simplifica procedura de control la frontiere.

Schengen area: digitalisation of the visa procedure (A9-0025/2023 - Matjaž Nemec) HU

18-10-2023

A javaslat módosításokat tartalmaz a Schengeni Megállapodás végrehajtásáról szóló egyezményre vonatkozóan, a vízumeljárás digitalizálása tekintetében. A módosítások többek között arra is irányulnak, hogy a tagállamoknak biztosítaniuk kell, hogy a nyilvánosság számára nyújtott szolgáltatás magas színvonalú legyen, és megfeleljen a helyes közigazgatási gyakorlatnak, illetve hogy a tagállamoknak gondoskodniuk kell arról, hogy valamennyi kérelmezővel szemben az egyablakos ügyintézés elvét alkalmazzák. Szavazatommal támogattam a javaslatot.

REPORT on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009 and (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1683/95, (EC) No 333/2002, (EC) No 693/2003 and (EC) No 694/2003 and Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, as regards the digitalisation of the visa procedure

7.2.2023 - ([COM(2022)0658](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=EN&type_doc=COMfinal&an_doc=2022&nu_doc=0658) – C9‑0165/2022 – [2022/0132(COD)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2022/0132(COD))) - \*\*\*I

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

On 27 April 2022, the Commission presented its proposal on the digitalisation of the visa procedure. The proposal aims at introducing the possibility to submit visa applications online through an EU digital visa application platform, and to replace the visa sticker with a digital visa. It will streamline and harmonise the procedures in the context of the common visa policy, and align travel, entry requirements and border checks within the Schengen area through digitalisation and the interoperability framework at the borders.

The legal basis of the legislative initiative is Article 77(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 77(2)(a) TFEU empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the common policy on visas and other short-stay residence permits’. Article 77(2)(b) TFEU empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the checks to which persons crossing external borders are subject. Article 79(2)(a) empowers the Union to develop measures concerning ‘the conditions of entry and residence, and standards on the issue by Member States of long-term visas and residence permits’. As the legal instrument aims at the digitalisation of both short-stay and long-stay visas (only the digital visa format for the latter), a joint legal basis consisting of Articles 77(2) and 79(2) TFEU is needed.

Since the entry into force of the Visa Code[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn2) in 2010 and the start of operations of the Visa Information System (VIS)[[3]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn3) in 2011, the environment in which the visa policy operates has changed considerably. On the one hand, migration and security challenges have increased in recent years; on the other significant technological developments provide new opportunities to make the Schengen visa application process smoother for both travellers and consulates.

While visa processing is already partially digitalised, with applications and decisions recorded in the VIS, two important steps remain paper-based: the visa application process and the visa sticker.

When revising the EU Visa Code in 2019, the European Parliament and the Council explicitly stated the aim of developing a common solution to allow Schengen visa applications to be lodged online, thereby making full use of the recent legal and technological developments[[4]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn4). By introducing the possibility for visa applicants to sign application forms electronically, the amended Visa Code[[5]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_ftn5) has created the possibility for the digital submission and processing of visa applications.

The digitalisation of visa procedure is an opportunity to improve the visa application process, reducing the costs and the burden on stakeholders, while improving the security of the Schengen area. Moreover, the digitalisation of the visa process is in line with recent legislative developments relating to the IT landscape for border management, contributing to enhanced security of the Schengen Area.

The digitalisation of the visa procedure constitutes a positive development on the current state of play in which fragmentation in terms of national practices for managing the visa application process negatively affects the functioning of the EU Visa policy and the perception of the European Union as a single geographical entity.

While the Rapporteur welcomes the Commission’s proposal for digitalisation of the visa procedure, it seeks to further improve and strengthen it. Considering the new system will be fully digital, the proposal merits strengthening of the safeguards in relation to people with disabilities as well as addressing issues relating to digital literacy and internet accessibility. Furthermore, the Rapporteur finds it important also to address language accessibility issues of the EU application platform and the procedure. In line with the EDPS Opinion, the Rapporteur additionally proposes to strengthen the responsibility and roles of eu-LISA and national authorities at different stages of the data processing.

