



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

# Schengen/Dublin

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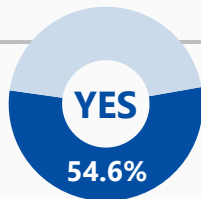


# Timeline and important votes

**2004**  
Bilaterals II

Signed

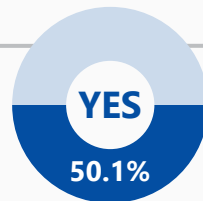
**2005**  
Schengen/Dublin



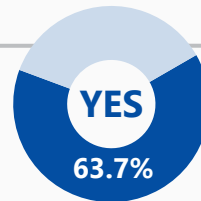
**2008**

Enters into force

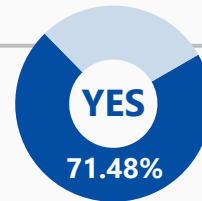
**2009**  
Biometric passport



**2019**  
Firearms directive

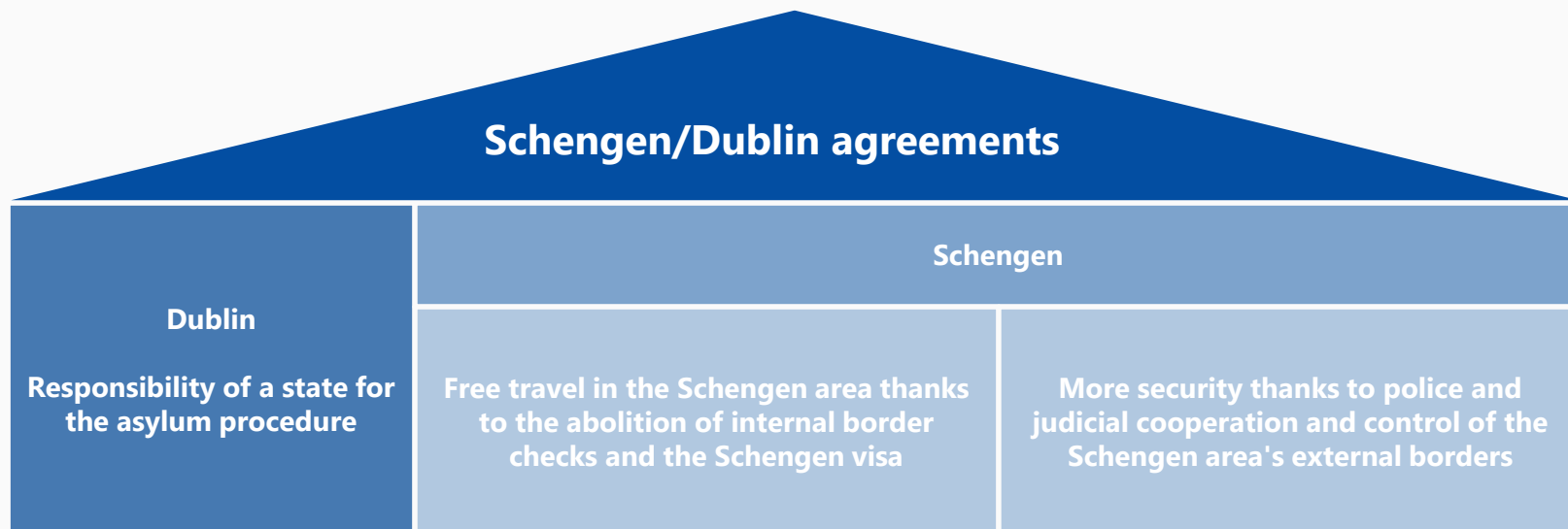


**2022**  
Frontex – increased contribution





# Schengen/Dublin scope of application





# Schengen

Schengen member states  
(Denmark with special status)



