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Kľúčové slovo "vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie"

218 Nájdene výsledky

Dátum vytvorenia : 17-04-2024

Revision of the Schengen Borders Code

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-04-2024

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo cestovanie | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie In December 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal to amend the Schengen Borders Code, which lays down the rules governing controls at the EU internal and external borders. While debates on the reform of Schengen have been going on for a while, recent challenges – relating to the coronavirus pandemic on the one hand, and attempts to instrumentalise migrants as a way to put pressure on the EU's external borders, on the other – have created new momentum for reform. The Commission's proposal aims to improve the Schengen system's resilience to serious threats, and to adapt it to new challenges. It introduces a new coordination mechanism to deal with health threats at the external borders and a new Schengen safeguard mechanism to provide a common response at the internal borders in situations of threats affecting Member States, including the possibility to transfer irregular migrants apprehended at the internal borders directly back to the competent authorities in the EU country from which it is assumed they just came, without undergoing an individual assessment. Following the provisional agreement reached by the co-legislators in December 2023, Parliament is scheduled to vote on the agreed text during its April II plenary session. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Screening of third-country nationals at the EU's external borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-03-2024

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo biometria | cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Resettlement of refugees: EU framework

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-02-2024

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nariadenie (EÚ) | návrh (EÚ) | odsun | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | riadny legislatívny postup | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | trestné právo | tretia krajina | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika EÚ

Zhrnutie On 13 July 2016, as part of the reform of the common European asylum system and the long-term policy on better migration management, the European Commission presented a proposal to provide for a permanent framework with standard common procedures for resettlement across the EU, to complement current national and multilateral resettlement initiatives. Resettlement is a tool to help displaced persons in need of protection reach Europe safely and legally, and receive protection for as long as necessary. It is a durable solution that includes selection and transfer of refugees from a country where they seek protection to another country. In addition to providing refugees with international protection, its aim is to strengthen solidarity and responsibility-sharing between countries. For a resettlement to take place, the United Nations Refugee Agency has to determine an applicant is a refugee according to the 1951 Geneva Convention, and has to identify resettlement as the most appropriate solution. Although the European Parliament and the Council reached a partial provisional agreement on the proposal in summer 2018, the Council was unable to endorse it, nor could it agree on a mandate for further negotiations. The co-legislators finally reached an agreement on 15 December 2022. On 8 February 2024, Coreper approved the provisional agreement, which will now have to be formally adopted by both institutions before it can enter into force. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU pact on migration and asylum: State of play

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-02-2024

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica | LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita | RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo blahobyť | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | sociálna ochrana | sociálna zmena | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie In 2016, with unprecedented numbers of irregular migrants and asylum-seekers arriving in the EU, the European Commission proposed a package of reforms to the common European asylum system (CEAS). In June 2018, a broad provisional agreement was reached between the European Parliament and the presidency of the Council of the EU on several of the reform proposals. However, the agreement did not get the necessary support from the Member States. The reform stalled owing to persistent disagreements among the Member States on how to apply the principle of solidarity in practice and share their responsibilities in the area of asylum in a fair manner. In September 2020, the Commission sought to revive the reform by putting forward a new pact on migration and asylum, offering a comprehensive approach aimed at strengthening and integrating key EU policies on migration, asylum and border management. The pact builds on and amends the previous reform proposals. In line with the gradual approach proposed by the French Presidency of the Council in June 2022, the Member States reached agreement on several aspects of the reform relating to the screening and registration of migrants arriving at the EU's external borders. Following an agreement in the Council in June 2023 on two key proposals, the negotiations between the Parliament and the Council resumed, leading to a political agreement on the major reform files in December 2023. On 8 February 2024, the Permanent Representatives to the European Union of the governments of the Member States (Coreper) approved the provisional agreement. The files now have to be formally adopted by the Parliament and the Council. It is expected that the reform will be finalised before the 2024 European elections, as previously agreed by the co-legislators. This is a further update of a briefing originally published in December 2022.

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

Enhancing the protection of human rights defenders (HRDs): Facilitating access to the EU and supporting HRDs from third countries

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-02-2024

Externý autor Elspeth GUILD; Niovi VAVOULA; Vasiliki APATZIDOU

Oblasť politiky Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo EKONOMIKA | Európska služba pre vonkajšiu činnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | podpora EÚ | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu osôb | smernica (EÚ) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie This study provides a comprehensive exploration of measures aimed at facilitating access to and expanding support for human rights defenders (HRDs) in the European Union (EU). Its introduction deals with the fundamental issue of defining HRDs which, in turn, will enable visa, borders and migration officers to apply the various recommendations here proposed. The subsequent section delves into the EU's Visa Code and Handbook, proposing substantial changes to accommodate the needs of HRDs seeking entry and short stays in the EU. For longer stays, the study examines available options within the existing legal migration acquis and possibilities offered by the Temporary Protection Directive. It also proposes a self-standing proposal for a Directive that aims to deal with HRDs' extended stays in the EU. Socio-economic assistance for HRDs is then discussed by proposing specific possibilities for additional measures, resources and policies at the EU level. The impact of digitalisation and EU databases on HRDs is also examined. Lastly, it presents recommendations categorised as soft-law and hard-law, providing a robust framework to safeguard HRDs and facilitate their access to the EU.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Understanding EU action against migrant smuggling

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-12-2023

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | organizovaný zločin | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

EU-wide information systems for border management and security

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-11-2023

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | obrana | polovojenské sily | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | systémové prepojenie | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE

Zhrnutie The European Union (EU) has developed a complex architecture of information systems to support its policies on external borders, migration management, and internal security. In response to recent migration and security challenges, the EU has sought to expand and upgrade its existing information systems on borders and security, as well as to establish new systems and to ensure their interconnection (interoperability). The underlying policy goal has been to 'close information gaps' on third-country nationals arriving or staying in the EU, as a means to combat irregular migration and counter security threats more effectively. Whereas the legislative work of updating and expanding EU-wide information systems for borders and security has been rather swift, efforts are still needed to implement changes and to deploy the new information systems. The timeline for this implementation has been revised several times. It is currently envisaged that the new information architecture will become operational between 2024 and 2026. This briefing provides an overview of EU-wide information systems for border management and security. It presents key figures on the operation of the existing information systems and discusses recent policy and technical developments. It also looks at the information systems and the interoperability framework currently under development.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Parliament scrutiny of Frontex

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 27-11-2023

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | LUYTEN KATRIEN

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | odsun | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | základné práva

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Reception of asylum-seekers – Recast directive

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 21-11-2023

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | právomoci členských štátov | riadny legislatívny postup | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie States must treat asylum-seekers and refugees according to the appropriate standards laid down in human rights and refugee law. The 2015 migration crisis revealed wide divergences in the level of reception conditions provided by Member States, which have persisted until today. While some are facing problems in ensuring adequate and dignified treatment of applicants, in others the standards of reception provided are more generous. This has led to secondary movements of asylum-seekers and refugees, and has put pressure on certain Member States. The aim of the proposed recast directive, which would replace the current Reception Conditions Directive, is to ensure greater harmonisation of reception standards and more equal treatment of asylum-seekers across all Member States, as well as to avoid 'asylum shopping', whereby asylum-seekers choose the Member State with the highest protection standards for their application. The European Commission tabled a proposal on a new reception conditions directive in 2016. In 2018, the Parliament and the Council reached a partial provisional agreement on the recast directive. After being blocked since 2018, the two institutions reached a final agreement on the directive on 15 December 2022. However, the agreed text has not been formally adopted pending progress on other related proposals in the asylum and migration field. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Visa suspension mechanism: Revision of Regulation (EU) 2018/1806

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-11-2023

Autor AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nariadenie (EÚ) | nelegálna migrácia | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie European Union (EU) Regulation 2018/1806, the Visa Regulation, determines the non-EU countries whose nationals are subject to, or exempt from, the visa requirement. The EU currently has a visa exemption regime with 61 non-EU countries – including two special administrative regions of China (Hong Kong and Macao) and one territorial authority (Taiwan) that is not recognised as a state by at least one EU Member State. By 1 January 2024, Kosovo will join the list. Under this regime, nationals from these non-EU countries can enter the Schengen area for short stays of up to 90 days in any 180 day period without a visa. Article 8 of the Visa Regulation sets out the visa suspension mechanism (VSM). The VSM is a safeguard against the abuse of visa-free travel. The mechanism enables the temporary suspension of the visa exemption in cases of a sudden and substantial increase in irregular migration or security risks. Thus, the EU can suspend its visa waiver or visa facilitation when a non-EU country no longer satisfies the conditions of the agreement. Suspensions can be triggered by an EU Member State or by the European Commission. According to the Commission, the monitoring of the EU's visa-free regimes, including Commission reports under the VSM, has shown that migration and security challenges can result from visa-free travel. For example, visa-free entries into the Western Balkans by nationals of countries that would require a visa to enter the EU, have had an impact on the increased number of irregular arrivals to the EU in 2022. This, in turn, increased the burden on certain Member States asylum systems, at a time of an overall increase in asylum claims. In March 2023, at the initiative of the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the EU, the Justice and Home Affairs Council discussed a possible revision of the EU rules concerning the visa-free regimes with non-EU countries, and in particular of the VSM. During the discussions, it was agreed that the Commission would re-assess and improve the monitoring of visa-free regimes with non-EU countries, and re-examine the VSM itself. On 18 October 2023, the Commission presented a legislative proposal for the amendment of the VSM.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 03-10-2023

Externý autor DG, EPRS

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nariadenie (EÚ) | nelegálna migrácia | politický azyl | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika o migrácii

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Advance passenger information (API) to enhance border checks

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-06-2023

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | ochrana údajov | organizácia dopravy | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | preprava cestujúcich | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sprístupnenie informácií | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zber údajov

Zhrnutie In December 2022, the Commission presented two proposals to revise the rules on the collection and transfer of advance passenger information (API) data – data collected by air carriers at check-in and sent to border control authorities in the country of destination prior to a flight's take-off. The current directive on the collection and transfer of API data will be replaced by two regulations: one on the collection and transfer of API data for border management purposes, and another on the collection and transfer of API data for law enforcement purposes. The proposal on the collection and transfer of API data for border management seeks to enhance and facilitate the effectiveness and efficiency of border checks at external borders and to combat irregular immigration. It provides a revised and extended list of API data and makes mandatory the collection of API data on all scheduled and non-scheduled flights into the EU. It also establishes a new technical solution (a router) to enable air carriers to transfer API data to the competent national authorities through a single, centralised system, under strict data protection and security rules. The proposal falls under the ordinary legislative proposal where the European Parliament and the Council act as co-legislators. In the European Parliament, the rapporteur appointed in the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) has started preparing a draft report. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Advance Passenger Information (API) - An analysis of the European Commission's proposals to reform the API legal framework

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-06-2023

Externý autor Niovi VAVOULA, Valsamis MITSILEGAS

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Doprava | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | ochrana údajov | organizácia dopravy | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | preprava cestujúcich | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sprístupnenie informácií | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zber údajov | základné práva

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to analyse the European Commission's proposals to reform the legal framework on the processing of Advance Passenger Information (API) data. The analysis takes stock of the current legal framework regarding the processing of travellers' data. Then, it provides an outline of the Commission's proposals, followed by an assessment of the fundamental rights implications, in particular the right to respect for private life (Article 7 of the EU Charter of fundamental rights), protection of personal data (Article 8) and freedom of movement (Article 45).

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Advance passenger information (API): Revising the rules

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 06-06-2023

Autor FRIZBERG DIETER

Oblasť politiky Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | DOPRAVA | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | ochrana údajov | organizácia dopravy | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | preprava cestujúcich | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sprístupnenie informácií | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zber údajov

Zhrnutie The IA examines the nature and scale of the problems sufficiently (the fact that not every person crossing the Schengen external borders is pre-checked with API data and that there are security gaps in the processing of air passenger data for law enforcement purposes). The IA provides a comprehensive description of the options. The sub-options under each of the intervention areas identified are limited and mostly cumulative; the range of alternative options therefore appears limited. The assessment of the options' impacts (social, economic, fundamental rights) is qualitative and quantitative. It appears to be based on sound research and analysis, with clear acknowledgement that available data is limited. The IA provides a comprehensive summary of the costs and benefits of the preferred option for the affected stakeholder groups. Stakeholder views are reflected consistently throughout the IA. However, the Commission decided to carry out targeted consultations rather than a public consultation on the IA – as is normally required – which appears not to be justified in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Impact of Brexit on the Development of Irish Regions and their Cross-Border Cooperation

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 31-05-2023

Externý autor Caroline CREAMER, Katy HAYWARD

Oblasť politiky Regionálny rozvoj

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodársky dôsledok | medzinárodné právo | politická geografia | PRÁVO | regionálne plánovanie | regionálny rozvoj | regióny a regionálna politika | Spojené kráľovstvo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | vzťahy EÚ

Zhrnutie The UK Withdrawal Negotiations raised awareness about the positive effects of European integration on regional development and cross-border cooperation in Ireland – and their vulnerability to Brexit. This At a glance note summarises the report explaining and evidencing the impact of Brexit – anticipated, actual and potential – in this unique case study. Its focus is on non-trade related matters, including administrative, environmental and cultural, particularly as managed at local and regional levels. In light of these, it makes recommendations for future territorial cohesion and regional development in Ireland.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

An Assessment of the State of the EU Schengen Area and its External Borders

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-05-2023

Externý autor Sergio CARRERA, Davide COLOMBI, Roberto CORTINOVIS

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodné právo | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie This Study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, assesses the state of play of the EU Schengen area and the latest legal and policy developments with direct relevance to the Schengen acquis. It analyses the impact of these developments, and the role of 'declared crisis', on the Schengen Borders Code, Luxembourg Court standards and EU Treaty principles and fundamental rights. The Study calls for an approach based on 'merited or deserved trust' to uphold the legitimacy of the Schengen area. Such an approach should focus on the effective and timely enforcement of EU rules and Treaty values – chiefly the rule of law and fundamental rights – instead of expanding intra-EU policing and the proliferation of technological surveillance and databases leading to the (in)securitisation of people's freedom of movement.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The EU's external borders: Key trends and developments

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-03-2023

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo akcia EÚ | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Understanding EU counter-terrorism policy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-03-2023

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | medzinárodné právo | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Faced with a persistent terrorist threat, the European Union (EU) is playing an increasingly ambitious role in counter-terrorism. Primary responsibility for combating crime and ensuring security lies with the Member States, but the EU provides cooperation, coordination and (to some extent) harmonisation tools, as well as financial support, to address this borderless phenomenon. Moreover, awareness of the connection between development and stability, as well as between internal and external security, has come to shape EU action beyond Union borders. EU spending on counter-terrorism has increased over the years, to allow for better cooperation between national law enforcement authorities and enhanced support by the EU bodies in charge of security and justice, such as Europol, eu-LISA and Eurojust. The many new rules and instruments that have been adopted in recent years focus, among things, on harmonising definitions of terrorist offences and sanctions, sharing information and data, protecting borders, countering terrorist financing and regulating firearms. However, implementing and evaluating the various measures is a challenging task. The European Parliament has played an active role, not only in shaping legislation, but also in evaluating existing tools and gaps through the work accomplished by its Special Committee on Terrorism (TERR) in 2018. In line with the Parliament's recommendations, as well as the priorities set by the European Commission and its counter-terrorism agenda presented in December 2020, EU counter-terrorism action has recently focused on doing more to anticipate threats, counter radicalisation, and reduce vulnerabilities by making critical infrastructures more resilient and improving the protection of public spaces. The EU will also continue to address the online dimension of various forms of extremism, in line with the laws on dissemination of terrorist content online and on the provision of digital services in the EU that have recently entered into force. This briefing updates an earlier one, entitled Understanding EU counter-terrorism policy, published in 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 9-10 February 2023

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-02-2023

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Priemysel

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky dôsledok | inflácia | konkurencieschopnosť | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | migrácia | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | PRÁVO | Rusko | rusko-ukrajinská otázka | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Ukrajina | vojna | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie EU Heads of State or Government will gather on 9 and 10 February 2023 for a special European Council meeting. In addition to Russia's war on Ukraine, which will notably be addressed in the context of the EU-Ukraine summit held on 3 February 2023, the main agenda points will include migration and the EU's economy. On migration, EU leaders will consider immediate operational action to address growing migratory pressure at the EU's borders. In particular, they will discuss measures to strengthen EU external border control, improve cooperation with countries of origin and transit, enhance return rates, fight migrant trafficking and increase availability of data on migration flows. In the context of the challenges which high energy prices and the US Inflation Reduction Act subsidy plan pose to EU business, EU leaders will discuss ways of boosting the EU's economic competitiveness in the short term, and attempt to find a common approach on possible support for European industries and/or further adaptations to State aid rules. For the longer term, they will consider the question of whether to establish a sovereignty fund for investment.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU migration and asylum funds for third countries

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-12-2022

Externý autor Catherine WOOLLARD, Josephine LIEBL, Laura DAVIS, Estela CASAJUANA

Oblasť politiky Kontrola rozpočtu | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides an overview of EU funding for asylum and migration in third countries. It considers funding both from the Justice and Home Affairs funds and the external action funds, covering the previous Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) (2014-2020) and the current MFF (2021-2027) funding periods. The study seeks to identify good practice in EU funding, including but not limited to the two country case studies on Afghanistan and Niger. It proposes a set of recommendations to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and transparency of EU funding.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-11-2022

Autor MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Bielorusko | cudzí štátny príslušník | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EU | migračný pohyb | migrácia | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie In 2021, Aleksandr Lukashenko's Belarusian regime began actively attracting migrants from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen and other countries, before encouraging and even forcing them to cross the borders into the European Union. This put pressure on the neighbouring countries of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and was the Belarusian regime's response to EU sanctions imposed following the regime's rigging of elections in 2020 and violent repression of civil society in 2021. In December 2021, the European Commission presented a proposal for a regulation addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum, coupled with a proposal amending the Schengen Borders Code (SBC), to define the instrumentalisation of migrants. The proposal was initiated following the increasing role of state actors in the facilitation of irregular migration, using certain migratory flows as a tool for political purposes. The main changes the proposal brings include extending registration periods for asylum applications, applying the border procedure to all asylum claims, limiting reception conditions to meet only basic needs, and expediting return procedures. The proposal is now being examined by the Parliament and the Council. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Full application of the Schengen acquis in Croatia

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 07-11-2022

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo acquis Spoločenstva | Chorvátsko | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | uplatňovanie práva EÚ | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The Schengen area, which is free of systematic controls at internal borders, comprises 22 EU Member States and four non-EU associated countries. While four other Member States – Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania – are bound by the Schengen body of EU law (acquis), internal border controls have not yet been lifted for them. Following a positive Schengen evaluation of Croatia, the Council has prepared a draft decision on the full application of the Schengen acquis in Croatia, and requested the European Parliament's opinion. Parliament is expected to vote on the draft Council decision during the November I part-session.

