



Agencia Tributaria

TRIBUNAL PRUEBAS SELECTIVAS
CUERPO TECNICO DE HACIENDA
PROMOCION INTERNA
Convocatoria 27 de junio de 2011

PRIMER EJERCICIO SEGUNDA PARTE

Forma de acceso A y R
IDIOMA INGLÉS

Inserte las palabras que correspondan, de entre las que se facilitan en la siguiente lista, en los huecos que aparecen en el texto que figura a continuación. Tenga en cuenta que el número de palabras es mayor que el de huecos:

acquis
areas
borders
business
citizens
consistent
cooperation
deterrent
feared
fundamentals
goods
governance
guidelines
intergovernmental
jumps

legislative
necessary
principle
remedy
rules
safeguarding
securing
seek
shortcomings
strengthening
suits
threats
trust
unfortunately
visits

**EXTRACT OF THE COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

Schengen governance – strengthening the area without internal border control

Introduction

An area without internal border control

Free movement is a defining of the European Union and the ability to move within the European Union (EU) without facing border checks at internal borders is one of its most successful achievements. Many people use this freedom, making more than a billion journeys within the EU every year, and public opinion consistently ranks freedom to travel amongst the most important benefits brought about by the Union. Moreover, an area without internal border controls is central to the success of the single market, including the free movement of workers, and services, and Europe's continued efforts to boost economic growth.



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The Schengen area is based on a body of rules (the Schengen) which encompasses not only the abolition of border control at internal borders and common rules on the control of external borders but also a common visa policy, police and judicial cooperation, common rules on the return of irregular migrants and the establishment of common data-bases such as the Schengen Information System (SIS).

The of Schengen cooperation are sound but recent developments have highlighted the need to ensure that the Schengen area can cope effectively with strains which may be placed on it by weaknesses at its external borders or by external factors beyond its control. The Union response must address these diverse challenges while the citizen's right to free movement.

Accordingly, in its May Communication on Migration, the Commission pointed the need for a coordinated Union-level response to such situations and indicated that it might propose an appropriate mechanism as well as other means to ensure a coherent implementation and interpretation of the Schengen .

In like manner, the European Council of 23-24 June 2011 called for a mechanism to be 'introduced in order to respond to exceptional circumstances putting the overall functioning of Schengen at risk, without jeopardising the principle of free movement of persons. The Commission was invited to submit a proposal to this end in September 2011.

This Communication and the accompanying proposals respond to that request as well as to the call from the Justice and Home Affairs Council in June for enhanced political guidance on Schengen cooperation and to the European Parliament's resolution in July which required that any new mechanism should focus on enhancing the freedom of movement and reinforcing EU of the Schengen area.

EU expect to be able to enjoy the right of freedom of movement and to travel freely in a safe, border-free Europe. Criminal, terrorist or other threats should not be allowed to put this in jeopardy. At the same time, the Union and its Member States must be able to react rapidly and effectively to serious to public policy and internal security. With this comprehensive package of inter-linked measures, the Commission seeks to establish a coordinated, EU-based response which ensures that the fundamental principles of



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Union law and in particular the right of free movement are safeguarded, which would allow all European interests to be taken into account in [] the Schengen area, while setting limits to unilateral national initiatives which, in isolation, can never be an effective response to common threats. Ensuring that the exceptional and temporary reintroduction of border controls at internal borders is decided upon in accordance with the Community method, and taking into account the Commission's general accountability towards the European Parliament, is an essential and indispensable element of this package of measures.

[] **the management of the Schengen area**

The free movement of citizens within the area without internal border controls is based on a system which relies on mutual [] that each participating State will be ready and able to implement the various legislative instruments comprising the Schengen *acquis*.

The European Union has already put in place tools to support Member States to help them meet their obligations and to react to critical circumstances which might put Schengen at risk. For example, Member States can [] financial and practical support from the Commission via the EU Funds. Frontex can organise joint operations or deploy Rapid Border Intervention Teams. Member States can also address other Member States, Europol or the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) for further assistance.

In addition, as stated in its May Communication on migration, the Commission, together with the Member States, will continue its work on [] to ensure a coherent implementation of the Schengen rules. The process was launched with an expert meeting in July 2011. The experts will identify shortcomings and [] where there might be need for further clarification on the Schengen *acquis*, for example on the issuing of travel documents and residence permits.

However, these tools themselves cannot ensure that the Schengen rules are applied in a [] manner by each Member State. The means to check this is the Schengen evaluation mechanism, used to monitor the application of the Schengen *acquis* and issue recommendations on any shortcomings. The current mechanism, relying on an [] system of peer review, is not strong enough to effectively remedy all weaknesses. That is why the Commission proposed a Union-led approach last year.



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At the heart of this new approach is the possibility of announced or unannounced visits to a given Member State by Commission-led teams to take place, with experts from other Member States and Frontex, to verify the application of the Schengen *acquis*. A report drawn up following each visit would identify any with clear recommendations for remedial action and deadlines for implementing them. The evaluated Member State would then have to establish an action plan setting out how it intends to address these recommendations. Union-level checks on the action plan's implementation could include further .

These changes will improve the evaluation and monitoring system but they do not address situations where these steps, are insufficient to a Member State's deficiencies in implementing the *acquis* and, in particular, in controlling its external borders.

Therefore, were measures taken at the Union or national level not improving the situation, it might be to reintroduce border control at internal with the failing Member State, where the situation is such that can constitute a serious threat to public policy or to internal security at the Union or national level. Such an action would only be taken as a measure of last resort, and only to the extent and for the duration necessary to mitigate in a proportionate manner the adverse consequences of the exceptional circumstances. The inclusion of such a possibility in the Schengen governance system can also be used as a preventive measure, with effect.

For this reason, the Commission is amending its 2010 proposal to address this situation.