

# ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ

2004



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*Документ за разглеждане в заседание*

ОКОНЧАТЕЛЕН  
**A6-0028/2007**

5.12.2006

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## **ДОКЛАД**

за предложението за решение на Съвета за сключване на споразумение между Европейската общност и Руската федерация относно реадмисията (COM(2006)0191 – C6-0168/2006 – 2006/0064(CNS))

Комисия по граждански свободи, правосъдие и вътрешни работи

Докладчик: Maria da Assunção Esteves,

### ***Легенда на използваните знаци***

- \* Процедура на консултация  
*мнозинство от подадените гласове*
- \*\*I Процедура на сътрудничество (първо четене)  
*мнозинство от подадените гласове*
- \*\*II Процедура на сътрудничество (второ четене)  
*мнозинство от подадените гласове за одобрение на общата позиция мнозинство от всички членове на Парламента за отхвърляне или изменение на общата позиция*
- \*\*\* Одобрение  
*мнозинство от всички депутати, освен в случаите по членове 105, 107, 161 и 300 от Договора за ЕО и член 7 от Договора за ЕС*
- \*\*\*I Процедура на съвместно решение (първо четене)  
*мнозинство от подадените гласове*
- \*\*\*II Процедура на съвместно решение (второ четене)  
  
*мнозинство от подадените гласове за одобрение на общата позиция мнозинство от всички членове на Парламента за отхвърляне или изменение на общата позиция*
- \*\*\*III Процедура на съвместно решение (трето четене)  
*мнозинство от подадените гласове за одобрение на общия проект*

(Посочената процедура се базира на правната основа, предложена от Комисията.)

### ***Изменения на законодателен текст***

Измененията, внесени от Парламента, са отбелязани с ***потъмняване и курсив***. Отбелязването с *курсив без потъмняване* е предназначено за техническите служби и се отнася до частите от законодателния текст, за които е предложена поправка с оглед изготвяне на окончателния текст (например очевидни грешни или липсващи части в дадена езикова версия). Предложенията за поправка подлежат на съгласуване със засегнатите технически служби.

## СЪДЪРЖАНИЕ

	<b>Страница</b>
ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛНА ПРОЕКТОРЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ НА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТ .....	5
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT .....	6
OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS .....	12
PROCEDURE.....	15



## **ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛНА ПРОЕКТОРЕЗОЛЮЦИЯ НА ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТ**

**за предложението за решение на Съвета за сключване на споразумение между Европейската общност и Руската федерация относно реадмисията (COM(2006)0191 – С6-0168/2006 – 2006/0064(CNS))**

### **(Процедура на консултация)**

*Европейският парламент,*

- като взе предвид предложението за решение на Съвета (COM(2006)0191)<sup>1</sup>,
  - като взе предвид член 63, параграф 3, буква б) и член 300, параграф 2, алинея 1, изречение първо от Договора за ЕО,
  - като взе предвид член 300, параграф 3, алинея 1 от Договора за ЕО, съобразно който Съветът се е допитал до него (С6-0168/2006),
  - като взе предвид член 51 и член 83, параграф 7 от своя правилник,
  - като взе предвид доклада на комисия по граждански свободи, правосъдие и вътрешни работи и становището на комисията по външни работи (А6-0028/2007),
1. одобрява сключването на споразумението;
  2. възлага на своя председател да предаде позицията на Парламента съответно на Съвета и на Комисията, както и на правителствата и на парламентите на държавите-членки и Руската федерация.

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<sup>1</sup> Все още непубликувано в ОВ.

# EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

## 1. The agreement: history and reasons

### 1.1 History

The readmission agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation is the fifth of its kind to have been negotiated and concluded by the Community with a non-member country. Conclusion of a readmission agreement with Russia was already included among the measures proposed in the EU joint strategy adopted on 4 June 1999. The first round of negotiations was held in Moscow on 23 January 2003. From October 2004, the negotiations proceeded in parallel with the negotiations on the EU-Russia visa facilitation agreement. The two agreements were formally initialled in Moscow on 4 April 2006. Because the visa facilitation agreement and the readmission agreement are linked, they should both be signed and concluded and enter into force at the same time. The thinking behind the agreements is reciprocal political compensation.

