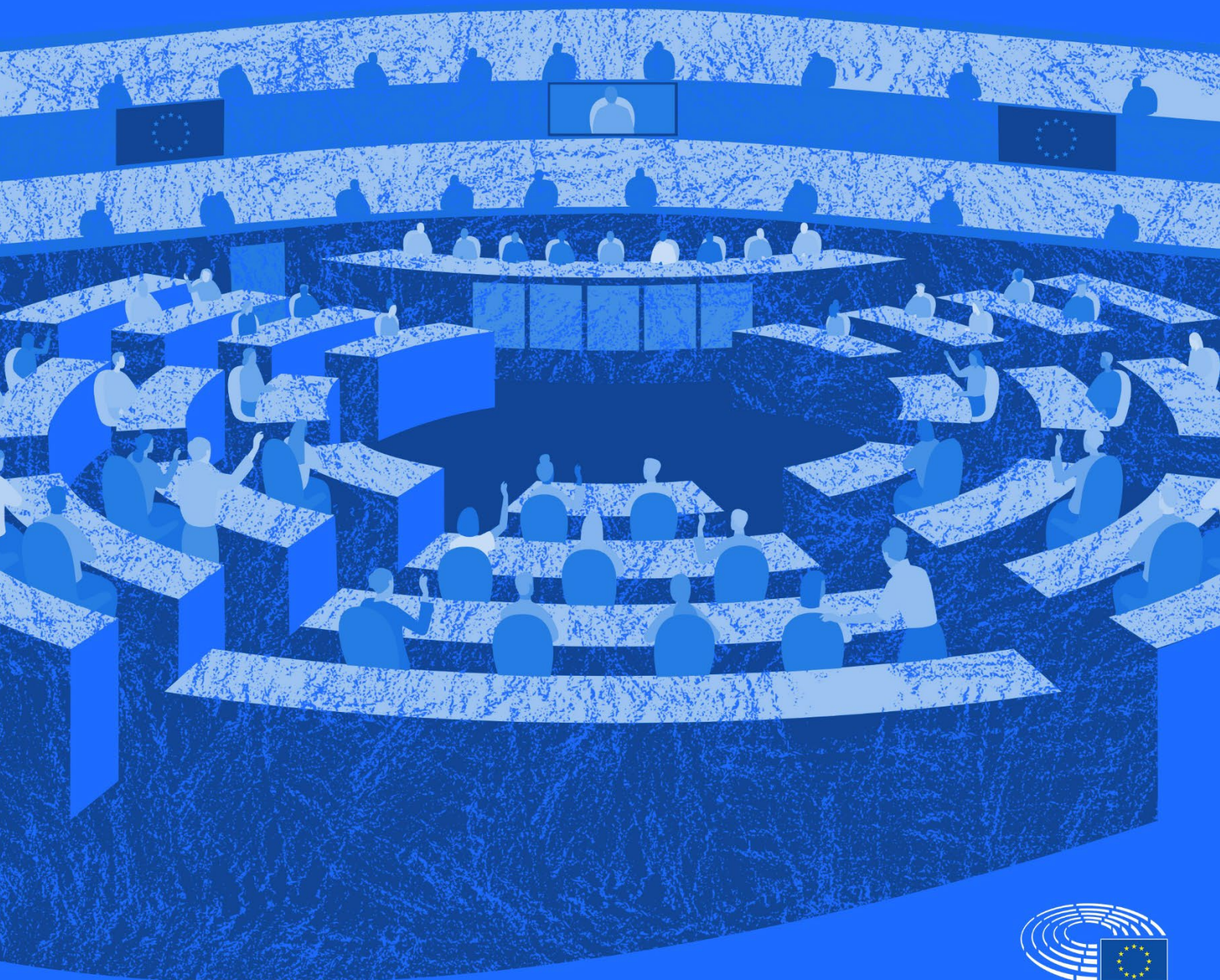


ACTIVITY REPORT

2019 – 2024

LIBE

Committee on Civil Liberties,
Justice and Home Affairs



LINGUISTIC VERSIONS

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1 Foreword by the Chair



I am delighted to present the LIBE Committee's activity report covering the years 2019–2024. This report serves as a reflection of our collective endeavours, during this uniquely challenging 9th parliamentary term, in the pursuit of justice, security, and equality for all citizens within the European Union (EU), and our commitment to upholding the fundamental values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Amidst the unprecedented

upheavals brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, our committee tirelessly advocated for transparent, temporary measures, rigorously scrutinising their proportionality and necessity. Our pivotal role in implementing the EU Digital COVID Certificate facilitated the revival of cross-border travel, mitigating disruptions caused by the pandemic.

Throughout this term our committee has navigated through a myriad of evolving and complex challenges, each demanding our unwavering dedication and determination. From addressing the complexities of migration and asylum policies, to supporting the EU response to the war in Ukraine, to safeguarding fundamental rights in the era of rapid technological advancement, our agenda has been diverse and dynamic. We have worked tirelessly to foster cooperation with the Commission and among Member States as well as with other institutions and stakeholders, recognising that only through unity and collaboration can we effectively tackle the multifaceted issues we have been confronted with.

When the war in Ukraine started, we reacted swiftly with the adoption of the new mandate for Eurojust to support investigations into war crimes in Ukraine, and legislation regarding the violation of Union restrictive measures. In addition, we conducted several public hearings to shed light on the war in Ukrainian, in particular, the situation of refugees, children on the move and on combating trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation.

With the New Pact on Migration and Asylum we have put in place a new and comprehensive approach to migration management, that includes greater solidarity and responsibility-sharing between Member States, while ensuring respect for human rights and the dignity and safety of migrants. We also worked hard to put in place legal pathways for migration, which the next LIBE Committee will finalise.

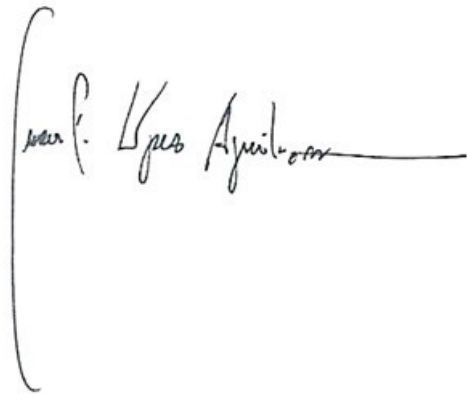
On security, we have continually strived to strike the right balance when introducing new legislation that impacts individual liberties, fundamental rights and freedoms. Whether it was combating terrorism and organised crime, regulating artificial intelligence or strengthening data protection and privacy laws, our committee has remained steadfast in its commitment to safeguarding the fundamental rights and dignity of every individual within the EU.

Furthermore, our committee has been at the forefront of efforts to promote equality and combat discrimination in all its forms. We have championed initiatives aimed at advancing gender equality, combating racism and xenophobia, and protecting the

rights of minorities and vulnerable groups. In doing so, we have reaffirmed our commitment to the principles of inclusivity and diversity that lie at the heart of everything the Union represents.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my fellow committee members, the dedicated staff of the European Parliament, and all our partners and stakeholders for their support and collaboration over the past five years. Together, we have accomplished a great deal and I hope you will all continue to strive for a Europe that is founded on the principles of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law – a Europe that truly embodies the values of solidarity, tolerance, and respect for human dignity.

Thank you. It has been an honour and a privilege to chair this Committee over the past five years and I am looking forward to continue working with all of you in the years to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Juan F. López Aguilar". The signature is written in a cursive style and is enclosed within a large, thin, hand-drawn bracket on the left side.

Juan Fernando López Aguilar

2 Committee responsibilities

Under the 9th term of the European Parliament, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee) was responsible for legislation and the oversight of policies that enable the EU to offer its citizens an Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (AFSJ). The files handled by the Committee cover fundamental rights protection and the rules of law, police and criminal justice cooperation as well as migration management, border control and asylum. Furthermore, the Committee is responsible for scrutinising and overseeing the work of several EU Agencies active in the AFSJ.

This Activity Report provides an overview of the main files, activities and initiatives of the LIBE Committee during the 9th legislative term. In addition to presenting brief descriptions of some of the key legislative files that the LIBE Committee concluded between 2019 and 2024, it includes an overview of the numerous additional activities in which the LIBE Members were involved.

The LIBE Committee took the lead for many crucial files in different areas of its responsibility. When the COVID-19 pandemic hit, the Committee reacted quickly for the smooth adoption of the [EU Digital COVID Certificate](#) to ensure freedom of movement within the EU during the pandemic. Shortly after the start of the war in Ukraine, the Committee voted a new mandate of the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation ([Eurojust](#)) to support investigations into war crimes in [Ukraine](#).

Furthermore, the LIBE Members were able to finalise the legislative package constituting the [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#), a deal that had been eagerly awaited for a number of years. Moreover, the Committee concluded negotiations on three important files that were shared with the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO), the Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) and the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committees: the [Artificial Intelligence Act](#) (AI Act), the [Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Package](#) (AML Package), and the [European Health Data Space](#) (EHDS).

Following the presentation of the high number of legislative proposals, the LIBE Committee worked extremely hard to achieve a coherent set of compromises and was able to reach a political agreement with the Council in a vast majority of them. Despite all these efforts, the next LIBE Committee will have to resume work on certain files, as it was not possible to reach an agreement with the co-legislator before the end of the current legislative term. These files are mentioned as "unfinished business" in [Section 6](#) of this Report.