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

Addressing pushbacks at the EU's external borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 27-10-2022

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika | migrácia | odsun | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | trestné právo | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Walls and fences at EU borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-10-2022

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EKONOMIKA | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | pohraničný región | PRÁVO | regióny a regionálna politika | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The number of border walls and fences worldwide has increased dramatically in recent decades. This also holds for the EU/Schengen area, which is currently surrounded or criss-crossed by 19 border or separation fences stretching for more than 2 000 kilometres (km). Between 2014 and 2022, the aggregate length of border fences at the EU's external borders and within the EU/Schengen area grew from 315 km to 2 048 km. Two main official reasons are put forward for building border fences: to prevent irregular migration and combat terrorism. The construction of fences at EU borders raises important questions as to their compatibility with EU law, in particular the Schengen Borders Code, fundamental rights obligations, and EU funding rules on borders and migration. While border fences are not explicitly forbidden under EU law, their construction and use must be in accordance with fundamental rights (such as the right to seek international protection) and the rights and procedural safeguards provided by EU migration law. Amid renewed pressure and tensions at the EU's external borders, in 2021, several Member States asked the European Commission to allow them the use of EU funds to construct border fences, which they regarded as an effective border protection measure against irregular migration. According to Regulation (EU) 2021/1148, EU funding can support 'infrastructure, buildings, systems, and services' required to implement border checks and border surveillance. The Commission has so far resisted demands to interpret this provision as allowing for the construction or maintenance of border fences. The European Parliament has condemned the practice of 'pushbacks' at the EU borders consistently, expressing deep concern 'about reports of severe human rights violations and deplorable detention conditions in transit zones or detention centres in border areas'. Moreover, Parliament stressed that the protection of EU external borders must be carried out in compliance with relevant international and EU law, including the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU entry restrictions in relation to Russia's war on Ukraine

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-09-2022

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | reštriktívne opatrenie EÚ | Rusko | rusko-ukrajinská otázka | Schengenská dohoda | Ukrajina | vojna | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie The EU has imposed progressively harsher sanctions on Russia, first in response to Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014, and then in response to its full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Successive packages of EU sanctions, adopted in the framework of the EU's common foreign and security policy, include entry restrictions for specific individuals linked to Russia's aggression against Ukraine. After partially suspending the EU-Russia visa facilitation agreement in February 2022, the Council decided to fully suspend the agreement in September 2022. This made the visa application process for all Russian nationals more expensive, lengthier and subject to increased scrutiny. The EU Visa Code, which lays down common procedures and conditions for issuing short-stay (Schengen) visas, requires the competent authorities of the Schengen states to examine and decide on each individual visa application. An individual assessment is also required by the Schengen Borders Code when carrying out checks at the EU's external borders. In both contexts, the competent authorities of the Schengen state concerned need to assess whether individuals pose a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or international relations. Moreover, an individual who has previously obtained a Schengen visa may still be denied entry into the territory of a Schengen state based on the (separate) risk assessment carried out during the border check. Neither the Visa Code nor the Schengen Borders Code contain provisions on imposing generalised visa or entry bans, however.

Briefing [EN](#)

Schengen reform: Key challenges and proposals

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-07-2022

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | sloboda pohybu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zdravie | zdravotnícka inšpekcia

Zhrnutie The Schengen area without internal borders has been under stress over the past decade owing to several successive crises, including the sudden arrival of large numbers of people across the EU's external borders, persistent threats to internal security, and the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic. Although according to the Schengen rules the reintroduction of border controls at internal borders should be a temporary and exceptional measure, several Member States have maintained internal border controls uninterrupted for more than six years. The massive and largely uncoordinated internal border controls and other restrictions to freedom of movement imposed at the beginning of the pandemic revealed several shortcomings in the Schengen systems. These shortcomings concern Schengen's normative framework (gaps in the legal framework), implementation and enforcement (at internal borders and in the management of external borders), and governance (including evaluation and strategic direction). Building on previous attempts to reform the Schengen system, and responding to renewed calls for reform, in December 2021 the European Commission presented a new Schengen strategy. This was accompanied by several proposals and measures aimed at revising the Schengen rules, enhancing police cooperation, reinforcing the management of external borders and strengthening the overall governance of Schengen. The European Parliament has repeatedly stressed the need to safeguard the Schengen area, urging the Member States to remove all unjustified controls at internal borders and asking the Commission to enforce the Schengen rules properly. In the context of the pandemic, Parliament called for a 'recovery plan' for Schengen and for 'truly European governance of the Schengen area'.

Briefing [EN](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister of Greece, on 5 July 2022

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 12-07-2022

Autor TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Energetika | Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus | Sociálna politika | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | ENERGIA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | hospodárska pomoc | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | parlamentné rokovanie | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | rusko-ukrajinská otázka | schôdza parlamentu | sebestačnosť v energii | sociálna politika | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zdravie | zdravotná starostlivosť

Zhrnutie 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. On 5 July 2022, the Prime Minister of Greece, Kyriakos Mitsotakis, was the fourth EU leader to address the Parliament since its Conference of Presidents endorsed the initiative on 28 April 2022. Mr Mitsotakis mentioned EU solidarity frequently, in terms of how it had helped Greece during the economic crisis, how Greece could contribute to energy security, and how the EU should support Greece when dealing with migration challenges and relations with Turkey, as well as of the effective impact of solidarity in dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic. Another key theme in the Prime Minister's speech was crisis, and how the EU can better deal with future challenges by learning lessons from its handling of previous crises. One of Mr Mitsotakis's concluding messages was that the EU needs an 'agenda for resilience and development' to respond to major challenges in defence, migration, banking union, energy, coordinated action based on the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the deepening of democracy, addressing fake news, and developing the EU's role in the Western Balkans.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The revision of the Schengen Borders Code

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-05-2022

Autor EISELE Katharina

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | cestovanie | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The Commission demonstrates that the Schengen area has experienced considerable challenges in recent years and makes a convincing case for the need to act. It made an effort to substantiate the initiative and to consult widely. The IA is transparent about the lack of data, which results in a predominantly qualitative analysis. However, the presentation of options leaves, in fact, only the choice of the preferred option. Moreover, one would have expected a more in-depth assessment of impacts – a point that was already highlighted by the RSB. The Commission did not provide a comparative analysis between the 2017 proposal and the preferred option of the IA. The proposal corresponds mostly to the preferred option, but includes some changes not reflected in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

Asylum, borders and migration: How the European Parliament is responding to citizens' expectations

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-04-2022

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita | ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | európska konferencia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nesprevádzané dieťa | občan EÚ | občianska Európa | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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 an 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

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-03-2022

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kandidátske krajiny EÚ | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Organizácia Spojených národov | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | Rusko | Ukrajina | UNHCR | utečenec | vojenský zásah | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#), [XL](#)

Child migrants: Irregular entry and asylum

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-02-2022

Autor DIAZ CREGO Maria | MACSAI GYORGYI

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | demografia a obyvateľstvo | dieťa | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | nesprevádzané dieťa | nútená migrácia | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The number of migrant children has been rising globally since the turn of the century. According to estimates by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in 2020, 35.5million children were living outside their country of birth, 11.5 million more than in 2000. Child migration takes many forms, from regular family reunification to forced and traumatic migration. This infographic focuses exclusively on forced and irregular movements of migrant children to the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Emergency measures on migration: Article 78(3) TFEU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-12-2021

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | LUYTEN KATRIEN

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Bielorusko | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | kontrola migrácie | Litva | Lotyšsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | Poľsko | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výnimka z práva EÚ | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie On 1 December 2021, the Commission proposed a Council decision on emergency measures to help Latvia, Lithuania and Poland face the complex migratory situation at their respective borders with Belarus. The measures provide for an extension of the registration period for asylum applications; the application of the border asylum procedure to process all asylum claims; reception conditions covering only basic needs; and simplified and quicker national return procedures for rejected asylum-seekers. The proposal is based on Article 78(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU), which provides for the adoption of provisional measures in the event of a 'sudden increase of arrivals of third-country nationals'. Article 78(3) TFEU was first used during the 2015 migration crisis to help Greece and Italy. On the basis of this article and in line with Article 80 TFEU, the Council of the EU at the time adopted binding decisions providing for the relocation from these two countries of 160 000 people so as to ensure a fair and balanced distribution of, and sharing of responsibility for, asylum-seekers who were already present in the EU. Despite most Member States' willingness to relocate asylum-seekers, some challenged the Council decision before the Court of Justice of the EU (the Court) or refused to implement the decision. As a result, the Court's jurisprudence helped to clarify the concept and scope of 'provisional measures' within the meaning of Article 78(3) TFEU. Greece was the first EU Member State to unilaterally invoke Article 78(3) TFEU, in response to a sudden increase of arrivals of third-country nationals from Turkey in March 2020. The Greek emergency legislative act was heavily criticised because Article 78(3) TFEU is not intended to enable Member States to take emergency measures unilaterally. It requires the Council to take a decision on a Commission proposal and after consulting Parliament. This Briefing expands on and updates an 'at a glance' note from March 2020, written by Anja Radjenovic.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – November I 2021

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 12-11-2021

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo daň z príjmu | európska strana | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | FINANČIE | financovanie strany | humanitárna pomoc | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | parlamentné rokovanie | pluralizmus v médiách | politická strana | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | schôdza parlamentu | sloboda tlače | sprístupnenie informácií | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zdaňovanie

Zhrnutie The November I 2021 plenary session in Brussels was the first to be held without the use of remote voting since March 2020. During this mini-session, Parliament debated, in particular, a statement from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, on the escalating humanitarian crisis on the EU/Belarusian border, in particular in Poland. Members also heard an address by Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Another debate covered the outcome of the first meeting of the new EU-US Trade and Technology Council (TTC). Several resolutions and legislative acts were adopted, inter alia on strengthening democracy, media freedom and pluralism in the EU, the statute and funding of European political parties and foundations, the European Education Area, disclosure of income tax information by certain undertakings and branches, the European Partnership on Metrology, the European Union Agency for Asylum, and on serious cross-border threats to health.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Introducing the European Union agency for asylum

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-10-2021

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | právomoc EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The European Asylum Support Office (EASO) is a European Union agency that provides tools to help the EU Member States prepare for an influx of asylum applicants and implement EU legislation on the ground. The Malta-based agency was established in 2010 as an impartial centre of expertise, with the objective of developing practical cooperation between the Member States, offering support in the event of particular asylum-related pressures and providing evidence for EU policy-making. In 2016, EASO played a major role in implementing the immediate actions outlined in the European agenda on migration, which focused on strengthening the EU's emergency response to the migration crisis. The European Commission has also called for a strengthened role for EASO in other related areas. To enable the agency to fulfil its new tasks, build up staff, and deliver operational and technical support to Member States, EASO's budget has seen a nearly tenfold increase over the past seven years, from €14.6 million in 2014 to close to €140 million in 2021. However, concerns have been voiced regarding the way EASO's mandate has expanded in practice, without the necessary legal basis, and regarding the lack of transparency or appropriate monitoring mechanisms vis à vis its activities. In 2016, as a response to the shortcomings revealed in the EU's migration management, the Commission presented a proposal to amend and expand EASO's mandate, also changing its name to the European Union agency for asylum to reflect its stronger powers. As part of the asylum reform package, the proposal was put on hold, but was then relaunched as part of the new pact on asylum and migration in September 2020. On 29 June 2021, the European Parliament and the Council reached a political agreement on the agency. To enter into force, the agreement now needs to be endorsed formally by the co-legislators. The text agreed was debated in plenary session on 7 October 2021, and the Parliament is expected to vote on it during November 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Introducing the European Union agency for asylum](#)

Effective remedies for asylum-seekers at EU external borders: A new pact on migration and asylum

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 04-10-2021

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske zmluvy | Európsky dohovor o ľudských právach | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | odsun | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Common Provisions Regulation: New rules for cohesion policy for 2021-2027

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-09-2021

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Oblasť politiky Regionálny rozvoj

Kľúčové slovo európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky fond regionálneho rozvoja | Európsky námorný a rybársky fond | Európsky sociálny fond | financie EÚ | finančné riadenie | Kohézny fond | manažment | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie For the EU budget covering the 2021-2027 period, the European Commission proposed to update EU cohesion policy with a new set of rules. The proposal for a Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) set out common provisions for eight shared management funds: the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Just Transition Fund, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the Asylum and Migration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Border Management and Visa Instrument. Additional specific regulations add certain provisions needed to cater for the particularities of individual funds, in order to take into account their different rationales, target groups and implementation methods. The new CPR is of the utmost importance as it sets the main rules that govern the above-mentioned funds for the 2021-2027 period. While it builds upon the previous sets of rules covering the 2014-2020 period, it nevertheless introduces a number of innovations. It aims, amongst other things, to simplify and improve synergies between the different EU policy tools. On 23 June 2021, the Parliament voted to adopt the text of the regulation agreed with the Council. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 30 June 2021. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Vasileios Margaras. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Artificial intelligence at EU borders: Overview of applications and key issues

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 07-07-2021

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo biometria | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informácie a spracovanie informácií | iniciatíva EÚ | kontrola migrácie | manažment | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | prírodné a aplikované vedy | riadenie rizík | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | správa | terorizmus | umelá inteligencia | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie The EU is actively exploring how AI technologies can be developed and adopted in order to improve border control and security. A number of applications for biometric identification, emotion detection, risk assessment and migration monitoring have already been deployed or tested at EU borders. AI technologies may bring important benefits for border control and security, such as increased efficiency, better fraud-detection and risk analysis. However, these powerful technologies also pose significant challenges, related in particular to their insufficient or varying accuracy and the multiple fundamental rights risks they entail (including bias and discrimination risks, data protection and privacy risks, and the risk of unlawful profiling).

Hĺbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Instrument for financial support for border management and visas 2021-2027

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 01-07-2021

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | viacročný finančný rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie In the context of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework and the need for support to Member States in managing the EU's common external borders, the European Commission adopted a proposal to establish an instrument for financial support for border management and visas under the proposed Integrated Border Management Fund. The European Parliament is due to vote at second reading during the July plenary session on the agreed text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

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

Asylum, Migration & Integration Fund 2021-2027

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 01-07-2021

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | politika spolupráce | pomoc v núdzi | presídlenie osôb | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | viacročný finančný rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie As part of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the Commission adopted a proposal for a new regulation establishing the Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF). The aim of the proposal is to contribute to the efficient management of migration flows in the European Union. The European Parliament is due to vote at second reading during the July plenary session on the agreed text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

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

Internal Security Fund 2021-2027

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 01-07-2021

Autor VORONOVA Sofija

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | organizovaný zločin | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pomoc obetiam | počítačová kriminalita | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | radikalizácia | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie As part of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the European Commission proposed a regulation establishing the Internal Security Fund, with increased budgetary allocation, to ensure a high level of security within the Union. The European Parliament is due to vote at second reading during the July plenary session on the agreed text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

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

Prístup EÚ k migrácii v Stredozemí

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 11-06-2021

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

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Bezpečnosť potravín | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | Líbya | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | Niger | politická geografia | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | prírodné prostredie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Stredozemné more | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výskumná správa | Ázia a Oceánia | ľudské práva | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie V tejto štúdii, ktorú na žiadosť výboru LIBE zadala tematická sekcia Európskeho parlamentu pre práva občanov a ústavné veci, sa skúma prístup EÚ k migrácii v Stredozemí, ktorý zahŕňa vývoj od utečeneckej krízy po pandémiu COVID-19, pričom sa posudzuje vplyv týchto udalostí na navrhovanie, vykonávanie a reformu politiky EÚ v oblasti azylu, migrácie a kontroly vonkajších hraníc. Súčasťou štúdie je preskúmanie súčasného stavu príslušných právnych predpisov EÚ a ich vykonávania, posúdenie situácie v Stredozemí a dôkladné preskúmanie vonkajšieho rozmeru so zameraním na spoluprácu s tretími krajinami (Turecko, Líbya a Niger), čo zahŕňa aspekty ľudských práv a utečeneckého práva a analýzu dôsledkov pridelovania finančných prostriedkov v rámci trustového fondu pre Afriku a nástroja pre utečencov v Turecku. Hlavným cieľom je otestovať správne uplatňovanie práva EÚ a medzinárodného práva so zreteľom na čoraz častejšie obvinenia z porušovania ľudských práv, neoprávnenej kriminalizácie a spolupáchateľstva EÚ pri masových krutostiach namierených proti migrantom na mori, ktorí uviazli v Líbyi alebo sú zablokovani v Nigeri a Turecku. Úloha agentúr EÚ (Frontex a EASO) sa takisto posudzuje spolu s dvojstrannými alebo viacstrannými iniciatívami, ktoré prijali členské štáty a ktoré zahŕňajú zásadu solidarity ako horizontálny predmet záujmu.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PL](#), [SK](#)

Establishing the instrument for financial support for customs control equipment

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 02-06-2021

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Ochrana spotrebiteľa

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnostná norma | bezpečnosť informačných systémov | colná politika | colná prehládka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | technológia a technické predpisy | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

Zhrnutie During the June I 2021 plenary session, the European Parliament is scheduled to debate and vote at second reading the provisional agreement reached in interinstitutional negotiations on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the instrument for financial support for customs control equipment, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund.

