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| Sortér Sorter efter dato<br>Nøgleord "Frontex" |
|------------------------------------------------|

87 Resultat (er)

Oprettelsesdato : 17-04-2024

## [Screening of third-country nationals at the EU's external borders](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 20-03-2024

Forfatter DUMBRAVA Costica

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord biometri | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Frontex | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | internationale ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | natur- og anvendte videnskaber | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | udenlandsk statsborger | VIDENSKAB

Resumé In September 2020, the Commission put forward a new pact on migration and asylum, setting out a comprehensive approach to European Union (EU) migration policies that links external borders, asylum, return systems, the Schengen area of free movement and the external dimension of migration. The pact includes a proposal for a new regulation on the screening of third-country nationals at external borders aiming to clarify and streamline the rules on dealing with third-country nationals who are not authorised to enter or stay in the EU. The proposal would introduce a pre-entry screening procedure allowing national authorities at external borders to channel irregular third-country nationals to the appropriate procedure, i.e. asylum or return procedures. The screening would start with preliminary health and vulnerability checks and finish with the transmission of a debriefing form to the appropriate authorities. The proposal would provide for the establishment, by each Member State, of an independent monitoring mechanism for fundamental rights. Following the provisional agreement reached by the Parliament and the Council in December 2023, the agreed text of the new regulation has been tabled for a vote in the April I plenary session. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Activities of the European Ombudsman: 2022 annual report](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-01-2024

Forfatter BARANÍK Kamil

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord aktivitetsrapport | Den Europæiske Ombudsmand | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | LOVBESTEMMELSER | offentlighed i forvaltningen | person med handicap | POLITIK | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The European Ombudsman submitted her 2022 annual report to the European Parliament in April 2023. The main issues raised in the report relate to ethical concerns, transparency and accountability. The report also provides an overview of the handling of complaints and inquiries, and an assessment of the Ombudsman's other achievements in 2022. The Committee on Petitions has discussed the report and endorsed it; the committee's report is to be put to the vote during Parliament's plenary session in January 2024.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Plenary round-up – December 2023](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 15-12-2023

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | demokrati | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | hædersbevisning | Iran | kulturpris | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | menneskerettighedsbevægelse | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | politisk ramme | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The highlight of the December plenary session was Parliament's award of the 2023 Sakharov Prize to Jina Mahsa Amini and the Woman, Life, Freedom Movement in Iran. Members held a debate with the Council and European Commission on the preparation of the European Council meeting of 14-15 December 2023 and reviewed the Spanish Presidency of the Council. Further debates took place on Council and Commission statements on Parliament's call for the right to disconnect, the defence of democracy package, European economic security strategy and the planned dissolution of key anti-corruption structures in Slovakia and the implications for the rule of law. Members also debated the European defence investment programme, and discussed Frontex in the light of the fact-finding mission of Parliament's working group for Frontex scrutiny. Members debated the outcome of the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (COP28). Debates were held on statements by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, among other topics, on the need to release all hostages, to achieve a humanitarian ceasefire and prospects for a two-state solution in Israel; and in the presence of Commission Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis, on the environmental consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Understanding EU action against migrant smuggling

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 14-12-2023

Forfatter LUYTEN KATRIEN

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | organiseret kriminalitet | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet

**Resumé** More than 90 % of people who cross the external borders of the European Union (EU) irregularly do so with the assistance of migrant smugglers. The facilitation of irregular migration is a highly profitable criminal activity, given the relatively low risks incurred by the perpetrators. Detections of irregular border crossings are at their highest levels since 2016, yet demand for migration facilitation services has also risen to a new high. This high demand is not only due to the fact that people in severe distress – whether because of genuine fear for their lives or for economic reasons – keep trying to reach the EU, by irregular means if necessary. Demand is also high because it has become harder to cross the EU's external borders illegally, because of increased external border controls and other measures put in place to prevent irregular migration. This is where migrant smuggling networks step in. Migrant smugglers are among some of the most agile criminals. They go to great lengths to avoid getting caught, quickly adapting the routes and methods they use to smuggle migrants into, within or beyond the EU. The facilitation of irregular migration is a complex crime, interconnected with many other criminal activities, such as document fraud, trafficking in human beings and other types of illicit smuggling. The criminal organisations involved in smuggling migrants are increasingly sophisticated, professional and violent. Although people willingly pay smugglers to help them cross borders, they do so at great personal risk. Too many lose their lives, or are at risk of serious harm or exploitation. Preventing and combating migrant smuggling and related crimes is therefore one of the key priorities of EU action against irregular migration and organised crime. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for more and better operational cooperation, data sharing and legal migration channels. The European Commission has just proposed new legislation to break the smugglers' business model. This is an update of a briefing from 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

## European Parliament scrutiny of Frontex

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-11-2023

Forfatter DEL MONTE Micaela | LUYTEN KATRIEN

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udvisning

**Resumé** Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 transformed Frontex into the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and considerably increased its tasks, powers, responsibilities and budget. The regulation extended the agency's tasks and competences while also balancing them with stronger fundamental rights safeguards and increased liability and accountability, including by giving the European Parliament oversight of the agency's activities. As part of this oversight, Parliament endorses the agency's budget, can ask the agency for information, plays a key role in appointing the agency's executive director, and a Parliament expert, on invitation, can attend Frontex management board meetings. All this makes Parliament the key player in terms of democratic oversight of the agency. Yet, the agency has been accused in recent years of failing to comply with some of its own rules and of being involved in pushbacks and violations of fundamental rights by Member States' authorities at the EU's external borders. In 2020, Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) decided to investigate these allegations, using the above range of oversight tools. In January 2021, LIBE established the Frontex Scrutiny Working Group (FSWG) to monitor all aspects of the functioning of the agency, including compliance with fundamental rights, transparency, and accountability towards Parliament. The FSWG did a fact-finding investigation, collected evidence and presented its final report in July 2021. Parliament's scrutiny and pressure led to the agency to take a series of actions to address the identified inefficiencies and the allegations of fundamental rights violations. In April 2022, the Frontex Executive Director, Fabrice Leggeri, resigned with immediate effect. This briefing looks at the Parliament's accountability mechanisms and how they have been used to ensure that migrants' fundamental rights are respected and upheld at the EU's external borders. This is a further update of a briefing published in November 2021 and updated in September 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Substitute impact assessment: Proposal for a regulation addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 03-10-2023

Ekstern forfatter DG, EPRS

Politikområde Forudgående Konsekvensanalyse | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-forordning | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Frontex | illegal migration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationsstatistik | politisk asyl | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

**Resumé** This substitute impact assessment of the European Commission's proposal for a regulation addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) in the absence of a European Commission impact assessment accompanying the proposal. This substitute IA reviews the problem identified by the Commission and the objectives of the instrumentalisation proposal. It studies the proposal's relationship with the EU Treaties, existing EU border, migration and asylum acquis and the legislative proposals in the 2016 common European asylum system (CEAS) reform and those under the 2020 new pact on migration and asylum. The assessment identifies and analyses the main expected impacts of the proposal, notably the fundamental rights, societal, economic and territorial impacts, as well as those relating to EU external relations. It includes an examination of the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposal's derogations to EU asylum, border and returns standards, and its compatibility with the EU general principles of subsidiarity, proportionality and the rule of law. Attention is also paid to how the monitoring and evaluation of the proposal may be ensured.

Studie [EN](#)

## Lives lost at sea

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-09-2023

Forfatter MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Afrika | Asien - Oceanien | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | død | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grundlæggende rettigheder | illegal migration | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Middelhavet | migration | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | Nordafrika | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | Tyrkiet | økonomisk geografi

**Resumé** Year after year, tens of thousands of people try to reach the EU from the coasts of Turkey and Africa, risking their lives at sea. Irregular migration to Europe is predominantly concentrated in the Mediterranean, where there are frequent reports of people being rescued at sea and of shipwreck incidents. Between January and June 2022, on average five people died per day during their attempt to cross the Mediterranean Sea, according to the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), and 28 021 persons have been recorded missing since 2014. This is most likely an under-estimate, as many cases go unreported or even completely unnoticed.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Recent migration flows to the EU

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 23-05-2023

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Ekstern forfatter PRADIER, Stéphanie

Nøgleord demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | migration | migrationsstatistik | migrationsstrøm | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

**Resumé** This infographic aims to present the latest available data on migrant flows to the EU in the year 2022. It covers the detection of illegal crossings on the EU's external borders and numbers of deaths of migrants on those crossings. This Infographic updates and complements previous editions, the most recent of which was issued in June 2021 (PE 690.631).

Oversigt [EN](#)

## The EU's external borders: Key trends and developments

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 23-03-2023

Forfatter DUMBRAVA Costica

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-aktion | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | flygtning | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | illegal migration | integration af migranter | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

**Resumé** The effective management of the EU's external borders is a prerequisite for creating the EU area of freedom, security and justice. In response to an unprecedented influx of refugees and immigrants into Europe in the 2015-2016 period, the EU took steps to strengthen the management of its external borders, and to reform the common European asylum system. Several major challenges have affected the EU's external borders in recent years. The COVID-19 pandemic pushed Member States to adopt extraordinary border measures, including temporary restrictions of non-essential travel into the EU. The pandemic also affected efforts to implement key EU measures aiming to strengthen the external borders, including the strengthening of Frontex and the expansion of EU-wide information systems for borders and security. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine generated a new wave of refugees and revealed new vulnerabilities concerning EU borders. In the aftermath of the pandemic, the surge in the number of asylum seekers and irregular migrants has put new pressure on the EU's external borders. Attempts by third countries to instrumentalise irregular migrants in order to put pressure on the EU has meanwhile created additional hurdles. Faced with these multiple and overlapping challenges, the EU has intensified its efforts to reform its migration and asylum policies, notably by slowly working through the proposals included in the new pact on migration and asylum. It has also continued to implement measures that have already been agreed on to make up for delays caused by the pandemic. This briefing discusses key recent trends and figures and provides an overview of EU policy developments relating to the management of the EU's external borders.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Addressing pushbacks at the EU's external borders

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 27-10-2022

Forfatter LUYTEN KATRIEN

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | tredjeland | udvisning

**Resumé** In recent years, the migration policy of the European Union (EU) has focused on strict border controls and the externalisation of migration management through cooperation with third countries. Although states have the right to decide whether to grant non-EU nationals access to their territory, they must do this in accordance with the law and uphold individuals' fundamental rights. Nonetheless, national human rights institutions, international bodies, media and civil society organisations regularly report cases of 'pushbacks' or collective expulsions at the EU's land and sea borders. According to these reports, pushbacks often involve excessive use of force by EU Member States' authorities operating at external borders, and degrading and inhuman treatment of migrants and their arbitrary detention. Furthermore, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), has been accused of failing to safeguard people against human rights violations at the EU's external borders. Not only do these practices and policies of stopping asylum-seekers and migrants in need of protection at or before they reach the external borders erode EU values as enshrined in the EU Treaties, they may also violate international and European humanitarian and human rights laws. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for Member States and EU agencies to comply with fundamental rights in their activities to protect the EU's external borders. Several international organisations and other stakeholders have condemned or filed legal actions against the practice of pushbacks carried out at the EU's external borders. In September 2020, the European Commission presented a pact on migration and asylum, including a proposal on pre-entry screening of third-country nationals at EU external borders, in a bid to address these potential breaches of fundamental rights. This is an updated and expanded edition of a briefing from March 2021, drafted by Anja Radjenovic.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Search and rescue efforts for Mediterranean migrants](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 24-10-2022

Forfatter ORAV Anita

Politikområde Folkeret | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-region i Middelhavsområdet | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | illegal migration | international ret | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | migration | migration i grænseområder | politisk asyl | region og regionalpolitik | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | ØKONOMI

**Resumé** International law imposes an obligation to render assistance to people and ships in distress at sea, which must be provided regardless of the persons' nationality or status or the circumstances in which they are found. These rules have to be applied without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including in particular the prohibition of refoulement. Search and rescue (SAR) and disembarkation activities of EU Member States are currently not covered by a common EU legal framework, except for those activities carried out in the context of joint operations at sea led by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). In recent years, a significant proportion of migrants and asylum-seekers in distress at sea have been rescued by EU naval operations, EU agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, over the past couple of years, the Mediterranean Sea has also been the backdrop for the largest number of casualties and missing people. As of October 2022, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the total number of dead or missing in the Mediterranean in 2022 amounts to more than 1 200. Lack of coordination in SAR activities, solitary action by individual countries and criminalisation of NGOs active in SAR in the Mediterranean led to migrants being forced to stay for several days and sometimes weeks on boats. EU Member States and EU agencies (Frontex) have also been accused of pushbacks of asylum-seekers and other migrants to the high seas and towards Libya and Turkey. Individual actors dealing with boats full of migrants have been the subject of strong criticism and legal action. Their accountability is, however, not always clear, the reason being varied application and interpretation of different bodies of international law. One solution, proposed by academics, could be the harmonisation of the fragmented legal regime for maritime interceptions. This updates and expands a January 2021 EPRS briefing written by Anja Radjenovic.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Discharge for the 2020 budget: European Border and Coast Guard Agency \(Frontex\)](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-10-2022

Forfatter DOBREVA Alina

Politikområde Budgetkontrol

Nøgleord budget | budget | budgetkontrol | discharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's almindelige budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | FINANSER | finanspolitik | fri kapitalbevægelighed | Frontex | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik

**Resumé** In May 2022, the European Parliament postponed its discharge decision on the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) for the financial year 2020. In its second report, Parliament's Budgetary Control Committee (CONT) is once again recommending Parliament refuses to grant discharge to Frontex, reiterating its demand that the Agency present a detailed road map showing how it intends to address the outstanding concerns.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## [Asylum, borders and migration: How the European Parliament is responding to citizens' expectations](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 26-04-2022

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | ORAV Anita

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | borgernes Europa | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-borger | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk konference | Frontex | grænsekontrol | integration af migranter | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | uledsaget barn

**Resumé** The Conference on the Future of Europe was designed to give citizens a say about their vision for the EU, by means of a multilingual digital platform and citizens' panels. The panels are transnational forums, gathering citizens from the EU Member States to discuss their ideas for the future of the Union and make recommendations on how the EU could be improved. The resulting proposals are diverse and constructive. The suggestions for the future range from adjustments of legislation in force to complete overhaul of current systems in an effort to build a more efficient, integrated Union that is closer to its citizens. This briefing focuses on some of the recommendations made by Panel 4 (EU in the world/migration), suggestions and comments uploaded onto the multilingual digital platform, and proposals brought forward by the European Youth Event. The topics cover EU policy on asylum, irregular migration and border protection, and the role of EU agencies in this area. Participants also considered the future of legal migration and integration of migrants in the EU. The second part of the briefing gives and overview of the European Parliament's position on these topics, and its call for change in the fields where citizens have asked for more EU action. This is the briefing in a series looking at citizens' expectations in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe. The first briefing looked at expectations having mainly a constitutional and institutional impact, i.e. suggestions to reform the EU institutional set-up, improve the EU decision-making process, achieve closer cooperation among Member States, and strengthen Parliament's prerogatives. The second one looked at proposals to enhance citizens' participation to the European project, through consultations, petitions, European Citizens Initiatives and referendums.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Russia's war on Ukraine: Assisting Ukrainians at the EU's borders](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 04-03-2022

Forfatter DUMBRAVA Costica

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-kandidatlande | Europa | flygtning | flygtningehjælp | Forenede Nationer | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | militær intervention | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Rusland | samarbejdspolitik | Ukraine | UNHCR | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Russia's military invasion of Ukraine has already pushed over a million people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. The EU and its Member States have strongly condemned the aggression and mobilised to aid Ukraine. The EU has also adopted measures to help people, mostly women and children, fleeing Russian aggression, while ensuring proper management of the EU's external borders. These measures include a proposal to grant EU-wide temporary protection to people arriving from Ukraine, guidelines to assist border guards carrying out checks at the EU-Ukraine borders, and support from specialised EU agencies.

Oversigt [EN](#), [XL](#)

## [Cooperation in the fight against organised crime in the Western Balkans](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-12-2021

Forfatter STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Eurojust | Europol | europæisk integration | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | information og informationsbehandling | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | Interpol | korruption | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | organiseret kriminalitet | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information | Vestbalkan | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Unequivocal support for the European perspective of Western Balkan countries was reiterated by participants at the EU-Western Balkans summit in Brdo on 6 October 2021, as well as in the European Commission's October 2021 enlargement package reports. Nevertheless, the Commission insists that all countries in the region need to continue to accelerate and deepen reforms on independence of the judiciary, the fight against corruption, and the fight against transnational organised crime. Progress on the rule of law is part of the 'fundamentals', that remain open throughout accession negotiations, as it is considered essential and will determine the overall pace of the negotiations. International cooperation, such as agreements and joint actions with Europol, Eurojust, and Frontex are crucial as well. The European Parliament is set to vote during the December 2021 plenary session on an own-initiative report on cooperation in the fight against organised crime in the Western Balkans.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Discharge for the 2019 budget: European Border and Coast Guard Agency](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 13-10-2021

Forfatter PARI MARIANNA

Politikområde Budgetkontrol

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | budget | budgetkontrol | discharge for budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-udgift | FINANSER | finansiel forvaltning | Frontex | regnskabsår | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé In April 2021, the European Parliament decided to postpone the decision on granting discharge to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency for the 2019 budget, and presented a number of observations. Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control has examined the situation again and now, in its second report, recommends granting discharge. The Committee nevertheless recommends 'freezing' part of the Agency's budget, insisting on the need to move swiftly to address the issues that remain concerning the Agency's management and operational activities. The vote on the second discharge report is scheduled for the October II plenary session.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [Effective remedies for asylum-seekers at EU external borders: A new pact on migration and asylum](#)

Type af publikation [Briefing](#)

Dato 04-10-2021

Forfatter RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylansøger | De Europæiske traktater | Den Europæiske Menneskerettighedskonvention | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-ret | Frontex | grænsekontrol | international politik | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationsstrøm | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udvisning

**Resumé** The European Union's objectives in the field of external border protection are to safeguard freedom of movement within the Schengen area (an area without internal borders) and to ensure efficient monitoring of people who cross the EU's external borders. To strengthen its external borders and prevent irregular migrants from reaching EU territory, the EU has focused on extending its partnerships with third countries as well as on reinforcing and providing its border agencies with stronger means and powers. Furthermore, a new pact on migration and asylum, presented in 2020 but still the subject of negotiations between the Council of the EU and the European Parliament, introduces a new set of border procedures as a key 'migration management tool' in the event of the arrival of a large number of asylum applicants from third countries. When conducting border management and immigration control, states' authorities need to respect international legal requirements that protect the human rights of non-nationals who are subjected to border checks, by providing effective remedies for human rights violations at borders, such as a possibility to lodge an appeal against a decision before a competent, independent and impartial national authority. At the European and EU level, a range of human rights standards have been developed that regulate the powers of individual states when allowing or refusing entry to irregular immigrants and asylum-seekers and when implementing their expulsion to countries from which they have come or transited on their way.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

## [The EU Approach on Migration in the Mediterranean](#)

Type af publikation [Studie](#)

Dato 11-06-2021

Ekstern forfatter Violeta MORENO-LAX, Jennifer ALLSOPP, Evangelia (Lilian) TSOURDI, Philippe DE BRUYCKER, Andreina DE LEO

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Fødevaresikkerhed | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord Afrika | Asien - Oceanien | asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | dokumentation | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | forskningsrapport | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | international ret | Libyen | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | Middelhavet | migration | migrationskontrol | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | Niger | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Tyrkiet | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | økonomisk geografi

**Resumé** This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, examines the EU approach on migration in the Mediterranean, covering developments from the 2015 refugee crisis up to the Covid-19 pandemic, assessing the effect these events have had on the design, implementation, and reform of EU policy on asylum, migration and external border control, and documenting the ramifications these changes have had on the actors who operate and are impacted by these policies, including immigration authorities, civil society organisations, and the migrants themselves. The study includes a review of the state of play of relevant EU asylum and migration legislation and its implementation, an appraisal of the situation in the Mediterranean, and a thorough examination of the external dimension of the EU migration, asylum and border policies, focusing on cooperation with third countries (Turkey, Libya and Niger), incorporating human rights and refugee law considerations and an analysis of the implications of funding allocations under the EU Trust Fund for Africa and the Refugee Facility in Turkey. The main goal is to test the correct application of EU and international law, having regard to increased allegations of human rights violations, undue criminalisation, and complicity of the EU in atrocity crimes committed against migrants at sea, stranded in Libya, or contained in Niger and Turkey. The role of EU agencies (Frontex and EASO) is also assessed alongside the bilateral or multi-lateral initiatives adopted by MS to confront the mounting challenges at the common external borders of the EU, incorporating the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility (Article 80 TFEU) as a horizontal concern.

[Studie](#) [EN](#)

**Kort resumé** [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PL](#), [SK](#)

## [Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Type af publikation [Oversigt](#)

Dato 03-06-2021

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord dataindsamling | datamatik og databehandling | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | Europa | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | illegal migration | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Island | migrant | migration | migrationsstatistik | Norge | politisk geografi | rapport | samarbejdspolitik | Schweiz | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

**Resumé** This infographic aims to present the latest available data on migrant flows to the EU in the year 2020. It covers the detection of illegal crossings on the EU's external borders and numbers of deaths of migrants on those crossings. This Infographic updates and complements previous editions, the most recent of which was issued in April 2020 (PE 649.329).

