



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

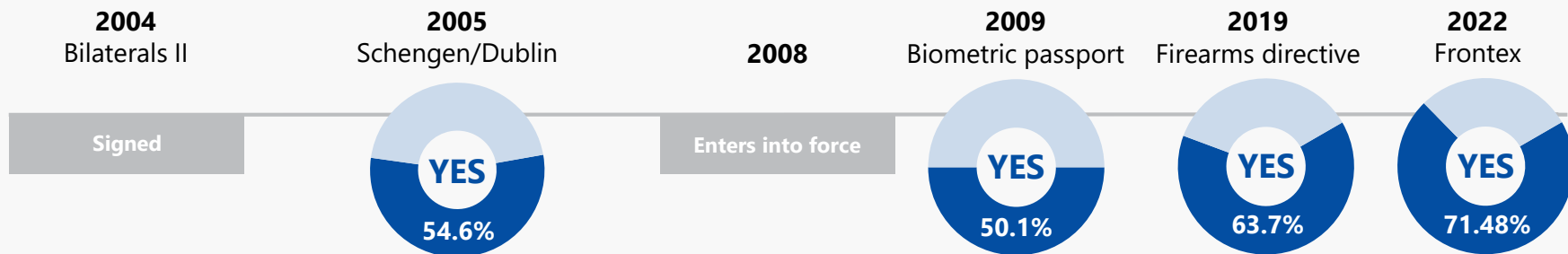
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