In addition to the OLP files, the LIBE Committee concluded a high number of consent and consultation procedures and non-legislative texts, carried out important tasks within the framework of its different working groups, and engaged in a wide variety of activities, including hearings on manifold topics, exchanges of views with numerous stakeholders and experts, missions to different Member States and third countries, or requested studies and briefings on topics falling within its areas of responsibility. These activities will be presented in [Section 7](#) to [Section 16](#). Furthermore, the work of the LIBE Committee in relation to democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights will be emphasised in [Section 5](#).

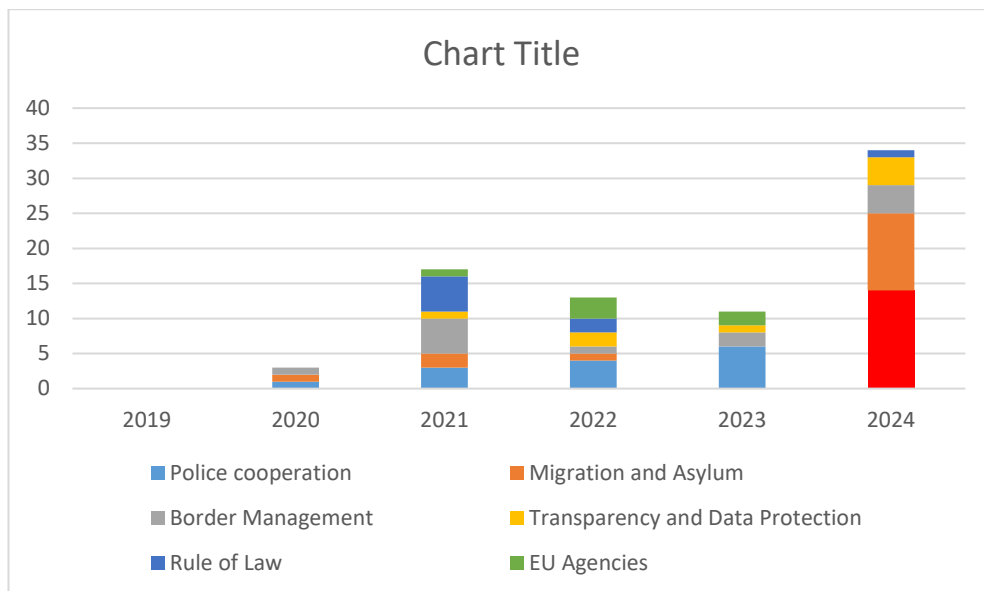
Moreover, the LIBE Committee oversaw the work of several agencies of the EU, including the [European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation](#) (Europol) in the framework of the Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group (JPSG) and the [European Boarder and Coast Guard](#) (Frontex), for which an individual Working Group was

established within the LIBE Committee. The achievements of the Frontex Scrutiny Working Group, together with the work of the Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group (DRFMG) and the Schengen Scrutiny Working Group (SSGW) and the JPSG are highlighted in [Section 15](#) of this report. In addition, the work of the Asylum Contact Group (ACG), which was established in the context of the inter-institutional negotiations on the 2008 Asylum Package reform and whose work was resumed in the aftermath of the presentation of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum in September 2020 will be presented in [Section 4.7.1](#).

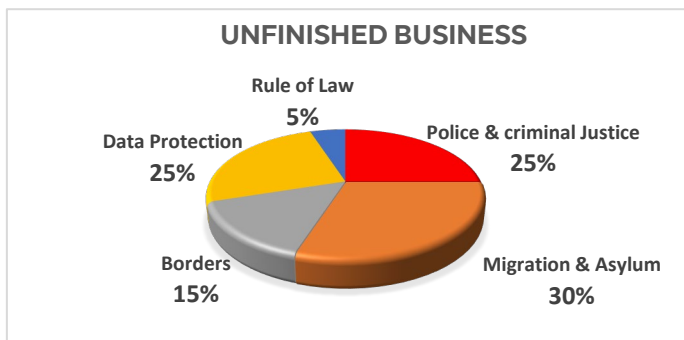
Finally, while [Annex I](#) provides a list of the LIBE Committee Members 2019–2024 and relevant websites, [Annex II](#) includes an overview of the key files handled and some of the activities conducted by the LIBE Committee during the 9th legislative term. The [LIBE newsletter](#) is an excellent way of retracing the past work of the LIBE Committee, or of staying up to date with the Committee’s latest activities.

3 The bigger picture: all LIBE files 2019–2024 (OLP)

From July 2019 until May 2024, the LIBE Committee concluded a total of 75 legislative files dealt with under the [ordinary legislative procedure](#) (OLP) and falling within its areas of responsibility. Most files were adopted in the field of police and criminal justice cooperation (26 files), followed by files in the areas of migration and asylum as well as border control (15 and 13 files respectively). Both the files concerning the rule of law and legislation on matters related to transparency and data protection amounted to similar numbers (with eight files in both areas concluded at the end of the term). Furthermore, six of the completed files dealt with the establishment or change of EU Agencies. As shown in the graph below, the lowest number of files was adopted at the beginning of the term, while most of the files were finalised in 2024 (33 files in total).



At the end of the legislative term 2019–2024, 20 files remained active as ‘unfinished business’, meaning that they will be taken over by the new parliamentary members at the beginning of the new term in July 2024. However, it needs to be noted that four of these remained blocked from earlier mandates, and it is unlikely that work will resume on all of them. The files included in the unfinished business, which will remain relevant for the new LIBE Members concern, inter alia, legislation on topics such as the procedural aspects relating to the enforcement of the [General Data Protection Regulation](#) (GDPR), minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, rules on preventing and countering the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and stay in the Union, legislation related to tackling child abuse and migrant smuggling, or the revision of the Visa Suspension Mechanism.



4 Files of the Committee: Highlights 2019–2024

During the legislative term 2019–2024, the LIBE Committee handled a particularly high number of files under the OLP. Some of these files are, due to their relevance, highlighted in the sections below. These files include legislative instruments from all LIBE areas and cover, inter alia, the [EU Digital COVID Certificate](#), the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Package ([AML/CTF Package](#)), the legislative texts included in the [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#), the revision of the [Schengen Borders Code](#), as well as relevant files in the field of data protection and transparency such as the [Artificial Intelligence Act](#) (AI Act) or the [European Health Data Space](#) (EHDS). Furthermore, emphasis is also placed on several files in the area of police and criminal justice, including the [Prüm II framework](#) and instruments related to digital justice, such as the [e-Codex](#) Regulation and the [e-Evidence Package](#). Two files dealing with the role of service providers in the prevention of illegal content online, the [Regulation on addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online](#) and the so-called [Interim Regulation](#) (including its extension), are also included in the subsequent sections. Finally, the below sections put the spotlight on two files that were, next to the [EU Digital COVID Certificate](#), adopted pursuant to [Rule 163 RoP](#) due to their particular urgency, namely the [Regulation on the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes by Eurojust](#) and the [Decision](#) on the non-acceptance of travel documents of the Russian Federation issued in Ukraine and Georgia, which were adopted in the aftermath of the Russian invasion in Ukraine.

4.1 EU Digital COVID Certificate

[2021/0068\(COD\)](#) EU citizens

[2021/0071\(COD\)](#) Third Country Nationals

[2022/0031\(COD\)](#) EU citizens

[2022/0030\(COD\)](#) Third Country Nationals

Regulation

Rapporteur: Juan López Aguilar (S&D)



Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States imposed travel restrictions based on public health grounds. In order to avoid divergent solutions across the Member States, the Commission proposed an **EU Digital Covid Certificate** to facilitate safe travel across the EU. On 25 March 2021, Parliament used the urgent procedure under Rule 163 to accelerate the work on the proposals and adopted its mandate for negotiations in April. The

Digital COVID Certificate established a [harmonised framework](#) for proof of COVID-19 vaccination, test or recovery. It enabled the storage of certificates in both digital and paper format that could be verified across the EU free of charge with a QR code. The certificates only included a limited amount of information to be verified in the Member States in a secure and interoperable manner. The Digital COVID Certificate enabled its holders to exercise their rights to free movement under Article 21 TFEU during the COVID-19 pandemic. Two separate regulations were adopted, one applicable to EU citizens and one to third-country nationals (TCNs). The Regulations were signed on 14 June 2021, and applied from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. In February 2022, two [proposals](#) to [extend the Digital COVID Certificate](#) until June 2023 were adopted and signed in June 2022. The EU Digital COVID certificate has been a crucial element in Europe's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, with [more than 2.3 billion certificates issued](#).

Chair of the LIBE Committee and rapporteur [Juan Fernando López Aguilar](#) (S&D) [said](#):

"Today Parliament has set the pace to restore free movement and a fully functional Schengen while we continue to fight this pandemic. The EU Digital COVID Certificate will function from 1st July, and will ensure safe and coordinated travel this summer. EU states are encouraged to refrain from imposing further restrictions, unless strictly necessary and proportionate, and it is reassuring that some are already issuing the certificate."

Please see the Press Release [here](#)

4.2 The AML Package

The **Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Package** was proposed in July 2021, after the Commission adopted an [action plan](#) for a comprehensive Union policy on preventing money laundering and terrorist financing. The AML Package included five files, and the first reading agreement on three major acts (AML Regulation, AML Directive and AMLA Regulation) was adopted in plenary on 25 April 2024.