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

## The external dimension of the new pact on migration and asylum: A focus on prevention and readmission

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-04-2021

Forfatter PICHON Eric

Politikområde Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord asylansøger | asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | finansielt EU-instrument | Frontex | grænsekontrol | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | migrationskontrol | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | returnmigration | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland

**Resumé** The challenges posed by migration have put EU Member States' solidarity to the test. Responding to a European Council request, in September 2020 the European Commission proposed a new pact on migration and asylum, to reinforce solidarity among the Member States and to strengthen EU migration management and asylum procedures, while also making them more consistent. The proposed pact has an external aspect as well: building on current EU migration partnership frameworks, it aims to reinforce international partnerships with a view to ensuring effective returns, combating migrant smuggling more effectively, and developing legal migration channels. In the context of migration, the EU's external policy has among its objectives to help third countries tackle the root causes of irregular migration or quests for asylum. The European Parliament often emphasises this point, while warning at the same time that security and migration management concerns should not result in diverting funds from core EU development cooperation objectives. This is also a concern among academia and non-governmental organisations dealing with migration issues: several have pointed out that the Commission's proposals for the above-mentioned pact and the working document, recommendations and legislative proposals accompanying it put a lesser emphasis on pathways to legal migration than on measures aimed at incentivising third countries to retain possible irregular migrants or to accept returns.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [The external dimension of the new pact on migration and asylum: A focus on prevention and readmission](#)

## Pushbacks at the EU's external borders

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 08-03-2021

Forfatter RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylansøger | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | grænsekontrol | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | migrant | migration | migrationskontrol | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | returnmigration | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udvisning

**Resumé** In recent years, the migration policy of the European Union (EU) has focused on strict border controls and the externalisation of migration management through cooperation with third countries. Although states have the right to decide whether to grant non-EU nationals access to their territory, they must do this in accordance with the law and uphold individuals' fundamental rights. Not only do the practices and policies of stopping asylum-seekers and migrants in need of protection at or before they reach the European Union's external borders ('pushbacks') erode EU values as enshrined in the EU Treaties, they may also violate international and European humanitarian and human rights laws. National human rights institutions, international bodies and civil society organisations regularly report cases of pushbacks at the European Union's land and sea borders. According to those reports, pushbacks often involve excessive use of force by EU Member States' authorities and EU agencies operating at external borders, and degrading and inhuman treatment of migrants and their arbitrary detention. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for Member States and EU agencies to comply with fundamental rights in their activities to protect the EU's external borders. Several international organisations and other stakeholders have condemned or filed legal actions against the practice of pushbacks carried out at the EU's external borders. In September 2020, the European Commission presented a pact on migration and asylum, including a proposal on pre-entry screening of third-country nationals at EU external borders, in a bid to address these potential breaches of fundamental rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Understanding EU action against migrant smuggling](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-01-2021

Forfatter LUYTEN KATRIEN

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | migrant | migration | organiseret kriminalitet | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafferet

**Resumé** Around 90 % of those who cross the external European Union (EU) borders illegally do so with the assistance of migrant smugglers. Furthermore, the facilitation of irregular migration is a highly profitable criminal activity, in particular when compared with the relatively low risks incurred. Even though detections of illegal border crossings are currently at their lowest level since 2013, the migrant smuggling business shows sustained high levels of demand. This demand is not only due to the fact that people in severe distress – whether for economic reasons or because of a genuine fear for their lives – keep trying to reach the EU, by irregular means if necessary. Demand is also high because illegally crossing borders has become harder, due to increased external border controls and other measures put in place to prevent irregular migration. This is where migrant smuggling networks step in. Migrant smugglers are among some of the most agile criminals. They go to great lengths in order not to get caught, quickly adapting the routes they use to smuggle migrants into the EU and their means of travel. They avoid direct contact with their victims, instead using the latest digital communication technologies and involving different intermediaries along a migrant's journey. The facilitation of irregular migration is a complex crime, interconnected with many other criminal activities, such as document fraud, trafficking in human beings or other types of illicit smuggling. Although people willingly pay smugglers to help them cross borders, they do so at great personal risk. Too many lose their lives, or are at risk of serious harm or exploitation. Therefore, preventing and combatting migrant smuggling and related crimes is one of the key priorities of the EU's action against irregular migration and organised crime. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for more and better operational cooperation, data sharing and legal migration channels, and insisted on better implementation of relevant EU legislation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU action against serious crime](#)

## [Search and rescue in the Mediterranean](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-01-2021

Forfatter RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Folkeret | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylansøger | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | eftersøgning og redning | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | ikke-statslig organisation | international humanitær ret | international menneskerettighedslovgivning | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Middelhavet | migrant | migration | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | udvisning

**Resumé** International law imposes an obligation to render assistance to persons and ships in distress at sea, which must be provided regardless of the persons' nationality or status or the circumstances in which they are found. These rules have to be applied without prejudice to the obligations deriving from international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including in particular the prohibition of refoulement. Search and rescue (SAR) and disembarkation activities of EU Member States are currently not covered by a common EU legal framework, except for those activities carried out in the context of Frontex-led joint operations at sea. In recent years, a significant proportion of migrants and asylum-seekers in distress at sea have been rescued by EU naval operations, EU agencies and non-governmental organisations in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, over the last couple of years, the Mediterranean Sea has also been the backdrop for the largest number of casualties and missing people. Lack of coordination in search and rescue activities, solitary action by individual countries and criminalisation of non-governmental organisations active in SAR in the Mediterranean lead to migrants being forced to stay for several days and sometimes weeks on boats. EU Member States and EU agencies (Frontex) have also been accused of pushbacks of asylum-seekers and other migrants to the high seas and towards Libya and Turkey. Individual actors dealing with boats of migrants have been a subject of strong criticism and legal action. Their accountability is, however, not always clear, the reason being varied application and interpretation of different bodies of international law. One solution, proposed by academics, could be the harmonisation of the fragmented legal regime for maritime interceptions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Search and rescue in the Mediterranean](#)

## [Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, February 2020](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 14-02-2020

Forfatter FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Politikområde Coronavirus | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | Asien - Oceanien | Den Europæiske Centralbank | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europa-Parlamentet | europæisk integration | flerårig finansiell ramme | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | ligestilling mellem kønnene | LOVBESTEMMELSER | parlamentarisk arbejde | parlamentsforhandling | Polen | POLITIK | politisk geografi | rettigheder og friheder | små og mellemstore virksomheder | udtræden af EU | Vietnam | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedstyper | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Highlights of the February session included debates on a review of economic governance; the revised enlargement methodology proposed by the Commission; a breach of Council Decision 2017/2074 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Venezuela; the current situation in Syria; on fighting against antisemitism, racism and hatred across Europe; as well as on the ongoing threat to the rule of law in Poland. Members also adopted a resolution on the illegal trade in companion animals. They debated the state of play in the EU's fight against money laundering (in light of the Luanda Leaks); the humanitarian situation of refugees at EU external borders; and the coronavirus outbreak. Members also voted on a resolution on EU priorities for the 64th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

## [European Border and Coast Guard: False and authentic documents online \(FADO\) system](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-02-2020

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | elektronisk dokument | elektronisk dokumentforvaltning | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | officielt dokument | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé In 2018, the Commission adopted a proposal for a new regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG). Among many other elements, the proposal envisaged integrating the False and Authentic Documents Online (FADO) system into the EBCG framework. The co-legislators have already adopted the new EBCG Regulation, but decided to adopt a separate legal act to settle the legal framework of the FADO system. Parliament is expected to vote on the agreement negotiated with Council during the February plenary session.

[Oversigt](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [European borders \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | dokumentation | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-undersøgelsesrapport | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | Frontex | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | tænketank | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The European Union helps its Member States to secure their external borders, whilst ensuring an area of free movement without internal borders. Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, inter alia, coordinates and organises joint operations with Member States, provides surveillance and risk analysis, and supports cooperation between law enforcement authorities. The EU also helps Member States to fight crimes such as human trafficking, child abuse and smuggling of illegal goods. The issue of borders is closely linked to EU migration policy, which is being debated with a view to its reform, following the 2015 migration crisis. This note offers links to commentaries and studies by major international think tanks on the issue of borders and some related reports on migration. More papers specifically on migration can be found in earlier items from the same series, published in October and December 2018.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

## Commitments made at the hearing of Ylva JOHANSSON, Commissioner-designate - Home Affairs

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-11-2019

Forfatter BUX Udo

Politikområde Demokrati | Langtidsplanlægning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | beskikkelse af medlemmer | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa-Parlamentet | Frontex | integration af kønsaspektet | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlem af Kommissionen | menneskehandel | migration | mundtlig forespørgsel | offentlig høring | parlament | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | reguleringspolitik | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | terrorisme | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning

Resumé The commissioner-designate, Ylva Johansson, appeared before the European Parliament on 01 October 2019 to answer MEPs' questions. During the hearing, she made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document. These commitments refer to her portfolio, as described in the mission letter sent to her by Ursula von der Leyen, President-elect of the European Commission, including: General approach, Common European values, A fresh start on migration and Internal security.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Protection of EU external borders

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-06-2019

Forfatter RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's indre grænser | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | førtiltrædelsesbistand | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | grænseoverskridende dimension | identitetsdokument | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | region og regionalpolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | terrorisme | ØKONOMI

Resumé The unprecedented arrival of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU, which peaked in 2015, exposed a series of deficiencies and gaps in EU policies on external borders. It affected the functioning of the Schengen rules, leading to the re-introduction of border checks by several Member States. In response to these challenges, as well as the surge in terrorist and serious cross-border crime activities, the EU has embarked on a broader process of reform aimed at strengthening its external borders by reinforcing the links between border controls and security. On the one hand, measures for protecting the EU's external borders have focused on reinforcing EU border management rules, such as the Schengen Borders Code, and strengthening and upgrading the mandates of relevant EU agencies, such as Frontex, eu-LISA, Europol and EASO. On the other hand, in connection with a number of key shortcomings in the EU's information systems, efforts were made to improve use of the opportunities offered by information systems and technologies for security, criminal records, and border and migration management. This included strengthening existing IT systems (SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, ECRIS-TCN), establishing new ones (ETIAS, Entry/Exit System) and improving their interoperability. The broader mandate and the increase of activities in the area of EU border management is also reflected in the growing amounts, flexibility, and diversity of EU funds, inside and outside the current and future EU budget. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Protection of EU external borders](#)

## Protection of EU external borders. Achievements during the legislative term 2014-2019: the role of the European Parliament

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 12-04-2019

Forfatter BUX Udo

Politikområde EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Gennemførelse og Anvendelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé Gradually since 1995, checks at the internal borders were abolished and a single external border was created. Ever since, the EU had tried to advance with a common policy on external borders and its various aspects, such as border controls, visas, asylum, regular migration and return. There has also been a considerable impact on internal border controls (Schengen area). Considerable progress was made regarding safeguarding the EU's external borders during the legislative term 2014-2019, although the migratory crisis of 2015 made deficiencies of the European common policy evident.