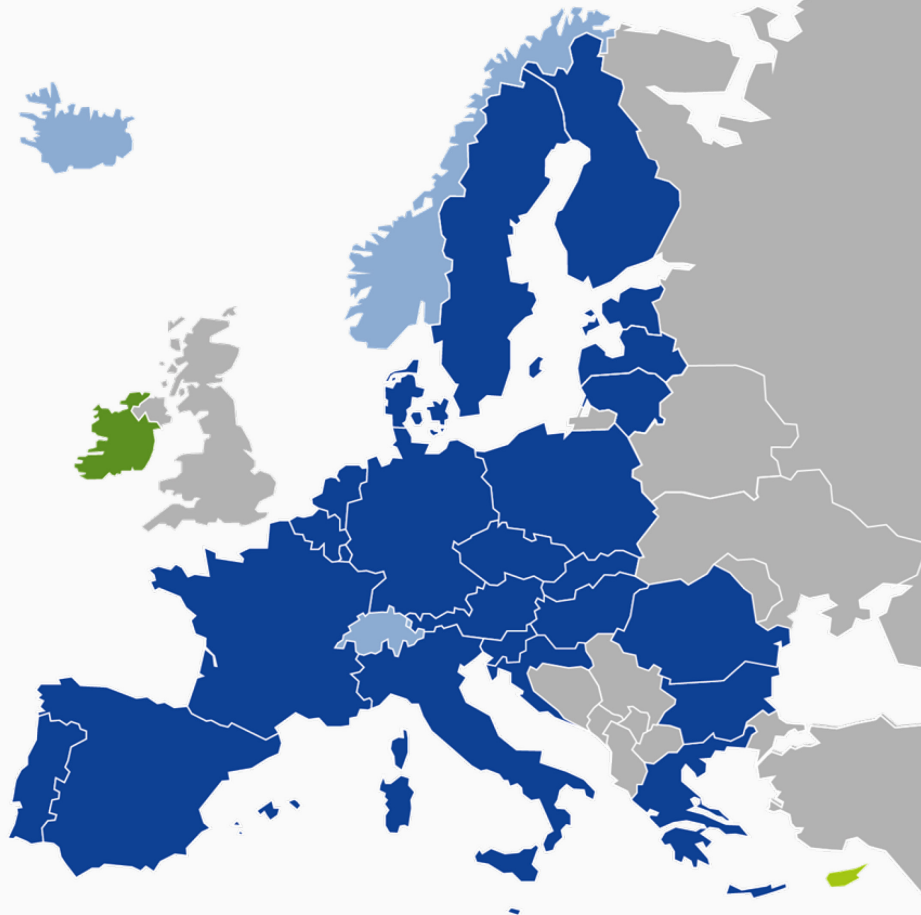
Schengen Associated states



Schengen candidate countries



Non-Schengen member states  
with special status





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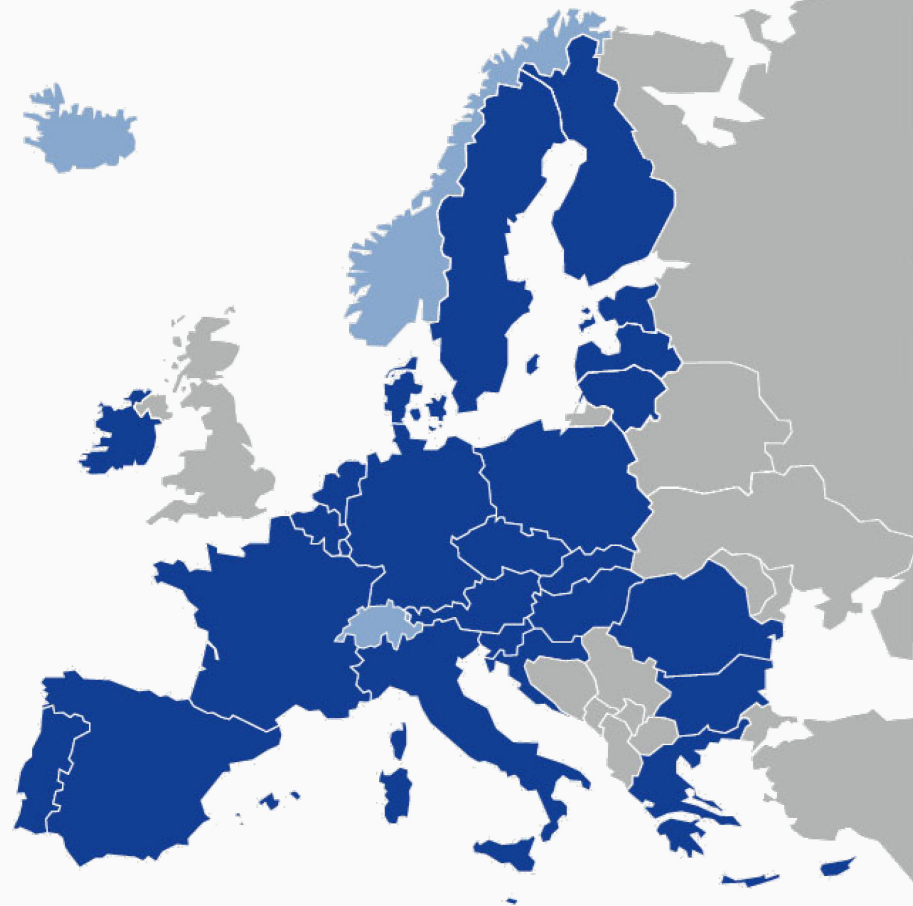
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# Dublin