4.2.1 AML Regulation

[2021/0239\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

(Joint with ECON)

LIBE Rapporteur: Damien Carême (Greens)



A key instrument of the AML Package was [proposed](#) in the form of a regulation in order to set out harmonised rules on internal policies, procedures and controls following a risk-based approach, to be directly applicable to the obliged entities, which act as gatekeepers of the AML/CTF system. The regulation aims at extending the list of such obliged entities in sectors with higher ML/TF risks. Furthermore, it harmonises the beneficial ownership

requirements across the EU. The ECON/LIBE co-rapporteurs presented their draft report in March 2022, and the EP negotiating mandate was adopted one year later, in March 2023. In the [provisional agreement](#) between the co-legislators that was reached in February 2024, the EP achieved a significant expansion regarding the list of obliged entities to include, for instance, also crypto-asset service providers, professional football clubs, sports agents, traders in high-value goods or crowdfunding platforms. Obligated entities will also be required to manage the risks of non-implementation and will be subject to broader obligations to report suspicions of ML/TF to the national FIUs. The agreement also sets the limit for large cash payments and further harmonises the rules for identification of beneficial owners

See Press Release [here](#) and Statement by the LIBE co-rapporteur [here](#)

4.2.2 AMLA Regulation

[2021/0240\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

(Joint with ECON)

LIBE co-Rapporteur: Emil Radev (EPP)



The **Regulation establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism**, the so-called AMLA, was one of the flagship instruments included in the AML/CTF Package. It creates a single agency to ensure direct supervision of the riskiest entities, coordinate action of national supervisors and enhance cooperation between FIUs in the EU. The AMLA will be a newly established EU decentralised agency entrusted with

direct supervision over certain credit and financial institutions that present a high risk and operate in at least six Member States, will have powers to step in to remedy supervisory failures and will have an indirect supervisory role by coordinating and facilitating the work of national AML/CTF supervisory authorities. It will also support FIUs through coordination mechanisms, when carrying out cross-border joint analyses or when sharing information, in particular through FIU.net. Hence, AMLA will act as a central hub, helping to coordinate the actions of supervisors in different EU Member States and ensuring convergence of supervisory and investigative practices. Based on a proposal from the Parliament, AMLA will be tasked with mediating and settling disputes between national authorities., helping to coordinate the actions of supervisors in different EU Member States and ensuring convergence of supervisory and investigative practices. Based on a proposal from the Parliament, AMLA will be tasked with mediating and settling disputes between national authorities.

After the [proposal](#) was published in July 2021, the co-rapporteurs tabled their draft report in May 2022, which was voted in March 2023 to start trilogue discussions shortly thereafter. A provisional agreement on the creation of the Authority was reached on 12 December 2023. In parallel, in its ruling of 14th July 2022 in the case of the seat of the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Labour Authority (ELA), the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) established that the location of the seats of the EU agencies is a matter for the EU legislature and not the Member States alone. Therefore, for the first time for any EU Agency, the EP engaged with the Council to create a common procedure for deciding on the AMLA's location, concluding by a joint vote of the co-legislators on 22 February 2024 the [city of Frankfurt](#) (Germany) as AMLA's seat.

Emil Radev (EPP), the LIBE co-rapporteur for the file, [said](#):

"The EP gave AMLA an important and strong role in the fight against money laundering. We hope that it will guarantee more financial security and better cooperation with national supervisors and FIUs in a cross-border environment, where risks have been growing at a constant pace. For the first time, AMLA will supervise directly the riskiest companies in the financial sector, as well as cryptocurrency providers that operate in several Member States".

Please see EP Briefing on AMLA [here](#) and Press Release [here](#)

4.2.3 6th AML Directive

[2021/0250\(COD\)](#)

Directive

(Joint with ECON)

LIBE co-Rapporteur: Paul Tang (S&D)



In July 2021, the European Commission [proposed](#) a Directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing: mechanisms to be put in place by the Member States (**6th AML Directive**). The ECON and LIBE Committees published their joint report in May 2022. The [provisional agreement](#) between the co-legislators that was reached in January 2024

overhauls the rules applicable for access to information and management of various registers (on beneficial ownership, real-estate and bank account information), which are instrumental for detecting and fighting money-laundering. The text agreed also increases the powers and tools at the disposal of the national FIUs to carry out their missions in this fight and establishes a system of coherent supervision following a risk-based approach. The EP obtained specific ML/TF risk mitigating measures relating to the granting of residence rights in exchange for investment (so called “golden visas”) as well as measures on threshold-based reporting on transactions involving high value goods (including cars, boats and planes).

Paul Tang (S&D), co-rapporteur for the Anti-Money Laundering Directive, [said](#):

“This agreement boldly declares an end to the era when the EU served as a sanctuary for the wealthy seeking refuge for their dirty money and high value goods like cars, boats and planes. National borders can no longer be exploited by those who exploit the financial system. The new AML Directive dismantles barriers that have allowed money launderers and oligarchs to operate with impunity. Europe stands united against these illicit activities, leaving no room for criminal endeavours to thrive within our borders.”

4.2.4 Information accompanying the Transfers of Funds and certain Crypto-Assets

[2021/0241\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

(Joint with ECON)

LIBE co-Rapporteur: Assita Kanko (ECR)



The AML/CTF Package also included a proposal for the **revision of Regulation 2015/847/EU (Transfer of Funds Regulation)** in order to make it possible to trace transfers of crypto-assets. The recast regulation extends the obligation of payment service providers to accompany transfers of funds with information on the payer and payee to crypto assets. The joint ECON/LIBE report constituting the EP mandate was adopted in April 2022. On 29 June 2022, the co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the file, which included a full set of originator information that travel with the crypto-asset transfer, regardless of the amount of crypto assets being transacted. The deal struck between the co-legislators also included specific requirements for crypto-asset transfers between crypto-asset service providers and un-hosted wallets. The co-legislators also agreed that the GDPR would

remain applicable to transfers of funds, without creating a separate data protection regime. In addition, the co-legislators agreed on the urgency to ensure traceability of crypto-asset transfers and chose to align the timetable for the application of this regulation with that of the Markets in Crypto Assets (MiCA) Regulation. On 9 June 2023, the [Regulation](#) was published in the Official Journal (OJ) of the EU and will enter into application on 30 December 2024.

Assita Kanko (ECR), rapporteur for the file [said](#):

"[...] It will be much harder to misuse crypto-assets and innocent traders and investors will be better protected. The extended travel rule will make that world safer".

Please see Press Release [here](#)

4.3 Digital justice: e-CODEX Regulation and subsequent instruments

[2020/0345\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

(Joint with JURI)

LIBE co-Rapporteur: Nuno Melo (EPP)



In order to remedy the shortcomings of the hitherto decentralised system for the exchange of judicial documents and communication, the Commission [proposed](#), in December 2020, the **e-CODEX Regulation** (e-Justice Communication via Online Data Exchange) to formally establish the system at EU level. In October 2021, the joint committee report was tabled in plenary. The report included changes to limit the scope to civil and criminal

matters within EU competence, a new provision on fundamental rights, in particular the right to effective access to justice, the right to a fair trial, the principle of non-discrimination, the right to protection of personal data and the right to privacy. The co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on the reform of the e-CODEX Regulation in December 2021. In January 2022, the LIBE/JURI committees voted in favour of the agreement, on 30 May 2022 the final act was signed, and it was published in the OJ on 1 June 2022. The e-Codex constitutes the technical solution to be implemented for the use of several instruments of judicial cooperation, such as those mentioned in the horizontal [Regulation \(EU\) 2023/2844](#) on the digitalisation of judicial cooperation and access to justice in cross-border civil, commercial and criminal matters and in the corresponding [Directive \(EU\) 2023/2843](#), as well as for exchanges of data under the e-Evidence framework (see below).

4.4 Prüm II

[2021/0410\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)



In November 2023, the negotiators from the Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on automated data searches between authorities investigating crimes in the EU Member States, which is currently based on the Prüm Convention. A new central router will be established to make exchanges across EU-borders more efficient, covering a range of data categories such as fingerprints, DNA, facial images, vehicle registration data and

facial image searches across EU borders. For Parliament's negotiators, it was important to ensure that the authorities could exchange data more effectively, while ensuring appropriate safeguards are in place to protect fundamental rights.

After the vote, rapporteur Paulo Rangel (EPP) [said](#):

“To have a Europe without internal borders, we also need to give law enforcement proper tools to fight cross-border crime. This long-awaited upgrade to the Prüm framework will allow the authorities to share vital evidence and data, including facial images and police records. At the same time, we have ensured that data exchanges are proportional and covered by strong safeguards, to boost security without undermining fundamental rights.”

4.5 e-Evidence Regulation

[2018/0108\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

[2018/0107\(COD\)](#)

Directive

Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)



In 2018, the Commission proposed the e-Evidence package in order to improve legal certainty for competent authorities when cooperating with service providers to receive electronic evidence. The package comprised a Regulation on European production and preservation orders for e-evidence and a Directive on the appointment of legal representatives for the purpose of gathering evidence. In its report that was adopted in December 2020, the LIBE

rapporteur put forward changes with regard to notification requirements, grounds for refusing production orders, rights and remedies of individuals and deadlines in urgent cases. While the package was already proposed in the previous term, it took five years and eight trilogues until the final act was signed and published in the OJ on 12 and 28 July 2023 respectively.