Briefing [EN](#)

## European Border and Coast Guard

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-04-2019

Forfatter DIAZ CREGO Maria

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-forslag | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | grænsekontrol | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | illegal migration | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé The European Parliament and the Council have reached a provisional agreement to adopt a new regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG). The text aims at reinforcing the protection of the EU's external borders, building on previous efforts of EU institutions to develop a European Integrated Border Management (EIBM) system. Parliament is expected to vote on the proposal during the April II plenary session.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Legal migration to the EU

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 07-03-2019

Forfatter LUYTEN KATRIEN

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | erhvervsmæssig forskning | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | familiemigration | Frontex | immigration | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | samarbejdspolitik | skoleudveksling | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | uddannelse | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandsk statsborger | videnskabelig udveksling

Resumé Entering the EU as a non-European is not too difficult for people from stable countries. Those planning to visit one or more EU Member States can get in as a tourist, with or without a visa. If the intention is to live and work for a longer period, they can use the many possibilities offered by labour migration. Regular mobility schemes also include provisions for other categories such as students, researchers, au pairs and voluntary workers. People wishing to join a family member who is already residing legally in the EU might even be eligible for family reunification. However, for people coming from countries at war or where democracy is in serious peril, or who happen to live in a non-EU country after fleeing their own country, or who are simply looking for a better life, the options are more limited. Moreover, even when options exist, gaining access to them is not always possible for people who find themselves in precarious, dangerous or even life-threatening situations. In 2015, a record number of people tried to reach Europe by all means, often risking their lives along their journeys. Although the number of irregular arrivals in the EU is back to pre-crisis levels, immigration remains one of the key concerns of European citizens and is expected to remain a challenge for years to come. In order to address this challenge, the EU has embarked on a process of reform aimed at rebuilding its common asylum policies on fairer and more solid ground, strengthening its external borders by reinforcing the links between border controls and security, and renewing cooperation with third countries on migration issues. A forward-looking and comprehensive European immigration policy, based on solidarity and respect for European values, requires a balanced approach to dealing with both irregular and legal migration. The EU is committed to help create more, safe and controlled channels to migration both to help people in need of protection and to address labour market needs and skills shortages adequately.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 19-10-2018

Forfatter CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Afrika | Afrika | ARBEJDE OG BESKÆFTIGELSE | arbejdsmarked | arbejdsmarked | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk sikkerhed | flygtning | forskning og intellektuel ejendomsret | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migration | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Sahel | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | tænketank

Resumé At the European Council meeting on 18 October, European Union Heads of State or Government vowed to step up the fight against illegal migration, by intensifying efforts to crack down on smuggling networks, protect external borders and cooperate with countries of origin and transit. The EU's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, although the leaders noted that illegal border crossings into the EU have declined by 95 % from their peak in October 2015. The leaders also said in their conclusions that a joint task force should be established at Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre. The European Commission is to propose a comprehensive set of implementation measures by December, and the leaders urged the European Parliament and Council to examine promptly the recent proposals on the Return Directive, the Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The Cost of Non-Europe in Asylum Policy

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 18-10-2018

Ekstern forfatter Navarra, Cecilia; Ballegooij, Wouter van;

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | flygtning | fordeling af EU-finansiering | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | politisk asyl | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statistik | tredjeland | varig udvikling | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé Current structural weaknesses and shortcomings in the design and implementation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) have a cost of EUR 50.5 billion per year, including costs due to irregular migration, lack of accountability in external action, inefficiencies in asylum procedures, poor living conditions and health, and dimmer employment prospects leading to lower generation of tax revenue. Seven policy options for the EU to tackle the identified gaps and barriers would bring about many benefits including better compliance with international and EU norms and values, lower levels of irregular migration to the EU and costs of border security and surveillance, increased effectiveness and efficiency of the asylum process, faster socio-economic integration of asylum-seekers, increased employment and tax revenues and reinforced protection of human rights in countries of return. Once, considered the costs, the net benefits of these policy options would be at least EUR 23.5 billion per year.

Studie [EN](#)

## Revision of the Schengen Information System for border checks

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-10-2018

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord databaseskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk arrestordre | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | grænsekontrol | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandsk statsborger | udveksling af information

Resumé The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information database that supports external border control and law-enforcement cooperation in the Schengen states by enabling competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on wanted or missing persons and lost or stolen property. In view of responding more effectively to new migration and security challenges, in December 2016, the European Commission put forward a package of three legislative proposals aimed at revising the legal framework of the SIS. The proposal on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS in the field of border checks provides for more effective use of fingerprints and facial images in the SIS, and imposes an obligation on the Member States to record all entry bans issued to third-country nationals who have been found staying illegally in their territory. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-10-2018

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord databaseskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk arrestordre | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandsk statsborger | udveksling af information

Resumé The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information database that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen states. It does so by enabling competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on wanted or missing persons and lost or stolen property. In view of responding more effectively to new migration and security challenges, in December 2016, the European Commission put forward a package of three legislative proposals aimed at revising the legal framework of the SIS. The proposal on the use of the SIS for returning illegally staying third-country nationals aims to enhance the enforcement of the EU return policy and to reduce the incentives to irregular migration to the EU. Among other things, the proposal introduces the obligation for Member States to enter all return decisions into the SIS. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Revision of the Schengen Information System for law enforcement

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-10-2018

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk arrestordre | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | grænsekontrol | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandsk statsborger | udveksling af information

Resumé The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information database that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen states. It enables competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on certain categories of wanted or missing persons and lost or stolen property. In December 2016, the European Commission adopted a package of proposals aimed at responding more effectively to new migration and security challenges. One of these proposals is focused on improving and extending the use of the SIS in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. It clarifies procedures, creates new alerts and checks, extends the use of biometrics, and enlarges access for law enforcement authorities. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU asylum, borders and external cooperation on migration: Recent developments

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 21-09-2018

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai | RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | befolkningsflytning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | flygtning | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | returnmigration | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statsløs | tredjeland | udenlandsk statsborger | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This publication takes stock of recent EU developments in the area of asylum, borders and external cooperation on migration. It discusses key initiatives put forward by the EU in order to respond to migratory challenges, focusing on three major aspects: reforming the common European asylum system, strengthening the EU's external borders and reinforcing the EU's external cooperation on migration.

Indgående analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## EU asylum, borders and external cooperation on migration: Recent developments

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 18-05-2018

Forfatter ATANASSOV Nikolai | DUMBRAVA Costica | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | befolkningsflytning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | flygtning | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | organ (EU) | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | returnmigration | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statsløs | tredjeland | udenlandsk statsborger | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This publication takes stock of recent EU developments in the area of asylum, borders and external cooperation on migration. It discusses key initiatives put forward by the EU in order to respond to migratory challenges, focusing on three major aspects: reforming the common European asylum system, strengthening the EU's external borders and reinforcing the EU's external cooperation on migration.

Indgående analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Counter Terrorism and External Border Management in Italy

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 15-05-2018

Forfatter BLESSING AMY | MILT Kristiina

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | eftersøgning og redning | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europol | europæisk integration | europæisk samarbejde | europæisk sikkerhed | FN | Forenede Nationer | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Italien | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statistik | terrorisme | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This in-depth analysis was produced by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Special Committee on Terrorism (TERR) for the purpose of a TERR mission to Rome and Catania from 6 to 8 June 2018. The paper examines Italy's external border management, through the lens of counter terrorism. Hotspots and Standard Operating Procedures are given specific attention, alongside the Italian and European legislative framework. By exploring the role and interaction of different organisations with national authorities, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of their different mandates and contribution to Italy's external border management.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## The return of foreign fighters to EU soil: Ex-post evaluation

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-05-2018

Forfatter SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne

Ekstern forfatter The external study was written by Dr Francesco Ragazzi (Assistant Professor at Leiden University, the Netherlands) and Josh Walmsley (Independent Researcher) at the request of the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord barn | børns rettigheder | Cepol | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | ekstremisme | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | Eurojust | Europol | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | fængsling | GEOGRAFI | international konflikt | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | retslig virksomhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | strafansvar | strafferet | terrorisme | varetægtsarrest | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Since the Syrian conflict began in 2011, thousands of EU nationals have travelled or attempted to travel in conflict zones in Iraq and Syria to join insurgent terrorist groups, such as ISIL/Da'esh ('Islamic State'). Of those, it has been estimated that around 30 % have already returned to their home countries. The issue of foreign fighters has been high on the political agenda at both Member State and EU level for the last five years and touches upon a wide range of policies: policies related to the prevention of radicalisation; to information exchange at EU level; to criminal justice responses to returnees; to disengagement/deradicalisation inside and outside prisons. This study aims at outlining the EU response to the issue of returning foreign fighters and their families. It furthermore examines how six Member States have responded to this phenomenon so far (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands and the UK). These Member States are confronted with significant challenges in dealing with foreign fighters that combine legal, ethical and practical questions regarding their obligations and capabilities as regards the handling of the foreign fighters still abroad and the returnees already on EU soil. Meanwhile, Member States' existing programmes aiming at tackling radicalisation are difficult to evaluate, leading to uncertainties as regards the efficiency of current practices.

Studie [EN](#)

## Interoperability of European information systems for border management and security

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-06-2017

Forfatter DUMBRAVA Costica

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord databaseskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk arrestordre | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | grænsekontrol | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udenlandsk statsborger | udveksling af information

Resumé The collection, processing and sharing of data using new technologies are becoming central to the European Union (EU)'s border management and internal security. In the EU, there are a number of information systems, or databases, that support border management and internal security policies by providing border guards, migration and asylum officials, and law enforcement authorities with information on various categories of people, such as people crossing EU's external borders, staying in the EU or applying for asylum in an EU Member State. In 2016, the European Commission launched a reflection process on how to improve and develop EU information systems for border management and security. One key dimension of this process is to make the various information systems more interoperable, so as to allow the simultaneous consultation and automatic interconnection of data. While the need to ensure appropriate and effective collection and exchange of information is widely recognised, disagreements remain about the ways and extent to which data should be collected and used, the authorities that can access the data, and the implications for the fundamental rights of individuals, such as the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [What has the European Union done in the field of migration since 2014?](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 15-06-2017

Forfatter ADORNA DIAZ Daniela | MILT Kristiina | PAPAGEORGIOU IOANNIS | RAFFAELLI Rosa | SAOUDI Sabrina | SY Sarah Salome

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord barn | børns rettigheder | demografi og befolkning | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | fremmedret | Frontex | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | institutionel kompetence (EU) | integration af migranter | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migrantbarn | migration | organ (EU) | politisk asyl | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statsløs

Resumé In response to the migration challenge, on 13 May 2015 the European Commission presented the European Agenda on Migration, with the aim of setting out a comprehensive approach for improving the management of migration in all its aspects. Several implementation packages under the Agenda have already been adopted and the measures therein are starting to be deployed; legislative proposals have also been made and are currently being discussed in Parliament and Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Forvaltning af de ydre grænser](#)

Type af publikation EU-faktablade

Dato 01-06-2017

Forfatter MILT Kristiina

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's visumpolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-program | europæisk integration | Frontex | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisamarbejde (EU) | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé Politikken for forvaltning af de ydre grænser har undergået en betydelig udvikling med oprettelsen af instrumenter og agenturer som f.eks. Schengeninformationssystemet, visuminformationssystemet og Det Europæiske Agentur for Grænse- og Kystbevogtning. De udfordringer, der er forbundet med tilstrømningen af flygtninge og migranter til EU, har øget sikkerhedsudfordringerne og udløst en ny periode med et skift i retning af mere direkte operationel støtte og af en europæisering af grænseforvaltningspolitikken.