Dublin member states

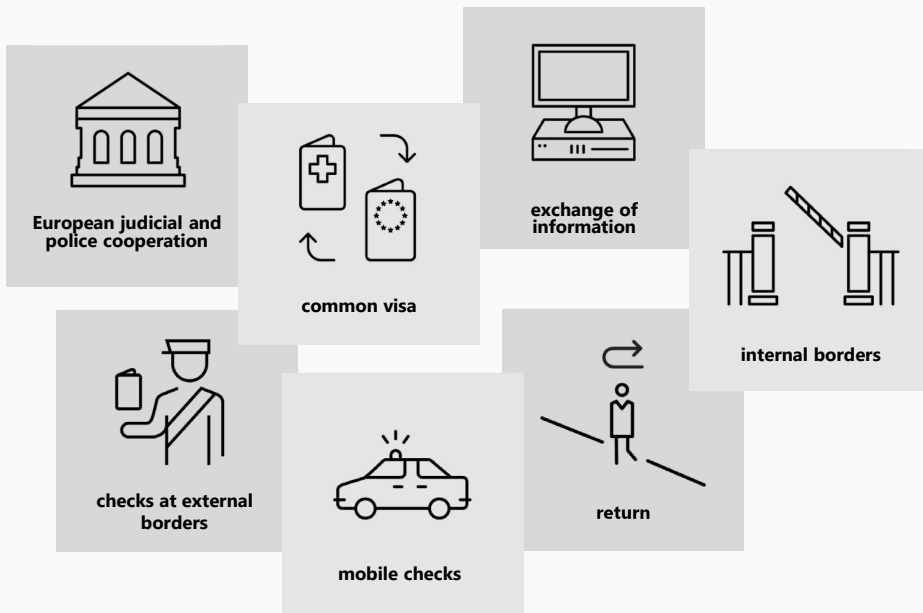


Associated states





# Schengen



## Principle

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

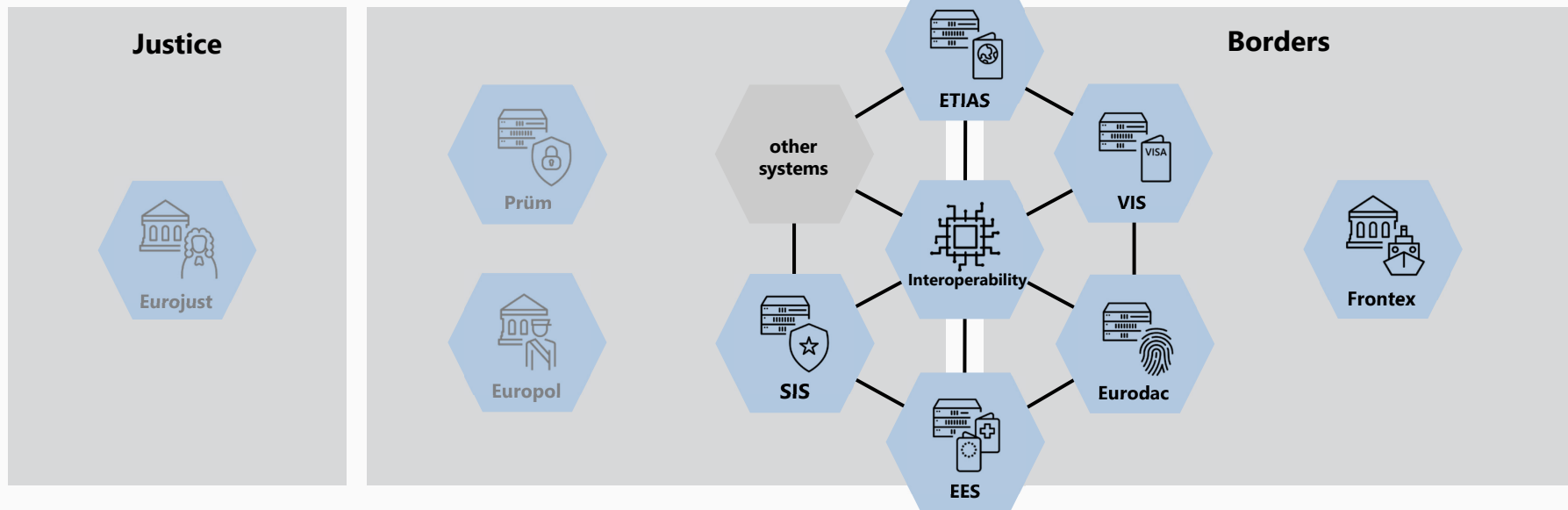
Cooperation for internal security and controls at the Schengen area's external border

