

EN
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Answer given by Mr Brunner
on behalf of the European Commission
(27.2.2025)

The Schengen Borders Code¹ allows Member States to temporarily reintroduce internal border control to address serious threats to public policy or internal security as a measure of last resort. The Commission is engaged in an ongoing dialogue with all Member States concerned by the reintroduction of internal border to ensure that these controls remain necessary and proportionate, that Member States exchange information, and that they adopt mitigating measures to limit the effect of control on the movement across internal borders and the functioning of cross-border regions. The Commission also supports the use of alternative measures to internal border controls, as listed in the Commission's Recommendation of November 2023².

On 10 July 2024, the amended Schengen Borders Code entered into force. It provides a revised framework for the reintroduction of internal border control, with clearer deadlines and stricter reporting and monitoring obligations for both the Member States and the Commission. In line with Article 27a(3) of the amended Schengen Borders Code, the Commission will issue an opinion after receipt of a notification that prolongs internal border control to a period of 12 months in total.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a EU Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code); OJ L 77, p. 1-52.

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, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2024/268/oj>