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

Matching priorities and resources in the EU budget: Climate action, migration and borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-05-2021

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Oblasť politiky Kontrola rozpočtu | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo ekologická politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | financie EÚ | finančné riadenie | hraničná kontrola | manažment | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRÁVO | rozpočet | rozpočet EÚ | rozpočtové zdroje | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | viacročný finančný rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výdavky EÚ | zmena podnebia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Over the past two decades, the European Union (EU) has been entrusted with a growing number of objectives and responsibilities. However, ensuring financing of related activities through the EU budget has often proven problematic, as this has long been capped at around 1 % of the Union's gross national income (GNI). During the preparation of the post-2020 EU multiannual financial framework (MFF), climate action, migration and border management were identified among the emerging priorities that required increased joint action and funding. The agreement on EU finances for 2021 to 2027 provides for a significant relative increase in the financial resources devoted to these policy areas. In absolute figures, the reinforcements are stronger for climate action than for migration and borders. Underpinned by the European Green Deal strategy, climate action will receive the bulk of its resources through the incorporation of climate considerations and objectives across all relevant EU funding instruments (climate mainstreaming). Next Generation EU (NGEU), the temporary instrument to aid recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, will play a major role in the boost to climate-relevant resources. In total, these could amount to some €550 billion (in 2018 prices, corresponding to 30 % of total MFF and NGEU resources). For the first time, migration and border management have a dedicated heading, accounting for 2.1 % of MFF resources. Among other activities, additional allocations will contribute to the agreed reinforcement of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. Opinion surveys show that respondents see climate change and migration among the main global challenges for the EU, but there are gaps between perceptions and expectations of the role of the EU budget in these two domains. The European Parliament, which is a strong advocate of a robust EU budget commensurate with the Union's responsibilities, managed to secure additional resources for instruments relevant to both groups of policies, as well as the enhancement of the climate mainstreaming methodology. The Parliament plays a key role in shaping and scrutinising how the funding allocated to the policy areas is implemented. Other measures to reinforce the EU budget's capacity to deliver in the areas of climate action, migration and borders seek to improve synergies between budgetary instruments.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Matching priorities and resources in the EU budget: Climate action, migration and borders](#)

Vulnerability of unaccompanied and separated child migrants

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-04-2021

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nesprievádzané dieťa | ochrana dieťaťa | Organizácia Spojených národov | práva a slobody | práva detí | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | Unicef | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ľudské práva | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie The United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) has estimated that the number of migrant children increased from 24 million during the 1990–2000 period to 33 million in 2019. In 2019 alone, some 33 200 children arrived in southern European countries, of which some 9 000 (27 %) were unaccompanied or separated from family member(s) on the journey. There are various reasons why a child may be unaccompanied or get separated, including persecution of the child or the parents; international conflict and civil war; human trafficking and smuggling, including sale by parents; accidental separation from the parents over the course of their journey; and searching for better economic opportunities. Despite the existence of a comprehensive international legal framework on children's rights and their protection, irregular migrant children, especially those who are unaccompanied or who have been separated from their parents over their journey, face numerous obstacles and challenges during and after the migration process. Several international and European organisations have identified a number of protection gaps in the treatment of such children, including that they face greater risks of, inter alia, sexual exploitation and abuse, military recruitment, child labour (including for foster families) and detention. In many countries, they are routinely denied entry or detained by border or immigration officials. In other cases, they are admitted but are denied access to asylum procedures, or their asylum claims are not handled in an age and gender-sensitive manner. The vulnerable situation of unaccompanied and separated children worldwide, and the threats they face need to be addressed, particularly in view of the constant increase in their number. European Union asylum law offers special protection to such children, and the European Union has adopted numerous instruments and identified key actions for the protection of all children in migration, including those who are unaccompanied and separated. This briefing is an update of a 2016 briefing by Joanna Apap.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-04-2021

Autor PICHON Eric

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo cezhraničná spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | finančný nástroj EÚ | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Schengen Borders Code

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-03-2021

Autor AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi

Kľúčové slovo cezhraničná spolupráca | cudzí štátny príslušník | epidémia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nariadenie (EÚ) | občan EÚ | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zdravie

Zhrnutie Presently, the Schengen Area is confronted with a different reality than in 2016, when the European Parliament and Council approved Regulation (EU) 2016/399 (as codification of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 and its subsequent amendments), establishing a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code). As stated in the Commission Work Programme of 2021, the current health crisis and pandemic, and recent developments - related to security concerns and the arrival of refugees -, have exposed the EU's need to strengthen its crisis preparedness and management of cross-border pressures, as well as keeping the Schengen legislation updated, making it suitable to endure the test of time.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recast Eurodac Regulation

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-03-2021

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo biometria | budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Europol | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nariadenie (EÚ) | nelegálna migrácia | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | práva a slobody | práva detí | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | prírodné a aplikované vedy | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | zber údajov | ľudské práva | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie Eurodac is a biometric database in which Member States are required to enter the fingerprint data of asylum-seekers in order to identify where they entered the European Union (EU). Established in 2000 and reviewed in 2013, its main purpose is to facilitate the application of the Dublin Regulation. The 2013 revision broadened the scope to provide law enforcement authorities with access to the Eurodac database. As part of the reform of the common European asylum system in 2016, the European Commission proposed a recast Eurodac Regulation. The co-legislators reached a partial agreement on the proposal in 2018. As part of the broader migration and asylum pact, the new Commission presented an amended proposal on 23 September 2020. The Commission expects the co-legislators to promptly adopt the proposal on the basis of the agreement already reached. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Pushbacks at the EU's external borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-03-2021

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cezhraničná spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | odsun | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | základné práva | ľudské práva | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 19-01-2021

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | organizovaný zločin | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRAVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-01-2021

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné humanitárne právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné právo v oblasti ľudských práv | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migrácia | mimovládne organizácie | mimovládne organizácie | námorná bezpečnosť | odsun | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRAVO | prírodné prostredie | pátranie a záchrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Stredozemné more | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | žiadateľ o azyl | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Asylum procedures at the border

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-11-2020

Autor EISELE Katharina | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | smernica (EÚ) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | základné práva | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie Fast-tracking procedures at European Union external borders for determining whether individuals are entitled to international protection is a priority in the proposed Pact on Migration and Asylum. This European Implementation Assessment concludes that current Member State practice does not result in uniform and effective reviews of applications for international protection on the basis of a fair process. In particular, certain Member States apply time-limits within which no serious consideration of an application is feasible. Furthermore, applicants are placed in detention or restricted in their freedom of movement without considering alternatives and deprived of opportunities to effectively exercise their procedural rights. A number of recommendations are made to address the shortcomings identified in future legal and practical arrangements for border procedures.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Reform of the Dublin system

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-09-2020

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky dohovor | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nariadenie (EÚ) | novela zákona | organizácie justície | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | presun obyvateľstva | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | tretia krajina | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zrušenie | životné podmienky

Zhrnutie The refugee and migrant crisis in Europe has exposed the need for reform of the Common European Asylum System, in general, and of the Dublin rules, in particular. The Commission's proposal of 4 May 2016 to reform the Dublin system would not change the existing criteria for determining which Member State is responsible for examining an asylum application. Instead of a fundamental overhaul of the Dublin regime, as suggested by Parliament, the Commission proposed to streamline and supplement the current rules with a corrective allocation mechanism. This mechanism would be triggered automatically were a Member State to be faced with disproportionate numbers of asylum-seekers. If a Member State decided not to accept the allocation of asylum-seekers from another one under pressure, a 'solidarity contribution' per applicant would have to be made instead. An agreement on the balance between responsibility and solidarity regarding the distribution of asylum-seekers will be a cornerstone for the new EU asylum policy. Although Parliament's LIBE committee adopted its position in autumn 2017, the Council has been unable to reach a position on the proposal. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Detelin Ivanov. 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](#)

Hotspots at EU external borders: State of play

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-09-2020

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | presídlenie osôb | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | Turecko | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie The 'hotspot approach' was presented by the European Commission as part of the European Agenda on Migration in April 2015, when record numbers of refugees, asylum-seekers and other migrants flocked to the EU. The 'hotspots' – first reception facilities – aim to improve coordination of the EU agencies' and national authorities' efforts at the external borders of the EU, in the initial reception, identification, registration and fingerprinting of asylum-seekers and migrants. Even though other Member States also have the possibility to benefit from the hotspot approach, only Greece and Italy host hotspots. In Greece, the hotspot approach remains the key strategy in addressing migratory pressures. The EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016, closely linked to the implementation of the hotspot approach in Greece, led to a considerable drop in irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. However, returns of irregular migrants to Turkey – a cornerstone of the agreement – are low. The deteriorating relationship between Turkey and the EU is putting the agreement under increasing pressure. The hotspot approach was also set up to contribute to the temporary emergency relocation mechanisms that – between September 2015 and September 2017 – helped to transfer asylum-seekers from Greece and Italy to other EU Member States. Even though 96 % of the people eligible had been relocated by the end of March 2018, relocation numbers were far from the targets originally set and the system led to tensions with Czechia, Hungary and Poland, which refused to comply with the mechanism. Since their inception, the majority of the hotspots have suffered from overcrowding, and concerns have been raised by stakeholders with regard to camp facilities and living conditions – in particular for vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers – and to gaps in access to asylum procedures. These shortcomings cause tensions among the migrants and with local populations and have already led to violent protests. On 8 September 2020, a devastating fire in the Moria camp, on Lesbos, only aggravated the existing problems. The European Parliament has called repeatedly for action to ensure that the hotspot approach does not endanger the fundamental rights of asylum-seekers and migrants. This briefing updates two earlier ones published in March 2016 and in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Brexit: Towards the end-game [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-09-2020

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodné právo | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie There is now growing doubt about possible progress on future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom. The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has tabled a bill on the internal market within the country, which contains provisions relating to the border between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK that violate the agreement on Britain's withdrawal from the EU, and would thus constitute a breach of international law. The European Parliament has already indicated that it would not be able to ratify any post-Brexit EU-UK trade agreement, if such arrangements were to be adopted. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on numerous challenges facing the UK, EU and their future ties after their divorce.

Briefing [EN](#)

Unaccompanied migrant children in Greece: New relocation scheme

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-05-2020

Autor ODINK Ingeborg

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rodové otázky, rovnosť a rozmanitosť

Kľúčové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | dieťa | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | medzinárodné právo | migrant | migrácia | politická geografia | presídlenie osôb | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie In response to increased migratory pressure in Greece along the EU's external border with Turkey in recent months, and following the Greek government's request for support under Article 78(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), the European Commission has launched a new relocation scheme to speed up the relocation of unaccompanied minors from the Greek islands to other EU Member States. Commissioner for Home Affairs Ylva Johansson, who has been entrusted with taking this process forward, will also work in coordination with the Greek government and stakeholders to find sustainable ways to ensure that unaccompanied minors staying in the first-line reception and identification centres ('hotspots') on the Greek islands receive the care and protection they are entitled to. Regardless of a child's reasons for migrating, their situation or status, they all are first and foremost children and have rights as such. Unaccompanied children or children who have been separated from their parents along the way, are, moreover, entitled to special protection under international human rights and European Union asylum law. All too often, however, their rights and needs are neglected. Human rights organisations have repeatedly denounced the precarious and difficult conditions in which unaccompanied minors are living in the Greek hotspots. The proposed relocation initiative is urgently needed. However, the ongoing political and academic debate also shows a clear need for more structural solutions, in the form of more solidarity and responsibility-sharing among EU Member States, and a coordinated, child rights-based approach to addressing the many protection gaps unaccompanied children face when arriving in Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tackling the coronavirus outbreak: Impact on asylum-seekers in the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-04-2020

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Koronavírus | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Verejné zdravie

Kľúčové slovo epidémia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zdravie | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie To curb the spread of coronavirus and to protect their populations, the EU and its Member States have restricted crossings of their external borders, and many internal EU borders, as well as restricted freedom of movement within their territory. These steps have also served to address the challenges the pandemic has posed to public order, public health and national security. However, the resulting restrictions on people's movement and access to EU territory could disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, among them asylum-seekers already in the EU or trying to reach its territory to seek asylum. The situation of asylum-seekers during the current pandemic is especially critical in the EU hotspots; Greece, for instance, whose reception capacity has been stretched to the limit, is struggling to ensure the safety of the most vulnerable asylum-seekers, especially unaccompanied minors. While the EU has been assisting Greece to protect stranded asylum-seekers, NGOs and international organisations as well as the European Parliament have called for greater efforts to improve their living conditions and ensure the preventive evacuation of those at high risk. Several Member States have adopted emergency measures to deal with the pandemic. To protect public health, they have closed their external borders and ports to asylum-seekers, suspended asylum procedures and returns, and imposed mandatory confinement in asylum reception centres to restrict freedom of movement. All those measures risk having a negative impact on asylum-seekers' fundamental rights under EU and international law.

Briefing [EN](#)

Amending Budget No 1/2020: Support to Greece to face migration pressure, measures to fight coronavirus and reconstruction assistance to Albania

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 15-04-2020

Autor PARI MARIANNA

Oblasť politiky Koronavírus | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo Albánsko | Bulharsko | ekonomická geografia | epidémia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske centrum pre prevenciu a kontrolu chorôb | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | lekárske a chirurgické nástroje | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | politická geografia | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zdravie | zemetrasenie | zostavovanie rozpočtu EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Draft Amending Budget No 1/2020 (DAB 1/2020) would provide additional funds to help address the needs arising from the increased migration pressures in Greece, assist Member States to limit the impact of the coronavirus outbreak through meeting needs for equipment and medical products, and contribute to Albania's post-earthquake reconstruction. The European Parliament is expected to vote, under the urgent procedure, on the Council position on DAB 1/2020 during the 16-17 April plenary session.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Outcome of European Council video-conference of 26 March 2020

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-03-2020

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Doprava | Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Verejné zdravie | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | Chorvátsko | ekonomická geografia | epidémia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | lekárske a chirurgické nástroje | lekárske výskum | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | podpora pri návrate | politická geografia | PRÁVO | rozšírenie Únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | viacročný finančný rámec | videokomunikácia | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie On 26 March, EU Heads of State or Government continued their joint coordination efforts to address the COVID-19 outbreak and held a six hour long video conference on this subject, but failed to agree on the adequate financing instruments to help countries in fiscal difficulty due to the crisis. The President of the European Parliament President, David Sassoli, strongly criticised the results of the European Council and 'the short-sightedness and selfishness of some governments'. EU leaders asked the President of the Commission and the President of the European Council to start working on a Roadmap accompanied by an Action Plan to prepare an exit strategy and a comprehensive recovery plan, including unprecedented investment.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the video-conference call of EU Heads of State or Government on 17 March 2020

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-03-2020

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo epidémia | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | lekárske a chirurgické nástroje | lekárske výskum | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | ochorenie spôsobené koronavírusom | podpora pri návrate | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu osôb | socio-ekonomické podmienky | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | telekonferencia | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zdravie | zdravie verejnosti

Zhrnutie On 17 March, the members of the European Council held a video-conference concerning the measures taken to fight the COVID-19 outbreak. European leaders felt the need for a coordinated approach, as individual They followed up on the four lines of action to contain the spread of the disease agreed at their video-meeting on 10 March, and discussed more in depth the EU's external and internal border management.

Briefing [EN](#)

Emergency measures on migration: Article 78(3) TFEU

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 06-03-2020

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | presídlenie osôb | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Súdny dvor Európskej únie | Taliansko | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Article 78(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provides for the adoption of provisional measures in emergency migratory situations at the EU's external borders. It was first used during the 2015 migration crisis. On the basis of that article, the Council of the EU adopted binding decisions providing for the relocation from Italy and Greece of 160 000 people so as to ensure a fair and balanced distribution of, and sharing of responsibility for, asylum-seekers who were already present in the EU. However, despite most Member States' willingness to relocate asylum-seekers, some challenged the Council's decision before the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) or refused to help implement the decision. On 1 March 2020, in the light of events on its Turkish border, Greece announced that it wanted Article 78(3) TFEU to be used to ensure full EU support in the situation of a sudden influx of third-country nationals into the EU.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Migration and border management: Heading 4 of the 2021-2027 MFF

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-01-2020

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Oblasť politiky Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | viacročný finančný rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výdavky EÚ

Zhrnutie The Treaty of Lisbon makes explicit reference to pooling financial resources to support common policies on asylum, immigration and external borders. While expenditure for these policy areas still represents a minor share of the EU budget, it has recently increased in the wake of the 2015-2016 refugee crisis. Since the resources available under the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) of the EU proved insufficient to address the crisis, EU institutions had to use the flexibility provisions of the MFF extensively. Given the increasing salience of the policy areas, the European Commission has proposed the establishment of a specific heading devoted to migration and border management worth €30.8 billion (2018 prices) in the 2021-2027 MFF. As compared with the current period, these allocations would represent a significant increase in relative terms, especially as regards border management. The heading would finance two funding instruments, the Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF) and the Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF), as well as the activities of relevant EU decentralised agencies, such as the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Asylum Support Office. By designing these new funds, the European Commission seeks to improve synergies with other EU funding instruments and increase capacity to react to evolving needs. Negotiations for the MFF package are very complex, involving different legislative procedures for the adoption of the overall MFF and the sector-specific instruments. The European Parliament, the Council and the European Council are working on the proposals, which have also triggered reactions from other stakeholders, including academics, think-tanks and commentators.

Briefing [EN](#)

European borders [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-11-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | PRÁVO | správa o štúdií EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELÁVANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Brexit: Make or break? [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 04-10-2019

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politická kríza | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | Severné Írsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | správa | tretia krajina | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has presented a draft text to replace the 'Irish backstop', with the aim of reaching agreement with the other 27 EU leaders on the United Kingdom's orderly withdrawal from the EU in the coming weeks. While the UK withdrawal is currently scheduled for 31 October, the UK Parliament has adopted legislation obliging Johnson to seek a delay in that date, if no deal is reached by 19 October. But with British politics in turmoil, it remains unclear if the Prime Minister will comply, or, if he does, whether the EU will agree. Economists warn that the UK's disorderly departure from the EU is likely to have damaging consequences for supply chains in trade and production, transport, the supply of medicines and many other areas. This note offers links to a series of most recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on Brexit.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-06-2019

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Afrika | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | cezhraničný rozmer | doklad totožnosti | EKONOMIKA | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | organizácia EÚ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | predvstupová pomoc | PRÁVO | regióny a regionálna politika | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Interoperability between EU border and security information systems

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-06-2019

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN | VORONOVA Sofija

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo biometria | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tvorba práva EÚ | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie To enhance EU external border management and internal security, the European Commission has made several proposals to upgrade and expand European border and security information systems. As part of a broader process to maximise their use, the Commission presented legislative proposals for two regulations in December 2017 (amended in June 2018), establishing an interoperability framework between EU information systems on borders and visas, and on police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the Parliament and in the Council, the final acts were signed by the co-legislators on 20 May 2019 and published in the Official Journal two days later. Both acts came into force on 11 June 2019. The new rules aim to improve checks at the EU's external borders, allow for better detection of security threats and identity fraud, and help in preventing and combating irregular migration. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Area of freedom, security and justice: Cost of Non-Europe

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-05-2019

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | korupcia | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nákladová analýza | ochrana údajov | PODNIKANIE A SÚTAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | právny štát | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | základné práva | účtovníctvo

Zhrnutie Substantial progress has been made since creating an area of freedom, security and justice became a major political objective for the EU 20 years ago. Still, there is a lack of consistent monitoring and enforcement of EU values and norms as well as outstanding gaps in the EU's framework in certain areas. These deficiencies have a significant impact at individual level, notably in terms of preventing the effective exercise of fundamental rights by EU citizens and third country nationals alike. They also have a negative effect on budgetary spending, growth and tax revenue, which is estimated at at least €180 billion annually, with the lack of enforcement of EU values still to be assessed in more detail. Further EU action in four main areas: 1. monitoring and enforcement; 2. the creation of safe legal pathways for migrants and asylum seekers to enter the EU; 3. ingraining a European law enforcement culture; and 4. completing the Union's fundamental rights framework, would have significant benefits. In particular, it could allow individuals to fully enjoy their fundamental rights and make EU society more secure, open, fair and prosperous. This would also foster trust in the EU on the basis of its ability to deliver on its aims

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Community Code on Visas

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-04-2019

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | národný parlament | návrh (EÚ) | parlament | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie The European Union Code on Visas is one of the core elements of the EU's visa policy. It lays down the procedures and conditions for issuing short-stay visas for third-country nationals. On 14 March 2018, the Commission adopted a proposal to revise the Community Code on Visas (the visa code). The main objective of the proposal is to strengthen the common visa policy while addressing migration and security concerns. This will involve increasing the role of visa policy in the EU's cooperation with third-countries, also taking economic considerations into account by facilitating the processing of visas for legitimate travellers who contribute to the EU's economy and its cultural and social development. After Parliament voted its position on the proposal in December 2018, trilogue negotiations brought an agreement on a compromise text in February. The plenary is due to vote on confirming this text during the April II plenary session. Second edition of a briefing originally drafted by Maria Margarita Mentzelopoulou and Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-04-2019

Autor BUX Udo

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Safeguarding the Schengen Acquis. Achievements during the legislative term 2014-2019: the role of the European Parliament

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-04-2019

Autor BUX Udo

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva

Kľúčové slovo hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The Schengen Area, one of the most valued achievements of the EU, this single area without internal border checks has come under pressure because of recent migration flows: In order to preserve Schengen in the next years, a common policy on the EU's external borders is also needed.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Border and Coast Guard

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 10-04-2019

Autor DIAZ CREGO Maria

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cezhraničná spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

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

Common European Asylum System: achievements during the legislative term 2014-2019

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-04-2019

Autor SOKOLSKA INA

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The right to asylum is a fundamental right and recognising the refugee status where the criteria are fulfilled is an international obligation, first recognised in the 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees. In the EU, an area of open borders and freedom of movement, Member States need to have a joint approach to guarantee high standards to persons in need of international protection through establishment of a Common European Asylum System based on fundamental rights. The European Parliament always strongly promoted a Common European Asylum System in accordance with the Union's legal commitments. The Parliament worked as well as for the reduction of illegal migration as well as for the protection of vulnerable groups. In 2015, the unprecedented high number of arrivals of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU exposed a series of deficiencies and gaps in Union policies on asylum. Therefore, the European Commission proposed in May and July 2016 a third package of legislation to reform of the Common European Asylum System. and the European Parliament took an active part as a co-legislator to achieve this objective.