EU-faktablade [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

## [European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs: An overview](#)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 11-05-2017

Forfatter DUMBRAVA Costica

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord administrative formaliteter | biometri | databestyringssystem | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europol | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | identitetsdokument | illegal migration | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | information og informationsbehandling | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | konsolidering af EU-retten | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | natur- og anvendte videnskaber | personoplysninger | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statsforbrydelse | strafferet | terrorisme | tredjeland | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information | udøvende magt og offentlig forvaltning | VIDENSKAB

Resumé The interconnections between border management, migration and internal security have become more apparent recently in the context of high inflows of refugees and irregular migrants and of increasing terrorist activities in the EU. To address these challenges, the EU has taken steps to revise and develop the European information systems in order to improve the collection, processing and sharing of data among Member States and relevant EU agencies. This publication provides an overview of the existing and proposed European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs. It discusses the legal basis, the purposes, the scope of data and access, the utilisation and the proposed changes for each information system, including issues of interoperability.

Indgående analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-02-2017

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-statistik | Frontex | illegal migration | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | integration af migranter | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | tredjeland | udenlandsk statsborger | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse

Resumé This infographic aims to present the latest available data in terms of migrant flows. It covers the detection of illegal crossing along the EU's external borders and the number of asylum applicants in EU Member States in the year 2016. Previous editions of this Infographic were issued in September 2015 (PE 565.905) and in April 2016 (PE 580.893).

Oversigt [EN](#)

## The Implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the EU institutional Framework

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 22-11-2016

Ekstern forfatter Olivier DE SCHUTTER

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Menneskerettigheder | Socialpolitik

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | Den Europæiske Unions charter om grundlæggende rettigheder | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU's lovgivningsprogram | EU-institution | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa | europæisk integration | europæisk semester | europæisk stabilitetsmekanisme | FINANSER | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | konsekvensundersøgelse | monetære forhold | Polen | politisk geografi | valutaforhold | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The EU institutions are required take into account the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the design and implementation of legislation or of policies, both within law- and policymaking internal to the Union and in the external relations of the EU. This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament, to examine how they discharge this duty: it looks into the role of the Charter in the legislative process; in the economic governance of the Union; in the work of EU agencies; in the implementation of EU law by EU Member States; and, in the external relations of the Union, both in trade and investment policies and in the Common Foreign and Security Policy. It also analyses certain gaps in the judicial protection of the Charter and identifies measures through which the potential of the Charter could be further realized.

Studie [EN](#), [IT](#)

## Public expectations and EU policies - Protection of external borders

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 30-06-2016

Forfatter D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DOBREVA Alina | GATTO Alexandra

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's budget | EU's kompetence | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | europæisk integration | Frontex | førtiltrædelsesbistand | grænsekontrol | havovervågning | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | opinionsundersøgelse | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | sociale rammer | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé An overwhelming majority of EU citizens expect the EU to intervene more in the protection of external borders than at present. An area without internal frontiers, in which the free movement of persons is ensured with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls is envisaged in the Lisbon Treaty. EU powers regarding border control are shared with the Member States, and based on solidarity between Member States, including financial implications. Steps towards further EU action in this area include: the recent revision of the Schengen Borders Code; the revised proposal for an entry-exit system; a draft regulation setting up a European Border and Coast Guard System with a 'right to intervene' in situations at the border requiring urgent action following a Council decision.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Internal Borders in the Schengen Area: Is Schengen Crisis-Proof?

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-06-2016

Ekstern forfatter Elspeth Guild (CEPS ; Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands and Queen Mary University of London, the UK), Sergio Carrera (CEPS ; Maastricht University Queen Mary University of London, the UK), Lina Vosyliūtė (CEPS), Kees Groenendijk (Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands), Evelien Brouwer (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands), Didier Bigo (Centre d'études sur les conflits, liberté et sécurité - CCLS ; King's College London, the UK), Julien Jeandesboz (Université Libre de Bruxelles - ULB ; CCLS) and Médéric Martin-Mazé (King's College ; CCLS)

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's indre grænser | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | flygtning | fri bevægelighed for personer | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk asyl | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Schengen-informationssystem | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | terrorisme | Visegrad-landene | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk konsekvens

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizen's Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, analyses the Schengen area in the wake of the European 'refugee crisis' and other recent developments. With several Member States reintroducing temporary internal border controls over recent months, the study assesses compliance with the Schengen governance framework in this context. Despite suggestions that the end of Schengen is nigh or arguments that there is a need to get 'back to Schengen', the research demonstrates that Schengen is alive and well and that border controls have, at least formally, complied with the legal framework. Nonetheless, better monitoring and democratic accountability are necessary.

Studie [EN](#)

## European Border and Coast Guard system

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 09-06-2016

Forfatter GATTO Alexandra

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Frontex | grænsekontrol | institutionernes funktion | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | lovgivningsprocedure | migration | migrationskontrol | parlamentarisk arbejde | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | udarbejdelse af EU-ret

Resumé On 15 December 2015, the European Commission put forward a proposal to set up a European Border and Coast Guard System (EBCGS), building on the mandate and experience of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex). The main new elements are: introduction of a supervisory role and a 'right to intervene' in situations at the border requiring urgent action; expansion of Frontex's operational tasks and its prerogatives on processing personal data; and reinforcement of fundamental rights and transparency safeguards. Commentators and stakeholders have raised concerns on respect of national sovereignty and division of competences, the adequacy of the suggested individual complaint mechanism and the accountability of operational activities at the external borders. Many underline that the reinforcement of the Frontex mandate should be accompanied by a change in the current EU Dublin system and an upgrade of Member States' border management capacities. Parliament and Council have now started trilogue discussions, with the aim of reaching a first-reading agreement before summer 2016.  
A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address:  
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

## On the Frontline: The Hotspot Approach to Managing Migration

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 10-05-2016

Forfatter NEVILLE Darren | RIGON AMALIA | SY Sarah Salome

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's visumpolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europol | europæisk integration | familiemigration | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | grænsekontrol | integration af migranter | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Italien | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | migration | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | returnmigration | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | Tyrkiet | udviklingsbistand | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, places the new "hotspot approach" to managing migration within its policy framework. It examines the way in which EU agencies provide support to frontline Member States, with particular focus on Greece, and assesses the chief challenges identified to date in both the policy design and operational implementation of hotspots.

Studie [EN](#)

## Schengen and the management of the EU's external borders

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 28-04-2016

Forfatter MALMERSJO Gertrud | REMAC Milan

Politikområde Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's indre grænser | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | fri bevægelighed for personer | Frontex | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé Events in 2015, most notably the unprecedented arrival of migrants to the EU, but also the terrorist attacks in Paris, showed that current border management strategies have not been sufficient to effectively deal with these challenges. The events have also highlighted how intrinsically linked the EU's external borders are with the absence of borders inside the EU. The proposed legislation therefore aims to reinforce the security of the external borders by increasing the powers of Frontex and by introducing increased entry and exit checks on anyone crossing the EU's external borders. However, the exact impact of the proposed measures and whether they will effectively address the EU's border challenges are less clear, as no impact assessments have been conducted on these measures. According to the studies and discussions referred to above concerning the proposal to reinforce Frontex, it is considered unlikely that it will address some of the key weaknesses relating to Frontex, namely the lack of clear and distinct responsibilities between the agency and other EU agencies; and its current dependency on MS for resourcing. The report commissioned by the European Parliament's LIBE Committee on this topic also questioned the legality of parts of the proposal, in particular the agency's right to intervene against the will of a MS. The evaluations of Frontex concluded that the agency operated effectively, in particular in relation to its role as joint operations coordinator. The evaluation reports also noted a need for the agency's role to be better clarified, and that better access to resources was required. However, while these evaluations showed the agency to be effective, they were mainly qualitative in nature, focusing on interviews with stakeholders rather than on quantitative data on organisational performance. It is therefore uncertain whether the evaluations of Frontex have been comprehensive enough to ensure that any changes to its remit will maximise the potential of the agency to work effectively.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## [Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-04-2016

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | flygtning | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | illegal migration | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Middelhavet | migration | migrationsstrøm | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | politisk asyl | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Vestbalkan | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This infographic aims to present the latest available data in terms of migrant flows. It covers the detection of illegal crossing along the EU's external borders and the number of asylum applicants for 2015. This version updates an earlier edition, of 4 September 2015: PE 565.905.

[Oversigt](#) [EN](#)

## [Hotspots and emergency relocation: State of play](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 03-03-2016

Forfatter ORAV Anita

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's forbindelser | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's visumpolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Europol | europæisk integration | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | grænsekontrol | havovervågning | integration af migranter | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Italien | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migrant | migration | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The year 2015 saw a record number of migrants arriving in the European Union: Frontex reports that 1.83 million irregular border crossings were detected at the EU's external borders, 1.04 million of them in Greece and Italy. According to Eurostat, 1.29 million asylum applications were lodged in the EU in 2015. Based on the current Dublin system, applicants' first country of entry is responsible for processing their asylum claims. This puts enormous pressure on frontline states. The Commission's communication on a European Agenda on Migration includes a proposal for a temporary emergency relocation mechanism to relieve the pressure on overburdened states. In parallel, the Commission has launched a 'hotspot' approach to provide assistance along specific sections of the border, characterised by 'disproportionate mixed migratory flows'. The approach entails temporary intervention by EU agencies such as Frontex, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) and Europol to help national authorities guide asylum-seekers towards asylum procedures and irregular migrants towards return procedures. Eleven such hotspots had been identified as of February 2016: six in Italy and five in Greece. Currently only three are fully operational. Although work on the hotspot approach is not yet complete and the relocation process only began in October 2015, stakeholders have already pointed to several shortcomings in how they currently operate. Parliament has insisted that the hotspot approach should not undermine the fundamental rights of any persons, refugees or otherwise, arriving at Europe's shores.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

## [Outlook for the European Council of 17-18 December 2015: Pre-European Council Briefing](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-12-2015

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Energi | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | Det Forenede Kongerige | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemskab | euroområdet | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | flygtning | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | indre marked | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Klimapolitik | konkurrenceevne | koordinering af ØMU's politikker | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | MILJØ | miljøpolitik | monetære forhold | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | terrorisme | udvisning | valutaforhold | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | virksomhedsorganisation | økonomisk geografi

Resumé At the 17-18 December 2015 meeting of the European Council, EU Heads of State or Government will discuss the migration crisis, the fight against terrorism, Economic and Monetary Union, the Internal Market, the Energy Union and the United Kingdom's renegotiation of its EU membership. On many of these issues, EU leaders will assess the implementation of their decisions from previous European Council meetings. It will be the first substantial discussion on the United Kingdom's proposals for changes in the operation of the Union.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

## European Border and Coast Guard System

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-12-2015

Forfatter GATTO Alexandra

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Eurojust | Europol | europæisk integration | forsvar | Frontex | grænsekontrol | havovervågning | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlemsstatskompetence | national suverænitet | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | udrykningsstyrke