Birgit Sippel (S&D), rapporteur on the file [said](#):

"This is a huge step forward for the cooperation of law enforcement authorities in EU member states and service providers. [...] We also ensured that these rules are aligned with EU data protection rules and introduced a safe, de-centralised software model for the safe exchange of orders and data. Now, it is time for this package to be effectively implemented."

See Press Release [here](#)

See EPRS Briefing [here](#)

4.6 The Common European Asylum System (CEAS)

Since 1999, the EU has established a Common European Asylum System (CEAS), starting with the Tampere Programme and several legislative instruments to establish minimum standards for asylum.

In 2015, the unprecedented high number of arrivals of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU exposed a series of deficiencies and gaps in Union policies on asylum. Against that background, the Commission proposed a package of seven legislative instruments in May and July 2016 to improve the effectiveness of the asylum policy to function effectively also in times of high migratory pressure. The legislative package included:

- the Union Resettlement Framework Regulation
- the Reception Conditions Directive
- the Qualification Directive
- the Asylum Procedure Regulation
- the Eurodac Regulation
- the Regulation establishing the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)
- the Revision of the Dublin system (Dublin IV Regulation)

In 2017 and 2018, the co-legislators reached a preliminary political agreement on five out of the seven proposals.

4.7 The New Pact on Migration and Asylum

In 2020, the Commission proposed amendments to some of the CEAS proposals. While the Dublin IV Regulation was withdrawn, its main elements were included in the Regulation on Asylum and Migration management (RAMM). In addition, amendments to the APR and the Eurodac were introduced and an interinstitutional roadmap signed to show the political will to move on with finalising all files in the package (please see subsequent section on the Asylum Contact Group for more information on the roadmap).

With the adoption of the [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#) in September 2020, the Commission put forward a number of solutions through new legislative proposals and amendments to pending proposals. Both Eurodac and the APR were included in the files under the New Pact. In December 2021, the EUAA Regulation was the first text of the CEAS reform to be formally adopted, and the former European Asylum Support Office (EASO) became the EU Asylum Agency in January 2022. In December 2022, Coreper endorsed the political agreements reached on the remaining 2016 CEAS files; this helped to accelerate the negotiations on the five proposals under the New Pact, including the amended Eurodac and APR, on which provisional agreements with the Council were reached in December 2023. These were endorsed in COREPER and voted in LIBE Committee in February 2024.

4.7.1 Asylum Contact Group

The Asylum Contact Group (ACG) is an informal Working Group that was first established in 2011, in the context of the inter-institutional negotiations on the 2008 Asylum Package reform which was completed in 2013, and brought together Members of the LIBE Committee working on the various files, representing all the political groups. Following the presentation of the 2016 reform package, the LIBE Coordinators of the

8th legislative term agreed to resume the activities of the ACG, as it had proved to be a useful tool during the previous reform. In the aftermath of the presentation of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum in September 2020, the LIBE Coordinators agreed to again resume the activity of the ACG. The ACG is composed of the Rapporteurs of the CEAS files from 2016, on which a provisional political agreement had been reached with the Council but not endorsed in COREPER, the Rapporteurs of the amended legislative files under the New Pact from 2020, as well as the Rapporteur on the Return Directive recast proposal from 2018. As was the case under the previous ACG, political groups without any rapporteurships were entitled to appoint a Member to the ACG. Elena Yoncheva (S&D), Rapporteur on the EUAA, was appointed Chair by the Members of the ACG on 23 February 2021.

The ACG has successfully served as a forum for regular exchanges on different issues of common interest, including the progress of negotiations, as well as for identifying horizontal issues, where further analytical work or coordination was necessary. As such, the ACG has proved to be a privileged forum for both internal and inter-institutional cooperation and coordination, particularly through the participation of the Commission and rotating presidencies of the Council in ACG meetings to exchange on the ongoing reform. Starting in March 2022, the ACG regularly met with the current and upcoming rotating presidencies of the Council, to work towards the establishment of a joint roadmap for the organisation, coordination and implementation of the timeline for the negotiations on the CEAS and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum.

In September 2022, the [European Parliament and the rotating Presidencies of the Council agreed](#) on a [Joint Roadmap](#). European Parliament President Roberta Metsola,



Chair of the Civil Liberties Committee Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Asylum Contact Group Chair Elena Yoncheva and the Permanent Representatives of Czechia, Sweden, Spain, Belgium and France signed an agreement regarding the conduct of negotiations between the co-legislators with a view to reforming EU migration

and asylum rules by February 2024. According to that Roadmap, the co-legislators agreed to declare the CEAS and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum a top priority and to make all efforts toward the adoption of the legislative proposals included in the CEAS and the New Pact before the end of the 9th legislative term.

For that purpose, the Parliament and the Council confirmed that the reform of the system should follow a comprehensive process, legal coherence and respect a balanced approach, taking into consideration all building blocks of the New Pact/CEAS. To achieve that objective, the co-legislators committed to working as closely together as possible, as timely as possible and in accordance with an agreed timeline.

To provide for an update on the state of play of the individual files and to ensure that any developments on the individual files that could impact the finalisations of the negotiations would be recognised in time, meetings were organised regularly.

From 15 December 2020 until 31 January 2024, the ACG had 34 meetings to discuss the progress of the negotiations of the Pact. The last joint meeting between ACG and 20

representatives from the five rotating Presidencies of the Council took place on 31 January 2024. The negotiations on all files of the CEAS and New Pact were concluded in February 2024.

4.7.2 European Union Asylum Agency

[2016/0131\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Elena Yoncheva (S&D)



The Regulation on the EUAA was the first proposal of the CEAS reform on which the co-legislators reached a provisional political agreement in June 2017. In September 2018, the Commission presented an amended proposal, which failed to gather support in the Council and, in December 2018, the amendments were also rejected by the LIBE Committee. On 29 June 2021, the co-legislators reached a new political agreement based on the 2017 agreement. While the package approach was to be retained for the

rest of the files of the CEAS reform, the EUAA Regulation was voted on in plenary on 11 November 2021, and, following its adoption in the Council, signed on 15 December 2021. The former EASO became the EUAA, a fully-fledged agency with a broadened and enhanced mandate when the Regulation entered into force on 19 January 2022. The new Agency provides operational and technical support to Member States, including through a reserve pool of 500 asylum experts from Member States to be available in case of disproportionate migratory pressure. To ensure that the rights of asylum applicants are safeguarded, the Agency set up an independent Fundamental Rights Officer (FRO) in charge of a complaints mechanism. Since 31 December 2023, the Agency also monitors the operational and technical application of EU legal obligations by Member States.

Please read the Press Release [here](#)

4.7.3 Union Resettlement Framework

[2016/0225\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Malin Björk (The Left)

The Regulation establishes a permanent framework with standard common procedures for resettlement across the EU, to complement current national and multilateral resettlement initiatives. Candidates for resettlement, identified in most cases by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and accepted by a particular Member State, will be able to reach the EU territory in a legal, organised and safe way, and will be offered long-term and durable solutions to their displacement with legal status and access to all the fundamental rights associated with this status. Through Union Plans to be implemented over a period of two years, the EU as a whole will be able to set targets for specific regions and countries.

Read Press Release [here](#)

4.7.4 Reception Conditions Directive

[2016/0222\(COD\)](#)

Directive

Rapporteur: Sophie In 't Veld (Renew)

The recast Directive ensures equivalent minimum reception standards for international protection applicants across the EU, including housing, healthcare, access to the labour market and an adequate standard of living. Applicants will have access to the labour market where no decision on their application has been taken at first instance at the latest six months after the registration of their application. Applicants will get access to language courses, civic education courses and vocational training courses. Children will get access to the education system within two months of lodging the application, and should, as a rule, be integrated within that of the Member States' own nationals. Furthermore, the Directive sets out rules for the detention of applicants in defined circumstances: minors shall, as a rule, not be detained and shall be placed in suitable accommodation. Adequate alternatives to detention shall, as a rule, be used for families with minors in accordance with the principle of family unity.

Read Press Release [here](#)

4.7.5 Qualification Regulation

[2016/0223\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Matjaž Nemeč (S&D)

The **Qualification Regulation**, which replaces a current Directive, further harmonises standards of qualification for international protection, refugee status and the subsidiary protection status across the EU, and increases both legal certainty and transparency. Moreover, it aims at converging the recognition rates of asylum applications between the Member States as well as the type of protection status granted to applicants. The new rules unify the duration of residence permits granted to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and clarify the rights associated with the international protection status, such as access to education, employment, social assistance or healthcare.

Please read the Press Release [here](#)

Six files remained within the framework of the New Pact on Migration on Asylum, namely, the RAMM, the Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation, the Screening Regulation, and the revised APR, Eurodac and ECRIS-TCN Regulations. All files - which are presented below - were voted in plenary on 10 April 2024.

4.7.6 Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management

[2020/0279\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Tomas Tobé (EPP)



The **Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management** (RAMM) was proposed in September 2020 to replace the Dublin Regulation and to re-launch the reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). In March 2023, the LIBE Committee adopted its report, which added several amendments to the Commission proposal. On 20 December 2023, the Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on the RAMM.