Schengen/Dublin

© Adobe Stock

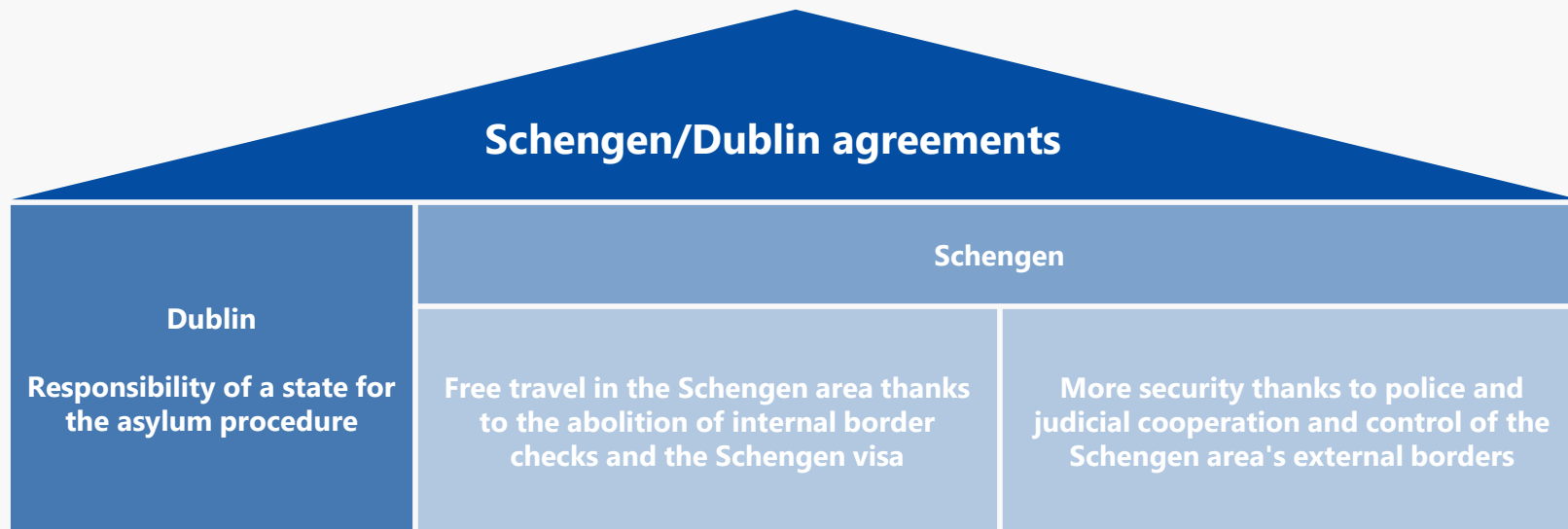


Timeline and important votes









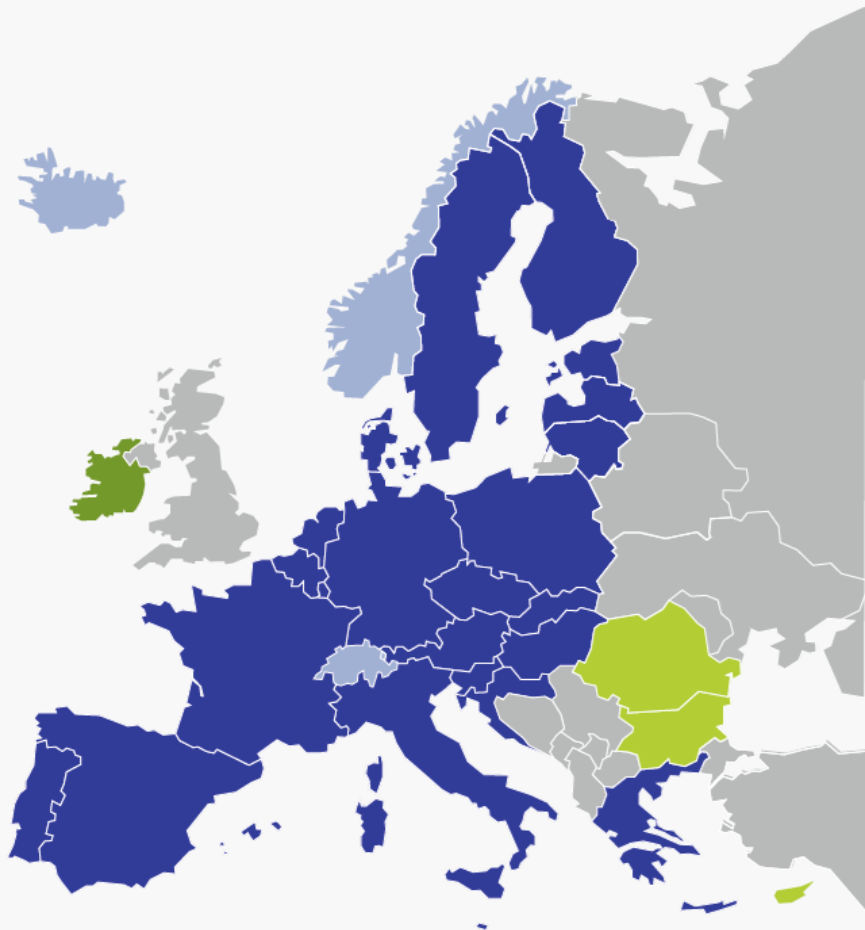
Schengen/Dublin scope of application





Schengen

- Schengen member states
(Denmark with special status) 
- Schengen Associated states 
- Schengen candidate countries 
- Non-Schengen member states
with special status 