The final substance of the readmission agreement with Russia can be summarised as follows: the readmission obligations set out in the agreement (Articles 2 to 5) are based on a reciprocity rule and cover nationals of the contracting parties (Articles 2 and 4), along with third-country nationals and stateless persons (Articles 3 and 5). The agreement also contains provisions relating to conditions for readmission (Articles 3 and 5); transit operations (Articles 14 and 15, in conjunction with Annex 6); technical aspects of the readmission procedure (Articles 6 to 13, in conjunction with Annexes 1 to 5); rules on costs, data protection, and the relationship to other international obligations (Articles 16 to 18); and the membership, tasks, and powers of the Joint Readmission Committee (Article 19). To enable the agreement to be translated into practice, Article 20 requires Russia to conclude bilateral implementing protocols with all the Member States.

### 1.2. Reasons

Readmission agreements fit into the Union's wider migration management strategy, which is intended to be primarily preventive and based on cooperation with countries of origin and transit. Readmission constitutes the last resort. Voluntary return is to be preferred to forced return. However, the strategy laid down by the Union along these lines does not always find the proper practical expression. Given the difficulty of organising effective cooperation with countries of origin, the Union has been seeking above all to find ways to send immigrants back more quickly. One thing that is often overlooked is what the immigrants have to face when in transit and on arrival in their countries of origin.

A policy to regulate illegal immigration has to be linked indissolubly to a human rights policy. In order to be legitimate, readmission agreements must rule out a summarily or simplistically technical, as opposed to humanitarian, approach to the phenomenon of illegal immigration. The question of readmission is not as cut and dried as it seems at first sight. A fair readmission procedure implies that the contracting parties have to have an unequivocally democratic state structure and the organisation of their institutions and their political practice must be certain to guarantee human rights.

Relations between the EU and Russia are going through a critical phase. The advent of a new partnership and cooperation agreement after 2007 depends on the perception of the human rights situation in Russia.

## **2. Parliament's role**

When international agreements are being concluded, it makes no sense for Parliament to act solely as an observer. In fact, Parliament is not consulted until the stage at which it is no longer possible to alter the substance of an agreement or prevent it being concluded. It is true that Article 300 of the EC Treaty provides merely for Parliament to be consulted in cases of this kind. On the other hand, the Council and Commission should keep Parliament regularly informed once negotiations have opened: the duty to cooperate in good faith (Article 10 of the Treaty) applies not only to relations between the Member States and the Community institutions, but also to relations between the institutions themselves. Parliament will continue to call on the Council and Commission to fulfil this information obligation whenever the EU concludes agreements in the future with non-member countries.

Parliament welcomes the fact that a *directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on common standards and procedures for returning illegally staying third-country nationals* (COM(2005)0391 – 2005/0167(COD)) is shortly to come into being; this directive is subject to codecision and its essential principles must be observed in every specific readmission agreement.

The question of international agreements and the complex subject of migration which they involve demand that European decisions be taken on a democratic footing. Furthermore, the Constitutional Treaty will bring the necessary unity, coherence, and parliamentary decision-making power to the Union's external policy.

## **3. Return policy and human rights: background and procedural conditions**

Human rights must have pride of place in the readmission agreement. This implies a need to create conditions enabling the dignity of illegal immigrants to be respected. Readmission agreements are fundamentally a human and not a technical matter. The Union must not fail to make the effort needed for the agreement to succeed.

### **Background conditions**

3.1.1. With a view to establishing a common area of freedom, security, and justice, the Union has declared that it will support reform of the judicial system in Russia and management of the country's borders. Parliament urges the Council and Commission to make every effort to that end and also to promote training courses for border and immigration officials.

