

Zrušení hraničních kontrol vs. Schengen

- Odstranění fyzických překážek pro volný pohyb zboží bylo vázáno na tzv. Schengenské AQUI (1985)
- Signatáři: Lucembursko, Francie, Německo, Belgie, Nizozemsko
- 1990: doplněna tzv. Schengen convention: Itálie (1990), Portugalsko Španělsko (1991) and Řecko (1992)
- Tj. v roce 1993 se spuštěním vnitřního trhu mohly být hraniční kontroly zrušeny v 9 z 12 států EU
- 1995-1996 vstup Rakouska, Dánka, Finska, Islandu a Švédska

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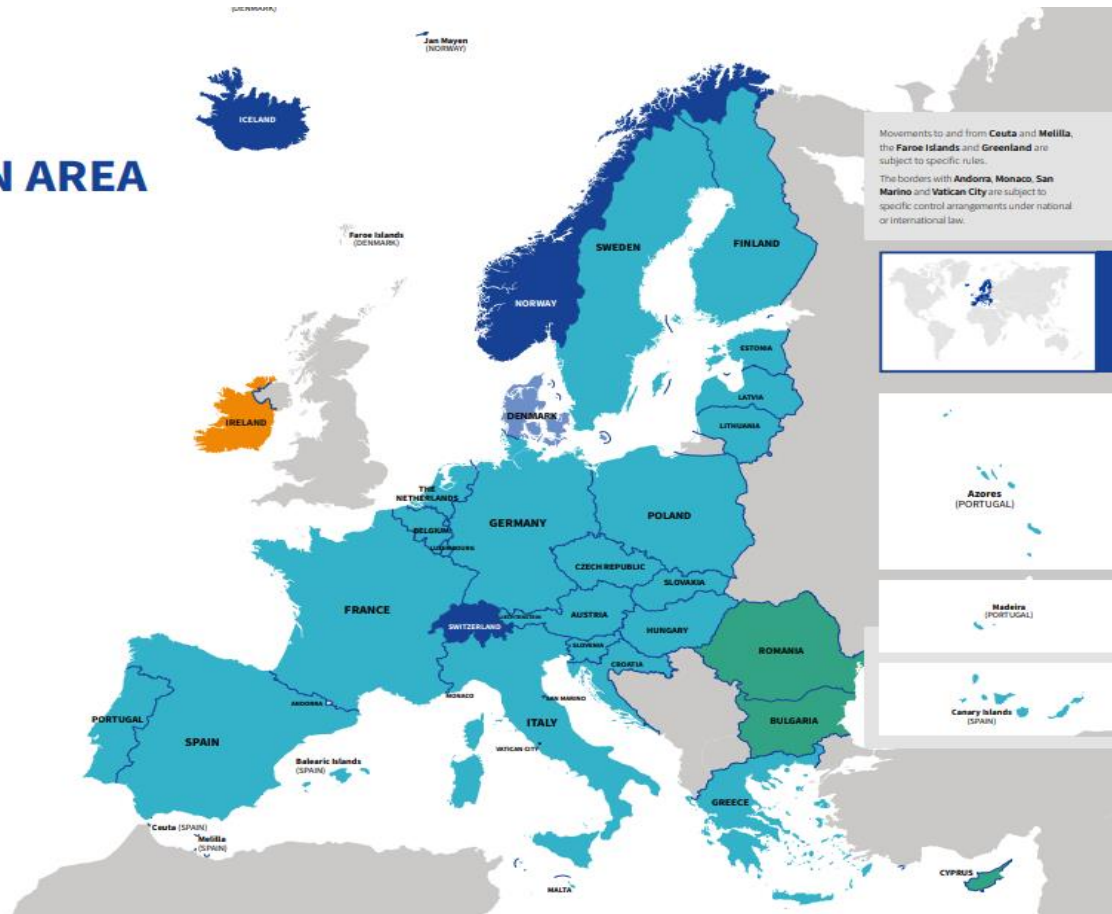
- Další vývoj: vstup států EU 10 v 2007
- Výjimka: Irsko, Kypr
- Pending: Bulharsko, Rumunsko – parciálně přijati od 2023 pro leteckou dopravu, nikoliv pro pozemní
- Schengen **není součástí vnitřního trhu**, ale jeho nadstavbou!
- Členské státy v momentu vstupu do EU ale zavazuje k přihlášení do něj
- Nutné splnit dodatečné podmínky, včetně akceptace tzv. SIS
- nástroj pro výměnu údajů mezi členskými státy o podezřelých zločincích, jednotlivcích, kteří nemusí mít právo na vstup, a nelegálním pobytu, odcizeném, zpronevěřeném nebo ztraceném majetku a také o pohřešovaných lidech
- Více viz. [A Brief Summary of the Schengen Acquis - SchengenVisaInfo.com](https://www.schengenvisa.com/)

Mapa Schengenu, 2023



THE SCHENGEN AREA

- The Schengen acquis applies in its entirety to the European territories of the following EU Member States: **Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain** (including the **Balearic Islands** and the **Canary Islands**), **France, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal** (including **Madeira** and the **Azores**), **Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden**.
- Denmark is an EU Member State that has a special position with regard to the application of the Schengen acquis. It has to implement the entire Schengen acquis, not as EU law but as an obligation under international law. As a consequence, Denmark does not vote when Schengen measures are adopted by the EU.
- **Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway** (except Svalbard) and **Switzerland**, which are not EU Member States, are associated with the implementation of the Schengen acquis through Association Agreements. They have the right to be present and make suggestions during the preparation of Schengen acquis acts that are subsequently adopted by the EU institutions. They have to implement all Schengen acts after their adoption by the EU institutions and notify the Council accordingly.
- **Bulgaria, Romania and Cyprus** are EU Member States bound by the entire Schengen acquis. However, they do not yet apply the parts of the acquis that concern the absence of controls at internal borders, including visas. Bulgaria and Romania are also connected to the Schengen Information System. Cyprus will be fully connected to the Schengen Information System from 23 July 2023. The controls at the internal borders with these Member States can be lifted only as a result of a decision adopted by the Council.
- **Ireland** is an EU Member State which does not participate in the Schengen cooperation. However, it may request and be authorised to take part in some parts of the Schengen acquis concerning police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Today, Ireland provisionally applies the areas of the Schengen acquis in which it has asked to participate, including the Schengen Information System related to police.



- [The Schengen area - poster - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu)