

Council of the European Union

Brussels, 9 February 2016 (OR. en)

5848/16

Interinstitutional File: 2015/0310 (COD)

LIMITE

FRONT 52 SIRIS 12 CODEC 129 COMIX 84

NOTE

From:	Presidency
То:	Working Party on Frontiers/Mixed Committee
	(EU-Iceland/Liechtenstein/Norway/Switzerland)
No. Cion doc.:	15398/15 FRONT 295 CODEC 1755 COMIX 706
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC

Delegations will find in the Annex to this Note a series of Presidency draft compromise suggestions on the basis of the discussions that have taken place so far on the above proposal, as well as of the written contributions submitted by delegations.

The suggested compromise text is demonstrated in bold and underline. It is noted that compromise suggestions for Article 2 (which is put in square brackets) will be put forward at a later stage when the discussions on the relevant operative provisions will be advanced.

ANNEX

DRAFT COMPROMISE

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the European Border and Coast Guard

and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 and Council Decision $2005/267/\mathrm{EC}$

[...]

(1a)The implementation of this Regulation does not affect the division of competencebetween the Union and the Member States or the obligations of Member States underthe United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention forthe Safety of Life at Sea, the International Convention on Maritime Search andRescue, the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, theInternational Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeepingfor Seafarers and other relevant maritime international instruments.

[...]

CHAPTER I

EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD

Article 1

Subject matter

A European Border and Coast Guard is hereby set up to ensure a European integrated border management at the external borders with a view to managing migration effectively and ensuring a high level of internal security within the Union, while safeguarding the free movement of persons therein.

[Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'external borders' means the land and sea borders of the Member States and their airports and seaports, to which the provisions of Title II of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ apply;
- (2) 'border control' means border control as defined in point 9 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006;
- (3) 'European Border and Coast Guard Teams' mean teams of border guards and other relevant staff from participating Member States, including national experts that are seconded by Member States to the Agency, to be deployed during joint operations, rapid border interventions as well as in the framework of migration management support teams;
- (4) 'host Member State' means a Member State in which a joint operation or a rapid border intervention, a return operation or a return intervention takes place or from which it is launched;

Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1).

- (5) 'home Member State' means the Member State of which a member of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams is a border guard or other relevant staff member;
- (6) 'participating Member State' means a Member State which participates in a joint operation, rapid border intervention, return operation, return intervention or migration management support teams by providing technical equipment, border guards and other relevant staff deployed as part of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams, as well as a Member States which participate in return operations or return interventions by providing technical equipment or staff;
- (7) 'members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams' mean the officers of border guard services or other relevant staff of Member States other than the host Member State, including national experts and border guards from Member States seconded to the Agency, who are participating in joint operations or rapid border interventions;
- (8) 'members of the teams' mean members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams or teams of staff involved in return-related tasks participating in return operations or return interventions;
- (9) 'migration management support teams' mean teams of experts which provide operational and technical reinforcement to Member States at hotspot areas and which are composed of experts deployed from Member States by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Asylum Support Office, and from Europol or other relevant Union Agencies;
- (10) 'return' means return as defined in point 3 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/115/EC;
- (11) 'return decision' means a return decision as defined in point 4 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/115/EC;
- (12) 'returnee' means an illegally staying third-country national subject to a return decision;

- (13) 'return operation' means an operation to return illegally staying third-country nationals, that is coordinated by the Agency and involves technical and operational reinforcement being provided by one or more Member States under which returnees from one or more Member States are returned either through forced return or in voluntary compliance with an obligation to return;
- (14) 'return intervention' means an operation to return illegally staying third-country nationals providing for enhanced technical and operational assistance consisting of the deployment of European Return Intervention Teams to Member States and the organisation of return operations.]

European Border and Coast Guard

- The European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the national authorities of Member States which are responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks, shall constitute the European Border and Coast Guard.
- 2. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency, by decision of the Management Board (MB), shall establish, an operational and technical strategy for the European integrated border management, taking into account, where justified, the specific situation of the Member States, in particular their geographical location. This strategy shall be in line with Article 4 of this Regulation. It shall promote and support ensure the implementation of European integrated border management in all Member States.

3. The national authorities which are responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks, shall establish their national strategies for integrated border management. Those national strategies shall be <u>in</u> <u>line coherent</u> with <u>Article 4 and</u> the strategy referred to in paragraph 2.

Article 4

European integrated border management

European integrated border management shall consist of the following components:

- (a) border control, including measures to prevent and detect illegal border crossing and to facilitate legitimate border crossing and measures related to the prevention, detection and investigation of cross-border crime, where appropriate;
- (b) analysis of the risks for internal security and analysis of the threats that may affect the functioning or security of the external borders;

(b1) Cooperation between Member States supported and coordinated by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency,

- (c) inter-agency cooperation among the national authorities in each Member State which are responsible for border control or for other tasks carried out at the border and among the relevant Union institutions, agencies, bodies and offices; including the regular exchange of information through existing information exchange tools, and in particular, the European Border Surveillance System ('Eurosur') established by Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council;²
- (d) cooperation with third countries in the areas of-covered by this Regulation, focusing in particular on neighbouring countries and on those third countries which have been identified through risk analysis as being countries of origin and/or transit for <u>illegal</u> irregular immigration;

Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur) (OJ L 295, 6.11.2013, p. 11).

- technical and operational measures within the area of free movement which are related to border control and designed to prevent <u>illegal</u> irregular immigration and to counter crossborder crime;
- (f) return of third-country nationals illegally staying on the territory of the Member States;
- (g) use of state-of-the-art technology including large-scale information;
- (h) a quality control mechanism, in particular the Schengen Evaluation mechanism, to ensure the implementation of Union legislation in the area of border management.

(i) Solidarity mechanisms, in particular EU funding instruments.

Article 5

Shared responsibility

- The European Border and Coast Guard shall implement the European integrated border management as a shared responsibility of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and of the national authorities responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks.
- 1a.Member States shall ensure the management of their section of the external borders,
in their interests and in the interest of all Member States and which have abolished
internal border control, in full compliance with Union law and in accordance with the
technical and operational strategy referred to in Article 3(2), and in close cooperation
with the Agency.

- 2. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency shall <u>support</u> facilitate the application of Union measures relating to the management of external borders by reinforcing, assessing and coordinating the actions of Member States in the implementation of those measures, and in return. <u>Member States shall ensure the management of their section of the external borders, in their interests and in interest of all Member States which have abolished internal border control, in full compliance with Union law and in accordance with the technical and operational strategy referred to in Article 3(2), and in close cooperation with the Agency.</u>
- 3. The European Border and Coast Guard Agency shall be responsible for the management of the external borders in the cases foreseen in this Regulation, in particular where the necessary corrective measures based on the vulnerability assessment are not taken or in the event of disproportionate migratory pressure, rendering the control of the external borders ineffective to such an extent that it risks putting in jeopardy the functioning of the Schengen area.

Tasks

[...]

- "(q) The Agency shall cooperate with the European Fisheries Control Agency and the European Maritime Safety Agency, each within their mandate, to support the national authorities carrying out coast guard functions, in accordance with national law:
- (a) by providing services, information, equipment and training, as well as
- (b) by coordinating multipurpose operations."

CHAPTER II

EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

SECTION 2

MONITORING AND CRISIS PREVENTION

Article 8

Duty to cooperate in good faith

The Agency and the national authorities which are responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks, shall be subject to a duty to cooperate in good faith, and an obligation to exchange information.

Article 9

General obligation to Eexchange of information

In order to perform the tasks conferred on them by this Regulation, the national authorities which are responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks and shall provide the Agency shall in accordance with relevant Union and national law share in a timely and accurate manner with all the information necessary for the Agency and the relevant national authorities. to perform the the tasks conferred on it by this Regulation, in particular for the Agency to monitor the migratory flows towards and within the Union, to carry out risk analysis and to perform the vulnerability assessment.

Article 10

Monitoring of migratory flows and risk analysis

1. The Agency shall establish a monitoring and risk analysis centre with the capacity to monitor migratory flows towards and within the Union. For this purpose, the Agency shall develop, in close cooperation with the Member States, a common integrated risk analysis model, which shall be applied by the Agency and the Member States.

9

- 2. The Agency shall prepare general and tailored risk analyses and submit it to the Council and the Commission.
- 3. The risk analysis prepared by the Agency, shall cover all aspects relevant to the European integrated border management <u>within its mandate</u>, in particular border control, return, <u>irregular illegal</u> secondary movements of third-country nationals within the Union, the prevention of cross-border (<u>migration</u>) crime including facilitation of <u>irregular illegal</u> immigration, trafficking in human being<u>s</u> and terrorism, as well as the situation in <u>neighbouring relevant</u> third countries with a view to developing a pre-warning mechanism which analyses the migratory flows towards the Union.
- 4. Member States shall provide the Agency with all necessary information regarding the situation, trends and possible threats at the external borders and in the field of return. Member States shall regularly or upon the request of the Agency provide it with all relevant information such as statistical and operational data collected in relation to the implementation of the Schengen acquis as well as information and intelligence derived from the analysis layer of the national situational picture established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013.
- The results of the risk analysis shall be submitted to the Supervisory Board and-to the Management Board.
- 6. Member States shall take results of the risk analysis into account when planning their operations and activities at the external borders as well as their activities with regard to return.
- 7. The Agency shall incorporate the results of a common integrated risk analysis model in its development of the common core curricula for the training of border guards and of staff involved in return-related tasks.

Liaison officers in Member States

- The Agency shall ensure regular monitoring of the management of the external borders, <u>if</u> <u>necessary</u> through liaison officers of the Agency in Member States.
- 2. The Executive Director shall appoint experts from the staff of the Agency to be deployed as liaison officers. <u>The Management Board</u> shall, based on a risk analysis <u>and on a</u> <u>proposal of the Executive Director</u>; determine the nature of the deployment, the Member State to which a liaison officer may be deployed and the duration of the deployment and notify its decisions to the Member State concerned. <u>Before the proposal of the Executive Director</u>, the Member State concerned shall be consulted.
- 3. The liaison officers shall act on behalf of the Agency and their role shall be to foster cooperation and dialogue between the Agency and the national authorities which are responsible for border management <u>and return</u>, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks. The liaison officers shall, in particular:

(a) act as an interface between the Agency and the national authorities responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks;

(b) support the collection of information, <u>as provided for by the relevant Union</u> <u>legislation and</u> required by the Agency for carrying out the vulnerability assessment referred to in Article 12;

(c) monitor the measures taken by the Member State at border sections to which a high impact level has been attributed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013;

(d) **where possible and necessary** assist the Member States in preparing their contingency plans **concerning border management**;

(e) report regularly to the Executive Director on the situation at the external border and the capacity of the Member State concerned to deal effectively with the situation at the external borders;

(f) monitor the measures taken by the Member State with regard to a situation requiring urgent action at the external borders as referred to in Article 18;

(g) report on the execution of return operations towards relevant third countries.

For the purposes of paragraph 3, the liaison officer shall, <u>in compliance with the national</u> and EU security and data protection rules, inter alia:

(a) have unlimited <u>receive information from</u> access to the national coordination centre and <u>on</u> the national situational picture established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013;

(b) have access to **relevant** national and European information systems available in the national coordination centre, on condition that he or she complies with the national and EU security and data protection rules;

(c) keep regular contacts with national authorities which are responsible for border management, including coast guards to the extent that they carry out border control tasks, whilst informing the head of the national coordination centre.

- The report of the liaison officer shall <u>be taken into consideration when drafting form</u> part of the vulnerability assessment referred to in Article 12.
- In carrying out their duties, the liaison officers shall <u>remain under the responsibility</u> of take instructions only from the Agency.

