

EN
E-002359/2024
Answer given by Mr Brunner
on behalf of the European Commission
(29.4.2025)

The Schengen Borders Code allows Member States to temporarily reintroduce internal border control to address a serious threat to public policy or internal security¹. The Commission is engaged in an ongoing dialogue with all Member States concerned to ensure that mitigating measures limit the impact on cross-border travel, whilst at the same time encouraging them to use alternative measures, as listed in the Commission's Recommendation of November 2023², to address security threats.

Under the Treaties, there is no possibility to suspend the Schengen rules. Consequently, the Commission does not have the power to propose such a measure. The Schengen area guarantees free movement to more than 450 million EU citizens. Around 3.5 million people cross internal borders daily, and almost 1.7 million people reside in one Schengen country while working in another. Schengen brings important economic benefits to citizens and businesses, contributing to a smooth functioning of the internal market by enhancing economic activity, creating jobs, and supporting the EU's competitiveness.

¹ Article 25a, Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), OJ L 77, p.1-52, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2024/1717.

² Commission Recommendation (EU) 2024/268 of 23 November 2023 on cooperation between the Member States with regard to serious threats to internal security and public policy in the area without internal border controls, OJ L, 2024/268, 17.1.2024.