As regards the collection and processing of the IP address of the applicant, the Rapporteur questions the necessity and added value of such a data and further believes that additional guarantees are needed in order to ensure that flagged IP addresses alone never lead to disqualification of a visa application, for example due to low network accessibility in a given location or area.

Moreover, the Rapporteur believes that a modern, user-friendly digital solution, the simplified and harmonised administrative procedure for visa application, and the replacement of the visa sticker with a digital visa constitute a welcomed improvement in EU Visa policy and reduce security risks posed by the physical visa stickers. Therefore, and taking into consideration the significance of visa digitalisation for the citizens and for the European Union as a whole, the Rapporteur recommends that the Members of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs support this report.

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-9-2023-0025_EN.html#_section2>

REPORT on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters as regards the entry of alerts by Europol

15.10.2021 - ([COM(2020)0791](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=EN&type_doc=COMfinal&an_doc=2020&nu_doc=0791) – C9-0394/2020 –[2020/0350(COD)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2020/0350(COD))) - \*\*\*I

Full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in Croatia (A9-0264/2022 - Paulo Rangel) NL

10-11-2022

Het Europees Parlement doet in dit verslag de aanbeveling om Kroatië toe te laten tot de Schengenzone. De deskundigen van de Europese Commissie hebben hiervoor groen licht gegeven en ook onder de lidstaten is hier overeenstemming over. Daarnaast bestaat in het Parlement zelf brede steun voor dit voorstel. Daarom heb ik dit verslag gesteund.  
Dit neemt niet weg dat we Kroatië kritisch moeten blijven volgen. Er zijn in het verleden meermaals berichten verschenen van illegale pushbacks van asielzoekers door Kroatische grensbewakers. Gelukkig besteedt het Parlement hier in zijn verslag ook aandacht aan en roept het de Europese Commissie daarin op goed te blijven monitoren of Kroatië zich, wat grensbewaking betreft, aan de regels houdt. Dit vind ik een zeer belangrijke voorwaarde. Ook vanuit het Parlement zullen we dit nauwlettend in de gaten blijven houden.

EU-Belarus Agreement on facilitation of issuance of visas (A9-0090/2020 - Ondřej Kovařík) PL

13-05-2020

Głosowałem za zgodą Parlamentu na zawarcie umowy pomiędzy UE a Białorusią o ułatwieniach w wydawaniu wiz. Jestem przekonany, że zacieśnianie relacji pomiędzy obywatelami naszych państw leży w interesie zarówno Unii, jak i Białorusi, bowiem bezpośrednie kontakty między ludźmi to niezbędny warunek rozwoju więzi gospodarczych, humanitarnych, kulturalnych i naukowych.  
Na pełną aprobatę zasługują rozwiązania przewidujące zmniejszenie opłaty wizowej i poszerzenie katalogu osób uprawnionych do zwolnienia z niej, jak również uproszczenie procedur wizowych i skrócenie czasu oczekiwania.  
Umowa ma także istotny wymiar polityczny, bo podkreślono w niej znaczenie i konieczność poszanowania praw człowieka i zasad demokracji. Białoruś od czasu podjęcia negocjacji z Unią zaangażowała się wprawdzie w poprawę poszanowania swobód, praworządności oraz praw człowieka, w tym wolności słowa i mediów, a także praw pracowniczych. Jednak w umowie przewidziano możliwość jej zawieszenia z powodu naruszenia któregokolwiek z postanowień odnoszących się np. do praw człowieka czy praworządności.  
Głosowałem za zawarciem umowy także z tego względu, że jej wejściem w życie jest szczególnie zainteresowana Polska, która od wielu lat jest liderem wśród państw strefy Schengen, jeśli chodzi o liczbę rozpatrywanych wniosków wizowych. Towarzysząca zatem umowie deklaracja w sprawie personelu konsularnego stwarza realną szansę na rozwiązanie problemu niewystarczającej obsady kadrowej polskich placówek na Białorusi.

Accession to the Schengen area (B9-0309/2023) IT

12-07-2023

Accolgo favorevolmente questa risoluzione sull'accesso a Schengen perché ritengo ingiusto ed incorretto che il Consiglio continui a negare l'entrata completa dell'acquis di Schengen a Romania e Bulgaria. Entrambi i paesi hanno, infatti, dimostrato di rispettare i criteri necessari e hanno completato con successo il processo di valutazione di Schengen.  
Tuttavia, a differenza della Croazia, il loro accesso è stato negato per motivi interni da alcuni Stati membri. Questa mancata adesione non solo va contro i principi dell'Unione, ma ha avuto anche un impatto socio-economico e ambientale negativo, soprattutto per i cittadini dei due paesi. Infatti, recenti studi mostrano che l'attesa alle frontiere causa l'emissione di 46.000 tonnellate di CO2 all'anno.  
Auspico, dunque, che il Consiglio programmi un voto senza ulteriori ritardi, entro la fine del 2023, in modo da garantire l'uguaglianza di trattamento per tutti i cittadini dell'UE.

The Schengen system and measures taken during the COVID-19 crisis (B9-0362/2020) DA

23-11-2020

Venstre støtter Schengensystemet, også under covid-19-krisen. For at holde styr på smitten har flere lande fundet det nødvendigt at lukke deres grænser, og Venstre i Europa-Parlamentet er opmærksomme på, at borgere i de europæiske grænseregioner oplever gener i deres hverdag, hvor delvist eller helt lukkede grænser forhindrer den frie bevægelighed. Derfor støtter Venstre tekstens opfordringer til at øge koordineringen mellem landene, til i højere grad have regionale rejseregler i stedet for nationale og til at udbygge sporing-apps på tværs af grænser samt ideen om at lave et særligt rejsepas til grænsependlere, som af hensyn til deres arbejde må krydse en landegrænse dagligt eller ugentligt. Disse tiltag kan gøre det mere fleksibelt at opretholde hverdagen i grænseregionerne.  
Et EU uden indre grænser er et vigtigt element i det europæiske indre marked, men der vil være tilfælde, hvor det enkelte EU-land vil finde det nødvendigt at etablere en midlertidig grænsekontrol, og denne mulighed og rettighed er det vigtigt at bibeholde og værne om. Det skal ikke være reglen, men den undtagelsesvise vej. Men det er nødvendigt, at den vej eksisterer. Hvert land skal have kontrol over egne grænser. Denne ret til at bestemme over egen grænse fremgår ikke af teksten, og Venstre kan derfor ikke støtte teksten.

Guidelines for the 2022 Budget - Section III (A9-0046/2021 - Karlo Ressler) RO

25-03-2021

Am votat pentru acest raport care trasează direcțiile bugetare pentru anul ce vine pentru alocarea în mod corect a banilor cetățenilor europeni către acele priorități cu nevoie de finanțare. Uniunea Europeană și statele membre trebuie să iasă din pandemia Covid-19 mai puternice și cu economiile consolidate. Este datoria noastră să ne asigurăm că sprijinim atât sectoarele și cetățenii care au suferit cel mai mult în urma restricțiilor de combatere a coronavirusului, cât și acele zone care pot genera plusvaloare și o creștere sustenabilă, cum ar fi inovația sau turismul responsabil.  
Obiectivul nostru trebuie să fie un buget echilibrat și echitabil, care nu doar să respecte valorile europene și angajamentele noastre, ci să aducă europenilor o viață mai bună.  
Mai ales în contextul pandemiei, sunt evident esențiale investiții majore în sănătate, în securitatea cetățenilor și în consolidarea poziției Uniunii în regiune și pe plan internațional. Extinderea spațiului Schengen este o necesitate pentru a fi mai puternici împreună, la fel și asigurarea respectării statului de drept, a drepturilor și libertăților europenilor. Digitalizarea extinsă și o abordare integrată a schimbărilor climatice, generarea de locuri de muncă prin sprijinul întreprinzătorilor mici și mijlocii rămân fără discuție priorități bugetare europene pe termen scurt, mediu și lung.

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REPORT on the proposal for a Council regulation on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013

21.3.2022 - ([COM(2021)0278](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=EN&type_doc=COMfinal&an_doc=2021&nu_doc=0278) – C9‑0349/2021 – [2021/0140(CNS)](https://oeil.secure.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?lang=en&reference=2021/0140(CNS))) - \*

Further enlarging the Schengen Area

15.5.2020

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2020-003005-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer E-003005/2020/rev.3  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Jean-Paul Garraud (ID), Gilbert Collard (ID), Aurelia Beigneux (ID), Hélène Laporte (ID), Jérôme Rivière (ID), Gilles Lebreton (ID), Nicolas Bay (ID), Annika Bruna (ID), Maxette Pirbakas (ID), Joëlle Mélin (ID), Catherine Griset (ID), Jean-Lin Lacapelle (ID), Mathilde Androuët (ID)

The Schengen Area was set up to promote free movement by abolishing border controls. It has expanded considerably since 1985, when the agreement establishing the area was signed by five Member States.

Today, signatories number 28 Member States and four Associated States. Moreover, the citizens of some 50 non-Schengen countries are exempt from visa requirements for entry.

The coronavirus health pandemic has shown the limitations of free movement and its effects.

At a meeting of the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs on 7 May 2020, the European Commission Home Affairs Commissioner, Ylva Johansson, stated that she wanted Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia to join the Schengen Area.

At a time when many Member States have reintroduced border controls and restricted movement between Member States, this mad rush to enlarge Schengen runs counter to what the COVID-19 pandemic has taught us.

Can the Commission confirm that it wants to enlarge the Schengen Area and, if so, over what period of time? Does it intend to take into consideration the expectations of Member States rather than adopting a purely dogmatic approach?

Situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak (B9-0165/2020) FR

19-06-2020

Alors que la « mondialisation heureuse » et le libre-échange ont entraîné une crise sanitaire et une crise économique majeure, les fédéralistes continuent - comme si rien n’avait changé - d’exiger la suppression des frontières dans l’espace Schengen, l’élargissement de cet espace et encore plus de fédéralisme dans sa gestion. J’ai donc voté contre cette résolution.

chengen visas between Malta and Libya issued in exchange for payment

17.6.2021

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2021-003208-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-003208/2021  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Gwendoline Delbos-Corfield (Verts/ALE), Sven Giegold (Verts/ALE), Saskia Bricmont (Verts/ALE)

In 2016, the whistleblower Ivan Mintoff alleged that in 2013 and 2014, 88 000 Schengen visas were issued by the Maltese consulate in Libya in exchange for payment[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2021-003208_EN.html#def1). He also alleged the existence of a visa scheme led by a then Health Ministry official, where limited territorial validity (LTV) visas on medical grounds were issued in Libya, also in exchange for payment[[2]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2021-003208_EN.html#def2).

According to the Commission’s statistics, in 2013 Malta issued 33 579 Schengen visas and 40 LTV visas in Libya. In 2014, Malta issued 10 848 Schengen visas and 4 013 LTV visas.

* 1.Is the Commission aware of these allegations? If so, did the Commission take action to verify whether Malta was widely issuing LTV visas on medical grounds in Libya?
* 2.Does the Commission agree that these allegations suggest that the security of the Schengen area is suffering a significant impact from corruption, and that the Commission needs to be able to check the legality of Schengen visas issued?
* 3.Given the absence of border checks at internal borders, does the Commission have the tools to ensure that the right to issue LTV visas is not abused?
* The Schengen system and measures taken during the COVID-19 crisis (B9-0362/2020) DA
* 23-11-2020
* Venstre støtter Schengensystemet, også under covid-19-krisen. For at holde styr på smitten har flere lande fundet det nødvendigt at lukke deres grænser, og Venstre i Europa-Parlamentet er opmærksomme på, at borgere i de europæiske grænseregioner oplever gener i deres hverdag, hvor delvist eller helt lukkede grænser forhindrer den frie bevægelighed. Derfor støtter Venstre tekstens opfordringer til at øge koordineringen mellem landene, til i højere grad have regionale rejseregler i stedet for nationale og til at udbygge sporing-apps på tværs af grænser samt ideen om at lave et særligt rejsepas til grænsependlere, som af hensyn til deres arbejde må krydse en landegrænse dagligt eller ugentligt. Disse tiltag kan gøre det mere fleksibelt at opretholde hverdagen i grænseregionerne.  
  Et EU uden indre grænser er et vigtigt element i det europæiske indre marked, men der vil være tilfælde, hvor det enkelte EU-land vil finde det nødvendigt at etablere en midlertidig grænsekontrol, og denne mulighed og rettighed er det vigtigt at bibeholde og værne om. Det skal ikke være reglen, men den undtagelsesvise vej. Men det er nødvendigt, at den vej eksisterer. Hvert land skal have kontrol over egne grænser. Denne ret til at bestemme over egen grænse fremgår ikke af teksten, og Venstre kan derfor ikke støtte teksten.
* Strengthening Europol’s mandate: entry of alerts in SIS (A9-0287/2021 - Javier Zarzalejos) FR
* 08-06-2022
* La proposition de règlement soumise par la Commission vise à établir une catégorie spécifique de signalement émis par Europol dans le système d’information Schengen (SIS) afin d'échanger des informations sur les personnes qui représentent une menace pour la sécurité intérieure des États membres. Étant donné la nature mondialisée de la grande criminalité et du terrorisme, les informations que les pays tiers et les organisations internationales obtiennent sur les criminels et les terroristes sont de plus en plus pertinentes pour la sécurité des États membres. Certaines de ces informations ne sont actuellement partagées qu'avec Europol, qui ne peut toutefois pas émettre de signalements dans le SIS. La proposition tend donc à autoriser Europol à introduire des signalements dans le SIS via une catégorie spécifique de signalements qui seraient émis exclusivement par Europol, afin d'informer les utilisateurs finaux effectuant une recherche dans le SIS que la personne concernée est soupçonnée d'être impliquée dans une infraction pénale relevant de la compétence d'Europol. La proposition législative comme le rapport vont dans le sens d’une amélioration des moyens de lutte contre la grande criminalité ou le terrorisme. J’ai donc voté en faveur de ce rapport.

Remarks by Commissioner Ylva Johansson during her speech to the Commission’s Schengen Forum on 30 November 2020

1.12.2020

[Answer in writing](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2020-006521-ASW_EN.html)

Question for written answer  E-006521/2020  
to the Commission  
Rule 138  
Peter Kofod (ID)

On 30 November 2020 Commissioner Ylva Johansson spoke at the Commission’s Schengen Forum about borders and security. In her speech, the Commissioner responsible for migration and home affairs said this: ‘But let me be clear, internal border checks are not an effective tool to prevent crime and terrorism.’[[1]](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/E-9-2020-006521_EN.html#def1)

* 1.Could the Commission please give details about the basis Commissioner Johansson may have had for her comments?
* 2.And do Commissioner Johansson’s comments refer to specific security assessments from the Commission or national authorities in the Member States?

Covid-19: EU coordination of health assessments and risk classification and the consequences on Schengen and the single market (RC-B9-0257/2020) IT

* 17-09-2020
* L'UE sta attraversando una fase di convivenza con il COVID-19 che durerà finché un vaccino efficace e sicuro non sarà sviluppato e distribuito in larga scala. La prevalenza di casi positivi varia molto in diverse regioni degli Stati membri e perciò il Parlamento enfatizza il bisogno di uno sforzo coordinato con misure coerenti per contenere la pandemia. Per questo sarà fondamentale il ruolo del Centro Europeo per la prevenzione e il controllo delle malattie nell'introdurre un codice in tutta l'UE, basandosi su dati raccolti dal monitoraggio di casi COVID-19 con metodologie comuni, e nell'implementare una strategia comune per testare la popolazione, con test riconosciuti in tutta l'UE.  
  Nella risoluzione abbiamo sottolineato che il diritto di movimento è un diritto fondamentale dei cittadini europei e che le restrizioni devono essere adottate solo se strettamente necessarie seguendo principi di proporzionalità e non-discriminazione. Riguardo la circolazione delle merci consideriamo essenziale tenere i confini interni dell'UE aperti, visto che la loro chiusura avrebbe effetti dannosi sul mercato interno e su delle economie già provate. La crisi ha dimostrato l'importanza di avere un'UE resiliente con una rete di filiere comuni che assicuri le forniture di dispositivi sanitari e altri beni necessari per affrontare la pandemia.

Application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in the area of Schengen Information System in Cyprus (A9-0082/2022 - Peter Kofod) IT

03-05-2022

Il Sistema Informazione Schengen (SIS) è una banca dati europea in cui sono segnalati oggetti rubati e persone ricercate dalla polizia a scopo di estradizione, colpite da un divieto d'entrata o scomparse.  
Il file oggetto di votazione e avente relatore del gruppo ID ha quindi per obiettivo di applicare a Cipro le disposizioni relative all'applicazione del sistema SIS. A norma dei trattati, il Consiglio adotta l'atto previa consultazione del Parlamento europeo ma senza essere tenuto a seguire il suo parere.  
Le valutazioni svolte dalla Commissione a Cipro hanno confermato che le autorità cipriote hanno soddisfatto pienamente le condizioni necessarie per l'applicazione dell'acquis di Schengen in materia di protezione dei dati personali. A giusto titolo, il relatore osserva che a fronte del forte afflusso di migranti irregolari nel paese è fondamentale che le autorità cipriote possano verificare le informazioni presenti nel SIS.  
In conclusione, si ritiene che offrendo alle autorità cipriote la possibilità di inserire e consultare le segnalazioni relative a individui o oggetti nel SIS, si garantiranno livelli più elevati di sicurezza pubblica in tutta l'Unione. Ho espresso voto positivo.

Situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak (B9-0165/2020)

19-06-2020

In the last few months, the COVID-19 pandemic has put our common Schengen area under the biggest test since its inception. Decades of deepening common trust between the Member States have dissipated overnight in the form of uncoordinated and unilateral closure of internal borders.  
The emergency situation, of course, required emergency measures, but EU citizens rightly expected more coordinated and coherent action from the Member States. We must bear in mind that the Schengen area is a cornerstone of our freedoms and of the functioning of the single market and none of this will be sustainable if the first instinct of governments will be an immediate and unilateral closure of internal borders.  
I therefore believe that we must learn from this experience and start working on changes that will increase the resilience of the Schengen system in the future. Bearing this in mind, I supported the European Parliament resolution aiming at addressing these shortcomings.

Situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak (B9-0165/2020) RO

19-06-2020

Parlamentul European a votat pe 19 iunie o rezoluție cu privire la spațiul Schengen în contextul crizei declanșate de COVID-19. Deși măsurile privind controlul la frontieră pe care statele aflate în Schengen le-au luat în perioada pandemiei au fost justificate, totuși votul în favoarea rezoluției a dat un mesaj clar: spațiul Schengen este una dintre cele mai importante realizări ale Uniunii Europene, ca atare este necesară restabilirea rapidă și completă a liberei circulații transfrontaliere.  
Un lucru deosebit de important este solicitarea Parlamentului adresată Consiliului privitoare la aderarea României și Bulgariei la spațiul Schengen. Parlamentul face, prin această nouă mențiune, un nou demers adresat Consiliului Uniunii pentru a adopta măsurile necesare înlăturării unei nedreptăți istorice. Locul României și Bulgariei este în Europa, deci în Schengen. Suntem europeni, egali în drepturi, solidari, iar fiecare zi care trece cu România și Bulgaria în afara spațiului Schengen contrazice aceste valori fundamentale pe baza cărora s-a clădit Uniunea Europeană. Nu vom înceta să facem presiuni de aici, din Parlamentul European, pentru ca integrarea totală a României în Uniunea Europeană să devină realitate.