3.1.2. Parliament maintains that Russia's ability to manage migration must be improved so as to enable the Russian authorities to assume the responsibilities that will fall to them under the readmission agreement as soon as it enters into force.

3.1.3. Parliament is worried that there is no regulatory framework for implementing the agreement.

3.1.4. Parliament urges the Commission to provide the Russian authorities with the expertise needed if Russia is to fulfil its obligations in accordance with international standards.

3.1.5. Parliament is calling for an increasingly more intensive dialogue with Russia on human rights. Russia has not yet ratified Protocol No 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the abolition of the death penalty in peacetime; it has not signed the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; it has not ratified the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; it is not cooperating fully with the Council of Europe and United Nations committees for the prevention of torture; it has not completed the procedure for ratifying the European Social Charter; and it has not reformed its public prosecution service in keeping with the undertakings that it gave in the Council of Europe.

3.1.6. Although the text of the agreement refers specifically to the international treaties signed by the parties (Article 18), it is legitimate to insist that searching scrutiny be brought to bear with a view to ascertaining that the readmission of immigrants by the Russian authorities is compatible with the highest standards of human rights. The increasingly frequent reports that Russia is drifting towards authoritarianism are causing extreme disquiet in Parliament (cf., among others, the *European Parliament resolution on EU-Russia relations*, OJ C 117E, 18.5.2006, p. 235, and the *European Parliament resolution on human rights in Russia and the new NGO legislation*, P6\_TA(2005)0534).

3.1.7. A return policy consistent with Union values cannot be based on a purely repressive law-and-order approach, but must be encompassed instead within the wider scope of other policies. What is in fact needed is an *action plan* aimed at

- i) intensifying development cooperation with countries of origin;
- ii) gauging the actual extent of the repatriations carried out by Member States;
- iii) devising joint supervision arrangements to be set up with the countries with which readmission agreements or clauses have been negotiated;
- iv) actively promoting coherence between the Union and the Member States where training and the implementation of bilateral agreements are concerned;
- v) fostering more intensive and structured dialogue with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and with the Council of Europe.

3.1.8. It can truly be said that there is a huge challenge facing the Union's external policy, immigration being one of the most important and sensitive aspects of that policy. Immigration requires the Union's responsibilities for entry and return to be brought into balance, and this has not yet been achieved. It requires an integrated approach encompassing migration in both directions. The challenge is to create a new institutional order within the Union allowing a joint strategy to be laid down and Parliament's decision-making power to extend to the subject as a whole. The only possible option is democratic rationality, in other words a



codecision procedure.

3.1.9. The conditions described above would form the ideal background for a joint strategy for the return of illegal immigrants. The Foreign Ministers and the Ministers responsible for immigration will need to hold frequent meetings with Parliament and the Commission in order to determine the broad lines of such a strategy and also scrutinise its implementation.

Immigration matters and cooperation in external border management are an acid test of the success of the EU's relations with its neighbours. An unsoundly based return policy in a situation in which the European political establishment is failing to assume its full responsibilities cannot be justified in the light of Union values.

### **3.2. Procedural conditions**

It is manifestly obvious that returning entails an acute crisis.

The Union must ensure that in the return procedure the Member States and Russia respect the basic rights of the persons involved, especially the rights most to the fore in the walks of life in which migration occurs, namely non-discrimination, physical and psychological inviolability, protection of families, decent conditions when people are held in detention or going through the transit procedure, and essential safeguards regarding the right to be defended. These must form the mandatory basis on which to assess whether the contracting parties are complying with the agreement and acting in good faith.

- i) How will the Commission and Council ensure that the above rights are respected in the event of repatriation and especially repatriation on a mass scale?
- ii) What joint supervisory arrangements do they intend to set up with Russia?
- iii) What criteria will be applied in order to ascertain that the country to which immigrants are returning offers guarantees of justice in its judicial system and of democracy in its political system?
- iv) What arrangements will be made for sharing information about countries of destination for stateless persons? Or are such countries, for the purposes of the agreement, a blank space?