Under the RAMM, a mandatory solidarity mechanism will be established, giving the Member States the option to decide between relocation, financial contributions and alternative measures. It takes a comprehensive approach on asylum and migration management, with both the internal and external dimension. The regulation provides for a five year EU strategy taking into account national approaches and an annual migration report, that will serve as a basis for the decision-making process and include some of the indicators for assessing the migratory pressure. The solidarity pool, from which Member States in need of solidarity can receive contributions, is established through implementing acts for determining Member States under migratory pressure or facing a significant migratory situation. The institutional set-up includes the High Level EU Solidarity Forum, the technical Level EU Solidarity Forum and the EU Solidarity Coordinator.

Tomas Tobé (EPP), the European Parliament's rapporteur of the Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management, [said](#):

"We now establish a comprehensive approach to migration, regaining control over our external borders and provide solidarity for Member States under migratory pressure, built on flexible and voluntary contributions. Finally, we have put an end to the political deadlock."

See Press Release [here](#)

4.7.7 Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation

[2020/0277\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)

The New Pact on Asylum and Migration, also included a proposal for a **Regulation** addressing situations of **crisis and force majeure** in the area of migration and asylum. Such situations could arise in cases of an exceptional mass or risk of influx of third-country nationals (TCNs) and stateless persons arriving irregularly in a Member State,

or a threat to the functioning of a Member State's asylum, reception or return system. The proposal widens the scope of 'affected TCNs' and shortens the deadlines of the usual procedures. Building on the solidarity mechanism established in the RAMM, the political agreement reached on 20 December 2023 between the co-legislators provides for enhanced solidarity where a Member State is determined to be in a situation of crisis. Certain categories of applicants may be identified as entitled to prima facie international protection and national authorities will have to prioritise the examination of their application because they are likely to be well-founded. The co-legislators also reached an agreement on the extension of the duration of the border procedures as well as their scope of application, limited derogations in case of instrumentalisation and force majeure were agreed and, following the EP's request, Member States may exclude or cease to apply the procedure for minors under 12 years old, their family members or vulnerable persons.

Please read the Press Release [here](#)

4.7.8 Asylum Procedures Regulation

[2016/0224A\(COD\)](#)

[2016/0224B\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Fabienne Keller (Renew)



On 13 July 2016, the Commission put forward a legislative proposal on the reform of the Asylum Procedures Directive, proposing to replace it with a regulation establishing a fully harmonised common EU procedure for international protection to reduce differences in recognition rates from one Member State to the next, discourage secondary movements and to ensure common effective procedural guarantees for asylum seekers.

The then-LIBE rapporteur presented her report in May 2017 and in April that year, the LIBE Committee voted in favor of entering into interinstitutional negotiations. However, a general approach could not be reached in the Council. As a result, in the European Parliament the file remained as unfinished business and was carried over to the 9th term. As part of the legislative package included in the New Pact on Asylum and Migration, the Commission presented an amended proposal for the **Asylum Procedures Regulation**. While keeping the overall objectives of the 2016 proposal, the Commission made targeted changes to help overcome the impasse on the most contested issues.

The new LIBE Rapporteur presented her report on the amended proposal in October 2021 and, in March 2023, the MEPs updated their negotiating mandate.

On 20 December 2023, the co-legislators reached a political agreement on harmonised and efficient rules for EU asylum procedures, setting standards for the rights and obligations of applicants for international protection. Applicants will now have a right to free legal counselling during the administrative stage, while mandatory border

procedures after the screening will be carried out in well-defined circumstances to quickly assess at the external border of the EU applications for international protection that are less likely to be well-founded, and where appropriate, carry out the return procedure of those found not to be eligible for international protection. An adequate capacity in each Member State was also established for examining a specified number of applications within the border procedure at any given moment. Additional safeguards in relation to such procedures were included at the EP's request, particularly the independent monitoring of fundamental rights of applicants within the border procedure, as well as prioritisation of the examination of the claims of minors and their families where they are in the border procedure. The Regulation also establishes harmonised criteria for the use of safe country concepts, particularly in relation to the standards to be met for a country to be designated as safe as well as providing for a framework to establish EU common lists of safe third countries and safe countries of origin.

Following the political agreement reached in December 2023, in order to ensure that the operability and coherence of the Schengen acquis was observed, the provisions related to the return border procedure, including the derogations in situations of crisis, were included in a standalone regulation establishing a return border procedure. This standalone act also included an amendment to the Border Management and Visa Policy Instrument (BMVI) negotiated within the RAMM file in relation to solidarity actions.

Please read the Press Release [here](#)

4.7.9 Revision of Eurodac

[2016/0132\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Villalba/Jorge Buxadé (ECR)



As part of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Commission proposed, in 2020, a **revised proposal of the Eurodac** database, taking into consideration the 2016 proposal as well as the interinstitutional agreement reached in 2017. The main changes of the new proposal from 2020 include allowing the storage of facial images and additional alphabetic information in the system. While it remains with the Member State to decide the form of penalties or sanctions to be introduced in case

migrants refuse to be fingerprinted, as long as it does not breach the fundamental rights of the individual concerned, the use of detention or any form of coercion should be a means of last resort. The protection of children is also strengthened to ensure that children from 6-years-old will be fingerprinted by specially trained staff, while the benefit of the doubt will apply when there is uncertainty as to whether or not a child is under the age of 6 years and there is no supporting proof of age. Persons disembarked in a Member State following a search and rescue operation will be recorded for statistical purposes to ensure consistency with other legislative instruments on

migration, especially the RAMM. Finally, future beneficiaries of the Temporary Protection Directive (with the exclusion of the Ukrainians currently benefiting from the TPD) will be recorded in Eurodac. LIBE rapporteur put forward his draft report in March 2021 and the provisional agreement with the Council was reached in December 2023, together with all the other proposals of the New Pact.

Please read the Press Release [here](#)

4.7.10 Screening Regulation

[2020/0278\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)

The **Screening Regulation** was proposed in September 2020 to establish a pre-entry screening applicable to TCNs who are apprehended crossing the EU external borders irregularly, are disembarked following a search and rescue operation, or apply for international protection at external border crossing points or in transit zones and do not fulfil the entry conditions. Member State authorities will check whether the TCNs in question can be identified based on data available in the relevant EU databases, will carry out health, vulnerability and security checks, will register TCNs' biometric data, fill out a de-briefing form and refer the person to the appropriate procedure. Similar checks will be applied to TCNs illegally staying in the Member States in case they were not subjected to border checks or to screening upon entry.

The LIBE rapporteur issued her draft report in November 2021. The LIBE report was adopted in March 2023 and the opening of interinstitutional negotiations was authorised by Parliament in April 2023. The provisional agreement reached by the co-legislators in December 2023 endorsed a number of suggestions put forward by the Parliament, such as improved guarantees for persons subjected to the screening, including specific rules on detention and on the rights of minors, clearer provisions on the organisation, functioning and independence of the fundamental rights monitoring mechanism and better defined criteria on the use of EU databases for security checks.

4.7.11 Revision of ECRIS-TCN

[2021/0046\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)

Finally, the New Pact on Migration and Asylum included amendments to Regulation (EU) 2019/816 on the **European Criminal Records Information System for TCNs and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN)** and to Regulation (EU) 2019/818 on the **interoperability between EU large-scale IT systems in the fields of police and migration**, which complement the **Screening Regulation** by enabling access to ECRIS-TCN data and to the common identity repository in the interoperable system for the purposes of the security checks. Those amendments had to be included in a separate legal act than the Screening Regulation for reasons of variable geometry.

Birgit Sippel (S&D), rapporteur for both files, [said](#):

"The New Pact on Migration and Asylum includes a comprehensive new Screening Regulation which will introduce checks for all third-country nationals irregularly entering the EU [...]. A vital part of the regulation is the fundamental rights monitoring

mechanism, which will ensure that EU and international law are respected during the screening.”

See Press Release on both files [here](#)

4.8 Revision of the Schengen Borders Code

[2021/0428\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Sylvie Guillaume (S&D)



In its 2020 Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Commission had also announced its intention to update the Schengen rules in order to boost Schengen's resilience to serious threats, and to adapt the Schengen rules to evolving challenges. After proposing a new Schengen strategy and a revision of the Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (in June 2021), on 14 December 2021, the Commission presented a proposal for a **Regulation amending Regulation**

(EU) 2016/399 (Schengen Border Code - SBC) on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders. The main elements of the proposal were a new coordination mechanism to deal with health threats, a definition of situations of instrumentalisation of migrants at external borders, a new Schengen safeguard mechanism, updated procedural safeguards for any reintroduction of internal border controls, increased and more operational police checks in border regions, limitations of internal border checks and provisions to address unauthorised movements within the Schengen area.

The LIBE rapporteur's draft report rejected the provisions on the instrumentalisation of migrants, and those establishing a new procedure for internal Schengen returns. Furthermore, it set stricter time limits on the reintroduction of internal border controls, and additional measures to ensure that border controls are used only as a last resort.

. In February 2024, the Parliament and the Council reached a provisional agreement on the proposal and the text was voted in the April II Plenary session. The new rules, approved in the last plenary of this legislative mandate, also set out a minimum harmonisation of border controls so that free movement is no longer the victim of a patchwork of different national responses across the EU in the event of future large-scale public-health emergencies.