Covid-19: EU coordination of health assessments and risk classification and the consequences on Schengen and the single market (RC-B9-0257/2020) HU

17-09-2020

Az európai polgárok Európai Unión belüli szabad mozgáshoz és tartózkodáshoz való joga az Európai Unió egyik legbecsesebb vívmánya, valamint gazdaságunk egyik fontos hajtóereje. A koronavírus-járvány azonban súlyosan érintette az egységes piacot. A mindennapos zökkenőmentes utazás számos polgár életének szerves részét képezi, s számukra az átláthatatlan szabályozások rendkívül nagy terhet jelentenek.  
Szavazatommal támogattam a közös állásfoglalási indítványt, hiszen úgy vélem, hogy olyan egyértelműen alkalmazható, a tagállami szuverenitást nem sértő bizottsági ajánlásokra van szükség, amelyeket a tagállamok könnyen követhetnek és megfelelően kommunikálhatnak az európai polgárok felé. Úgy vélem ezért, hogy a Bizottságnak ki kell dolgoznia és meg kell teremtenie a tagállamok által követhető belső piaci ajánlások szilárd alapját.  
Fontosnak tartom kiemelni, hogy az állásfoglalásban lefektetett javasolt intézkedések már az eredményekre épülnek, ezen eredmények pedig a tagállamok gyors reagálási képességén alapulnak. A vírus terjedésének megfékezése, a polgárok egészségének védelme, valamint az Unión belüli, biztonságos körülmények közötti szabad mozgás fenntartása érdekében kiszámítható és átlátható megközelítésre van szükség a mozgás szabadságát érintő korlátozások elfogadásához!

Visa Information System (VIS): conditions for accessing other EU information systems for VIS (A9-0208/2021 - Paulo Rangel) IT

07-07-2021

Il sistema d'informazione visti (VIS) è una banca dati dell'UE che collega tra loro le guardie di frontiera che operano alle frontiere esterne dell'UE con i consolati degli Stati membri in tutto il mondo e fornisce loro informazioni essenziali sui cittadini di paesi terzi che richiedono visti Schengen per soggiorni di breve durata, permettendo al contempo alle guardie di frontiera di individuare i viaggiatori che potrebbero rappresentare un rischio per la sicurezza.  
Nel 2018 la Commissione europea, nell'ottica di rafforzare la tutela della sicurezza esterna e di combattere l'immigrazione clandestina, ha presentato un pacchetto di proposte legislative che ampliasse il campo di applicazione del VIS al fine di includervi anche i visti per soggiorni di lunga durata e i permessi di soggiorno. Un elemento della proposta inoltre puntava a rendere il VIS interoperabile con le altre banche dati dell'UE per la gestione delle frontiere e della migrazione.  
La riforma dovrebbe assicurare l'armonizzazione degli screening di sicurezza, favorendo una maggiore cooperazione tra autorità consolari, guardie di frontiera e funzionari di polizia. La nuova base giuridica dovrebbe peraltro facilitare anche l'identificazione e il successivo rimpatrio dei cittadini di paesi terzi in situazione irregolare; per queste ragioni ho espresso il mio voto favorevole.

Annual Report on the functioning of the Schengen area (A9-0183/2021 - Tanja Fajon) IT

07-07-2021

La risoluzione costituisce la valutazione annuale del Parlamento europeo circa il funzionamento dello spazio Schengen.  
Il testo riconosce come le restrizioni alla libera circolazione introdotte in modo non coordinato dagli Stati membri per contrastare l'epidemia abbiano avuto un impatto negativo sul mercato interno e su alcune categorie di cittadini. Apprezzabile inoltre che il testo ricordi come ai sensi dell'attuale legislazione dell'UE i controlli alle frontiere interne possono essere reintrodotti dagli Stati membri se necessari.  
Ciononostante, così come avvenuto in diverse precedenti relazioni, la relatrice socialista riafferma in tutto il testo il principio di libera circolazione a tutti i costi. La risoluzione invita inoltre la Commissione a riformare il codice frontiere Schengen in modo che il ripristino dei controlli di frontiera diventi ancor più una misura di extrema ratio e assai limitata nel tempo. La risoluzione raccomanda inoltre un ulteriore allargamento dell'area Schengen ad altri tre Paesi (Romania, Bulgaria e Croazia), in un momento storico che invece richiederebbe maggior tutela.  
Non potendo sostenere un testo che nega le responsabilità delle istituzioni europee nella gestione delle frontiere esterne e soprattutto che auspica di limitare ulteriormente la sovranità degli stati nazionali rispetto alla gestione delle proprie frontiere, ho espresso voto negativo.