3.2.1. Rights must thus be guaranteed throughout the entire procedure. The text of the agreement prompts several questions.

#### **3.2.1.1. As regards asylum-seekers**

The text of the agreement does not explicitly exclude asylum-seekers. It could consequently lead to the readmission of asylum-seekers whose applications had not yet been considered on their merits or had been rejected or deemed inadmissible as a result of applying the 'safe third country' concept.

Parliament is asking the Commission to raise this matter in the Joint Readmission Committee and call for safeguards to enable asylum-seekers to benefit from an asylum procedure respecting their status in international law, extending also to the principle of non-return (*'non-*

*refoulement*’).

What needs to be guaranteed is that the specific international protection accorded to persons granted asylum and refugees will not be eroded.

### 3.2.1.2. As regards third-country nationals and stateless persons

- i) How will information be obtained about the state of human rights in the countries of destination for third-country nationals and stateless persons?
- ii) The status of stateless persons as defined in the 1954 United Nations Convention should be expressly mentioned in the list in Article 18. Admittedly, the list is not exhaustive. But an explicit reference to stateless person status would serve to educate the administrative authorities.

3.2.2. Because they do not extend to monitoring human rights, the powers of the Joint Readmission Committee (Article 19) are visibly wanting and intrinsically skewed. An agreement relating to persons cannot, by definition, be treated as a purely technical agreement.

Parliament is thus recommending that the powers of the Joint Readmission Committee include a power to monitor human rights at every stage of readmission.

3.2.3. The accelerated procedure (Article 6(3)) suggests a disturbing irreversible presumption regarding the irregular status of the persons covered. What provision is made here for the safeguards afforded by the right to be defended? How can the procedure be reconciled in practice with the specific status of asylum-seekers in international law?

3.2.4. As regards transit authorisation: safeguards to protect children, family unity, and the physical and psychological inviolability of illegal immigrants, and the essential safeguards regarding the right to be defended, are not included in the list of safeguards in Article 14. The above safeguards, however, constitute the indispensable core of a principle of humanity that has to be observed if the agreement is to be valid in the light not only of Union values, but also of the unwritten principles of international law.

3.2.5. The possibility of establishing a complementary relationship to the principle of voluntary return does not exist in the readmission agreement. According to this possibility, an illegal immigrant must be allowed a set period in which to leave voluntarily, as a first alternative to his forced return.

3.2.6. Need for a human rights clause: contrary to the views expressed most recently by Parliament on the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements with non-member countries, the readmission agreement with Russia does not contain a reciprocal ‘human rights and democracy clause’, which, if breached, could lead to suspension or even termination of the agreement.

In paragraph 8 of its *resolution on the human rights and democracy clause in European Union agreements (2005/2057(INI))* Parliament called for ‘the human rights and democracy clause to be extended to all new agreements between the European Union and third countries,

both industrialised and developing, and including sectoral agreements, trade and technical or financial aid, along the lines of what has been done with the ACP States’.

Parliament is calling now on the Commission and Council to bring thorough assessment to bear on the implementation of the agreements being concluded with a view to the readmission of illegal immigrants, basing such assessment on human rights.

#### **4. Final remarks**

The real problem with the EU-Russia readmission agreement lies in the question whether protection of human rights is to occupy a central place or be relegated to second place by a summary approach to return in which the security aspect takes precedence over the humanitarian aspect.

Readmission agreements must resist the impulse to confuse illegal immigration with crime. They must not lead to the temptation of placing return at the centre of immigration policy. They must not allow the preoccupation with figures to water down the focus on individual human rights. Even one human rights violation is enough to give us cause for anxiety. In the agreement, the pragmatic dimension must not eclipse the moral dimension.