Vulnerability assessment

- The Agency shall assess <u>the necessary</u> technical equipment, systems, capabilities, resources and if possible contingency plans of the Member States regarding border control. <u>The Management Board shall approve indicators based on which it shall</u> <u>decide on the prioritisation of the MS that should be assessed.</u> That assessment shall be based on information provided by the Member State and by the liaison officer, on information derived from Eurosur, in particular the impact levels attributed to the external land and sea border sections of each Member State in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1052/2013, and on the reports and evaluations of joint operations, pilot projects, rapid border interventions and other activities of the Agency <u>concerning border management.</u>
 Member States shall, at the request of the Agency, provide information as regards technical
- equipment <u>and</u> staff and financial resources available at national level to carry out border control<u>.-and they</u> <u>If possible, Member States</u> shall<u>inform the Agency on their financial</u> <u>resources and shall</u> submit their contingency plans<u>on border management.</u>
- 3. The aim of the vulnerability assessment is for the Agency to assess the capacity and readiness of Member States to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threats and pressures at the external borders, to identify, especially for those Member States facing specific and disproportionate pressures, possible immediate consequences at the external borders and subsequent consequences on the functioning of the Schengen area, and to assess their capacity to contribute to the rapid reserve pool referred to in Article 19(5). That assessment is without prejudice to the Schengen evaluation mechanism.
- 4. The results of the vulnerability assessment shall be submitted to the <u>Member States</u> <u>concerned and the</u> Supervisory Board, <u>The Supervisory Board</u> which shall advise the Executive Director on the measures to be taken by the Member States concerned based on the results of the vulnerability assessment, and taking into account the Agency's risk analysis and the results of the Schengen evaluation mechanism.

5. The Executive Director shall <u>in consultation of the Member State concerned, make a</u> <u>recommendation</u> adopt a decision setting out the necessary corrective measures to be taken by the Member State concerned, <u>including the timelimit within which such measures</u> <u>shall be implemented</u>, including by using resources under the Union financial instruments. <u>The Executive Director shall invite the Member States concerned to take</u> <u>the necessary measures</u>. <u>The decision of the Executive Director shall be binding on the</u> <u>Member State and shall lay down the time limit within which the measures are to be taken</u>.

6. Where a Member State does not adopt implement the necessary corrective measures of the recommendation within the time-limit set, the Executive Director shall refer the matter to the Management Board and notify the Commission. The Management Board shall adopt a decision on a proposal of the Executive Director setting out the necessary corrective measures to be taken by the Member State concerned, including -the time-limit within which-such measures shall be taken implemented. The decision of the Management Board shall be binding on the Member State. If the Member State does not take implement the measures within the time-limit foreseen in that decision, the Management Board shall notify the Council and the Commission and further action may be taken by the Commission in accordance with Article 18 of this regulation.

"Article 52

European cooperation on in support of national authorities carrying out coastguard functions

- (1) The Agency shall, in cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Maritime Safety Agency, support national authorities carrying out coastguard functions at national and Union level, and where appropriate at international level by:
- a) sharing, fusing and analysing information generated by fusing and analysing data available in ship reporting systems and other information systems hosted by or accessible to the Agencies, in accordance with their respective legal bases and without prejudice to the ownership of data by Member States;
- (b) providing surveillance and communication services based on state-of-the-art technology, including space-based and ground infrastructure and sensors mounted on any kind of platform, such as remotely piloted aircraft systems;

- (c) capacity building by elaborating guidelines, recommendations and best practices as well as by supporting the training and exchange of staff, with a view to enhancing the exchange of information and cooperation on coastguard functions, <u>taking into account relevant</u>
 <u>initiatives in this field;</u>
- (d) capacity sharing, including the <u>by</u> planning and implementation of multipurpose operations and the sharing of assets and other capabilities, <u>to the extend those are coordinated by</u>
 <u>the Agencies.</u> across sectors and borders.
- The modalities of the cooperation on coastguard functions of the European Fisheries
 Control Agency with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European
 Maritime Safety Agency shall be determined in a working arrangement, in accordance with
 the <u>respective mandate and</u> financial rules applicable to the Agencies.
- (3) The Commission may shall, in close cooperation with the Member States, the Agency and [the European Border and Coast Guard Agency] and the European Maritime Safety Agency, make available adopt, in the form of a recommendation, a practical handbook on European cooperation on coastguard functions, containing guidelines, recommendations and best practices for the exchange of information and cooperation at national, Union and international level. The Commission shall adopt the handbook in the form of a recommendation.