Resumé On 15 December 2015, the European Commission is expected to put forward a proposal for the setting up of a European Border and Coast Guard System (EBCGS). In line with the Council's conclusions, the future EBCGS will build on the mandate and experience of the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex). Although there is broad consensus on the need for strengthening the protection of the EU's external borders, there remain big questions on the composition, role and functions of a future EBCGS. Concerns relating to the respect of national sovereignty, budget availability and respect for fundamental rights will have to be taken into account.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedia [A European Border and Coast Guard System](#)

## Outcome of the informal 12 November 2015 European Council on migration in Valletta: Post-European Council Briefing

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 20-11-2015

Forfatter DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | Asien - Oceanien | bilæggelse af tvister | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-støtte | Europa | europæisk integration | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | international politik | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationsstrøm | politisk geografi | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | topmøde | Tyrkiet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk politik

Resumé The informal European Council on migration of 12 November 2015 in Valletta assessed the state of implementation of previously agreed measures. It followed the Valletta Summit held with African Leaders on 11/12 November 2015. The Valletta Summit resulted in a Political Declaration and an Action Plan to manage migratory flows, focusing on dealing with the root causes of migration by developing greater cooperation between EU and African partners.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Fingerprinting migrants: Eurodac Regulation

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 19-11-2015

Forfatter ORAV Anita

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord biometri | database | databeskyttelse | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's ydre grænse | EU-forordning | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europol | europæisk integration | Frontex | information og informationsbehandling | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | migrant | migration | natur- og anvendte videnskaber | POLITIK | politisk flygtning | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statsløs | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | VIDENSKAB

Resumé Eurodac is a biometric database in which Member States are required to enter the fingerprint data of irregular migrants or asylum-seekers in order to identify where they entered the EU, and whether they have previously made asylum applications. Its main purpose is to facilitate the application of the Dublin Regulation, which determines the Member State responsible for processing an asylum claim. The recast Eurodac Regulation has been applicable since 20 July 2015.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Migrants in the Mediterranean: Protecting Human Rights

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 29-10-2015

Ekstern forfatter Samuel COGOLATI; Nele VERLINDEN and Pierre SCHMITT, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, Institute for International Law, KU Leuven, Belgium.

Politikområde Demokrati | EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Agentur for Grundlæggende Rettigheder | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | Den Internationale Organisation for Migration | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's militære mission | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | flygtning | Forenede Nationer | fremmedret | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | havovervågning | illegal migration | international konvention | international politik | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | internationalt samarbejde | LOVBESTEMMELSER | mellemstatslige organisationer | menneskerettigheder | Middelhavet | migrant | migration | migrationsstrøm | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statistik | tredjeland | UNHCR | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé In reaction to recurrent tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea, the European Union (EU) has adopted a series of measures seeking to improve the protection of migrants trying to reach the borders of the EU by sea and to share responsibility among countries involved by increasing cooperation with transit countries. This study focuses on the existing and planned EU policies and actions to protect the human rights of migrants before entering the EU by sea or after they have left the territory of the EU. The picture that emerges from the evaluation of EU policies and actions is a mixed one. On the one hand, it cannot be denied that instruments of sea borders surveillance and instruments of cooperation with third countries have now generally included human rights safeguards. On the other hand, implementation, monitoring and control remain problematic. Furthermore, the primary aim of existing EU policies and actions still seems to be the protection of the external borders against so-called 'illegal' immigration and the return of illegally staying migrants, rather than the development of effective strategies to protect human rights of migrants and the saving of lives on the Mediterranean. The study therefore offers specific recommendations to ensure a coherent human rights-based EU approach to improve the protection of the rights of migrants aiming to reach the EU.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Outcome of the European Council of 15 October 2015: Post-European Council Briefing

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 22-10-2015

Forfatter DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Miljø | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | Asien - Oceanien | bilæggelse af tvister | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | Det Europæiske Råd | EU's forbindelser | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | FINANSER | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Libyen | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk flygtning | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | Syrien | Tyrkiet | udvisning | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The one-day European Council meeting held on 15 October 2015 again focused on the issue of migration, as indicated in the EPRS Pre-European Council Briefing. While assessing the state of implementation of the migration 'orientations' agreed upon by the informal European Council on 23 September 2015, EU Heads of State or Government concentrated on working to secure the European Union's external borders. The main decisions taken in this respect were: the agreement to work on an integrated border management system, and also the enhancement of Frontex's mandate in relation to the development of a European Border and Coast Guard System. The European Council also considered further cooperation with third countries regarding migration issues, welcomed the agreement of an EU-Turkey joint action plan, and looked at how to best 'respond to the influx of refugees in Europe and ensuring returns'. Other agenda points addressed by Heads of State or Government were the situations in both Syria and Libya, the 'Presidents' report' on completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union and the state of play concerning the UK referendum on EU membership.

Briefing [EN](#)

## EU Cooperation with Third Countries in the Field of Migration

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-10-2015

Ekstern forfatter Odysseus

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-aftale | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | europæisk integration | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Marokko | migration | migrationskontrol | Moldova | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | Tunesien | udvisning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé EU external cooperation in migration and asylum has increased considerably in terms of instruments of cooperation with third partner countries and of funds committed. With the current refugee crisis, it is poised to increase even further. This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, reflects on the imbalances of EU external action as well as on the lack of evidence on the impact and efficiency of EU funding regarding the objectives of the migration policy, which are sometimes conflicting with the development goals. The study brings forward recommendations for rationalization and coordination of action, more balance between the different components of the GAMM, more transparency for a better evaluation and scrutiny, and a reinforced partnership approach with third countries.

Studie [EN](#)

## [Outlook for the 15-16 October 2015 European Council: Pre-European Council Briefing](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 12-10-2015

Forfatter DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Økonomiske og Monetære Union | Det Europæiske Råd | Det Forenede Kongerige | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | FINANSER | flygtning | folkeafstemning | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | migration | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | terrorisme | Tyrkiet | valgprocedure og valghandling | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The 15/16 October 2015 European Council is expected to focus on migration, following up on progress made since the 25/26 June 2015 European Council and on the results of the Eastern Mediterranean - Western Balkans route conference. It will also examine the European Commission's Draft Action Plan on support of refugees and migration management, and consider the creation of a European coast-and border-guard. The implementation of the results of the extraordinary, informal European Council of 23 September 2015, such as increasing financial assistance to EU external relations initiatives and to United Nations' programmes, will also be examined. EU Heads of State or Government are also expected to hear an update on the various issues surrounding the planned (in/out) referendum in the United Kingdom and a progress report on the follow-up of the five Presidents' report on 'Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union'.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## [Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 04-09-2015

Forfatter SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | flygtning | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | illegal migration | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Middelhavet | migration | migrationsstrøm | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | politisk asyl | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Vestbalkan | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This infographic aims to present the latest available data in terms of migrant flows. It covers the detection of illegal crossing along the EU's external borders and the number of asylum applicants for the first six months of 2015.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## [EU Funds for Migration Policies: Analysis of Efficiency and Best Practice for the Future](#)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-07-2015

Ekstern forfatter Pierre Hausemer and Laura Todaro (VVA Consulting) ;  
Bregtje Kamphuis (LSE Enterprise) ;  
Richard Williams, Eiko Thielemann and Simona Talani

Politikområde Budget | Budgetkontrol | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | budget | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | EU-medlemsstat | FINANSER | finanskontrol | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | hjemrejsehjælp | integration af migranter | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | politisk asyl | regnskabsforvaltning | revision | revision af regnskaber | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | svig mod Unionen | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE | økonomisk geografi

Resumé This study provides an overview of EU funding and agencies in the field of migration, asylum and integration. It begins with a brief assessment of their effectiveness and efficiency before examining whether the design of management, budgeting and control systems is effective in preventing the misuse of resources. The study illustrates good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations on how to achieve greater transparency in the implementation of future EU funding programmes.

Studie [EN](#)

## Outlook for the European Council of 25 - 26 June 2015: Pre-European Council Briefing

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 23-06-2015

Forfatter ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde Det Europæiske Semester | Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Finansielle Spørgsmål og Bankanliggender | International Handel | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar | Udenrigsanliggender | Økonomiske og Monetære Anliggender

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Det Europæiske Råd | Det Forenede Kongerige | digital teknologi | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | euroområdet | Europa | Europol | europæisk integration | FINANSER | forhandling om EU-aftale | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Grækenland | international politik | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | investering og finansiering | investeringspolitik | koordinering af ØMU's politikker | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Middelhavet | migration | migrationsstrøm | MILJØ | monetære forhold | naturligt miljø | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | PRODUKTION, TEKNOLOGI OG FORSKNING | Rusland | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | teknologi og tekniske bestemmelser | terrorisme | topmøde | udvisning | Ukraine | valutaforhold | økonomisk geografi | økonomisk sanktion

Resumé The June European Council has a very comprehensive agenda, as Heads of State or Government will discuss the situation in the Mediterranean, progress undertaken since December 2013 in the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), means to fight terrorism, economic governance aspects, the development of the digital agenda, as well as relations with Russia and the situation in Ukraine. Current developments in the Mediterranean and the Eurozone will most likely shift the Summit's primary focus from CSDP to migration and the future of Greece within the euro area. In addition, the future role of the United Kingdom will be addressed by the British Prime Minister.

Briefing [EN](#)

## First measures of the European Agenda on Migration

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 17-06-2015

Forfatter ORAV Anita

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's militære mission | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | havovervågning | illegal migration | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | international ret | Libyen | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Middelhavet | migration | migrationskontrol | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | politisk geografi | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The unprecedented influx of migrants on the EU's southern borders, and the large numbers of tragic deaths of people attempting to cross the Mediterranean irregularly, has brought home the need for more effective management of migration to deal with the current situation. Gathered at the special meeting of the European Council on 23 April 2015, Member States' leaders agreed on the urgent need to seek solutions to the escalating situation. The European Commission was tasked with proposing measures for immediate action, as well as policy options for the medium and longer term.

On 15 May 2015, the Commission presented its proposal for a European Agenda on Migration, which was followed on 27 May 2015 by the implementation plan for the first measures.

This first set of proposals, currently under debate among the Member States as well as various stakeholders, was discussed by the Interior Ministers of the Member States on 16 June 2015 and will subsequently be addressed in the European Council on 25 and 26 June 2015. The European Parliament is preparing an own-initiative report on a holistic approach to migration.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Outcome of the extraordinary European Council of 23 April 2015

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-05-2015

Forfatter BAKOWSKI Piotr | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Politikområde EP's og Rådets Vedtagelse af Lovgivning | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udvikling og Humanitær Bistand

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | fælles udenrigs- og sikkerhedspolitik | havovervågning | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | medlemsstaternes bidrag | menneskerettigheder | Middelhavet | migration | migrationskontrol | MILJØ | naturligt miljø | rettigheder og friheder | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik

Resumé At a special meeting on migration on 23 April 2015, the European Council committed to four priorities: strengthening the EU's presence at sea, fighting traffickers in accordance with international law, preventing illegal migration flows, and reinforcing internal solidarity and responsibility. This is based on a 10 point action plan on migration, agreed to jointly by the foreign and home affairs ministers at their meeting on 20 April 2015 in Luxembourg. The meeting followed the invitation of European Council President Donald Tusk, after the tragic events on the 19 April 2015 when 800 people died off the coast of Libya trying to cross the Mediterranean to Europe

Briefing [EN](#)

## [Irregular immigration in the EU: Facts and Figures](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 24-04-2015

Forfatter POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | EU-statistik | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | illegal migration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationsstrøm | returnmigration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udenlandsk statsborger | udvisning | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Irregular immigrants are third-country nationals who do not fulfil, or no longer fulfil, the conditions of entry as set out in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State. In contrast, asylum-seekers are persons claiming international protection due to the risk of persecution in their home country. For data on asylum-seekers in the EU, please see our Infographic Asylum in the EU: Facts and Figures.