Dublin

Dublin member states



Associated states





Schengen



Principle

Free movement in the Schengen area thanks to the abolition of border checks

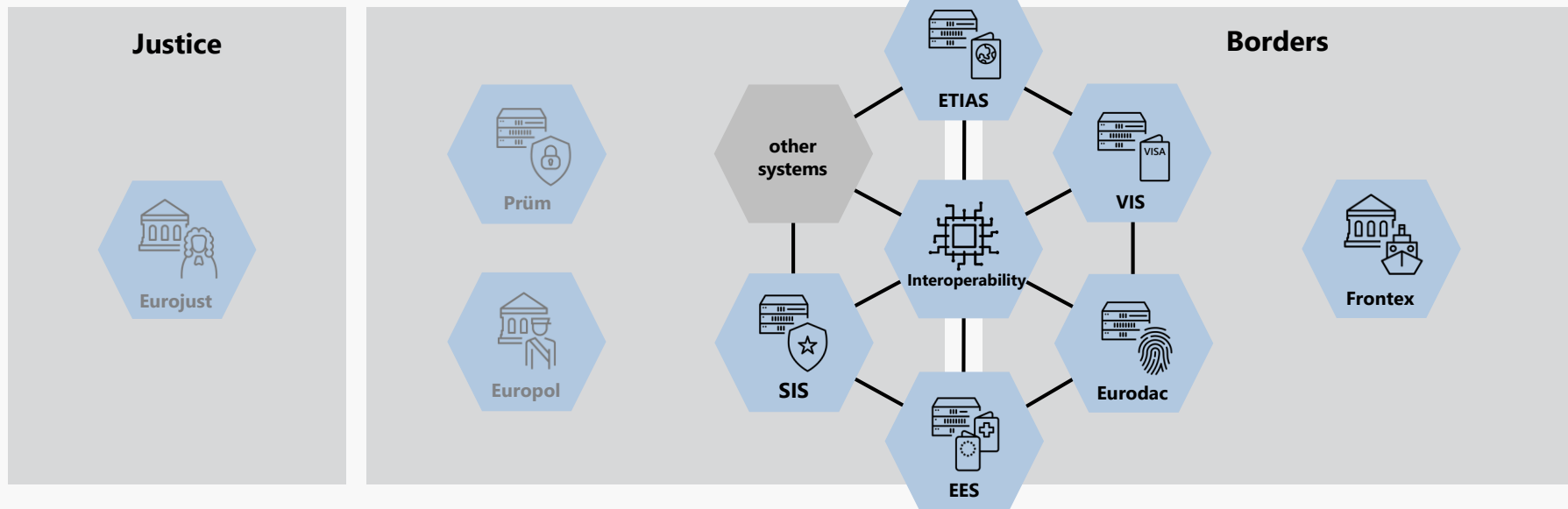
Cooperation for internal security and controls at the Schengen area's external border

Common visa policy for short stays of max. 3 months

Creation of a common area of freedom, security and justice



Instruments





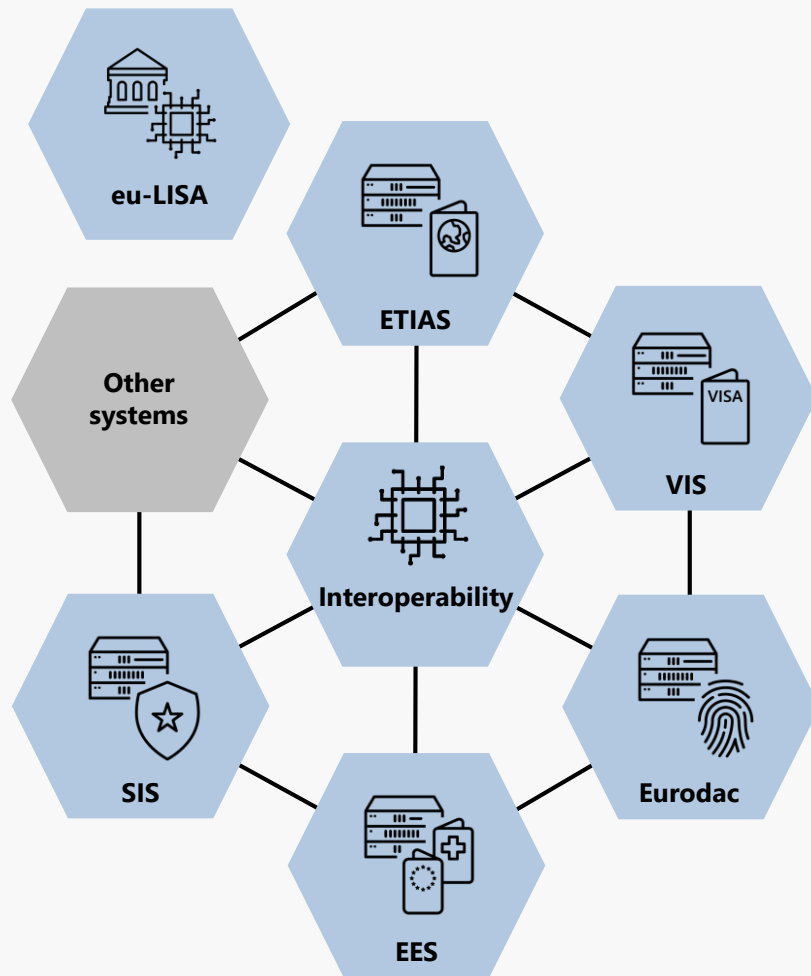
Digital interoperability

Complex threats call for interoperable IT systems and databases

Facilitates exchange of information and access to various databases, e.g. thanks to a 'European' central search portal