Common visa policy for short stays of max. 3 months

**Creation of a common area of freedom, security and justice**



# Instruments





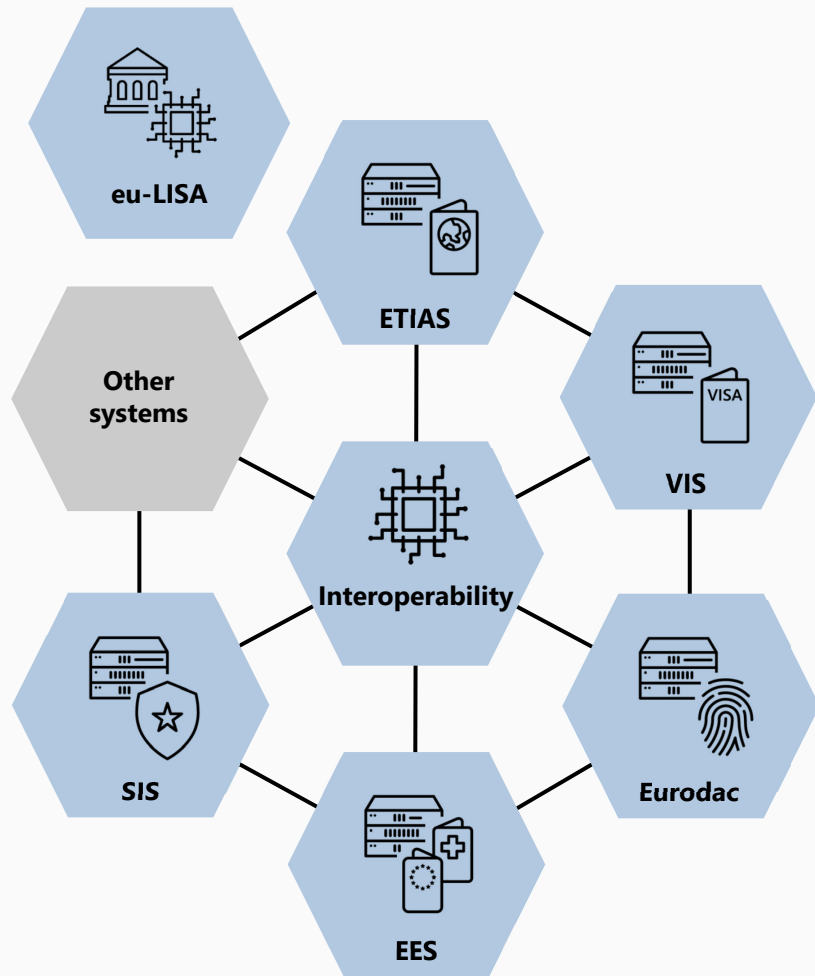
# Digital interoperability

## 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

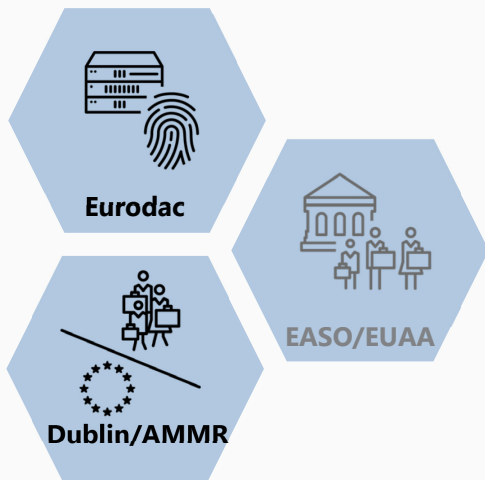
Automated queries







# Dublin



## Principle

Clarifies which state is responsible for the examination of asylum applications

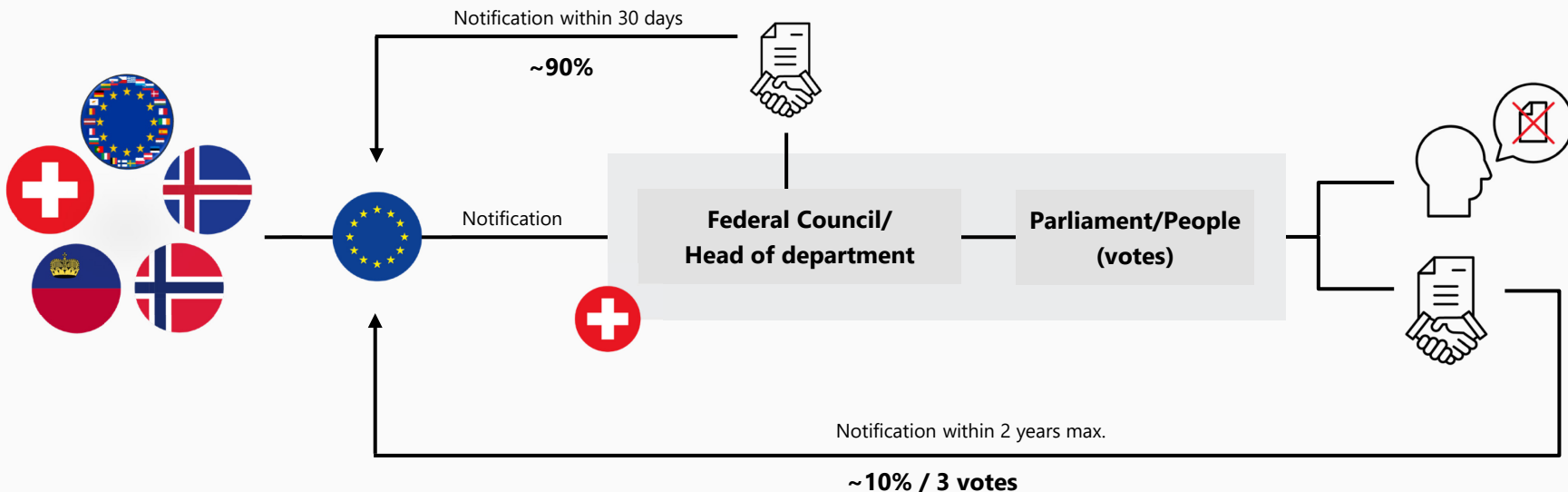
Avoids multiple asylum applications

Ensures all applications processed

**Coordinated asylum policy**



# Procedure for the adoption of developments





# Decision-shaping right

## Schengen

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

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

