

**Question for written answer E-007569/2017
to the Commission**
Rule 130
Kati Piri (S&D)

Subject: Abuse of Interpol's 'red notices' system and the need for safeguards in the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)

The proposed ETIAS legislation¹ stipulates that authorisation to travel under the ETIAS scheme is conditional on the automated processing (comparison) of the applicants' personal data held in – among other databases – the Interpol Travel Documents Associated with Notices database (TDAWN) and the Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Document database (SLTD).

However, the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) has concluded that more stringent legal safeguards are urgently needed, as it has been established that the Interpol 'red notices' system has been abused by some Member States in the pursuit of political objectives, repressing the freedom of expression or persecuting members of the political opposition beyond their borders².

In view of the above, the Commission is asked to answer the following:

- As Member States are now obliged to check TDAWN, how can they ensure that the information from this database is vetted properly so that unlawful arrests and extraditions can be avoided?
- What is it doing to ensure that travellers are treated fairly and equally, in a non-discriminatory matter, as 'red notices' have a serious negative impact on the human rights of targeted persons, including the rights to liberty and security, and the right to a fair trial?

¹ COM(2016)0731 – 2016/0357 (COD).

² <http://website-pace.net/documents/19838/3254453/20170227-+PRESSajdoc-EN.pdf/d5a0698e-c954-4906-b282-9832e87c01bd>.