4.9 European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) Consequential Amendments and revision of the VIS

4.9.1 Conditions for accessing other EU information systems for ETIAS purposes

[2019/0001B\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

[2019/0001A\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)



On 7 January 2019, the European Commission published **two proposals to establish interoperability between ETIAS and other EU information systems**. Because at the time of the adoption of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) Regulation, the ECRIS-TCN Regulation had not yet been formally adopted there was a need to include changes in the ETIAS Regulation to enable the

automated querying of data stored in the ECRIS-TCN. Furthermore, the ETIAS consequential amendments established interoperability between the ETIAS and the remaining EU large-scale IT systems for migration and law enforcement purposes, namely the Visa Information, the System Schengen Information System and the Entry-Exit System. The amendments were of a very technical nature and anticipated for the completion of the interoperability framework. As the Eurodac Regulation was still being negotiated when the ETIAS consequential amendments were adopted, changes were introduced with the adopted of the Eurodac Regulation, together with the changes to ECRIS-TCN, in the framework of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, in April 2024 (please see above for ECRIS-TCN).

4.9.2 Visa Information System (VIS) – conditions for accessing other EU information systems for VIS purposes

[2018/0152B\(COD\)](#)

[2018/0152A\(COD\)](#)

Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)

In May 2018, the Commission adopted a proposal on the first **review of the Visa Information System (VIS)** since the system started operations to upgrade the system, broaden its personal scope and make it interoperable with the other EU large-scale IT systems in the area of migration, border control and law enforcement. Similar to the ETIAS, the VIS will automatically check the remaining systems via one of the interoperable components, the European Search Portal. In its first reading position, which was the EP's mandate for the negotiations during the 9th term, the Parliament

added long-stay visa and residence permit holders to the personal scope to close any remaining security gaps and included mandatory security checks across all EU large scale IT systems to detect applicants using multiple identities and identify anyone posing security or irregular migration risks.

In addition, the revised VIS included better access for Europol and law enforcement authorities to the data stored in the system in order to identify victims of crime and to better be able to detect and investigate serious crime or terrorism. Under the updated VIS, which was adopted in the form of two regulations, air carriers and Frontex will have better access to data held in the system to verify travel documents.

Given the legal complexity, the proposal of the revision of the VIS included further amendments to the VIS Regulation, the Visa Code, the EES Regulation, the Schengen Borders Code, the Interoperability Regulations, the Decision setting up the VIS, and it repeals the Decision on law enforcement access to the VIS.

LIBE Rapporteur Paulo Rangel (EPP) [said](#):

“The European Parliament is delivering to our citizens. Better protecting our external borders, fighting child trafficking and terrorism, reinforcing free movement and Schengen, and contributing to a more efficient return policy. However, a fundamental principle must still be respected: a bigger system means bigger safeguards. This is the most important reform since the VIS was established and will have to be ready in 2023.”

Please read the Press Release [here](#)

4.10 Advance Passenger Information Regulation for border management and law enforcement

[2022/0424\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Jan-Christoph Oetjen
(Renew)

[2022/0425\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Assita Kanko (ECR)



In December 2022, the Commission proposed new rules to require air carriers to collect and transmit passenger data systematically to competent authorities. The proposal was tabled in a package, together with a second regulation that will be applicable to the processing of Advanced Passenger Information (API) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of serious crime and terrorist offences. Collectively, the two regulations aim to enhance the security at

the EU's external borders and to boost the prevention of and fight against crime by making the collection of API data mandatory and consistent in all Member States. For border management purposes, the rules will apply to flights arriving in an EU country from a third country, and for law enforcement purposes, also to flights departing from an EU country. The collected data will include the passenger's name, date of birth, nationality, passport details, and flight information. To harmonise data collection, the new laws specify the data elements to be collected. Also, data quality will be improved, as data can only be collected in a uniform and automated way, replacing manual logging. API data will be transmitted automatically through a single router, which will also become the mandatory means of transmitting PNR data. The compromise text provides that the router should receive real-time flight traffic information to help authorities monitor the transmission of API data. When establishing penalties for non-compliance, national API supervision authorities should consider all relevant circumstances. The agreed text also lays out a governance structure consisting of the Programme Management Board, the API-PNR Advisory Group, the API-PNR Contact Group, and the API Expert Group. The agreed text was voted in the April II 2024 Plenary session.

The rapporteur on border management, Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew), [said](#):

"The Advanced Passenger Information regulation will finally harmonise rules and sets standards for the digital usage of passenger information. A great success is that passengers can still check in online and provide their necessary passenger data to their flights from home. The risk of having to check each passenger's documents individually for every flight within the EU has thus been eliminated".

The rapporteur on law enforcement, Assita Kanko (ECR), [said](#):

"By moving, step by step, towards more automated data collection, it will make life easier for travellers of good will. This new law will make Europe safer for our citizens."

See Press Release [here](#)

See LIBE Study [here](#)

4.11 European Health Data Space

[2022/0140\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

(Joint with ENVI)

LIBE Rapporteur: Annalisa Tardino (ID)



The proposal for a **European Health Data Space (EHDS)** was adopted on 3 May 2022 to allow for the safe exchange of patients' data, including for research purposes, and enhance citizens' control over their health data. It also aims to establish a trusted governance framework for access and use of such data and to support digital health services for individuals in their home countries and when travelling abroad within the EU.

The EHDS proposal was referred to ENVI and LIBE and the joint report was adopted in November 2023 and shortly thereafter, interinstitutional negotiations opened. After five trilogues, Parliament and Council reached a provisional political agreement, reinforcing the right to privacy by restricting access by healthcare providers, allowing individuals to opt out of primary uses of their health data and by limiting the re-use of such data to exceptional purposes. On 9 April 2024, the joint committees voted in favor of the files and on 24 April 2024, the EHDS was adopted in plenary.

Annalisa Tardino (ID), LIBE co-rapporteur, [said](#):

"The EHDS will contribute to providing state-of-the-art healthcare to patients everywhere in the EU. We have succeeded in including in the text significant reinforcements regarding the protection of sensitive personal data, in particular with the possibility for patients to opt-out both for primary and secondary use of their health data. In that regard, Parliament's mandate was stronger and provided even more safeguards, but the majority of LIBE political groups considers that the final agreement strikes a balance between exchanging health data for treatment and for life-saving research, and protecting the privacy of our citizens."

Please see Press Release [here](#)

4.12 Artificial Intelligence Act

[2021/0106\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

(Joint with IMCO)

LIBE Rapporteur: Dragoş Tudorache (Renew)



In April 2021, the **Artificial Intelligence Act** (AI Act) was [proposed](#) as the [first-ever legal framework on AI](#) to address the risks of AI and, at the same time, position Europe to play a leading role globally in the regulation of AI. The file was assigned to the IMCO and LIBE Committees, and, in June 2023, Parliament adopted its negotiating position. The latter amended, inter alia, the list of prohibited AI systems, introduced the requirement to carry out a fundamental rights impact assessment for certain high-risk AI systems, established an AI Office and put forward a layered approach for general-purpose AI systems.

After five trilogues a provisional agreement was reached in negotiations with the Council

in December 2023 and [voted in plenary](#) on 13 March 2024. The AI Act establishes safeguards on general purpose AI, bans social scoring and AI systems that manipulate or exploit user vulnerabilities, restricts the use of biometric identification systems by law enforcement and includes rights for consumers to receive meaningful explanations and to launch complaints.

LIBE co-rapporteur Dragoş Tudorache (Renew) [said](#):

“The EU has delivered. We have linked the concept of artificial intelligence to the fundamental values that form the basis of our societies. However, much work lies ahead that goes beyond the AI Act itself. AI will push us to rethink the social contract at the heart of our democracies, our education models, labour markets, and the way we conduct warfare. The AI Act is a starting point for a new model of governance built around technology. We must now focus on putting this law into practice”.

Please see Press Release [here](#)

4.13 Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence

[2022/066\(COD\)](#)

Directive

(Joint with FEMM)

LIBE co-Rapporteur: Evin INCIR (S&D)



On 8 March 2022, the Commission published its proposal for a Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence. This groundbreaking proposal included measures in relation to the criminalisation of and sanctions for relevant offences at EU level, including cyber-violence, the protection of victims, access to justice, victim support, as well as prevention, coordination and cooperation.

The file was assigned to the FEMM and LIBE Committees, and in July 2023, the Parliament adopted its negotiating mandate. It expanded the scope of the Directive to additional offences, and reinforced the provisions on specialist support for victims, data collection and prevention.

Inter-institutional negotiations started in July 2023 and after numerous trilogues, Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the Directive on 6 February 2024. The agreement was adopted in plenary on 24 April 2024.

The Directive is the first EU-wide legislation on the criminalisation of certain forms of gender-based violence. It prohibits female genital mutilation and forced marriage, and outlines particular guidelines for offenses committed online, such as the disclosure of private information and so-called cyberflashing. While it does not include the offence of rape, it outlines actions to prevent rape and increase the understanding of consent in Member States. In addition, the Directive includes strong provisions on specialised assistance for victims, and enhanced reporting and evidence gathering obligations for Member States authorities.

LIBE co-rapporteur, Evin Incir (S&D), [said](#):

“This ground-breaking directive embodies our unwavering commitment to strengthening the rights of women and saving lives. As we march forward, let us remember this moment as a first historic step in strengthening women's rights and illuminating the path towards a future where every woman can live free from fear and oppression. This is a victory for justice and equality across the European Union.”