Briefing [EN](#)

Improving security for EU citizens' ID cards

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 02-04-2019

Autor SGUEO Gianluca

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | cudzí štátny príslušník | doklad totožnosti | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | falšovanie listiny | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | občan EÚ | organizovaný zločin | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The European Parliament is expected to vote in April on a legislative proposal aimed at improving the security of EU citizens' identity cards, as well as residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members. The proposal seeks to curb the use of fraudulent documents, which terrorists and criminals might present when entering the EU from non-EU countries.

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

Brexit: Understanding the withdrawal agreement and political declaration

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-03-2019

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | Cyprus | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Gibraltár | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | prechodné obdobie (EÚ) | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | regióny členských štátov EÚ | Severné Írsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | tretia krajina | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | Zmluva o Európskej únii | zámorské krajiny a územia

Zhrnutie In November 2018, the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) endorsed, at leaders' level, an agreement that would ensure an orderly UK withdrawal from the EU on 30 March 2019, as well as a political declaration setting out the main parameters of the future EU-UK relationship. The withdrawal agreement is an extensive legal document aiming, among other things, to preserve the essential rights of UK nationals living in the EU-27 and EU citizens living in the UK; to ensure that all financial commitments vis-à-vis the EU undertaken while the UK was a Member State are respected; and to conclude in an orderly manner ongoing processes in various areas (e.g. circulation of goods already on the market and ongoing judicial procedures). Importantly, the agreement establishes a 21-month transition period, extendable once, to help businesses and citizens to adapt to the new circumstances, and the EU and UK to negotiate their future partnership agreements. During this time, the UK will be treated as a Member State, but without any EU decision-making and representation rights. Furthermore, one of the agreement's three protocols, the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland contains a legally operational 'backstop', aiming to avoid a hard border on the island of Ireland in the future. It has long been the most contested aspect of the withdrawal deal. The political declaration, by contrast, is a non-binding text, providing the basis for future EU-UK economic and security cooperation, taking into account both sides' red lines and principles. With just days to go to the Brexit deadline, the procedures to approve the withdrawal deal have still not been finalised, due to continuing opposition within the UK Parliament. While extending the Article 50 negotiating period now appears highly likely, all scenarios are still possible, including the UK leaving the EU without a deal at the end of March 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Legal migration to the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-03-2019

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | imigrácia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | politika spolupráce | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sťahovanie za prácou | tretia krajina | vedecká výmena | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | študijná výmena

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Visa Information System

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 06-03-2019

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nariadenie ES | návrh (EÚ) | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spracovanie údajov | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie In May 2018, the European Commission submitted a proposal to upgrade the Visa Information System, to better respond to the evolving security and migratory challenges and improve the EU's external border management. The aim is to allow more thorough background checks on visa applicants, close security information gaps through better information exchange between Member States, and ensure full interoperability with other EU-wide databases. Parliament is expected to vote its position on this proposal during the March plenary session.

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

Migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-12-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo expertná skupina | humanitárna pomoc | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | migrácia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo

Zhrnutie On 10 December 2018, at a conference in the Moroccan city of Marrakech, more than 160 United Nations members adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. This is the first multilateral framework providing a global response to migration, and comes at a time of mounting public concern about the issue, in particular in the EU and US. Even though the agreement is non-binding and serves more as a set of best practices for the international community to improve global cooperation on migration, nearly 30 countries, including the US and a number of EU Member States, have decided to oppose it. 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 October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

The migration, borders and security cluster of the 2021-2027 MFF

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-12-2018

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet | Vnútrotrh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | colná politika | colná prehliadka | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | verejná bezpečnosť | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie Within the context of the multiannual financial framework the Commission is proposing a cluster of four instruments under three funds to deal with migration borders and security. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposals acknowledges the necessity for impact assessments in relation to financial framework programmes to have a simplified format and scope differing from standard impact assessments and that the document in question sets out the rationale for the new instruments and explains the choices made in their design. It finds however that the level of analysis conducted and the measure of the departure from the standard methodology and format of impact assessments weaken its potential to inform decision-making.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the special European Council (Article 50), 25 November 2018

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-11-2018

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | sloboda pohybu osôb | Spojené kráľovstvo | vnútrotrh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vrcholná schôdzka | vystúpenie z EÚ | Írsko

Zhrnutie On 25 November 2018, EU Heads of State or Government are scheduled to meet for a special European Council to endorse the Brexit withdrawal agreement and approve a political declaration on future EU-UK relations accompanying the withdrawal agreement. This briefing outlines the main elements of the withdrawal agreement, notably the solution to the Irish border issue. It also provides an overview of the European Council's deliberations and guidance regarding the Article 50 negotiations to date, as well an outlook of the next steps towards ratifying the agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revising the Visa Information System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-11-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | cezhraničná spolupráca | cudzí štátny príslušník | demografia a obyvateľstvo | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | mladý človek | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie The Commission aims to upgrade the visa information system to allow for more thorough background checks on visa applicants, close security information gaps and ensure full interoperability with other EU-wide databases. This initial appraisal of the Commission's impact assessment on the proposal observes that the impact assessment is underpinned by several stakeholder consultations and external studies. The Commission seems to be transparent about data limitations. However, the problem descriptions are not always clear or convincing. In addition, considering the partly highly sensitive issues at hand, such as the fingerprinting of minors, the safeguards for fundamental rights protection in cases of errors or abuse could have been better explained.

Briefing [EN](#)

Migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 19-10-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Afrika | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | migrácia | politika spolupráce | pracovný trh | PRÁVO | Sahel | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | trh práce | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 18-10-2018

Externý autor Navarra, Cecilia; Ballegooij, Wouter van;

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migrácia | politický azyl | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-10-2018

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Cestovný ruch | Doprava | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cestovanie | cestovný ruch | cudzí štátny príslušník | Europol | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | zber údajov

Zhrnutie Strengthening the EU's external borders is key to ensuring internal security and to preserving freedom of movement in the Schengen area. While the existing border management information systems do address some of the information gaps concerning non-EU citizens coming into the EU, there is a lack of information related to visa-exempt third-country nationals arriving at the Schengen external borders. The European Commission is therefore proposing to set up an automated system that would gather information on visa-exempt travellers prior to their arrival, in order to determine any irregular migration, security or public-health risks associated with them. The proposal follows similar models already existing in the USA, Canada and Australia, among others. ETIAS formally entered into force in October 2018, but will not become operational before 2021. Fourth edition. 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](#)

Multimedia [European Travel Information and Authorisation System \(ETIAS\) \(Policy Podcast\)](#)

Revision of the Schengen Information System for border checks

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-10-2018

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky zatykač | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | ochrana údajov | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-10-2018

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky zatykač | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | ochrana údajov | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-10-2018

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky zatykač | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | ochrana údajov | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Use of the Schengen Information System (SIS)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 17-10-2018

Autor ATANASSOV Nikolai

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Responding to the need to better address migration and security challenges, including the fight against terrorism and serious crimes, the Commission presented in December 2016 a set of three proposals to develop the Schengen Information System (SIS) for additional uses, addressing potential gaps and introducing several essential changes to the current system on the types of alert entered. The European Parliament is due to vote during its October II plenary session on the texts agreed in trilogue negotiations.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The role of the European Council in internal security policy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-10-2018

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska bezpečnosť | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | pohroma spôsobená človekom | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | počítačová kriminalita | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prenos údajov | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodná pohroma | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | Zmluva o Európskej únii | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ | štatistika EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Due to the various terrorist attacks across the EU in recent years, internal security and the fight against terrorism have become major concerns for EU citizens as well as for the EU Heads of State or Government. The European Council has a significant Treaty-based role to play in the area of justice and home affairs, including on policy issues such as the fight against terrorism and organised crime, police cooperation and cybersecurity, often subsumed under the concept 'internal security'. In recent years it has carried out this strategic role on various occasions but sometimes in a more reactive way often in the aftermath of major terrorist attacks. The paper also shows that while the policy fields of internal security and migration were usually clearly separated in European Council discussions, the two areas are now increasingly linked, in particular by the subject of external EU border protection. The Salzburg summit of 20 September 2018 is an example for this and also illustrates a recent trend of EU Presidencies to bring together EU Heads of State or Government in their country to discuss policy topics at the top of their own agendas.

Briefing [EN](#)

Security of ID cards and of residence documents issued to EU citizens and their families

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-07-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Cestovný ruch | Doprava | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | Charta EÚ o základných právach | cudzí štátny príslušník | doklad totožnosti | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | občan EÚ | osobné údaje | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu | sloboda pohybu osôb | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE

Zhrnutie Currently, there are at least 86 different versions of ID cards, and 181 types of residence documents in circulation in the EU. The format and minimum standards for ID cards and residence documents is not regulated on EU level. In order to strengthen the security features of ID cards and residence documents of EU citizens and their non-EU family members, the European Commission published a legislative proposal. The impact assessment accompanying this proposal clearly explains the problems currently encountered, and proposes adequate solutions. The Commission used different sources to substantiate the impact assessment and also undertook several stakeholder consultation activities. However, it is not systematically indicated which stakeholder group prefers which specific option. At times the impact assessment displays a lack of quantification, about which the Commission is open. More detailed information on the safeguards regarding the fundamental rights impact would have been desirable.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 27-06-2018

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Cestovný ruch | Doprava

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zber údajov

Zhrnutie Effective management of the European Union's external borders is key to ensuring internal security and preserving freedom of movement in the Schengen area. The lack of information related to non-EU citizens entering the EU also needs to be addressed. The European Parliament and Council have reached agreement in trilogue negotiations on the Commission's proposal to set up a system to gather specific information on those third-country nationals who do not require a visa, when travelling to the Schengen area. The agreement reached in April 2018 is scheduled to be voted by Parliament at first reading during the July plenary session.

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

Hotspots at EU external borders: State of play

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-06-2018

Autor LUYTEN KATRIEN | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálna dohoda | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | trestné právo | Turecko | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The 'hotspot approach' was presented by the Commission as part of the European Agenda on Migration of April 2015, when record numbers of refugees, asylum-seekers and other migrants flocked to the EU. The 'hotspots' – first reception facilities – aim to better coordinate EU agencies' and national authorities' efforts at the external borders of the EU, on initial reception, identification, registration and fingerprinting of asylum-seekers and migrants. Currently, only Greece and Italy host hotspots. Other EU countries can also benefit from the hotspot approach upon request, or in cases where the Commission believes that additional assistance is necessary. As migration continues to be one of the EU's main challenges, the hotspots are a key element of EU support for Greece and Italy to help them face the challenges of the humanitarian and border management crisis. However, reception conditions remain a concern. The majority of the hotspots suffer from overcrowding, and concerns have been raised by stakeholders with regards to camp facilities and living conditions, in particular for vulnerable migrants and asylum-seekers. The European Parliament has repeatedly called for action to ensure that the hotspot approach does not endanger the fundamental rights of asylum-seekers and migrants. The EU-Turkey Statement from March 2016, which is closely linked with the implementation of the hotspot approach in Greece, aims to reduce the irregular migration flows from Turkey to the EU. In parallel, the Commission proposed a temporary emergency relocation mechanism that began in October 2015, to assist the states facing increasing pressure from migrants' arrivals. This is an updated version of a Briefing drafted by Anita Orav, published in March 2016, PE 579.070.

Briefing [EN](#)

The fight against terrorism

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-05-2018

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo akcia EÚ | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | civilné obete | ekonomická geografia | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizácia EÚ | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pranie špinavých peňazí | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voľný pohyb kapitálu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie Significant benefits could be achieved by the EU and its Member States by addressing the gaps and barriers in the area of the fight against terrorism, notably by developing an evidence-based EU criminal policy cycle involving the European Parliament and national parliaments. In this context, EU institutions should conduct comprehensive ex-ante assessments and ex-post evaluations of counterterrorism measures, in line with better law-making principles. The effectiveness and fundamental rights compliance of counter-radicalisation programmes should continue to be monitored. The framework for countering terrorism requires further refinement. A European law enforcement culture with full respect for fundamental rights needs to be fostered in which relevant information is shared and analysed, judicial cooperation tools are properly utilised and seeking the support of EU agencies becomes a natural reflex. This also requires the allocation of significant resources aimed at training and exchanges. Beyond resulting in more relevant, coherent, effective and efficient action in the fight against terrorism, such measures could increase the wellbeing of the population, reduce the material and immaterial impacts of terrorism, and ensure protection of fundamental rights when impacted by counterterrorism measures.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Counter Terrorism and External Border Management in Italy

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 15-05-2018

Autor BLESSING AMY | MILT Kristiina

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Europol | Európa | európska bezpečnosť | európska spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | Organizácia Spojených národov | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | pátranie a záchrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | terorizmus | UNO | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika

Zhrnutie 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.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-05-2018

Autor SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne

Externý autor 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.

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | CEPOL | demografia a obyvateľstvo | dieťa | ekonomická geografia | Eurojust | Europol | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | extrémizmus | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný konflikt | odňatie slobody | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | práva detí | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | súdnictvo | terorizmus | trestnoprávna zodpovednosť | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | väzba pred začatím procesu | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The Future of the Schengen Area: Latest Developments and Challenges in the Schengen Governance Framework since 2016

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 06-03-2018

Externý autor Prof. Sergio Carrera, Dr Marco Stefan, Dr Ngo Chun Luk , Lina Vosyliūtė

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | utečenec | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkon riadenia | výkonná moc a štátna správa | zber údajov | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This Study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE-Committee), takes stock of the main developments that have occurred in the Schengen Governance Framework since 2016. It analyses the legitimacy of a number of States' decisions to maintain internal border controls. Also, most recent policy proposals in the field of internal police checks are assessed in light of relevant EU legal standards. The paper also questions the legality of the border walls and fences, which have been recently erected at the EU external borders and within the Schengen area.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Smart Border 2.0 Avoiding a hard border on the island of Ireland for customs control and the free movement of persons

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 26-02-2018

Autor ERIKSSON Eeva | HULME BENJAMIN

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | sloboda pohybu osôb | tretia krajina | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voľný pohyb tovaru | Írsko

Zhrnutie One of the most politically-sensitive aspects of the current 'Brexit' negotiations is the issue of the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. In many respects, the Irish border is unique, with some 200 possible crossing points along the 500km border. Managing such a porous border in the event that the UK, following Brexit, does not participate in a customs union with the EU, thus becoming an external EU border, presents significant challenges for the EU and UK alike.
In order to analyse the various options, on 26 November 2017, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs organised a workshop for the AFCC Committee to examine this question. As part of this, Lars Karlsson, a former director at the World Customs Organisation, proposed a solution in his paper 'Smart Border 2.0'. This at a glance provides a short summary of the paper.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Interoperability between EU information systems for security, border and migration management

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-02-2018

Autor EISELE Katharina

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo biometria | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | prírodné a aplikované vedy | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposals on (1) borders and visa; and on (2) police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration, submitted on 12 December 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. In 2016, the European Commission stressed the need for interoperability between EU border and security information systems. Likewise, the Joint Declaration on the EU's legislative priorities for 2018-2019 identified interoperable EU information systems as a key priority. The initiative aims to make information exchange and data sharing between the various EU information systems more effective and efficient, fully upholding fundamental rights, so as to boost the protection of the EU's external borders, improve migration management and enhance internal security. Interoperability is not a new topic, already in 2004 the European Council called for enhanced interoperability between the Schengen Information System (SIS) II, the Visa Information System (VIS) and Eurodac (the EU asylum fingerprint database).

Briefing [EN](#)

Integration of refugees in Austria, Germany and Sweden: Comparative Analysis

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-01-2018

Externý autor Regina KONLE-SEIDL

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Sociálna politika | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | demografia a obyvateľstvo | demografická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske štrukturálne a investičné fondy | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | integrácia prisťahovalcov | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | Nemecko | podpora EÚ | politická geografia | potreba bývania | PRÁVO | Rakúsko | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | systém zdravotnej starostlivosti | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výstavba a urbanistické plánovanie | zber údajov | zdravie | štatistika | Švédsko

Zhrnutie This note presents a comparative analysis of policies and practices to facilitate the labour market integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the main destination countries of asylum seekers in 2015/2016, namely Austria, Germany and Sweden. It focuses on the development of policy strategies to adapt the asylum and integration system to the high numbers of new arrivals. Special attention is given to the political discourse and public opinion on asylum and integration of refugees. Innovative approaches with respect to labour market integration are highlighted as well as gaps. Finally, the study includes lessons learned from recent policy developments as well as policy recommendations in order to improve labour market integration of asylum seekers and refugees. The study has been produced at request of the Employment and Social Affairs Committee.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Smart Borders: EU Entry/Exit System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-01-2018

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo databáza | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | terorizmus | tvorba práva EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zber údajov

Zhrnutie In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to security concerns regarding the control of EU external borders, on 6 April 2016, the Commission presented revised proposals for establishing an Entry/Exit System for recording the border-crossings of all non-EU nationals. These build on the Smart Borders package presented in 2013, which did not secure consensus among the co-legislators and was the subject of additional technical and operational studies completed in 2015. The current system of manual stamping of passports would be replaced by automation of certain preparatory border control procedures. The system would be interconnected with the Visa Information System (VIS) database and used by the same authorities: border control and consular posts. Moreover, it would allow law enforcement authorities to perform restricted queries in the database for criminal identification and intelligence to prevent serious crime and terrorism. The two regulations were signed on 30 November 2017, and the Entry/Exit System is due to become fully functional by 2020 at the latest.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Brexit process: Moving to the second phase of negotiations

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-12-2017

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | finančná strata | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | občan EÚ | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne zabezpečenie | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | Írsko | účtovníctvo | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The first phase of Brexit talks between the EU and UK negotiating teams needed six rounds of discussion over seven months. Finally, on Friday 8 December, an agreement in principle on the three priority issues – citizens' rights, a financial settlement and Northern Ireland – was reached. The European Commission President, Jean-Claude Juncker, and the UK Prime Minister, Theresa May, endorsed a joint report setting out a common understanding on the future withdrawal agreement. Whilst a number of specific aspects are still under discussion, the European Council decided on 15 December that 'sufficient progress' had been achieved on the first-phase priority issues, and that negotiations could move on to the second phase – on transitional arrangements and the future EU-UK relationship – provided the commitments from the joint report are fully translated into the draft withdrawal agreement. For the transitional period, the European Parliament and the European Council have made clear that all existing Union regulatory, budgetary, supervisory, judiciary and enforcement instruments and structures must apply, including the competence of the Court of Justice of the European Union, but with no UK participation in decision-making, since it would no longer be a member of the EU. Exploratory discussions on the framework for the future relationship will begin only after the adoption by the European Council of additional guidelines in March 2018. The UK has still to clarify its position on the type of trade deal it seeks with the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recent migration flows to the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-12-2017

Autor APAP Joanna | SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Afrika | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | integrácia prisťahovalcov | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politika spolupráce | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | západný Balkán | štatistika

Zhrnutie This infographic aims to present the latest available data on migrant flows to the EU in the years 2016 and 2017. It covers the detection of illegal crossings on the EU's external borders, numbers of deaths of migrants on those crossings, the number of asylum applications in EU Member States and their decisions on those applications. Previous editions of this Infographic were issued in September 2015 (PE 565.905), April 2016 (PE 580.893) and February 2017 (PE 595.918).

Briefing [EN](#)

Sufficient progress in first-phase Brexit talks

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-12-2017

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | finančná strata | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | občan EÚ | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne zabezpečenie | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | Írsko | účtovníctvo | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie After seven months of talks, the EU and the UK reached agreement in principle on the key withdrawal issues, on 8 December 2017. The European Council (EU-27) of 15 December will decide whether sufficient progress has been achieved in order to proceed to the second phase of negotiations.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Brexit and Ireland – Legal, political and economic considerations

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 22-11-2017

Externý autor John TEMPLE LANG

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Kultúra | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | Charta EÚ o základných právach | colná politika | colná únia | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky hospodársky priestor | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mierové spoložitie | OBCHOD | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | referendum | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | volebná sústava | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | vízová politika EÚ | Írsko

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCCO Committee, describes the legal, political and economic relations of the two parts of Ireland and the United Kingdom, and possible arrangements for dealing with "Brexit". The paper discusses several specific issues, in particular the Common Travel Area between Ireland and the United Kingdom, the consequences of an "invisible" border between the two parts of Ireland, and trade in agricultural products.

Štúdia [EN](#)

UK Withdrawal ('Brexit') and the Good Friday Agreement

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 22-11-2017

Externý autor Dr. David PHINNEMORE
Dr. Katy HAYWARD

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Kultúra | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cezhraničný rozmer | Charta EÚ o základných právach | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska spolupráca | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mierové spoložitie | občan EÚ | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regióny a regionálna politika | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | vízová politika EÚ | Írsko

Zhrnutie Upon request by the AFCCO Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned this study on UK withdrawal and the Good Friday Agreement (the 'Agreement'). It provides an overview of the Agreement and an assessment of the potential challenges posed to its implementation by 'Brexit'. In particular, it examines ways in which – through differentiation and 'flexible and imaginative solutions' – the Agreement can be upheld and the context for its effective implementation maintained.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Smart Border 2.0 Avoiding a hard border on the island of Ireland for Customs control and the free movement of persons

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 22-11-2017

Externý autor Lars KARLSSON

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Kultúra | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | cezhraničný rozmer | colná politika | colná únia | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky hospodársky priestor | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | komunikácia | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | prenos údajov | PRÁVO | regióny a regionálna politika | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | sloboda pohybu osôb | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Írsko

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the AFCO Committee, provides background on cross-border movement and trade between Northern Ireland and Ireland and identifies international standards and best practices and provide insights into creating a smooth border experience. The technical solution provided is based on innovative approaches with a focus on cooperation, best practices and technology that is independent of any political agreements on the EU's exit from the EU and offers a template for future UK-EU border relationships.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Area of freedom, security and justice:Untapped potential

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 27-10-2017

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | korupcia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | organizovaný zločin | politický azyl | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | právny štát | PRÁVO | rasizmus | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | súdnictvo | terorizmus | trestné právo | trestné stíhanie | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | xenofóbia

Zhrnutie Since the entry into force of the 1997 Treaty of Amsterdam, the EU offers its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice (AFSJ). In this area, the free movement of persons should be ensured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum and migration, as well as the prevention and combating of crime. Since then, the Union has adopted its own Charter of Fundamental Rights, and the European Parliament has been fully engaged in shaping the AFSJ as a co-legislator. Two decades later, however, the Union and its Member States still face major challenges in delivering this objective. Problems have been identified in upholding democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, ensuring a high level of security (notably in the fight against corruption, organised crime and terrorism), protecting external borders, guaranteeing the right to asylum and developing a common migration policy. Surveys show that citizens expect the EU and its Member States to deliver in these areas, notably in the area of migration and the fight against terrorism and fraud. In October 2016, the Parliament's Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) Committee requested the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) to produce a 'Cost of Non-Europe Report' on the AFSJ. This paper contains an overview of the existing gaps and barriers in the main policy areas covered by the AFSJ, and assesses their economic impacts as well as impacts at individual level on fundamental rights and freedoms. It also assesses options for action at EU level that could address those gaps and barriers, together with an estimation of their potential cost and benefits.

Briefing [EN](#)

Latest thinking on Brexit [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 27-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | komunikácia | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | roaming | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severné Írsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Írsko

Zhrnutie The European Council meeting on 20 October failed to produce the breakthrough needed for negotiations on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union to move to their second phase, in which issues such as future trade relations and possible transitional arrangements would be discussed. However, EU Heads of State or Government noted some progress in the negotiations on two of the topics from phase one, namely the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU after Brexit, and how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The European Council also agreed that internal preparatory discussions for phase two could start. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely. More studies on these issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from September 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, October II 2017

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 27-10-2017

Autor SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnosť pri práci | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA UNIA | FINANČIE | financie EÚ | finančná legislatíva | GEOGRAFIA | herbicíd | hnojivo | hraničná kontrola | legislatívny program (EÚ) | Malta | marketing | medzinárodné právo | OBCHOD | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | oznamovanie nekalých praktík | označenie zhody CE | parlamentné rokovanie | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | povolenie na predaj | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | prostriedky poľnohospodárskej výroby | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | psychotropná látka | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | rozpočet | rozpočtové absolútorium | schôdza parlamentu | sexuálne obťažovanie | sloboda tlače | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | technológia a technické predpisy | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voľný pohyb kapitálu | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | všeobecný rozpočet (EÚ) | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zdravie

Zhrnutie The highlights of the October II plenary session included a debate on the conclusions of the last European Council meeting and the presentation of a new agenda for EU leaders, as well as the presentation of the 2018 Commission work programme. Members paid tribute to Daphne Caruana Galizia, the Maltese journalist killed in a car bomb explosion on 16 October.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Outlook for the European Council meeting on 19-20 October 2017 and the European Council (Article 50) meeting on 20 October 2017

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 27-10-2017

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Európsky semester | Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo akcia EÚ | budovanie Európy | digitalizácia | digitálny jednotný trh | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska agentúra pre lieky | európska bezpečnosť | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA UNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Írsko | ústredie spoločnosti

Zhrnutie At their meeting on 19-20 October 2017, EU leaders will focus on migration, in particular assessing the progress made in stemming illegal flows on all migration routes, and digital Europe, following up on the Digital Summit held in Tallinn on 29 September. Heads of State or Government will also discuss defence, in particular the preparations for permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) as well as external relations, including relations with Turkey. The President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, is expected to present the new 'Leaders' Agenda 2017-2018', outlining the decisions that need to be taken at the level of the European Council in the coming year. Finally, EU-27 leaders will meet on 20 October in a separate formal European Council (Article 50), without the United Kingdom, to discuss the latest developments in the latter's withdrawal negotiations. It is expected that the European Council (Article 50) will postpone the decision on starting the second phase of negotiations on the EU's future relations with the UK until the December 2017 European Council, due to insufficient progress having been made to date.

Briefing [EN](#)

Smart borders: EU Entry/Exit System

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 23-10-2017

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo biometria | colná politika | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | OBCHOD | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | PRÁVO | prírodné a aplikované vedy | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spracovanie údajov | systémové prepojenie | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | zjednodušovanie formalít

Zhrnutie The Commission has envisaged integrated border management for several years, in response to increased traveller flows and the new security context. The Entry/Exit System proposed aims to set up a database where entry and exit information of third-country travellers is recorded. Following a political agreement with the Council, the Parliament is expected to vote on the texts in October.

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

Multimedia [Smart borders: EU Entry/Exit System](#)

Brexit negotiations - Progress to date

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 15-09-2017

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | colná politika | colné predpisy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | európske zmluvy | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná dohoda | občan EÚ | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Spojené kráľovstvo | Súdny dvor Európskej únie | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | Írsko | členstvo v Európskej únii

Zhrnutie Since their official launch in June 2017, three rounds of negotiations on the United Kingdom's (UK) withdrawal from the European Union (EU) have been held. So far, the EU and UK have discussed the priority issues of citizens' rights, the financial settlement and the Irish border, but disagreements and ambiguities persist. After the third round, 'no decisive progress' was reached, according to Michel Barnier, the EU chief negotiator, which is likely to impede any advance to the second phase of talks in October, on transitional arrangements and the future EU-UK partnership, including trade relations.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Outcome of European Council meeting of 22-23 June 2017

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 29-06-2017

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zamestnanosť | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna technológia | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska agentúra pre lieky | európska bezpečnosť | európska obranná politika | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | GEOGRAFIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | obrana | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | spoločná bezpečnostná a obranná politika | technológia a technické predpisy | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The main results of the European Council meeting of 22-23 June 2017 include the 'historic step' of agreeing to set up 'permanent structured cooperation' in European defence, the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change in all its aspects, and the extension of sanctions against Russia. The EU Heads of State or Government also reviewed progress in deepening the single market, endorsed the country-specific recommendations on economic policy, pledged to increase cooperation on counter-terrorism, and called for reinforced cooperation with countries of origin and transit to tackle migration issues. EU-27 leaders endorsed the procedural arrangements for the relocation of the EU agencies currently sited in the UK.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Brexit negotiations: Issues for the first phase

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 22-06-2017

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | MCELDOWNEY James | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodné právo | občan EÚ | organizácia školstva | politická geografia | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | prechod práva na dôchodok | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | Severné Írsko | sloboda pohybu osôb | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | systém zdravotnej starostlivosti | trh práce | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zdravie | zákon o sociálnom zabezpečení | Írsko | študentské bývanie | žiadosť o pracovné miesto

Zhrnutie Negotiations on the arrangements for the UK's withdrawal from the EU started on 19 June 2017. The European Commission is negotiating on behalf of the EU, on the basis of the European Council guidelines and the mandate given to it by the Council. The European Parliament, for its part, has laid down key principles and conditions for its approval of a UK withdrawal agreement. Three key priorities are set to dominate the first phase of the negotiations (with the future relationship between the EU and the UK being left to a second phase). These are: citizens' rights for EU-27 citizens in the UK and UK citizens in the EU-27; the settlement of the UK's financial obligations; and ensuring the Northern Ireland peace process is not compromised. This paper looks at the EU negotiating position and the major issues raised under those three priorities to date.

Hĺbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting on 22-23 June 2017 and the European Council \(Article 50\) meeting on 22 June 2017](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-06-2017

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | TENHUNEN Susanna

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Demokracia | Európsky semester | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo antidumpingové opatrenie | budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | európska bezpečnosť | európska obranná politika | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky fond pre strategické investície | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | hospodárska súťaž | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | OBCHOD | obrana | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | prenos údajov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | spoločná bezpečnostná a obranná politika | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie At their meeting on 22-23 June 2017, EU leaders will focus on internal security, including, most probably, the fight against terrorism, as well as external security, when they will assess progress made in European defence cooperation. They will also review progress on deepening and modernising the Single Market, and endorse the country-specific recommendations under the European Semester process. In addition, migration, external relations and the Paris Agreement on climate change are to be discussed. Although not on the draft agenda, EU leaders will probably address current issues related to trade. Finally, EU-27 leaders will meet in a separate formal European Council (Article 50) without the United Kingdom, to discuss the latest developments following the UK's formal notification of its withdrawal from the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Interoperability of European information systems for border management and security](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-06-2017

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky zatykač | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | ochrana údajov | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie 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?](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-06-2017

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

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc

Kľúčové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | dieťa | dieťa migranta | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | integrácia prístahovalcov | inštitucionálna právomoc (EÚ) | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | organizácia EÚ | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | politický azyl | prijatie cudzincov | práva a slobody | práva cudzincov | práva detí | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

The impact of Brexit in relation to the right to petition and on the competences, responsibilities and activities of the Committee on Petitions

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-06-2017

Externý autor Professor Eleanor SPAVENTA, Durham Law School, Durham University, UK

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Petície Európskemu parlamentu

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | bydlisko | cudzí štátny príslušník | demografia a obyvateľstvo | diplomatické zastúpenie | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | európska iniciatíva občanov | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky ombudsman | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občan EÚ | parlament | petícia | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | Írsko

Zhrnutie Upon request by the PETI Committee, this study considers issues raised in petitions to the European Parliament by citizens concerned about the way Brexit will impact on their rights. In particular, it first looks at the changes that Brexit will determine in relation to voting rights, the right to petition, the right to apply to the European Ombudsman and the European Citizens' Initiative. It then focuses at length on the way Brexit will affect UK citizens in the EU-27, and EU citizens living in the UK. In this respect, it considers challenges and risks for both citizens who have resided in the EU-27 or the UK for less than 5 years, and for those who have already acquired the right to permanent residence at the time of Brexit.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Riadenie vonkajších hraníc

Typ publikácie Informačné listy o EÚ

Dátum 01-06-2017

Autor MILT Kristiina

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | program EÚ | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie Oblasť politiky riadenia hraníc zaznamenáva výrazný vývoj, keď sa vytvorili nástroje a agentúry, ako sú Schengenský informačný systém, vízový informačný systém a Európska agentúra pre pohraničnú a pobrežnú stráž. Na základe výziev spojených s nárastom zmiešaných migračných tokov do EÚ, ako aj zvýšených obáv o bezpečnosť sa začalo nové obdobie činnosti charakterizované posunom k priamejšej operatívnej podpore a europeizácii politiky riadenia hraníc.

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

European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS): Border management, fundamental rights and data protection

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 18-05-2017

Externý autor Susie ALEGRE, Director, Alegre Consulting Ltd and Associate Tenant, Doughty Street Chambers
Dr. Julien JEANDESBOZ (Coordinator), Associate Researcher, CCLS (Centre d'étude sur les conflits)
Dr. Niovi VAVOULA, Queen Mary University of London

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cestovanie | cestovný ruch | cudzí štátny príslušník | Europol | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | zber údajov

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), adopted by the European Commission on 16 November 2016. It provides an assessment of the necessity, implications in relation to interoperability, and impact in terms of fundamental rights, including the right to personal data protection and the right to privacy. It finds that the necessity of ETIAS has not been made, that the proposal is likely to introduce interoperability through the backdoor, and that it constitutes a significant interference with fundamental rights.

Štúdia [EN](#)

European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs: An overview

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 11-05-2017

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo administratívne formality | biometria | budovanie Európy | doklad totožnosti | Europol | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | konsolidácia práva EÚ | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | ohrozenie bezpečnosti štátu | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | systém správy databáz | terorizmus | trestné právo | tretia krajina | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie 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.

Hĺbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Research for the TRAN Committee - Transport and Tourism in the Baltic States

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-04-2017

Autor TUSZYNSKA Beata | TYNAN DYLAN

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Predbežné plánovanie

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | budovanie Európy | cestná doprava | cestovný ruch | DOPRAVA | dopravná infraštruktúra | dopravná politika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | ENERGIA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodné právo | námorná a vnútrozemská riečna doprava | námorná doprava | obnoviteľná energia | pobaltské štáty | pozemná doprava | PRÁVO | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | transeurópska sieť | vodná doprava | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika EÚ | železničná doprava

Zhrnutie This overview of the transport and tourism sectors in the Baltic States was prepared to provide information for the mission of the Transport and Tourism Committee to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania from 22 to 24 May 2017.

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

Two years until the 2019 European elections: Sociodemographic focus

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-04-2017

Autor NANCY Jacques

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | daňový únik | ekologická politika | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna politika EÚ | európska sociálna politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | imidž | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | medzinárodné právo | menová ekonomia | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika EÚ v oblasti zamestnanosti | poľnohospodárska politika | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselná politika EÚ | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rodová rovnosť | situácia Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | spoločenský život | spoločná poľnohospodárska politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | správa hospodárskych záležitostí (EÚ) | terorizmus | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výskum verejnej mienky | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This Special Eurobarometer survey, conducted for the European Parliament at the mid-point of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, focuses on Europeans' attitudes two years before the European elections of May/June 2019. The fieldwork for this Eurobarometer survey of the European Parliament was carried out between 18 and 27 March 2017. The survey was conducted by Kantar Public through face-to-face meetings with 27 901 EU citizens in the 28 Member States.

Štúdia [EN](#)

From Bratislava to Rome: The European Council's role in shaping a common future for EU-27

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 18-04-2017

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Demokracia

Kľúčové slovo boj proti nezamestnanosti | budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | európska bezpečnosť | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA UNIA | hospodárska a sociálna súdržnosť | hospodárska politika | hospodárska priorita | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nezamestnanosť mládeže | občianska Európa | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | situácia Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | stratégia EÚ | terorizmus | tvorba politik | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vystúpenie z EÚ | výkon riadenia | výkonná moc a štátna správa | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | činnosť orgánov

Zhrnutie The Rome Declaration of 25 March 2017, issued by the Heads of State or Government of the EU-27 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, marked the end of a process that started after the UK referendum on EU membership on 23 June 2016. The aim of this In-depth Analysis is to assess the outcomes of the various EU-27 and European Council meetings in the period between the Bratislava summit of 16 September 2016 and the Rome summit of 25 March 2017, in relation to the objectives laid out in the Bratislava Declaration and Roadmap. The analysis shows that substantial progress has been made on the Bratislava commitments for all three policy priorities listed – migration, security, and the economy. It also reflects on how the Rome Declaration and Bratislava process were shaped by the overall context of the growing concerns of EU citizens and their attitude towards the EU and demonstrates how the views of the different EU institutions and the various Member States have converged during this process, leading to a consensual Rome Declaration.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Background Information for the LIBE Delegation on Migration and Asylum in Italy - April 2017

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 31-03-2017

Autor RAFFAELLI Rosa

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | medzinárodná spolupráca | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politická geografia | politický azyl | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this paper provides some information on the current situation of asylum and migration in Italy, focusing in particular on the "hotspots" and on the asylum procedures. The paper describes the applicable legislative framework, as recently amended, as well as its practical application.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Visa liberalisation for Ukraine

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 29-03-2017

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálna dohoda | cudzí štátny príslušník | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | parlamentné rokovanie | politická geografia | POLITIKA | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | schválenie zákona | spolurozhodovací postup | Ukrajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie Building on its Visa Liberalisation Dialogues, the European Commission is proposing to waive visa requirements for 45 million Ukrainian citizens. In parallel, the European Union (EU) has revised its visa suspension mechanism, reinforcing safeguards to apply to all visa liberalisation agreements.