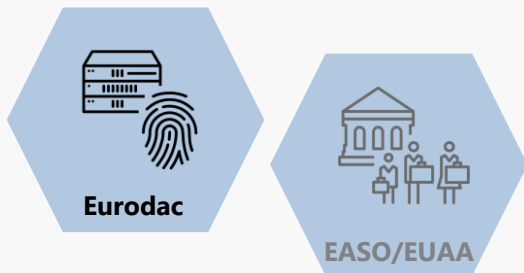
Enables targeted use of available information

Automated queries





Dublin



Principle

Clarifies which state is responsible for the examination of asylum applications

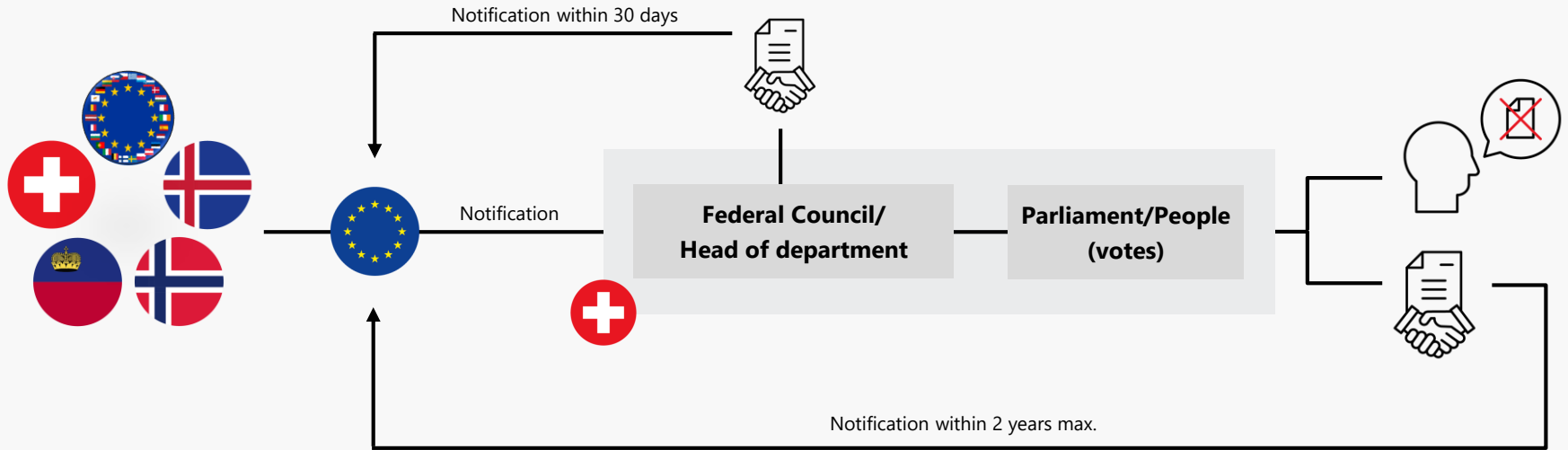
Avoids multiple asylum applications

Ensures all applications processed

Coordinated asylum policy



Procedure for the adoption of developments





Decision-shaping right

Schengen

On principle, obligation to adopt and implement the relevant legal provisions and

decision-shaping right as an institutional counterweight (**no codecision right**)

Switzerland entitled to shape decisions at all levels up to Justice and Home Affairs Council