Relations between the Union and Russia are expanding constantly. If they are to be considered a genuine success, they must move beyond the purely technical sphere into the sphere of values. Only in that way shall we achieve the aim of a wider Europe, conscious of fundamental values and able to make its mark on the world.

It is on the basis of these considerations that Parliament is giving its assent to the agreement. There is only one yardstick for gauging the legitimacy of the agreement: sublime human dignity, the starting point and the ultimate goal of Union policies.

31.1.2007

## **OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

on the proposal for a Council decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation on readmission (COM(2006)0191 – C6-0168/2006 – 2006/0064(CNS))

Draftsperson: Józef Pinior

### **SHORT JUSTIFICATION**

Your draftsperson welcomes the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation on readmission, in parallel to the visa facilitation agreement, as a step toward completing the Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice within the strategic partnership between the EU and Russia.

He is pleased that the Agreement establishes clear obligations and procedures for the authorities of the Russian Federation and the Member States regarding the readmission of illegal residents.

He considers that the ratification of the Agreement by the Russian Federation and a strong commitment to its implementation should be prerequisites to the enactment of the visa facilitation agreement. He stresses also that all necessary requirements connected to the Agreements on readmission and visa facilitation need to be fulfilled before the Agreements can enter into force. In this regard, he expects a firm commitment from Russia to sign and implement an additional protocol with France, Portugal and Spain regarding the time limit applicable to the detention of illegal immigrants. He insists that the Commission and the Council should inform the European Parliament of the fulfilment of this condition.

He sees the need for the enhancement of the capacity of the Russian Federation in migration management in order for its authorities to be able to meet the responsibilities under the readmission agreement as of its entering into force. Your draftsperson is concerned about the absence of a regulatory framework for implementing the Agreement and considers, therefore, that the Commission should seek to provide the Russian authorities with the necessary expertise in order for the country to be in a position to meet its obligations according to the international standards.

He welcomes the fact that the Russian Federation has started dialogue and negotiations with its neighbours on return and readmission in order to be in a position to implement this

Agreement regarding the obligation to readmit third-country nationals and stateless persons by the end of a 3-year transition period after its entering into force. The Commission's expertise on negotiating such agreements could serve as an invaluable input in this case as well.

Finally, your draftsman is concerned that the Agreement does not explicitly exclude asylum-seekers from the scope of the Agreement and may, therefore, involve the readmission of asylum-seekers whose claims have not yet been determined on their merits, or whose claims have been rejected or deemed inadmissible pursuant to the application of the "safe third country" concept. Therefore, he insists that the Commission should raise this matter in the joint readmission committee and call for safeguards to ensure that asylum-seekers have access to a fair and effective asylum procedure, inter alia to ensure respect for the principle of *non-refoulement*.

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The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, as the committee responsible, to propose approval of the Commission proposal.

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Proposal for a Council decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation on readmission
<b>References</b>	COM(2006)0191 – C6-0168/2006 – 2006/0064(CNS)
<b>Committee responsible</b>	LIBE
<b>Opinion by</b> Date announced in plenary	AFET 13.6.2006
<b>Enhanced cooperation – date announced in plenary</b>	
<b>Draftsman :</b> Date appointed	Józef Pinior : 3.5.2006
<b>Previous drafts(wo)man</b>	
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	24.1.2007
<b>Date adopted</b>	29.1.2007
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+ : 41 - : 12 0 : 3
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Roberta Alma Anastase, Panagiotis Beglitis, Bastiaan Belder, Marco Cappato, Philip Claeys, Véronique De Keyser, Bronisław Geremek, Ana Maria Gomes, Klaus Hänsch, Jana Hybášková, Anna Ibrisagic, Stanimir Ilchev, Ioannis Kasoulides, Bogdan Klich, Joost Lagendijk, Vytautas Landsbergis, Eugen Mihaescu, Emilio Menéndez del Valle, Willy Meyer Pleite, Pasqualina Napoletano, Annemie Neyts-Uytendaele, Baroness Nicholson of Winterbourne, Raimon Obiols i Germà, Justas Vincas Paleckis, Ioan Mircea Pascu, Tobias Pflüger, João de Deus Pinheiro, Mirosław Mariusz Piotrowski, Michel Rocard, Raül Romeva i Rueda, Libor Rouček, Katrin Saks, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, György Schöpflin, Gitte Seeberg, Konrad Szymański, Antonio Tajani, Charles Tannock, Paaavo Väyrynen, Inese Vaidere, Geoffrey Van Orden, Josef Zieleniec
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Laima Liucija Andriekienė, Alexandra Dobolyi, Árpád Duka-Zólyomi, Jaromír Kohlíček, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Doris Pack, Rihards Pīks, Józef Pinior, Miguel Portas, Aloyzas Sakalas
<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	Hanna Foltyn-Kubicka, Leopold Józef Rutowicz, Czesław Adam Siekierski
<b>Comments (available in one language only)</b>	...