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

Multimedia [Visa liberalisation for Ukraine](#)

Implementation of the 2015 Council Decisions Establishing Provisional Measures in the Area of International Protection for the Benefit of Italy and of Greece

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-03-2017

Externý autor Elspeth GUILD (Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, Belgium), Cathryn COSTELLO (Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK) and Violeta MORENO-LAX (Queen Mary University of London, UK) ;
Research assistance:
Christina VELENTZA (Democritus University of Thrace, Greece), Daniela VITIELLO (Roma Tre University, Rome, Italy) and Natascha ZAUN (Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EU | migrácia | odsun | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | prijatie cudzincov | PRAVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | rozhodnutie (EU) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | trestné právo | tretia krajina | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika EU

Zhrnutie 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's mechanism of relocation of asylum seekers from Greece and Italy to other Member States. It examines the scheme in the context of the Dublin System, the hotspot approach, and the EU-Turkey Statement, recommending that asylum seekers' interests, and rights be duly taken into account, as it is only through their full engagement that relocation will be successful. Relocation can become a system that provides flexibility for Member States and local host communities, as well as accommodating the agency and dignity of asylum seekers. This requires greater cooperation from receiving States, and a clearer role for a single EU legal and institutional framework to organise preference matching and rationalise efforts and resources overall.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The EU and migration [What Think Tank are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-02-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | bilaterálna dohoda | ekonomická geografia | Európa | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | integrácia prisťahovalcov | Líbya | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EU | migrácia | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRAVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | terorizmus | tretie krajiny v Stredozemí | Turecko | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Ázia a Oceánia | ľudské práva | štáty EU

Zhrnutie At their meeting in Malta on 3 February, 2017, EU heads of states and government endorsed further objectives to ease the migratory challenge, with a view to stemming irregular migration flows through the central Mediterranean route. The plan foresees 'immediate operational measures' focused on training and supporting the Libyan coastguard in an effort to interrupt people-smuggling and to increase the number of search and rescue missions. As regards returns, the EU wants to ensure adequate reception conditions for migrants in Libya, with help from UNHCR and the International Organisation for Migration. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think-tanks and research institutes. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in September 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recent migration flows to the EU

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-02-2017

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EU | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politika spolupráce | prijatie cudzincov | PRAVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika EU

Zhrnutie 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).

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Reinforcement of checks at external borders

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 07-02-2017

Autor RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo doklad totožnosti | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | Schengenský informačný systém | schválenie zákona | spolurozhodovací postup | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Controls at external borders are key to ensuring proper freedom of movement and security in the Schengen area. As the EU has been facing risks to its internal security (notably through an increase in terrorist attacks and threats posed by 'foreign fighters', many of whom are EU citizens enjoying the right of free movement), it is determined to reinforce the control of its external borders. Parliament is expected to vote during its February plenary part-session on a trilogue agreement on a proposal to ensure systematic controls, against relevant databases, of EU nationals crossing external EU borders.

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

Smart Borders Revisited: An Assessment of the Commission's Revised Smart Borders Proposal

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-11-2016

Externý autor Julien JEANDESBOZ (CCLS - Centre d'étude sur les conflits & REPI - Université libre de Bruxelles, Belgium), Jorrit RIJPMAN (Europa Institute, Leiden Law School, Leiden University, the Netherlands) and Didier BIGO (CCLS - Centre d'étude sur les conflits & King's College London, the UK)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky Dozorný úradník pre ochranu údajov | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | návrh (EÚ) | osobné údaje | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | zber údajov

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, appraises the revised legislative proposals ('package') on EU smart borders adopted by the European Commission on 6 April 2016. It provides a general assessment of the package, focusing in particular on costs, technical feasibility and overall proportionality, and a fundamental rights check of the initiative.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Overview on the Use of EU Funds for Migration Policies

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 23-09-2016

Externý autor Ľva Kamarás (Deloitte), Mathieu Saunier (Deloitte) and Laura Todaro (VVA Europe)

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Kontrola rozpočtu | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | organizácia EÚ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | terorizmus | viacročný finančný rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika

Zhrnutie The aim of this document is to give an overview of the use of EU funds on migration policies during the first two years (2014-2015) of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and present a preliminary budgetary outlook for 2016-2017 and the remaining MFF period, taking into account the uncertainties relating to the evolution of the migration situation and pressures on EU funding.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Schengen: Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs aspects

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 08-09-2016

Autor VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | boj proti zločinu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | nezákonný obchod | OBCHOD | obchod s drogami | obchodná politika | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | trestné právo | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This study identifies the costs, in economic, social and political terms, of the (temporary) reintroduction of border controls between the Schengen Member States, with a special focus on civil liberties, justice and home affairs aspects. It recommends more concerted action at EU level with a view to returning to a fully functioning Schengen Area. Regaining inter-Member State and citizen's trust in the EU's ability to tackle the deficiencies exposed by the refugee crisis should be an immediate priority. More concerted action at EU level is necessary to foster solidarity and cooperation between Member State authorities. Their work should also be supported through EU agencies, such as the European Border and Coast Guard, Europol, Eurojust and the European Asylum Support Office. The need for changes to the current Schengen governance framework should be further considered based on compliance with the conditions allowing five Member States to maintain their internal border controls until November 2016.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Public opinion and EU policies: Exploring the expectations gap

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-07-2016

Externý autor EPRS, DG

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Energetika | Globálna správa | Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka | Priemysel | Rodové otázky, rovnosť a rozmanitosť | Sociálna politika | Verejné zdravie | Zamestnanosť | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna politika EÚ | európska daňová spolupráca | európska sociálna politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | koordinácia politik EMÚ | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | medzinárodné právo | menová ekonomia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika EÚ v oblasti zamestnanosti | poľnohospodárska politika | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselná politika EÚ | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rodová rovnosť | situácia Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | spoločenský život | spoločná poľnohospodárska politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výskum verejnej mienky | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | zdaňovanie | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The Eurobarometer survey of the European Parliament 'Europeans in 2016: Perceptions and expectations, fight against terrorism and radicalisation' aimed to identify, across a range of different policy fields, the level of awareness of citizens of EU action in that field, and to assess how content they were with EU involvement in each field. This compendium brings together a set of short briefings by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) following up the survey. Taking each of those policy fields in turn, they look at what the Union is already doing, identify gaps between citizens' expectations and current EU activity, and possible areas for additional EU action. The full survey can be accessed on the European Parliament website, including a series of infographics presenting the differences in public opinion by policy area in each Member State.

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

Európania v roku 2016: Vnímanie a očakávania, boj proti terorizmu a radikalizácii

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-07-2016

Autor NANCY Jacques

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo akcia EÚ | boj proti nezamestnanosti | budovanie Európy | daňový únik | ekologická politika | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna politika EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | poľnohospodárska politika | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselná politika EÚ | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rodová rovnosť | situácia Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | spoločná poľnohospodárska politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | terorizmus | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzájomná pomoc | výskum verejnej mienky | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Tento osobitný Eurobarometer Európskeho parlamentu vykonala spoločnosť TNS Opinion v 28 členských štátoch Európskej únie v dňoch 9. až 18. apríla 2016. Zameriava sa na vnímanie a očakávania Európanov, pokiaľ ide o opatrenia EÚ, boj proti terorizmu a doložku o vzájomnej obrane.

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

Public expectations and EU policies - Protection of external borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-06-2016

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DOBREVA Alina | GATTO Alexandra

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | námorný dohľad | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | predvstupová pomoc | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoc EÚ | rozpočet EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výskum verejnej mienky

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Public expectations and EU policies - The issue of migration

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-06-2016

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro | DOBREVA Alina | ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZTAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | politický azyl | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoc EÚ | rozpočet EÚ | situácia Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výskum verejnej mienky

Zhrnutie Migration and asylum are policy areas with one of the highest levels of public support for more EU involvement, but at the same time citizens do not see it as a priority for the EU budget. Post-Lisbon Treaty, the area is governed by fair sharing of responsibilities and financial implications between Member States. Faced with unprecedented migratory flows, the current migration management system has revealed serious shortcomings that arguably cannot be addressed without more EU support.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Border and Coast Guard Agency

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 30-06-2016

Autor GATTO Alexandra

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | námorná bezpečnosť | námorný dohľad | návrh (EÚ) | odsun | organizácia EÚ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoc inštitúcie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie A proposed regulation establishing a European Border and Coast Guard Agency (the Agency) is expected to be submitted to the European Parliament for a vote at first reading during the July plenary, and subsequently to the Council for adoption. The text agreed in trilogue negotiations between the two institutions expands the Agency's prerogatives on return operations, on migration management, the fight against cross-border crimes and search and rescue operations. Fundamental rights safeguards and the accountability of the Agency vis-à-vis the EP and the Council have been strengthened. If a Member State opposes a Council decision to provide assistance, putting the Schengen area at risk, the other EU countries may temporarily reintroduce internal border controls.

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

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

Europeans in 2016: Socio-demographic focus on their expectations

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 22-06-2016

Autor NANCY Jacques

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Sociálna politika

Kľúčové slovo boj proti nezamestnanosti | budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna politika EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika EÚ v oblasti zamestnanosti | poľnohospodárska politika | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselná politika EÚ | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rodová rovnosť | situácia Európskej únie | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne zabezpečenie | sociálny rámec | spoločná poľnohospodárska politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výskum verejnej mienky | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The Special Eurobarometer of the European Parliament EP EB85.1 was conducted in the 28 Member States of the European Union, from 9 to 18 April 2016, by TNS opinion. This socio-demographic focus study aims to present a national socio-demographic breakdown for some of the key findings of the survey: the fact that what brings the citizens of the different EU Member States together is more important than what separates them, and the expectations Europeans have regarding the EU's action.

Štúdia [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-06-2016

Externý autor 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)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | terorizmus | utečenec | višegrádske krajiny | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Schengen Border Controls: Challenges and Policy Options

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 15-06-2016

Externý autor Matthias LUECKE (Kiel Institute for the World Economy) ; Tim BREEMERSCH and Filip VANHOVE (Transport & Mobility Leuven)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | cestovný ruch | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | dopravná štatistika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | organizácia dopravy | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | preprava cestujúcich | preprava tovarov | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This compilation paper revisits the Schengen set up including recent developments triggered by both the migration crisis and terrorism, and subsequently presents and qualifies expert estimates of the potential economic impact stemming from the introduction of ID-checks, including a case study on the very key transport sector. Estimates by the Kiel Institute for the World Economy point at a burden on EU citizens and firms of between €7 and €14 billion for the entire EU. TML-Leuven assessed the cost for transport users of reinstating border controls in the entire Schengen area to amount between €2.5 billion and €5 billion annually (waiting times 10-20 minutes for passenger cars and 30-60 minutes for lorries). Effects, however, could prove much more costly if e.g. fullfledged border controls are permanently re-introduced. This paper has been prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO).

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

European Border and Coast Guard system

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-06-2016

Autor GATTO Alexandra

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | legislatívny proces | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tvorba práva EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | činnosť orgánov

Zhrnutie 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.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

The Establishment of an EU Entry/Exit System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-05-2016

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | Európska komisia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | imigrácia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | zjednodušovanie legislatívy

Zhrnutie The impression is that the legislative scrutiny of the original 2013 package and the unusual opportunity for the proposals to be backed by, not one, but by two impact assessment exercises, have resulted in proposals that are very robustly evidence-based. The co-legislators' input in the examination of the 2013 Package allowed the second IA process to be more focused and more aware of potential practical and political pitfalls. To get to the preferred option, which is ultimately reflected in the proposals, the IA appears to follow a detailed, organised and systematic analysis based on a combination of sound qualitative and quantitative data and research. In particular, the proof of concept exercise provides a wealth of technical and field information that contributes substantial added value to the support of the decision-making process.

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

Cost of Non-Schengen: The Impact of Border Controls within Schengen on the Single Market

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-05-2016

Autor DANCOURT LOUIS | GOUDIN Pierre | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz | NEVILLE Darren | NIEMINEN Risto | PATERNOSTER Dario | VERBEKEN Dirk

Externý autor Tim Breemersch, Filip Vanhove (Transport & Mobility Leuven) ; Matthias Luecke (Kiel Institute for the World Economy)

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútrotrh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | budovanie Európy | cestná doprava | DOPRAVA | dĺžka cesty | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | organizácia dopravy | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pozemná doprava | prihraničný pracovník | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu osôb | trh práce | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voľný pohyb tovaru | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | účtovníctvo

Zhrnutie The study lists currently applied measures re-introducing temporary border controls within Schengen area and evaluates them in the light of different policy options and smart Single Market regulation criteria. The study highlights the added value of free movement within the Schengen area for the Single Market and quantifies the costs of re-establishing internal border controls, with particular reference to the transportation sector. Welfare of consumers is affected by "non-Schengen", as the prices of imports increase relative to domestic goods due to higher trade costs. A failure of Schengen would not only reduce the future benefits of the Single Market, but also undermine other aspects of EU integration. The study was prepared for Policy Department A and EAVA at the request of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The Implementation of the Common European Asylum System

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-05-2016

Externý autor Martin WAGNER, Paul BAUMGARTNER, Angeliki DIMITRIADI, Rebecca O'DONNELL, Albert KRALER, Jimmy PERUMADAN, Jan Hagen SCHLOTZHAUER, Ivana SIMIC and Dersim YABASUN

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | integrácia prisťahovalcov | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | nariadenie (EÚ) | ochrana dieťaťa | politická geografia | politický azyl | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | Turecko | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee. It provides an overview of the current implementation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) from both a legal and practical perspective. Against the background of large inflows of seekers of international protection, the study covers the CEAS instruments as well as the EU policy responses brought forward in 2015 until May 2016.

Štúdia [EN](#)

On the Frontline: The Hotspot Approach to Managing Migration

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 10-05-2016

Autor NEVILLE Darren | RIGON AMALIA | SY Sarah Salome

Oblasť politiky Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | Europol | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | hraničná kontrola | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | námorná bezpečnosť | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | rozvojová pomoc | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | Taliansko | trestné právo | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

EYE 2016 – Migration: Across the universe

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 28-04-2016

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Austrália | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska a sociálna súdržnosť | integrácia prisťahovalcov | Kanada | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | občianska spoločnosť | Organizácia Spojených národov | politická geografia | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | rozpočet | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | UNHCR | verejný výdavok | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie In 2015, a record number of migrants reached the European Union, prompting urgent discussion of the Common European Asylum System, the responsibility and solidarity of Member States, and the impact of migration on our societies. But this discussion is neither new nor unknown elsewhere, leading to the possibility to share experiences and learn from each other. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Schengen and the management of the EU's external borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud | REMAC Milan

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | uplatňovanie práva EÚ | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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](#)

EYE 2016 – We are not afraid!

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 28-04-2016

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | etnická diskriminácia | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | komunikácia | kontrola komunikácií | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | ochrana súkromia | osobná zbraň | politická propaganda | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | sloboda prejavu | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | špionáž

Zhrnutie The year 2015 confirmed once again that terrorism is a serious threat to international security. The EU plays an active role in supporting Member States' measures to ensure security, be it through strengthening the control of firearms, securing borders or using new technologies. Security, however, needs to be balanced with the respect for fundamental rights. Communities also have an important part to play in preventing terrorism. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Combatting migrant smuggling into the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud | REMAC Milan

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EU | migračný pohyb | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | policajná spolupráca (EU) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | trestná sankcia | trestné právo | uplatňovanie práva EU | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie It is estimated that most of those who are currently entering the EU to seek asylum have had some help from smugglers in facilitating their journeys. Increased human smuggling in particular, when interlinked with criminal networks, poses serious threats to those smuggled as well as to EU Member States. The available evidence shows that there are considerable differences in how individual Member States tackle and penalise smuggling and that closer cooperation is needed to deal with this issue effectively. The existing discrepancies are partially linked to differences in the implementation of current European legislation, i.e. 'the facilitators package', which reacts to facilitation of the irregular entry, irregular transit and irregular stay of migrants into individual Member States. Furthermore, there are noticeable differences in national legislation with regard to whether providing humanitarian assistance to migrants is penalised or not. Smuggling is a complex issue and the modus operandi of smugglers is often very flexible and changes frequently. It is therefore important to tackle smuggling from a holistic perspective and also consider what unintended consequences may arise from policies intended to stop smuggling. Parliament has called for such an approach on several occasions. It is to be seen to what extent the European Commission evaluation of the respective European legislation and the potential legislative proposals will react to these challenges. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

Internal Security Fund (ISF)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-04-2016

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo audit výkonnosti | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizovaný zločin | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | policajná spolupráca (EU) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | systém financovania EÚ | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | účtovníctvo

Zhrnutie The Internal Security Fund (ISF) supports the implementation of the renewed EU Internal Security Strategy and finances measures related to cooperation in law enforcement and the management of the EU's external borders. The Fund has two components: one deals with external borders and visa issues, while the other focuses on police cooperation, preventing and combatting crime, and on crisis management. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

[Recent migration flows to the EU](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-04-2016

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politický azyl | PRÁVO | prírodné prostredie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Stredozemné more | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | západný Balkán | štatistika EÚ | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

[Schengen area: Update and state of play](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-03-2016

Autor GOUDIN Pierre | NIEMINEN Risto

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | doprava v rámci EÚ | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky dôsledok | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EÚ | obchodná politika | organizácia dopravy | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie Passport-free travel across the Schengen area has been called into question as a result of pressure on certain internal EU borders from the rising number of asylum-seekers and migrants seeking to reach certain Member States, as well as security concerns in the wake of the Paris terrorist attacks. In addition to the loss of personal freedom involved, the reintroduction of borders could well bring significant economic costs, which would be felt both within and outside the Schengen area. This briefing provides an update on recent developments and studies on the issue.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [The Schengen Area](#)

[Outlook for the European Council of 17-18 March 2016](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 16-03-2016

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | financie EÚ | finančný nástroj EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | koordinácia politik EMÚ | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Turecko | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The European Council of 17-18 March 2016 will discuss further steps to address the migration crisis, focusing on the follow-up to the 7 March meeting of the EU Heads of State or Government with Turkey and on reforming the EU's existing framework for a common asylum policy. EU leaders will also discuss the priorities for the 2016 European Semester and endorse the 2016 Annual Growth Survey.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Proposal for a European Border and Coast Guard: Evolution or Revolution in External Border Management?