The EU's legal framework for irregular immigration is scattered over many legal instruments. Those which apply at the point of a migrant's arrival focus on border management, and prevention of irregular immigration through cooperation with countries of origin and transit. For further information, please see our Briefing EU legal framework on asylum and irregular immigration 'on arrival'.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [EU legal framework on asylum and irregular immigration 'on arrival'](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 18-03-2015

Forfatter POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Politikområde EU-lovgivning: Retssystem og Retsakter | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord anvendelse af EU-retten | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Frontex | havovervågning | illegal migration | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | international ret | Lissabon-traktaten | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskehandel | migration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik | udvisning

Resumé With asylum-seekers and immigrants still dying off the shores of European Union Member States, EU asylum and migration policies are high on the political agenda. The newly completed Common European Asylum System and the many pieces of legislation on irregular immigration at EU level have not succeeded in stopping further tragedies in the Mediterranean. Calls are therefore increasingly being voiced for a 'holistic' approach to asylum and irregular immigration. However, the concrete design of this holistic approach is the subject of difficult policy choices, seeking to strike the right balance between humanitarian aspects and security concerns. According to many stakeholders and experts the way forward in EU asylum and migration policy should necessarily pass through a new legal reform taking the approach of better burden-sharing between Member States. Others plead for the operational instruments of the newly adopted legislation to be fully exhausted first before embarking on further reforms. The European Commission has launched work on a comprehensive European Agenda on Migration, to be presented in May, and stated already that the focus will be placed on securing effective implementation of the existing legislation rather than proposing any further modifications. This briefing takes stock of the existing legislative and policy framework in the field of asylum and irregular immigration and highlights the causes of friction.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [How the EU budget is spent: Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund \(AMIF\)](#)

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 06-03-2015

Forfatter D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politikområde Budget | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's budget | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | integration af migranter | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | retsgrundlag | samarbejds politik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | traktat om EU's funktionsmåde | udvisning

Resumé The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund co-finance national and EU actions that aim at promoting the efficient management of migration flows, as well as the implementation, strengthening and development of a common EU approach to asylum and migration.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Frontex – Management of Europe's borders

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 30-01-2015

Forfatter LILIENKAMP Marc

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | havovervågning | illegal migration | institutionernes funktion | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik

Resumé Frontex is the Agency which helps those EU Member States facing strong migratory pressures to secure the EU's external borders, through coordinating deployment of equipment and border guards made available by Member States. In recent years, Frontex has managed a number of operations off the coasts of Greece, Italy and Spain, as well as on the Union's eastern land borders. With the continuing influx of migrants seeking to enter the Union by ever-increasing routes and methods, many experts underline the limited resources available to Frontex and call on the EU and its Member States to increase their contributions to the Agency.

Oversigt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## The EU External Borders Fund (EBF): European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 15/2014

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 02-12-2014

Forfatter TZARNORETCHKA Biliانا

Politikområde Budgetkontrol | Evaluering af Lovgivning og Politikker i Praksis | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | budget | decharge for budget | Den Europæiske Revisionsret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Europa-Kommissionen | Europa-Parlamentet | FINANSER | Frontex | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | institutionel kompetence (EU) | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | revision | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | udarbejdelse af EU-ret | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé This Briefing provides a succinct overview of the key findings and recommendations of a recent European Court of Auditors' Special Report – in this case, on the operation of the EU's External Borders Fund – and also summarises the European Commission's reaction to the report, as well as the European Parliament's activities and position on the issue. It has been produced by the Policy Performance Appraisal Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), as part of its routine analytical work on the implementation and operation of existing EU legislation, programmes and policies in practice. The document concludes that the European Court of Auditors, the European Commission and the Member States all agree that the External Borders Fund (EBF) has fostered financial solidarity between Member States and contributed positively to external border management. However, there were strategic and operational weaknesses in the Fund's programming and implementation, both at Member State and Commission level: national programmes were lacking measurable objectives and indicators; there were weaknesses in Member States' procurement procedures; and there were deficiencies in the monitoring and in the ex-post evaluations by the Commission and Member States. More emphasis should be given to the design of future funding programmes, which should focus on creating sustainable, measurable and visible European added value. The right balance should be achieved between accountability and excessive administrative burdens. Special attention should be given to the quality of the Commission's evaluation reports, scrutinising their objectivity and timeliness, the accuracy and reliability of data presented, and their usefulness for the design of the successor funding programmes, as these are fundamental tools within the policy cycle, which help to identify future policy challenges.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Migration Policies of the European Union with its Mediterranean Partners - Necessity of Greater Mobility

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 25-04-2014

Ekstern forfatter Macarena NUÑO (IPEMED, France)

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Afrika | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | emigration | EU's migrationspolitik | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | europæisk integration | europæisk naboskabspolitik | flygtning | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | geografisk mobilitet | immigration | international privatret | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Libyen | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Middelhavsunionen | migration | migrationskontrol | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | statistik | tredjelande i Middelhavsområdet | ØKONOMI | økonomisk analyse | økonomisk geografi

Resumé The construction of an integrated Euro-Mediterranean region necessarily requires the establishment of strong cooperation in the field of migration. For this reason, migration must be considered a real opportunity, bringing benefits for the countries and populations of the two shores of the Mediterranean. This report analyses European migration policies towards the Mediterranean Partner Countries before and after the Arab Spring. Furthermore, it highlights their key limitations and proposes specific recommendations in order to respond to the imperative of greater mobility in the region. In order to achieve this, migration policies, often the source of passionate debate, must be tackled serenely and be the subject of constant dialogue between the parties involved, including civil society. These policies must not only meet objectives with regard to controlling migration flows but surpass them and render them an integral part of a coherent and comprehensive development policy for neighbouring countries. The EU must also develop a more attractive policy vis-à-vis migrant workers, which is able to respond to the labour shortages in certain segments of the European market and increase the likelihood of the country of origin benefiting from the competencies acquired in Europe. In this context, the participation of Euro-Mediterranean professional networks is to be encouraged.

Indgående analyse [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Frontex and surveillance of the EU's external sea borders

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 10-04-2014

Forfatter FERRARO Francesca

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord civilbeskyttelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | havovervågning | illegal migration | institutionel struktur | interinstitutionelle relationer (EU) | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | søfartssikkerhed | TRANSPORT | transportpolitik

Resumé In recent years, EU Member States have been confronted with increasing numbers of irregular migrants travelling on overloaded and/or unseaworthy boats across the Mediterranean Sea. In order to limit the growing numbers of fatalities, with hundreds of lives being lost, the EU and its Member States have sought to improve surveillance at the EU's external sea borders and strengthen coordination in search and rescue.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Asylum and irregular immigration in the EU: state of play

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 25-03-2014

Forfatter POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions Asylagentur | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-finansiering | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | illegal migration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | politisk asyl | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | udvisning

Resumé Recent events in the Mediterranean have seen many migrants dying off the shores of Italy, Malta and Spain. Many voices call for a more coherent approach to asylum and irregular immigration in the EU to achieve a balance between the legitimate interests of people seeking security and/or better living conditions, and the need to keep national infrastructure from being overwhelmed, as well as to ensure citizens' trust in an area of free movement without internal borders.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## EU Funds for asylum, migration and borders

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 11-02-2014

Forfatter D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Politikområde Budget | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord administrativ ledelse | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-finanser | EU-finansieringsordning | EU-fonde | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-program | europæisk integration | flerårig finansiell ramme | flygtningehjælp | Frontex | hjemrejsehjælp | integration af migranter | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | revision | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | VIRKSOMHEDER OG KONKURRENCE

Resumé Migration and asylum are significant phenomena in today's world. Traditionally, each EU Member State has built its own policies in these sensitive areas. But developments such as the removal of internal border controls across most of the EU have made the case for greater coherence. This relatively recent cooperation has resulted in the development of an EU framework, including legally binding instruments, such as those under the Common European Asylum System. Specific EU Funds aim to support financially the internal dimension of this policy area.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

## Irregular immigration in the EU: Some national perspectives on arrival of immigrants

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 13-12-2013

Forfatter POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord Asien - Oceanien | Australien | bilateral aftale | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europa | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | illegal migration | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | international politik | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Italien | LOVBESTEMMELSER | Malta | migration | politisk geografi | samarbejdspolitik | samarbejdspolitik | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | Spanien | strafferet | udvisning | økonomisk geografi

Resumé Recent events in the Mediterranean, which have led to many migrants dying off the shores of European Union Member States, have placed EU migration policies back on the political agenda. A particular difficulty in dealing with this phenomenon comes from the mixed flows of migrants, made up of both irregular immigrants and asylum seekers. The EU's legal framework for irregular immigration is scattered over a multitude of legal instruments. Those which apply at the arrival of migrants focus on border surveillance, return of irregular immigrants and cooperation on readmission with third countries of origin and transit, as well as on preventing the departure for Europe of irregular immigrants.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Current Challenges for International Refugee Law, with a Focus on EU Policies and EU Co-Operation with the UNHCR

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 03-12-2013

Ekstern forfatter Elspeth GUILD (Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS, Belgium , University of London, the UK , Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands) and Violeta MORENO-LAX (University of London, the UK)

Politikområde Menneskerettigheder | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | domstolskompetence | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-medlemsstat | flygtning | Forenede Nationer | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | indrejsetilladelse for udlændinge | international menneskerettighedslovgivning | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | klimaændring | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | MILJØ | miljødelæggelse | retsvæsen | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | strafferet | tvungen migration | udvisning | UNHCR | økonomisk geografi

**Resumé** From an examination of the instruments of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and related policy measures regarding border surveillance and migration management, two interrelated issues stand out as particularly sensitive: access to asylum and responsibility for refugee protection. The prevailing view, supported by the UNHCR and others, is that responsibility for the care of asylum seekers and the determination of their claims falls on the state within whose jurisdiction the claim is made. However, the possibility to shift that responsibility to another state through inter-state cooperation or unilateral mechanisms undertaken territorially as well as abroad has been a matter of great interest to EU Member States and institutions. Initiatives adopted so far challenge the prevailing view and have the potential to undermine compliance with international refugee and human rights law. This note reviews EU action in the field by reference to the relevant legal standards and best practices developed by the UNHCR, focusing on the specific problems of climate refugees and access to international protection, evaluating the inconsistencies between the internal and external dimension of asylum policy. Some recommendations for the European Parliament are formulated at the end, including on action in relation to readmission agreements, Frontex engagement rules in maritime operations, Regional Protection Programmes, and resettlement.