Dublin

Associated states consulted and informed **in Joint Committee**



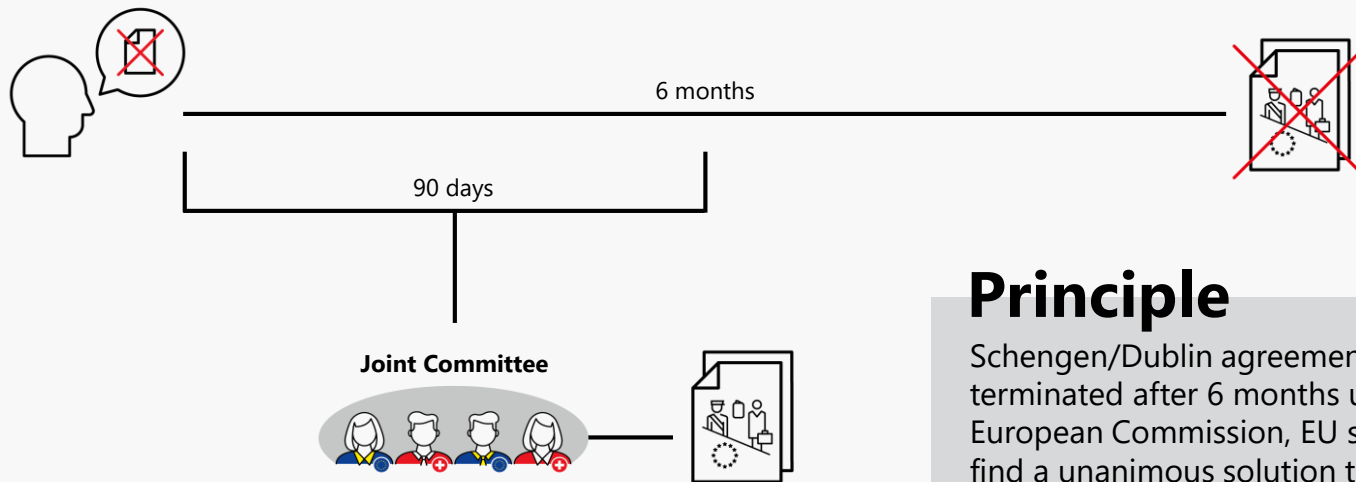
Switzerland's participation in expanding Frontex

- Adoption of the revised EU Regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), in which Switzerland has been participating since 2011.
- The expansion of Frontex means that member states receive better support in controlling external borders and security in the Schengen area is increased. The protection of fundamental rights is also improved.
- On 15 May 2022, the Swiss electorate voted with 71.5% in favour of Switzerland's participation in expanding Frontex.





Termination procedure



Principle

Schengen/Dublin agreement automatically terminated after 6 months unless within 90 days the European Commission, EU states and Switzerland find a unanimous solution to extend their cooperation (with unknown conditions)



Importance for Switzerland

Security

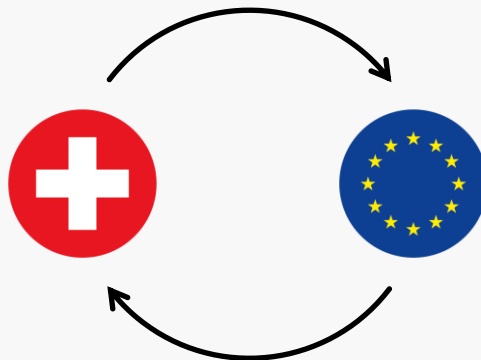
Supports efforts to fight international crime

Approx. 300,000 SIS searches per day, 19,000 'hits' on SIS per year

Fluid border traffic

Easier travel, less congestion thanks to the elimination of systematic border checks

Approx. 2.1 million people cross the Schengen border every day



Tourism and business

Schengen visa benefits tourism

Switzerland issues approx. 520,000 Schengen visas annually

Asylum

Eases pressure on Switzerland (not a typical first country of asylum)

Switzerland receives approx. 2.5% of all Dublin asylum applications



Importance for Switzerland

Impact of no Schengen/Dublin association:

- GDP falls between 1.6% and 3.7% by 2030
- Weakened internal security, e.g. because no more access to SIS
- More time and money spent on border crossings (up to CHF 3.2 billion per year)
- Additional asylum costs (up to CHF 1.3 billion per year)
- Less appeal as a destination for tourism, business and scientific research (a decline in tourism could cost up to CHF 500 million per year)



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

Thank you for your attention

www.fdfa.admin.ch/europe_en

© Adobe Stock