Please see the Press Release [here](#)

4.14 Trafficking in Human Beings

[2022/0426\(COD\)](#)

Directive

(Joint with FEMM)

LIBE co-Rapporteur: Malin Björk (The Left)



Trafficking in human beings is a complex crime and different forms of exploitation and modi operandi of the traffickers evolved in the last years. In order to better protect and prevent this crime and to address challenges linked to it appropriately, the Commission proposed amendments to Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.

The LIBE and FEMM Committees worked jointly on this legislation and proposed several changes in order to improve the protection of the victims. On 23 January 2024, the co-legislators reached an agreement on the text. The new legislation will expand the scope of the current directive to include forced marriage, illegal adoption, exploitation of surrogacy and better support for victims. It will also ensure, among others, a better protection for victims in need of international protection, will introduce penalties for companies convicted of trafficking and will ensure support to victims using a gender-, disability- and child-sensitive approach. The text was adopted in plenary on 23 April 2024.

LIBE co-rapporteur Malin Björk (The Left) [said](#):

“We achieved progress during these negotiations; new forms of exploitation will be criminalised, and the rights of victims, including those that are migrants, will be improved. We are also reducing demand with provisions on sexual exploitation. We have started a change, and now the member states must make the most of this directive and ensure that women and girls are not bought and sold in Europe.”

Please see the Press release [here](#)

4.15 Interim Regulation on a temporary derogation from certain provisions of the ePrivacy Directive for the purpose of combating online child sexual abuse

[2020/0259\(COD\)](#)

Regulation (2021)

[2023/0452\(COD\)](#)

Regulation (2024)

Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)

In 2020, the European Electronic Communications Code (EECC) became applicable, which meant that additional interpersonal communications services became subject to the rules under the so-called e-Privacy Directive, including the prohibition to interfere with private communications. Because some of those interpersonal communications services providers had previously been using measures to detect child sexual abuse material on their service, the Commission proposed a temporary derogation from certain rules under the e-Privacy Directive. This **Interim Regulation** allowed service providers to continue applying those measures, basing the processing of personal data on the service providers' legitimate interest under Article 6(1)(f) of the GDPR. The Interim Regulation, which entered into force in August 2021, was set to expire on 3 August 2024, to be replaced by a long-term legal framework laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse.

The Commission presented a proposal for such a long-term framework on 11 May 2022. However, while the Parliament adopted its mandate on this in November 2023, delays in the Council meant interinstitutional negotiations could not begin under the 9th term. In order to avoid a legislative void, it was therefore necessary to extend the validity of the Interim Regulation until 3 April 2026. The co-legislators expressed their commitment to reaching an agreement on the long-term legal framework before then.

Rapporteur Birgit Sippel (S&D) [said](#):

"Child sexual abuse is a horrible crime and we need to prevent its spread online. For this reason, we have agreed to extend the derogation that allows some companies to use technology to detect online child sexual abuse material. [...] The Council needs to get round the table and reach an agreement with MEPs on permanent rules."

Please see Press Release [here](#)

4.16 Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme 2021–2027

[2018/0207\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Alice Bah Kuhnke (Greens/EFA)



In the [European Parliament resolution of 19 April 2018 on the need to establish a European Values Instrument](#) to support civil society organisations which promote fundamental values within the EU at local and national level, the Parliament urged the Commission to propose such an Instrument as part of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021–2027, designed to provide financial support for civil society on local and national level, to counter the backlash against democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights in the EU.

On 30 May 2018, the Commission published its proposal for a Regulation establishing the Rights and Values programme as part of the MFF 2021–2027. The Rights and Values Programme brings together the 2014–2020 programmes “Rights, Equality and Citizenship” and “Europe for Citizens”. The proposal aimed at protecting and promoting common European rights and values as enshrined in the EU Treaties and Charter of Fundamental Rights, including by supporting civil society organisations, in order to sustain open, democratic, rights-based, equal and inclusive societies.

In her report from December 2018, the LIBE rapporteur suggested several changes to the Commission’s proposal, including adding a new specific objective (the Union values strand) referring to democracy, fundamental rights and the rule of law that will fund corresponding actions at different levels, increasing the proposed budget and increasing the support for grassroots projects promoting European values.

While the European Parliament and the Council reached a partial provisional agreement on the programme at the end of the 8th term, the budgetary aspects were subject to the overall agreement on the EU's next long-term budget. On 4 February 2021, the LIBE and JURI Committees approved the final agreement reached and the Council formally adopted its first reading position on 19 April 2021. On 27 April 2021, Parliament adopted the 'Rights and Values Programme 2021–2027' which was signed on 28 April and published in the OJ on 5 May 2021.

4.17 Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI) and Internal Security Fund (ISF)

On 12-13 June 2018, the Commission submitted three legislative proposals for new financial instruments in the area of home affairs in the context of the draft 2021-2027 MFF: the Asylum and Migration Fund (eventually renamed as Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, AMIF), the Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI) as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, and the Internal Security Fund (ISF).

Based on the reports adopted by the LIBE Committee on 19 February 2019, Parliament's positions at first reading were adopted for all three files on 13 March 2019. Interinstitutional negotiations started under the 9th parliamentary term later that year. Following the deal on the 2021-2027 MFF concluded between Parliament and Council in July 2020, provisional agreements were reached on the MFF-related home affairs files between 9 and 10 December 2020. After endorsement of the outcome of negotiations by Council, Parliament adopted the three regulations in second reading on 6-7 July 2020.

AMIF

[2018/0248\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Fajon Dalli (S&D)

The AMIF was allocated a financial envelope of EUR 9.88 billion for the period 2021-2027.

Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 sets out four specific objectives: strengthening the Common European Asylum System, supporting legal migration and integration, contributing to countering irregular migration and facilitating returns, enhancing solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States. Minimum shares of the Fund are to be invested in specific objectives: no less than 15% must be allocated to each of the objectives on asylum and on legal migration in Member States' programmes, and in the thematic facility at least 20% of funding will have to be devoted to the solidarity objective.

5% of the resources from the thematic facility will target the implementation of integration measures by local and regional authorities. Under the solidarity objective, the Fund offers incentives for transfers of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection between Member States and for resettlement and humanitarian admission.

BMVI

[2018/0249\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon (S&D)

The specific objectives entrusted to the BMVI by Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 are, on the one hand, to support the effective European integrated border management of the external borders by the European Border and Coast Guard (Frontex) and, on the other hand, to assist Member States in the modernisation of the common visa policy. Under the new Instrument, a minimum of 10% of the resources devoted to Member States' programmes is to be allocated to the visa policy, while the maximum share for operating support in those programmes could reach up to 33% of the funding available. The BMVI can co-finance up to 90% measures to promote the development of the European

Border and Coast Guard Agency or to implement the interoperability of EU large-scale IT systems within the scope of the Instrument. The initial budgetary allocation for the BMVI for 2021-2027 was EUR 6.24 billion.

ISF

[2018/0250\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Monika Hohlmeier (EPP)

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1149, the ISF is expected to improve and facilitate the exchange of information between and within competent authorities, to intensify cross-border cooperation, including joint operations between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension, and to strengthen Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation, as well as managing security-related incidents.

The financial resources available for the ISF in the 2021-2027 MFF are EUR 1.93 billion.

4.18 Strengthening Europol's Mandate

4.18.1 Revision of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 – Strengthening Europol's mandate: cooperation with private parties, processing of personal data, and support for research and innovation

[2020/0349\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP)



In December 2020, the Commission [proposed](#) a **recast Europol Regulation**, which transformed Europol's mandate and the nature of the Agency. In particular, Europol's relationship with the Member States, other EU Agencies (such as the European Public Prosecutor's Office, EPPO) and cooperation with third country partners and private partners was enhanced. In addition, under its recast Regulation, Europol may process large data sets in a more flexible manner and got a mandate to engage in research

and innovation projects. Moreover, Europol's data protection framework was strengthened by making it subject to the *lex generalis* rules of the EUDPR, increasing the protection of special categories of personal data and introducing a new provision on keeping records on categories of data processing activities. Finally, the recast Europol Regulation added more details regarding the designation, position and tasks of the Data Protection Officer of Europol, requires a Fundamental Rights Officer to be established and supplemented the powers of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS). For instance, the EDPS may impose administrative fines in case of non-compliance with certain provisions of the Regulation by Europol.

The co-legislators entered into inter-institutional negotiations and the first trilogue took place on 27 October 2021. A [provisional agreement](#) was reached on 1 February 2022, and adopted by Parliament on 4 May 2022. The act was signed on 8 June 2022, published in the OJ on 27 June 2022 and entered into force on 28 June 2022.

After the vote, LIBE rapporteur [Javier Zarzalejos](#) (EPP) said:

"This Regulation, and the new mandate for Europol, mark a substantial leap forward in the capabilities of the Agency, in its ability to support member states, in its governance framework and, last but certainly not least, in the enhanced system of safeguards we have put in place."