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-03-2016

Externý autor Jorrit Rijpma (Europa Institute, Leiden Law School, the Netherlands) ;
Melanie Fink and Maarten Schippers (research assistants)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | námorný dohľad | ochrana údajov | odsun | organizácia EÚ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoc inštitúcie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | tvorba práva EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | činnosť orgánov

Zhrnutie This analysis, which critically examines the Commission proposal for the establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard, was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee. The proposal significantly reinforces Frontex's regulatory and operational tasks and provides the Agency with an additional supervisory role. The proposal does not amend the fundamental premise of operational cooperation at the external borders, reserving executive enforcement powers to the Member States. Nonetheless, the concept of shared responsibility in the absence of shared accountability increases existing fundamental rights concerns.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Foreign fighters – Member State responses and EU action

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-03-2016

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr | PUCCIO Laura

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | extrateritoriálna právomoc | extrémizmus | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | justičná spolupráca EÚ v trestných veciach | kultúra a náboženstvo | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | náboženský fundamentalizmus | obrana | organizácie justície | policajná spolupráca | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | rezolúcia OSN | sociálna rehabilitácia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spoločenský život | sprístupnenie informácií | terorizmus | trestné právo | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | špionáž | štátna príslušnosť | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie As the hostilities in Syria and Iraq continue, and terrorist activities worldwide appear to be on the rise, EU Member States are increasingly confronted with the problem of aspiring and returning 'foreign fighters'. Whereas the phenomenon is not new, its scale certainly is, explaining the wide perception that these individuals are a serious threat to the security of both individual Member States and the EU as a whole.

International fora, including the United Nations, have addressed the problem, with the UN adopting a binding resolution in 2014 specifically addressing the issue of foreign fighters. The EU is actively engaged in international initiatives to counter the threat.

Within the EU, security in general, and counter-terrorism in particular, have traditionally remained within the Member States' remit. The EU has, however, coordinated Member State activities regarding the prevention of radicalisation, the detection of travel for suspicious purposes, the criminal justice response, and cooperation with third countries. The EU is seeking to strengthen its role, given the public feeling of insecurity in the wake of recent terrorist attacks. The EU's role as a forum to discuss security issues has consequently grown during 2015.

Individual Member States have stepped up their efforts to address the problem, using various tools including criminal law, administrative measures and 'soft tools', such as counter-radicalisation campaigns. The Member States most affected have also cooperated with each other outside the EU framework.

The United States has a particularly developed counter-terrorism framework, now used to deal with foreign fighters. Since 9/11, the EU and the USA cooperate on counter-terrorism, despite differing philosophies on issues such as data protection.

This briefing substantially updates an earlier one, PE 548.980, from February 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of informal European Council of 7 March 2016 and the informal meeting of the EU Heads of State or Government with Turkey

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-03-2016

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | premiér | PRAVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Sýria | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | výkonná moc a štátna správa | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The informal European Council of 7 March 2016 focused on migration, assessing the state of implementation of previously agreed measures. EU leaders stressed the need to fully apply the Schengen Borders Code, thereby ending the 'wave-through' policy for migrants, providing humanitarian assistance to Greece and moving forward in the EU's cooperation with Turkey. The latter point was also the main focus of the informal meeting of the EU Heads of State or Government with Turkish Prime Minister, Ahmet Davutoğlu. Leaders agreed to accelerate the implementation of the EU-Turkey Action Plan and welcomed additional proposals made by Turkey. In particular, the lifting of visa requirements should be brought forward to June 2016 and disbursement of the €3-billion Refugee Facility for Syrians should be speeded up.

Briefing [EN](#)

Europe's migration crisis [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-03-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | politická geografia | PRAVO | rozširovanie informácií | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Turecko | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zoznam | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The current migration crisis threatens to turn into a humanitarian one, with the build-up of thousands of migrants and refugees close to Greece's northern border, as other countries shut their borders to stop the flow of people fleeing war and poverty in Syria, North of Africa and elsewhere. The European Council is preparing for a special meeting with Turkey on migration, with the crisis posing significant challenges for the integrity of the Schengen free-travel area. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published last December. Recent studies on the Schengen area can be found in another edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Challenges to the Schengen area

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-03-2016

Autor GATTO Alexandra

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migračný pohyb | migrácia | politický azyl | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRAVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie The 1985 Schengen Agreement and the 1990 Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, were formally codified in EU law by the Schengen Protocol of the Treaty of Amsterdam. In addition to providing common rules on people entering the Schengen area, and internal frontier-control free travel, Schengen-related measures provide for enhanced police and judicial cooperation, and complement the single market, through giving tangible reality to the four freedoms that are the cornerstone of European integration. Under the Treaties, Schengen-related measures are subject to parliamentary and judicial scrutiny and are part of the acquis to be adopted by candidate countries.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Hotspots and emergency relocation: State of play

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-03-2016

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Europol | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | hraničná kontrola | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | námorný dohľad | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy EÚ | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie 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 18-19 February 2016

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-02-2016

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Sociálna politika | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dávka sociálneho zabezpečenia | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | konkurencieschopnosť | koordinácia politik EMÚ | medzinárodné právo | menová ekonomia | menové vzťahy | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | národná zvrchovanosť | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | pracovník (EÚ) | PRÁVO | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | trh práce | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voľný pohyb pracovníkov | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | členstvo v Európskej únii

Zhrnutie At the 18-19 February 2016 meeting of the European Council, EU Heads of State or Government will focus on two main issues: the renegotiation of the United Kingdom's membership of the EU and the migration crisis. With the aim of reaching an agreement at this European Council meeting, Heads of States or Government will discuss the proposal for a new settlement between the UK and the EU, put forward by European Council President Donald Tusk on 2 February 2016. Regarding the migration crisis, the European Council will take stock of the implementation of its previous decisions. The EU leaders are also due to endorse recommendations for the euro area.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Schengen Area [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 15-02-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo bibliografia | dokumentácia | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE

Zhrnutie The unprecedented migration crisis has put severe pressure on the Schengen area of 26 European countries which have abolished passport and any other type of control at their common borders. As member states reinstate border checks, some politicians predict that the Schengen area may break apart unless a solution is quickly found to manage the flow of migrants fleeing war and poverty in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Of 28 EU member states, 22 participate in the Schengen area. Of the six members that do not, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania are legally obliged and wish to join the area, while Ireland and Britain maintain opt-outs. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the state of future of the Schengen area. More papers on the migration crisis can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Western Balkans: Frontline of the migrant crisis

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-01-2016

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | inštitucionálna štruktúra | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Kosovo | Maďarsko | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika | migračný pohyb | migrácia | politická geografia | politický azyl | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | Slovinsko | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálne zariadenie | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy EÚ | západný Balkán | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie 2015 was a landmark year in the history of migration to Europe, with an unprecedented and constantly increasing flow of migrants making their way to the European Union. Fleeing poverty and war mainly in the Middle East and Africa, more and more people embarked on perilous journeys to reach the safety of Europe. In 2015, there was a significant surge in migrant transits across the eastern Mediterranean and the Western Balkans. The EU Member States bordering the Mediterranean Sea shared the challenge of the influx with other Member States and the Western Balkan countries, in particular the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia.

The 1990s wars in the Western Balkans triggered a mass exodus to other parts of Europe, which has had long-lasting consequences for the region. While today the Western Balkans remain a substantial source of migration, in the current context they are mainly a transit route. Countries in this particularly sensitive region have less-advanced welfare systems, limited institutional capacity and struggling economies that are further strained by having to provide for large numbers of transiting migrants. Having activated dormant political conflicts in the region, these developments risk turning into a major destabilising factor. In all likelihood, the crisis will last and the Western Balkans will remain a busy migrant route. This puts relations between the EU and the Western Balkan enlargement countries in the spotlight and makes the case for increased cooperation in a situation of mutual dependence. While the EU is already providing technical, humanitarian and financial assistance to the Western Balkans, it needs to come up with a coordinated approach focused not only on short-term measures, but also on the long-term consequences for the region, including their impact on the enlargement process as a whole.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council of 17-18 December 2015: Post-European Council Briefing

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-01-2016

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Energetika | Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | eurozóna | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska a menová únia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Líbya | medzinárodné právo | menová ekonomia | menové vzťahy | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Sýria | terorizmus | Turecko | vnútorný trh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The main focus of the European Council meeting of 17-18 December 2015 was on terrorism, migration and the UK's membership of the EU. The latter two issues are also the main items on the agenda of the next European Council meeting, on 18-19 February 2016. Other issues discussed included completion of the internal market and of the Economic and Monetary Union, and climate and energy, following the agreement reached at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris.

Briefing [EN](#)

Migration [What Think tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 11-12-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo dokumentácia | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | PRÁVO | rozširovanie informácií | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELÁVANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zoznam

Zhrnutie European governments and societies are under pressure from an unprecedented migration crisis, which threatens to undo the EU's free-travel Schengen area, as member states reinstate border checks to try to cope with refugees fleeing war, oppression and poverty in Syria and other parts of the Middle East, Africa and Asia. Divisions have been emerging EU member-state governments emerge as they search for solutions to slow the tide of migration, register and relocate arrived asylum-seekers as well as plan an overhaul of the common European asylum system, which is deemed as inadequate by many analysts. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think tanks and research institutes. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking', published in early September.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Outlook for the European Council of 17-18 December 2015: Pre-European Council Briefing

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-12-2015

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Vnútrotrh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | eurozóna | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | konkurencieschopnosť | koordinácia politik EMÚ | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | menové vzťahy | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | odsun | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚTAŽ | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | terorizmus | trestné právo | utečenec | vnútrotrh | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | členstvo v Európskej únii | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-12-2015

Autor GATTO Alexandra

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | budovanie Európy | Eurojust | Europol | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | jednotka rýchleho nasadenia | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | námorný dohľad | národná zvrchovanosť | obrana | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právomoci členských štátov | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

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

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

Outcome of the meeting of Heads of State or Government with Turkey on 29 November 2015

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-12-2015

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | odsun | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | premiér | prístupenie k Európskej únii | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | terorizmus | trestné právo | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vrcholná schôdzka | vízová politika EÚ | výkonná moc a štátna správa | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie EU Heads of State or Government met on 29 November 2015 with Turkish Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu to discuss the ongoing migration crisis and the renewal of relations between the EU and Turkey. The main outcome of the meeting was a joint statement. Concerning migration, Turkey and the EU decided to 'activate' the Joint Action Plan[1]. The EU committed three billion euro for the refugee facility for Turkey. Turkey committed to implement readmission agreements and immediately increasing its cooperation with the EU on migrants who are not in need of international protection. Regarding the wider dimension of EU-Turkey relations, Leaders discussed counter-terrorism, energy, trade, and Turkey's accession process. The main agreements in this context were the acceleration of the visa liberalization dialogue and the opening of new chapters in the accession. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 20-11-2015

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | podpora EÚ | politická geografia | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Turecko | uplatňovanie práva EÚ | urovnávanie sporov | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vrcholná schôdzka | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Fingerprinting migrants: Eurodac Regulation

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 19-11-2015

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | biometria | budovanie Európy | databáza | Europol | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrant | migrácia | nariadenie (EÚ) | ochrana údajov | osoba bez štátneho občianstva | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Outlook for the informal 12 November 2015 European Council on migration in Valletta: Pre-European Council briefing

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-11-2015

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Afrika | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | Malta | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | odsun | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vrcholná schôdzka

Zhrnutie At their informal 12 November 2015 European Council on migration, Heads of State or Government will assess the implementation of the measures agreed upon at the informal European Council of 23 September 2015 and the European Council of 15 October 2015. The meeting will immediately follow the Valletta Summit, where European and African Leaders will address the main issues linked to the current migration crisis. Expected results include the launch of the 'European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing the Root Causes of Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Migrants in the Mediterranean: Protecting Human Rights

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 29-10-2015

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

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | Agentúra Európskej únie pre základné práva | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | Medzinárodná organizácia pre migráciu | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný dohovor | migrant | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | námorný dohľad | Organizácia Spojených národov | politika spolupráce | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | práva cudzincov | PRÁVO | prírodné prostredie | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Stredozemné more | svetové organizácie | tretia krajina | UNHCR | utečenec | vojenská misia EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ľudské práva | štatistika | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-10-2015

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska a menová únia | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Líbya | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | odsun | politická geografia | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Sýria | trestné právo | Turecko | urovnávanie sporov | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-10-2015

Externý autor Odysseus

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | Maroko | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | Moldavsko | odsun | politická geografia | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | Tunisko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Legislation on emergency relocation of asylum-seekers in the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-10-2015

Autor IVANOV Detelin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZTAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | politický azyl | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | rozhodnutie (EÚ) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Europe is confronted with the most serious refugee crisis since World War II. Wars, conflicts and persecution worldwide have forced more than 59 million people to flee their homes and seek safety elsewhere, according to the UN Refugee Agency. The unprecedented migratory flows to Europe have put enormous pressure on the asylum systems of the frontline Member States. In response, the Commission has proposed, the Parliament has supported, and the Council has adopted a set of emergency measures for relocating 160 000 asylum-seekers from the frontline Member States to other Member States. To this end, the Council decided on 14 September 2015 to relocate 40 000 asylum-seekers from Italy and Greece to other Member States. In addition, the Council agreed on 22 September 2015 a further temporary relocation scheme for an additional 120 000 asylum-seekers from Greece and Italy. Furthermore, the Commission proposed on 9 September 2015 to create a permanent relocation mechanism for all Member States, as well as a number of other concrete measures to better manage the exceptional migratory flows to Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the Extraordinary European Council of 23 September 2015: post-European Council briefing

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-10-2015

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | Európska rada | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZTAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | podpora EÚ | politická geografia | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Sýria | Turecko | uplatňovanie práva EÚ | urovnávanie sporov | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vrcholná schôdzka | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie At a special meeting on migration on 23 September 2015, EU Heads of State or Government agreed on increasing financial assistance to EU external relations initiatives and United Nations' programmes, strengthening the EU's external borders, enhancing cooperation with third countries, fighting root causes of the migration crisis and reinforcing diplomatic efforts to end the conflict in Syria. According to the statement issued by Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, the agreement to set up 'hotspots' in frontline Member States, by November 2015 at the latest, constitutes a great achievement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recent migration flows to the EU

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-09-2015

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZTAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politický azyl | PRÁVO | prírodné prostredie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Stredozemné more | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | západný Balkán | štatistika EÚ | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

EU migratory challenge: Possible responses to the refugee crisis

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 04-09-2015

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr | IVANOV Detelin | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Austrália | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | Kanada | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | metóda financovania | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | politická geografia | politický azyl | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | trestné právo | vnútorná hranica EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie With hundreds of thousands of people embarking on perilous journeys to reach the EU borders, the EU now faces an unprecedented migratory crisis. The following pages set out possible responses, some based on legislation already in force and others requiring a profound reform of the existing system. It is argued that the so-called Dublin system – defining the Member State responsible in individual cases for examining applications for international protection – has led to overburdening of Member States at the EU's southern external borders. Meanwhile diverging asylum standards across the EU have resulted in a great number of asylum-seekers travelling to Member States with higher reception standards. Therefore the solutions proposed centre, on the one hand, on harmonising national asylum standards and, on the other hand, on distributing asylum-seekers more evenly across the EU. With respect to illegal border crossings, recent EU policy documents have focused on addressing migrant smuggling through concerted action, including military operations. Moreover, in order to bring down the number of such crossings, legal entry channels to the EU could be proposed for persons in need of international protection. These include a possibility to trigger the so-called Temporary Protection Directive, as well as making use of 'humanitarian admissions' and 'humanitarian visas'. Any additional admissions create extra costs for Member States, however. One way to limit them is through private sponsorship of refugees as has been undertaken by Canada under the Refugee Sponsorship Program. On top of these concrete actions on EU territory, solutions are possible outside Europe through cooperation with third countries. The aim is to address the root causes of irregular migration, to counter and prevent migrant smuggling and trafficking, and to provide effective return, readmission and reintegration policies for those not qualifying for protection.

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

EU Funds for Migration Policies: Analysis of Efficiency and Best Practice for the Future

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2015

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

Oblasť politiky Kontrola rozpočtu | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | audit | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | finančná kontrola | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola účtov | manažment | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚTAŽ | podpora pri návrate | podvody poškodzujúce EÚ | politický azyl | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | rozpočet | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | účtovníctvo | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Enhancing the Common European Asylum System and Alternatives to Dublin

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2015

Externý autor Prof. Elspeth Guild, Dr. Cathryn Costello, Ms. Madeline Garlick, Dr. Violeta Moreno-Lax and Dr. Sergio Carrera

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | integrácia prisťahovalcov | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | nelegálna migrácia | námorná bezpečnosť | politický azyl | politický utečenec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | princíp vzájomného uznávania | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | sloboda pohybu osôb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie Upon request by the LIBE committee, this study examines the reasons why the Dublin system of allocation of responsibility for asylum seekers does not work effectively from the viewpoint of Member States or asylum-seekers. It argues that as long as it is based on the use of coercion against asylum seekers, it cannot serve as an effective tool to address existing imbalances in the allocation of responsibilities among Member States. The EU is faced with two substantial challenges: first, how to prevent unsafe journeys and risks to the lives of people seeking international protection in the EU; and secondly, how to organise the distribution of related responsibilities and costs among the Member States. This study addresses these issues with recommendations aimed at resolving current practical, legal and policy problems.

Štúdia [EN](#)

First measures of the European Agenda on Migration

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-06-2015

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | Líbya | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | námorný dohľad | námorný dohľad | politická geografia | prijatie cudzincov | PRAVO | prírodné prostredie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Stredozemné more | vojenská misia EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Smart Borders package

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 29-05-2015

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo analýza nákladov a výnosov | colná politika | elektronická správa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | kontrola migrácie | manažment | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | osobné údaje | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRAVO | právo Európskej únie | realizačná štúdia | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | zber údajov | zjednodušovanie formalít | účtovníctvo

Zhrnutie In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to the security concerns voiced by EU Member States, the European Commission put forward a Smart Borders package in 2013, consisting of three legislative proposals with the goal of making border control procedures faster and more reliable through applying interconnected advanced technologies throughout the Schengen area. This is an updated version following postponement of the item at the April session.

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

Outcome of the extraordinary European Council of 23 April 2015

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-05-2015

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | námorná bezpečnosť | námorný dohľad | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | prijatie cudzincov | práva a slobody | PRAVO | prírodné prostredie | príspevok členského štátu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Stredozemné more | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) | ľudské práva | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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](#)

[The EU's migration challenge \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 24-04-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo bibliografia | dokumentácia | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE

Zhrnutie At a special European Council meeting convened on 23 April after up to 900 migrants drowned in the Mediterranean trying to reach Europe from Africa, EU heads of state and government agreed to increase funding for immigration and asylum policies and strengthen EU presence at sea to prevent further loss of life. The leaders said in a statement that the EU member states would fight trafficking of immigrants and reinforce internal solidarity in tackling the problem. Think tanks have long urged the bloc to be bolder in tackling the problem. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes. Some background material from the European Parliamentary Research Service is available here.

[V stručnosti](#) [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 24-04-2015

Autor POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | odsun | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štatistika EÚ | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie 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](#)

[Smart Borders package](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 22-04-2015

Autor ORAV Anita

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | imigrácia | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | ochrana údajov | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spolupráca medzi orgánmi (EÚ) | spracovanie údajov | tretia krajina | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to the security concerns voiced by EU Member States, the European Commission put forward a Smart Borders package in 2013, consisting of three legislative proposals with the goal of making border control procedures faster and more reliable through applying interconnected advanced technologies throughout the Schengen area.

[V stručnosti](#) [EN](#)

EU legal framework on asylum and irregular immigration 'on arrival'

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-03-2015

Autor POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Lisabonská zmluva | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | námorná bezpečnosť | námorný dohľad | obchodovanie s ľuďmi | odsun | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | uplatňovanie práva EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 06-03-2015

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | Frontex | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | odsun | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | právny základ | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | rozpočet EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ

Zhrnutie The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund co-finances 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

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 30-01-2015

Autor LILIENKAMP Marc

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | námorná bezpečnosť | námorný dohľad | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | činnosť orgánov

Zhrnutie 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.

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

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 02-12-2014

Autor TZARNORETCHKA Biliana

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Kontrola rozpočtu | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | audit | Európska komisia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky dvor audítorov | Európsky parlament | FINANČIE | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitucionálna právomoc (EÚ) | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | manažment | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚTAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | rozpočet | rozpočtové absolútorium | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tvorba práva EÚ | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ)

Zhrnutie 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](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2014

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 24-11-2014

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Priemysel | Rozpočet | Rybárstvo | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo bibliografia | budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politika EÚ | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Dimitris Avramopoulos - Migration and Home Affairs - Hearings of European Commissioners-designate

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-09-2014

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky komisár | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | parlamentné rokovanie | politická geografia | POLITIKA | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | verejné rokovanie | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vymenovanie členov

Zhrnutie The Commissioner-designate for Migration and Home Affairs is Dimitris Avramopoulos (Greece). His hearing will take place before the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs on Tuesday 30 September 2014 (13:30–16:30).

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

Frontex and surveillance of the EU's external sea borders

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 10-04-2014

Autor FERRARO Francesca

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo civilná obrana | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | inštitucionálna štruktúra | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | námorná bezpečnosť | námorný dohľad | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) | základné práva

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Success Stories in the Field of Asylum and Migration

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 08-04-2014

Autor LACKNER Judith | VERDINS Rudolfs

Oblasť politiky Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | GEOGRAFIA | imigrácia | integrácia prisťahovalcov | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politika spolupráce | pomoc sociálne znevýhodneným skupinám | pomoc utečencom | PRAVO | právo na azyl | rozpočet EÚ | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This note deals with a number of European Union budget success stories in the field of asylum and migration.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Asylum and irregular immigration in the EU: state of play

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 25-03-2014

Autor POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Agentúra Európskej únie pre azyl | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | Frontex | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | odsun | politický azyl | PRAVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Mediterranean Flows into Europe: Migration and the EU's Foreign Policy

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 12-03-2014

Autor BARNÁ Judit | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | HAKALA Pekka | MANRIQUE GIL Manuel | REY Benjamin

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | námorný dohľad | odsun | politický azyl | práva a slobody | PRAVO | severná Afrika | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločná bezpečnostná a obranná politika | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ľudské práva | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie A series of heartrending stories from Europe's southern shores – near the Italian island of Lampedusa, in the Greek waters of the Aegean Sea, at the Spanish enclave of Ceuta – have brought Mediterranean migration to the top of the political agenda. EU leaders have emphasised the need for policies treating migration to be guided by the principles of 'prevention, protection and solidarity'. The Mediterranean Task Force, established in October 2013, has suggested 38 ways to prevent further loss of life. But beyond these immediate responses, the EU must engage in a broader and longer-term debate on the ways that migration is addressed by its different external policies – those touching on security, development cooperation, the neighbourhood policy and international protection. The European Parliament can play an important role by promoting a dialogue about migration with third countries. This discussion, which should be pursued through interparliamentary as well as inter-institutional discussions, may lead to stronger cooperation in the management of regular migration and a more effective fight against irregular migration. Whilst the Parliament should demand that all EU and third countries' policies fully respect human rights, it should also consider Mediterranean migration in a wider context and highlight the positive potential of human mobility for socioeconomic development.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Impacts of Visa Liberalisation in Eastern Partnership Countries, Russia and Turkey on Trans-Border Mobility

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 11-03-2014

Externý autor Raül Hernández i Sagrera (Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals - IBEI)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo administratívne formality | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | krajiny SNS | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | pohraničná migrácia | politická geografia | politický azyl | POLITIKA | PRÁVO | Rusko | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Turecko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vzťahy EÚ | vízová politika EÚ | výkonná moc a štátna správa | západný Balkán | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this study examines the Schengen Visa liberalisation in the Eastern Partnership countries, Russia and Turkey which has proven to have a huge transformative potential across the justice, liberty and security policies of the countries where it has been deployed. Far-reaching technical reforms in the fields of document security, irregular migration and border management, public order security and fundamental rights have to be implemented so that visa-free travel can be allowed. Evidence provided by visa applications data reveals that visa liberalisation is a logical step, provided that the technical reforms are adopted and implemented. This study analyses the current state of play of the implementation of the EU visa policy instruments and assesses the positive impact of visa-free travel on trans-border mobility according to current visa application statistics.

Štúdia [EN](#)

EU Funds for asylum, migration and borders

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-02-2014

Autor D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo audit | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | Frontex | integrácia príst'ahovalcov | inštitúcie, EÚ a európska verejná služba | manažment | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | podpora pri návrate | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | program EÚ | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | systém financovania EÚ | viacročný finančný rámec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-12-2013

Autor POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Austrália | bilaterálna dohoda | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Malta | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | odsun | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Taliansko | trestné právo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | Ázia a Oceánia | Španielsko

Zhrnutie 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

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 03-12-2013

Externý autor 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)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | jurisdikcia súdov | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné právo v oblasti ľudských práv | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | nútená migrácia | odsun | Organizácia Spojených národov | organizácie justície | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prijatie cudzincov | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trestné právo | UNHCR | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | zmena podnebia | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Commission's Legislative Proposals on Smart Borders: Their Feasibility and Costs

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-10-2013

Externý autor Julien Jeandesboz (coordinator) (CCLS), Didier Bigo (CCLS), Ben Hayes (Statewatch) and Stephanie Simon (University of Amsterdam)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | analýza nákladov a výnosov | aplikácie informačných technológií | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | manažment | medzinárodné právo | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | realizačná štúdia | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zaznamenávanie údajov | zber údajov | účtovníctvo

Zhrnutie This study examines the technical feasibility and financial soundness of the Commission legislative proposals to establish a EU Entry/Exit System (EES) and EU Registered Traveller Programme (RTP) for the external borders of the Union. It puts the impact assessment documents accompanying the proposals in comparative perspectives with likeminded initiatives in third countries (USVIST), at the national level in the EU (UK border checks and e-Borders), and with past European initiatives (SIS II, VIS). It finds that it is not reasonable to consider that the measures envisaged in the smart borders package are technically feasible and financially sound, and formulates recommendations to the LIBE Committee and the European Parliament in this regard.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Establishing the European Border Surveillance System

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 03-10-2013

Autor FERRARO Francesca

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | cezhraničná spolupráca | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | informačný systém | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrola migrácie | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | námorný dohľad | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Registered Traveller Programme: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-09-2013

Autor BALLON Elke

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo biometria | budovanie Európy | diskriminácia na základe štátnej príslušnosti | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pracovné povolenie | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | prírodné a aplikované vedy | Schengenský informačný systém | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spolupráca v záležitostiach vnútra | VEDA | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a registered traveller programme (COM (2013) 97), submitted on 28 February 2013. Prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), it analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal. It is drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the relevant parliamentary committee(s) and Members more widely in their work.

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

Entry/Exit Data of Third-Country Nationals Crossing the External Borders of the EU: Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-09-2013

Autor BALLON Elke

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | databáza | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hodnotenie projektu | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | manažment | medzinárodné právo | osobné údaje | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an entry/exit system to register entry and exit data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union (COM (2013) 95), submitted on 28 February 2013. Prepared by the Ex-Ante Impact Assessment Unit for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), it analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal. It is drafted for informational and background purposes to assist the relevant parliamentary committee(s) and Members more widely in their work.

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

Implementing the EU Internal Security Strategy

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 05-09-2013

Autor FERRARO Francesca

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | justičná spolupráca EÚ v trestných veciach | medzinárodné právo | organizovaný zločin | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | terorizmus | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Towards the Negotiation and Adoption of the Stockholm Programme's Successor for the Period 2015-2019

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-08-2013

Externý autor Henri Labayle (Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Faculté de Droit de Bayonne, France) , avec la collaboration de Philippe De Bruycker (Institut d'Etudes Européennes de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgique)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hodnotenie projektu | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | manažment | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | občianska Európa | osobné údaje | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | program EÚ | práva a slobody | právny proces | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | súdnictvo | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) | základné práva

Zhrnutie The mid-term evaluation of the Stockholm Programme has revealed the number of imbalances which blight its implementation, despite some concrete achievements. Serious doubts remain about the EU's ability to guarantee the rule of law and handle crises. The evaluation highlights the challenges that will be faced by any future programme in the field of freedom, security and justice, which include political challenges (ensuring the effective protection of fundamental rights, in particular personal data protection, and putting into practice the constitutional principle of solidarity); institutional challenges (ensuring that the European Parliament is accepted as a fully-fledged partner when programming for the area of freedom, security and justice) and technical challenges (building a culture of ex-post outcome evaluation in the field of justice and home affairs). All of these factors provide ample justification for the adoption of a new programme which will take its place alongside Tampere, Hague and Stockholm.

Štúdia [EN](#), [FR](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [ES](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Current Challenges in the Implementation of the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 25-07-2013

Externý autor Kristina TOUZENIS and Alice SIRONI (International Migration Law Unit, International Organization for Migration, Switzerland)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dieťa migranta | dohovor OSN | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | integrácia prisťahovalcov | kontrola migrácie | Medzinárodná organizácia pre migráciu | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrujúci pracovník | migrácia | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | PRÁVO | sociálna integrácia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | svetové organizácie | trh práce | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ZAMESTNANIE A PRÁCOVNÉ PODMIENKY | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie Analysis of the reasons submitted by EU Member States preventing them from ratifying the International Convention for the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) demonstrates that there are no insurmountable barriers to ratification and that the decision on ratification is largely driven by political choice rather than by an objective legal scrutiny. This briefing paper clearly shows that most of the rights enshrined in the ICRMW are already recognised in EU legislation or in other international instruments ratified by EU Member States. The ICRMW clearly distinguishes between the rights of regular and irregular migrants in great detail and is the only Human Rights Convention that does so. The EU legislative approach to labour migration policies has tended to classify migrants into particular 'categories' resulting in diverse sets of rules and rights for different groups. The EU aims to adopt a balanced approach in its migration policy that is in line with the general objective of the Convention of favouring legal migration and reducing irregular movements. The briefing paper shows that the ratification of the Convention, which is primarily a human rights instrument aiming at protecting the fundamental rights of all migrants, could help the EU and its Member States to ensure holistic and long-term sustainable migration governance based on taking into consideration the needs of countries of origin, destination and transit as well as the rights of the individuals involved in the migration process.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Evaluating Current and Forthcoming Proposals on JHA Databases and a Smart Borders System at EU External Borders

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-11-2012

Externý autor Didier Bigo (Centre d'études sur les conflits, C&C), Sergio Carrera (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS), Ben Hayes (Project Director, Statewatch), Nicholas Hernanz (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS) and Julien Jeandesboz (Centre d'études sur les conflits, C&C),
Under coordination of the Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits (C&C) and the Justice and Home Affairs section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS).

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | databáza | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodné právo | ochrana súkromia | ochrana údajov | osobné údaje | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Schengenský informačný systém | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie This study examines current and forthcoming measures related to the exchange of data and information in EU JHA policies, with a focus on the 'smart borders' initiative. It argues that there is no reversibility in the growing reliance on such schemes and asks whether current and forthcoming proposals are necessary and original. The study outlines the main challenges raised by the proposals, including issues related to the right to data protection, but also to privacy and non-discrimination.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Strengthening Frontex

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-09-2011

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migračný pohyb | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rozpočtový objem | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | verejné financie rozpočtová politika | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie 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.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Colná spolupráca v priestore slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti - Úloha colných orgánov pri riadení vonkajších hraníc EÚ

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-04-2011

Externý autor Peter HOBGING (Under coordination of the Justice and Home Affairs Section of the Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | colná hodnota | colná politika | colná únia | colný režim EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky úrad pre boj proti podvodom | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | OBCHOD | policajná spolupráca (EÚ) | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Táto štúdia porovnáva súčasnú úlohu colných orgánov na vonkajších hraniciach s ich predpokladanou úlohou. Veľká nerovnováha medzi účasťou colných orgánov a pohraničnou strážou bráni plynulej činnosti hraničnej kontroly a pre Úniu a jej občanov predstavuje bezpečnostné riziko vrátane teroristických útokov. V tejto štúdii sa analyzujú príčiny uvedenej nerovnováhy a navrhujú sa vhodné riešenia v súlade s medzinárodnými normami.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

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

Common European Asylum System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 24-11-2010

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | cudzí štátny príslušník | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | právo na azyl | Schengenská dohoda | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | utečenec | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | základné práva

Zhrnutie The EU has embarked on building the Common European Asylum System to respond to asylum-related problems with a cross-border dimension.

Briefing [EN](#)

The threat of militarization of the Security environment at EU's eastern borders

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 15-03-2010

Externý autor Alexander RAHR, Programme Director of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik e.v, Germany

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnosť dodávky | Bielorusko | ekonomická geografia | Európa | európska bezpečnosť | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obchod | OBCHOD | otázka Kaliningradu | politická geografia | PRÁVO | Rusko | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This paper addresses the current security concerns besetting the European Union with regard to Russia, in particular the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad and the Russian-Belarus military exercises Zapad and Ladoga in 2009, and draws some of the implications of these "threats" for the EU's partnership relations with Russia. It also compares the present strength of the Russian military forces with Russia's great power rhetoric and comes to the conclusion that the threat perceptions, which exist on both sides, are irrational. The paper concludes with the suggestion to the EU countries to hold joint exercises with Russia on missile defence to defuse tensions and to build trust. Information for the article is drawn from Russian, EU and US sources.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-02-2009

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

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianske práva | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Spojené štáty | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#), [FR](#)

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

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 26-06-2008

Externý autor M. Julien Jeandesboz (Sciences-Po)

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Frontex | hraničná kontrola | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodné právo | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | základné práva

Zhrnutie On 13 February 2008, the European Commission tabled a 'border package', consisting of three communications¹ dealing with the issue of EU external border management. Two of these documents, namely the communication on the evaluation and future development of Frontex² and the communication on the creation of a European border surveillance system (Euros³) propose significant evolutions with regard to 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.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#), [FR](#)

Proposed New EU Border Control Systems

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 25-06-2008

Externý autor Professor Steve Peers, Human Rights Centre, University of Essex

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | doklad totožnosti | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | medzinárodné právo | osobné údaje | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vízová politika EÚ | zber údajov

Zhrnutie This briefing paper will focus in particular upon:

- the concept and architecture of the Entry/Exit system and how it could be embedded in the current EU framework; what would be if any the synergies with the other databases, especially VIS; and the similarities and differences with the US-VISIT system,
- an analysis of the two other measures proposed by the Commission (bona fide traveller and Electronic System of Travel Authorisation (ESTA) and comparative approaches,
- the potential added value of these envisaged measures.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#), [FR](#)

The role of controls in European customs and export and import procedures - considerations for customs governance

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 11-04-2008

Externý autor Juha Hinsta, Director
Cross-border Research Association, Lausanne,
Switzerland

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Vnútorný trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo colnica | colná politika | colná prehládka | colné formality | colný režim EÚ | dodávka | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | obchod | OBCHOD | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | PRÁVO | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Efficient Borders between the EU and RF at the Kaliningrad Enclave

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 25-11-2006

Externý autor Alvydas MEDALINSKAS
International Policy Centre

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo cezhraničná spolupráca | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | Litva | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | otázka Kaliningradu | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | Poľsko | PRÁVO | Rusko | Schengenská dohoda | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie This study make analysis of the effectiveness of the border between Lithuania and Russia, Poland and Russia at the Kaliningrad, when Poland and Lithuania are preparing for the Schengen membership. Full adaptation of Schengen acquis, implementation of EU Integrated Border Management (IBM), creation of Integrated Border Security Security Model (IBSM) are very important tasks for these countries in order to ensure effectiveness of the external Schengen borders. New developments in the facilitation of the visa policy between EU and Russia, EU proposals for the facilitation of local traffic at the land borders of the EU have also an important impact on the EU borders with Russia at Kaliningrad enclave and have to be considered. It is quite possible that experience of Finland, which have effective external EU border has been looked at, when the IBM and IBSM has been proposed. In the EU and Kaliningrad Communication, prepared by the EU Commission to the EU Council in 2001, it was suggested to analyse experience of Finland in order to speed up border crossing formalities. This study will briefly look, what kind of positive lessons Lithuania and Poland draw from the experience of Finland. It is also very important, what kind of steps Russia, as EU partner, takes in order to ensure effective EU-Russian border. Therefore this study also will look at the challenges to Russia on the border at the Kaliningrad enclave. EU and Russia, regard Kaliningrad enclave as a pilot region in the EU-Russia relations. This give more flexibility to consider new projects on the border at Kaliningrad enclave, which have to ensure even more effective external EU border, without touching Schengen acquis.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Trends in the Different Legislation of the Member States Concerning Asylum in the EU

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 01-07-2006

Externý autor Prof. dr. Thomas Spijkerboer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika | migrácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Efforts to curb the number of migrants trying to reach Europe have not led to a decrease in the number of irregular migrants. Instead, such efforts have displaced migration from one place to another and have been accompanied by an increasing number of fatalities at the external borders of the European Union. This paper argues that these human costs should play a role in the current debate about the tightening of the European Union's external borders. For this, information about fatalities at the external borders must be systematically collected.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#), [FR](#)

Social Measures: Integrating Civil Society in Kaliningrad

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 18-06-2006

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Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Sociálna politika | Vzdelávanie

Kľúčové slovo colná politika | colný tranzit | deti ulice | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | občianska spoločnosť | otázka Kaliningradu | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regionálna spolupráca | Rusko | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | vízová politika EÚ

Zhrnutie The main target of the Study analyses the Kaliningrad Area of the Russian Federation through the eyes of a regular visitor to Kaliningrad since 1993 as well as advising on EU subjects at the Kaliningrad Oblast Duma and acting as Instructor on EU/WTO Subjects at the International University in Moscow - Kaliningrad Branch. These duties result in giving me experience in all three sectors referred to in the Study.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Free Movement of Persons in the European Union: An Overview

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-09-1998

Externý autor Elpida PAPAHAZTI (University of Thessaloniki, LL.M University of Essex)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodné právo | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | povolenie na trvalý pobyt | pracovník (EÚ) | prijatie cudzincov | PRÁVO | sloboda pohybu osôb | sloboda poskytovania služieb | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spolupráca v záležitostiach vnútra | trh práce | uznávanie diplomov | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | voľný pohyb pracovníkov | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť

Zhrnutie The right of free movement of persons is one of the main objectives of the EC Treaty and plays a vital role for the achievement of a single market. What are the Schengen Agreements for the citizens of the Union and for the third country nationals? What is the current situation regarding the application of the right to move freely within the European Union for the nationals of the Member States? What are the rights of the third country nationals who want to enter, reside and work within the Union? What new perspectives will the Treaty of Amsterdam bring in the field of free movement of persons and the immigration policy of the Union?

Štúdia [EN](#), [FR](#)