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

## Dublin

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



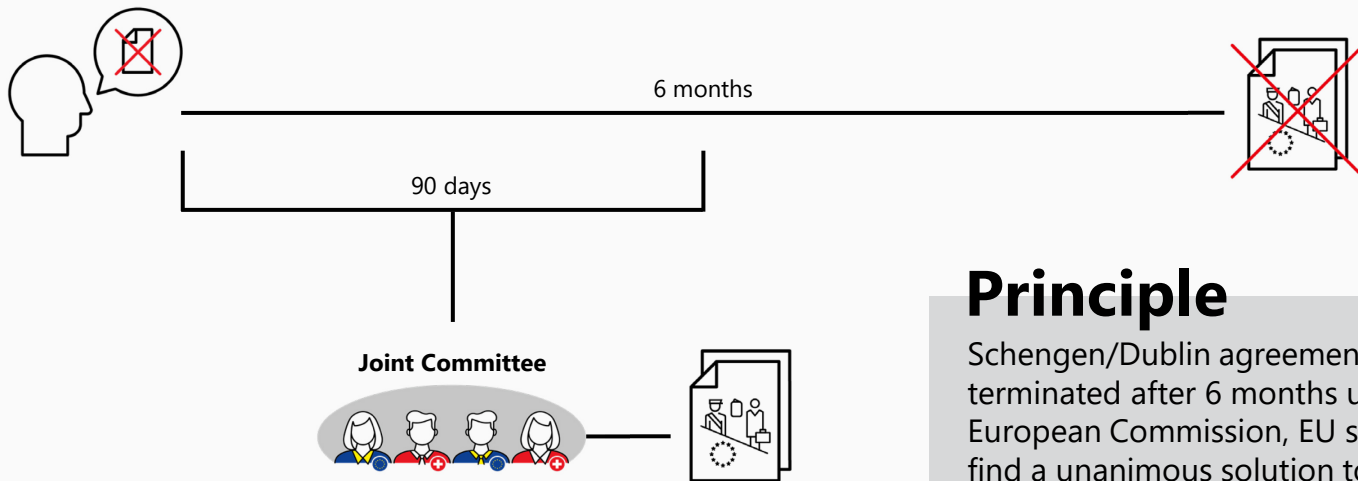
# Switzerland's participation in Frontex

- Swiss participation in Frontex since 2011; on 15 May 2022, the Swiss people approved Switzerland's participation in the increased financial contribution to Frontex with 71.5% of the votes.
- Participation in the control of Schengen external borders and increased security: 3,200 deployment days of Swiss experts in 2023 with a focus on the Balkan route (Bulgaria, Romania, Greece).
- Switzerland is represented on Frontex's Management Board and delegates two experts to the office of the Frontex Human Rights Observer.





# 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

## Fluid border traffic

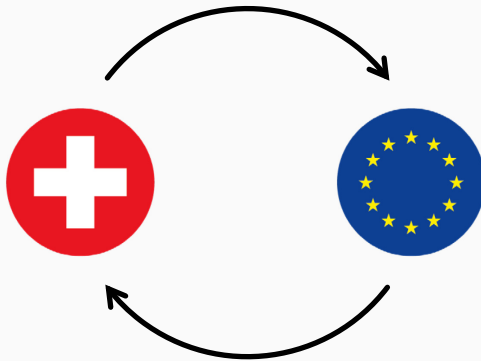
Free travel, less congestion thanks to the elimination of systematic border checks

Approx. 2.1 million people cross the Schengen border every day

## Security

Supports efforts to fight international crime

Approx. 300,000 SIS searches per day, 18,000 'hits' on SIS per year in Switzerland alone.



## Tourism and business

Schengen visa benefits tourism

Switzerland issues more than 550,000 Schengen visas annually

## Asylum

Eases pressure on Switzerland (not a typical first country of asylum, CH transfers more asylum seekers to Dublin states than it admits)

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)



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# Thank you for your attention

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