## PROCEDURE

<b>Title</b>	Proposal for a Council decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the Russian Federation on readmission			
<b>References</b>	COM(2006)0191 – C6 0168/2006 – 2006/0064(CNS)			
<b>Date of consulting Parliament</b>	1.6.2006			
<b>Committee responsible</b> Date announced in plenary	LIBE 13.6.2006			
<b>Committee(s) asked for opinion(s)</b> Date announced in plenary	AFET 13.6.2006			
<b>Not delivering opinion(s)</b> Date of decision				
<b>Enhanced cooperation</b> Date announced in plenary				
<b>Rapporteur(s)</b> Date appointed	Maria da Assunção Esteves 23.1.2006			
<b>Previous rapporteur(s)</b>				
<b>Simplified procedure – date of decision</b> Date of decision				
<b>Legal basis disputed</b> Date of JURI opinion	/			
<b>Financial endowment amended</b> Date of BUDG opinion	/			
<b>Parliament to consult European Economic and Social Committee – date decided in plenary</b>				
<b>Parliament to consult Committee of the Regions – date decided in plenary</b>				
<b>Discussed in committee</b>	13.9.2006	6.11.2006	24.1.2007	1.2.2007
<b>Date adopted</b>	1.2.2007			
<b>Result of final vote</b>	+: 41 -: 3 0: 0			
<b>Members present for the final vote</b>	Alexander Alvaro, Alfredo Antoniozzi, Edit Bauer, Mario Borghezio, Philip Bradbourn, Mihael Brejc, Michael Cashman, Giusto Catania, Jean-Marie Cavada, Mladen Petrov Chervenjakov, Carlos Coelho, Fausto Correia, Agustín Díaz de Mera García Consuegra, Konstantin Dimitrov, Giovanni Claudio Fava, Kinga Gál, Patrick Gaubert, Lilli Gruber, Adeline Hazan, Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert, Ewa Klamt, Roger Knapman, Magda Kósáné Kovács, Barbara Kudrycka, Stavros Lambrinidis, Henrik Lax, Kartika Tamara Liotard, Sarah Ludford, Dan Mihalache, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Martine Roure, Inger Segelström, Søren Bo Søndergaard, Károly Ferenc Szabó, Adina-Ioana Vălean, Ioannis Varvitsiotis, Manfred Weber, Stefano Zappalà, Tatjana Ždanoka			
<b>Substitute(s) present for the final vote</b>	Inés Ayala Sender, Simon Busuttil, Giuseppe Castiglione, Maria da Assunção Esteves, Genowefa Grabowska, Sophia in 't Veld, Tchetin Kazak, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Marianne Mikko, Radu Podgorean, Eva-Britt Svensson, Johannes Voggenhuber			

<b>Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote</b>	
<b>Date tabled</b>	5.2.2007
<b>Comments (available in one language only)</b>	