Schengen/Dublin
Timeline and important votes

- **2004**: Bilaterals II
  - Signed

- **2005**: Schengen/Dublin
  - 54.6% YES

- **2008**: Biometric passport
  - Enters into force

- **2009**: Firearms directive
  - 50.1% YES

- **2019**: Firearms directive
  - 63.7% YES
### Schengen/Dublin scope of application

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<tr>
<th>Schengen/Dublin agreements</th>
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**Dublin**
- Regulates which member state is responsible for the asylum procedure

**Schengen**
- Schengen visa facilitates travel, internal border checks abolished in the Schengen area
- More security thanks to police and judicial cooperation and increased protection of the Schengen area's external borders
Schengen

Schengen member states
(Denmark with special status)

Dublin Associated states

Schengen candidate countries

Non-Schengen member states
with special status
Dublin

Dublin member states

Associated states
**Schengen**

- European judicial and police cooperation
- Common visa
- Exchange of information
- Checks at external borders
- Mobile checks
- Internal borders
- Return

**Principle**

Border checks abolished, free movement in the Schengen area

More security and controls at Schengen area’s external borders

Common visa policy for short stays of max. 3 months

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

Justice
- Eurojust

Security
- Prüm
- Europol
- SIS
- Eu-LISA
- EES

Borders
- ETIAS
- VIS
- Europol
- Eurodac
- Frontex

Interoperability
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**
Routes taken by refugees and migrants
Procedure for the adoption of developments

Notification within 30 days

Notification

Federal Council/Head of department

Parliament/People (votes)

Notification within 2 years max.
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
Firearms law

- Sets minimum standards to combat the misuse of weapons
- Swiss militia system and keeping of militia army firearms at home are not affected
- Revised firearms directive adopted on 17.05.2017
- On 19.05.2019, the Swiss people voted in favour of the partial revision of Swiss firearms legislation (63.7% in favour)
Termination procedure

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)
Thank you for your attention

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