Indgående analyse [EN](#)

## Establishing the European Border Surveillance System

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 03-10-2013

Forfatter FERRARO Francesca

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Udenrigsanliggender

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grænseoverskridende samarbejde | havovervågning | information og informationsbehandling | informationssystem | international ret | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | samarbejdspolitik | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION | udveksling af information

**Resumé** The European Border Surveillance System (Eurosir) is a key element of integrated border management on the EU's external frontiers, in which Member States cooperate with each other and with Frontex to exchange information on irregular migration and cross-border crime. Developing Eurosir as a full-scale system, as proposed in the draft regulation, will also address the dangers faced by migrants on the EU's southern sea borders.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Implementing the EU Internal Security Strategy

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 05-09-2013

Forfatter FERRARO Francesca

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's retlige samarbejde i straffesager | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | Frontex | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | organiseret kriminalitet | POLITIK | politisamarbejde (EU) | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | terrorisme

**Resumé** Within the area of freedom, security and justice, the EU needs to ensure the balance between civil liberties and a high level of security. In March 2010, the European Council approved the EU internal security strategy (ISS). The Commission's agenda for implementing the ISS concludes in 2014, and therefore discussions on the strategy beyond 2014 are now under way.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Developing an EU Internal Security Strategy, Fighting Terrorism and Organised Crime

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-11-2011

Ekstern forfatter Amandine Scherrer (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Paris), Julien Jeandesboz (King's College, London) and Emmanuel-Pierre Guittet (University of Manchester, UK)  
Under the coordination of the Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits (C&C) and of the Justice and Home Affairs Section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord bekæmpelse af grov kriminalitet | databehandling | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | EU-lovgivning | Eurojust | Europol | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | Lissabon-traktaten | LOVBESTEMMELSER | organiseret kriminalitet | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | terrorisme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The present study examines the steps taken since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in the field of internal security and assesses commitments made in the areas of fundamental rights and civil liberties. The study examines the development of the EU Internal Security Strategy, with special attention paid to fighting terrorism and organised crime. It also investigates the activities of the main EU agencies involved in internal security policies. The study finally sketches out the key challenges lying ahead for EU internal security policies, with particular consideration paid to the role that the European Parliament will be called upon to play.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## Strengthening Frontex

Type af publikation Oversigt

Dato 08-09-2011

Forfatter BAKOWSKI Piotr

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's migrationspolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | FINANSER | Frontex | grænsekontrol | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | menneskerettigheder | migration | migrationsstrøm | offentlige finanser og budgetpolitik | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | Schengen-aftalen | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | totalbeløb på budget

Resumé The Parliament is due to vote on the Commission proposal to amend the Frontex regulation. This vote takes place amidst calls for increased solidarity in dealing with migration flows, as well as concerns over respect for fundamental rights in the activities of border control authorities on the EU external borders.

Oversigt [EN](#)

## Implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and its Impact on EU Home Affairs Agencies (Frontex, Europol and the European Asylum Support Office)

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-08-2011

Ekstern forfatter Elspeth Guild, Sergio Carrera, Leonhard den Hertog and Joanna Parkin

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord asylret | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | Den Europæiske Unions charter om grundlæggende rettigheder | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europol | europæisk integration | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | migrationskontrol | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé This study sets out to examine the impact and implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights with respect to three EU Home Affairs agencies: Frontex, Europol and EASO. It assesses the relevance of the EU Charter when evaluating the mandates, legal competences and practices of these agencies, particularly in the fields of external border control and the management of migration.  
After identifying specific fundamental rights guaranteed in the EU Charter that are potentially put at risk by the actions of these three agencies, and judicial obstacles that prevent individuals from obtaining effective legal remedies in cases of alleged fundamental rights violations, we present a set of policy recommendations for the European and national parliaments.

Studie [EN](#)

## Parlamentarisk tilsyn med sikkerheds- og efterretningstjenester i Den Europæiske Union

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 15-06-2011

Ekstern forfatter Aidan WILLS (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces - DCAF) and Mathias VERMEULEN (European University Institute - EUI)

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | efterretningsvæsen | EP's beføjelser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Eurojust | Europol | europæisk integration | forsvar | fortrolighed | Frontex | information og informationsbehandling | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | kontrolbeføjelse | parlament | parlamentarisk kontrol | POLITIK | politisk ramme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Studie [EN](#)

Kort resumé [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

## The EU Internal Security Strategy, the EU Policy Cycle and the Role of (AFSJ) Agencies - Promise, Perils and Pre-requisites

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 16-05-2011

Ekstern forfatter Madalina Busuioc and Deirdre Curtin (Amsterdam Centre for European Law and Governance, the Holland)

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed | Sikkerhed og Forsvar

Nøgleord datakriminalitet | datamatik og databehandling | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Eurojust | Europol | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | organiseret kriminalitet | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL | socialt liv | terrorisme | UDDANNELSE OG KOMMUNIKATION

Resumé The present briefing note analyses and reflects on the EU policy cycle (within the broader context of the EU's internal security strategy), with a focus on the role of European agencies and ongoing initiatives for inter-agency cooperation. It discusses the specific approach adopted, its state of play while outlining its main promises as well as identifying potential pitfalls. A number of positive suggestions in the form of "pre-requisites" or antidotes are put forward to suggest how each of these potentially problematic issues could (and in our view should) be addressed. These issues deserve further institutional consideration and should be taken up and elaborated in follow-up measures and documents to strengthen the policy cycle and the internal security strategy in order for it to be to live up to its promise.

Indgående analyse [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

## The Tools Called to Support the 'Delivery' of Freedom, Security and Justice : a Comparison of Border Security Systems in the EU and in the US

Type af publikation Studie

Dato 16-02-2009

Ekstern forfatter Peter Hobbing (CEPS, Brussels, Belgium) and Rey Koslowski (Transatlantic Academy, Washington D.C. and University at Albany, State University at New York, USA)

Politikområde Det Indre Marked og Toldunionen | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord Amerika | Amerikas Forenede Stater | borgerlige rettigheder | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's visumpolitik | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | europæisk integration | europæisk sikkerhed | Frontex | GEOGRAFI | grænsekontrol | international ret | international sikkerhed | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | LOVBESTEMMELSER | område for frihed, sikkerhed og retfærdighed | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | økonomisk geografi

Resumé While the European Union is about to take far-reaching decisions on the best way to ensure the security of its external border, there is a strong tendency to take guidance from the United States, the world's undisputed forerunner in employing advanced technology and strict control procedures. Besides highlighting the weaknesses of the current EU approach against the background of the almost accomplished US system, the briefing undertakes to analyse to what extent exclusive transatlantic inspiration is the right way to follow for European policy-makers. It carefully examines US experience gained since the late 1990s in setting up a watertight entry-exit system, in particular the reasons why, despite all efforts made and resources spent, the project did not yet yield a completely satisfactory outcome. It also argues that even such advanced models can never be considered "one size fit all"-solutions, transferable to other regions with paying attention to their political, geographic and other specificities – and, above all, one should not overestimate technology as a problem-solver. Besides taking inspiration from outside, the European Union should also consider alternative mechanisms adapted to the domestic situation such as controls carried out inside the territory.

Studie [EN](#), [FR](#)

## An Analysis of the Commission Communications on Future Development of FRONTEX and the Creation of a European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)

Type af publikation Indgående analyse

Dato 26-06-2008

Ekstern forfatter M. Julien Jeandesboz (Sciences-Po)

Politikområde Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord bevægelsesfrihed | DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EU's ydre grænse | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Frontex | grundlæggende rettigheder | grænsekontrol | illegal migration | international ret | LOVBESTEMMELSER | migration | POLITIK | politisk liv og offentlig sikkerhed | rettigheder og friheder | SOCIALE SPØRGSMÅL

Resumé On 13 February 2008, the European Commission tabled a 'border package', consisting of three communications<sup>1</sup> dealing with the issue of EU external border management. Two of these documents, namely the communication on the evaluation and future development of Frontex<sup>2</sup> and the communication on the creation of a European border surveillance system (Euros<sup>3</sup>) propose significant evolutions with regard the role of the Frontex agency and the orientations of the EU integrated border management (IBM) concept. The evaluation of Frontex elaborated by the Commission services is timely: since the beginning of its operational phase in 2005, the agency has considerably developed its activities in all its domains of competence, and the EC subsidy to its budget has more than tripled over the period 2006-2008. The evaluation, however, falls short of critically assessing the consistence of Frontex activities with the fundamental values upheld by the EU. In this regard, it seems important to recall that Frontex is a first-pillar, Community body, which should not only respect the EU fundamental values in its activities, but also work for their promotion, particularly in a field which touches upon critical questions related to migration and freedom of movement.

Indgående analyse [EN](#), [FR](#)

## What are the Options for Improving Democratic Control of EuroPol and for Providing it with Adequate Operational Capabilities?

Type af publikation Briefing

Dato 01-02-2006

Ekstern forfatter Prof. Dr. Willy Bruggeman

Politikområde EU's Demokrati, Institutionelle og Parlamentariske Forhold | Området med Frihed, Sikkerhed og Retfærdighed

Nøgleord DEN EUROPÆISKE UNION | EP's beføjelser | EU-institutioner og EU-forvaltning | Europol | europæisk integration | Frontex | INTERNATIONALE RELATIONER | parlament | parlamentarisk kontrol | POLITIK | politisamarbejde | samarbejdspolitik

**Resumé** The question constantly arises whether Europol's operational capabilities should be further developed and if, parallel to this, the democratic control of Europol must be upgraded?  
The political belief in the future of Europol remains strong, notwithstanding the fact that Europol apparently has difficulties in obtaining its politically and legally assigned position. The Constitutional Treaty and the Hague Program are very ambitious as far as the future of Europol (and Eurojust) is concerned. Parliamentary control of Europol's work in addition to the discussion of broadening Europol's operational capabilities needs to be clarified further. Providing Europol with adequate operational capabilities AND improving democratic control are intrinsically interlinked. Following this logic, and when discussing future models for granting executive powers to Europol, three theoretical models can be distinguished: the joint investigation teams model; the "corpus juris" model (taken from the Commission Green paper on a European public prosecutor); and, the European criminal law model, consisting of creating a real European criminal law system, working together with a European public prosecutor to present cases to European criminal courts.  
The Constitutional treaty and the Hague program are designing Europol's maximum operational capabilities. The European Parliament has no real powers in deciding legislation affecting the remit or powers of Europol, it cannot reject legislation or propose measures on its own initiative, whereas parliaments in the Member States must approve rules governing the functioning of national agencies. In theory the national Parliaments of the EU Member States and the European Parliament have a mission and a mandate to monitor and evaluate the activities that take place in the framework of Title VI TEU (Police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters), notably the activities of Europol and wherever Member States are supposed to actively participate

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