See Press Release [here](#)

See EP Study [here](#)

4.18.2 Strengthening Europol's mandate: entry of alerts in SIS

[2020/0350\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

Rapporteur: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP)

This Regulation was linked to another legislative proposal which amends Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the Schengen Information System (SIS). Accordingly, Europol will be able to enter data into the SIS on the suspected involvement of a TCN in an offence in respect of which Europol is competent. The proposal aims to bridge information-sharing gaps and strengthen Europol's role in the fight against organised crime and terrorism. To this end, Europol will be allowed to propose to Member State authorities alerts that should be added to the SIS, and a new category of SIS alerts on TCNs "in the interest of the Union" is added, so that Europol and Member States can share more information about the movements of foreign terrorist fighters that are not EU citizens. When transmitting an alert proposal, Europol must share with the Member State all the information it holds on the case, except where it was obtained clearly in violation of human rights – a specification requested by the Parliament. Furthermore, in the negotiations, the Parliament secured an obligation for Europol's Data Protection Officer (DPO) to always be alerted about a proposed information alert.

See Press Release [here](#)

4.19 Files triggered by the war in Ukraine

Following Russia's aggression in Ukraine, a series of actions, including of legislative nature, have been initiated at Union level.

4.19.1 Eurojust: collection, preservation and analysis of evidence relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes

[2022/0130\(COD\)](#)

Regulation

In April 2022, the Commission published a proposal for a regulation to extend Eurojust's mandate following the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Following Parliament's decision to deal with this file under the urgent procedure, Parliament's first reading vote to extend the mandate of Eurojust took place on 19 May 2022. The new regulation entered into force on 31 May 2022, less than 2 months after the publication of the proposal by the Commission.

The new powers conferred to Eurojust allow the agency to store and analyse evidence related to war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, such as DNA profiles, fingerprints, photographs, videos and audio recordings.

4.19.2 Council Decision on adding the violation of Union restrictive measures to the areas of eurocrimes

[2022/0176 \(NLE\)](#)

Decision

Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)

[2022/0398\(COD\)](#)

Directive

Rapporteur: Sophie In 't Veld (Renew)



As part of the same effort to respond to the Russian aggression against Ukraine, the EU adopted a series of sanctions and restrictive measures against individuals (Russian and Belarusian), which required further measures of implementation and enforcement, either at Union or national level. In this context, on 25 May 2022, the Commission proposed an extension of the list of Eurocrimes provided for in Article 83(1) TFEU to the violation of EU sanctions, to which Parliament consented on 7 July 2022, under the urgent procedure. Pursuant to the revised legal basis in the Treaty, on 2 December 2022, the Commission issued a proposal for a **Directive on the definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures**, which was adopted by Parliament in the plenary in March 2024 and by the Council in April 2024. In situations where

acts constitute criminal offences as defined under the Directive on the violation of

Union restrictive measures, it is possible to apply the new legal framework on freezing and confiscation, adopted in the form of a Directive in March 2024.

4.19.3 Non-acceptance of travel documents of the Russian Federation issued in Ukraine and Georgia

[2022/0274\(COD\)](#)

Decision

Rapporteur: Juan López Aguilar (S&D)

In reaction to the illegal annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol by the Russian Federation in 2014 and the continued destabilising actions in eastern Ukraine, the EU had already introduced sanctions of different nature. Guidelines had been developed on the issue of the non-recognition of certain categories of Russian international passports issued by the administrative authorities established by Russia in Crimea and Sevastopol and on how to handle visa applications lodged by residents of Ukraine's Donetsk and Luhansk regions holding ordinary Russian international passports. The [proposal](#) for a Decision on the non-recognition of Russian travel documents issued in occupied foreign regions aimed at ensuring that Russian travel documents issued in or to persons resident in the occupied foreign regions, irrespective of the geographical location, are not recognised by the EU Member States for the purposes of issuing of a visa and of allowing the crossing of the external borders. The proposal was published on 6 September 2022. Upon request from the Council, on 18 October 2022, Parliament agreed to treat the proposal in accordance with the [urgent procedure](#) under Rule 163 RoP. Two days later, the EP adopted amendments and decided to refer the file back to the LIBE Committee for interinstitutional negotiations. On 5 December 2022, the act was adopted by Council after Parliament's first reading on 24 November 2022, and the final act was signed on 14 December 2022.

5 Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights activities of the committee

5.1 Annual Rule of Law Report and DRF Mechanism

During the 9th legislative term of the European Parliament, the LIBE Committee's call for a Rule of Law Mechanism led to the [annual Rule of Law Report of the Commission](#), evaluating the state of the rule of law in all Member States by looking at four key areas: the justice system, anti-corruption measures, media freedom, and institutional issues related to checks and balances. First launched in 2020, on an annual basis, since 2022 it also includes specific recommendations for each Member State, while progressively assessing their progress in implementing them since then.

In line with an established methodology, Parliament adopts a resolution each year commenting on both the situation in the Member States and the Commission's approach. Initially criticised for being too descriptive, the Commission enhanced its reports from 2022 onwards by including country-specific recommendations, making them more comprehensive tools for assessing the state of the rule of law. A specific interparliamentary meeting with representatives of the national parliaments is also organised each year by the LIBE Committee on the annual rule of law report to foster this rule of law dialogue and promote a common culture.

The latest [EP resolution on the Commission's 2023 Rule of Law report](#) was adopted on 28 February 2024 and contains an overview of the EP key findings and requests of the last legislature in this field.

In September 2019, the LIBE Committee decided to expand the mandate of its working group on rule of law issues, renaming it the LIBE Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group (DRFMG) (see specific chapter below). It has been tasked with recommending specific actions to the LIBE Committee, such as organising meetings with stakeholders, conducting hearings and missions, and proposing resolutions and reports to address these issues.

In 2020, the European Parliament overwhelmingly approved the resolution calling for the establishment of an EU Mechanism on Democracy, the Rule of Law, and Fundamental Rights. The resolution highlighted the lack of effective tools to ensure member states adhere to EU values post-accession. To address this, the Parliament proposed the creation of a comprehensive mechanism involving the Commission, the Council, and Parliament, which would monitor Member States annually. Key features of the proposed mechanism included an annual monitoring cycle, involving a preparatory stage, publication of an annual monitoring report, and a follow-up stage. A permanent inter-institutional working group, assisted by independent experts, would facilitate this process. In this regard, the Commission would engage in dialogue with member states to implement recommendations from the report. The resolution also considered complementarity with existing instruments such as Article 7 TEU and infringement procedures.

In response to the European Parliament's call for better cooperation on democracy, the rule of law, and fundamental rights, the Commission suggested creating an informal "Rule of Law Contact Group". Subsequently, the LIBE DRFMG proposed a pilot program for the latter part of 2023, approved by LIBE coordinators, aiming to have a similar rule of law dialogue within the Parliament as in the Council. The aim is to improve collaboration while maintaining the Parliament's request for a formal agreement.

5.2 Article 7 TEU procedures

LIBE is actively involved in addressing challenges concerning the Rule of law within the EU, including as regards Article 7 (1) Treaty on European Union (TEU) procedures.

On 12 September 2018, the European Parliament triggered the Article 7(1) TEU procedure regarding Hungary, based on concerns in 12 areas. In September 2022, the Parliament adopted an interim report on the proposal for a Council decision determining, pursuant to Article 7(1) TEU, the existence of a clear risk of a serious breach by Hungary of the values on which the Union is founded. This report underlines the main developments since 2018 in the areas of concern of the Parliament, including the independence of the judiciary, but also in other areas such as the protection of freedoms and fundamental rights, as EP envisages the upholding of the rule of law as inherently linked to the protection of democracy and of fundamental rights. The standing rapporteur for Hungary was Gwendoline Delbos-Corfield (Greens/EFA). During this legislature, the Parliament called repeatedly in several resolutions¹ on the Council to continue its formal Article 7 TEU hearings and to address concrete recommendations to Hungary and Poland (see below) under Article 7(1) TEU as a follow up to the hearings, indicating deadlines for the implementation of those recommendations. Also, prerogatives and competences of the Parliament should be respected and the committee should be kept informed about the developments under this procedure. The LIBE Committee also followed closely the Article 7 procedure in respect of Poland. That procedure was initiated on 20 December 2017 by the proposal of the Commission for a Council decision making a determination pursuant to Article 7(1) TEU. The LIBE rapporteur for this procedure, which has not yet been officially referred to Parliament, was the Committee Chair, Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D). Based on a LIBE interim report, Parliament adopted its resolution of 17 September 2020 on the proposal for a Council decision on the determination of a clear risk of a serious breach by the Republic of Poland of the rule of law ([2017/0360R\(NLE\)](#)), in which it analysed the situation in Poland and called on the Council to resume formal hearings within the framework of the Article 7 procedure. It also called on the Commission to make full use of the tools at its disposal to remedy the deficiencies found by Parliament. Subsequently, Parliament adopted a number of further resolutions on the rule of law situation in Poland.

The LIBE Committee has remained engaged in following developments under the new Polish government which took office in December 2023. On 14 March 2024, the LIBE DFRMG held an *in camera* exchange of views with the Polish government; written answers of the government to questions of DFRMG Members were published on its website.

5.3 Budget Conditionality

In late 2020, the long-debated conditionality mechanism was finally approved, known as the [Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation \(BUDG/CONT lead\)](#). Under this new regime, effective since January 2021, the EU is empowered to implement measures, such as the suspension of payments or financial corrections, to safeguard the EU

¹ Such as the [European Parliament resolution of 1 June 2023 on the breaches of the Rule of Law and fundamental rights in Hungary and frozen EU funds](#).

budget from rule of law violations within a member state that could significantly impact the EU's financial management or interests.

Linked to this, LIBE has actively expressed its concerns as regards the implementation of the rule of law milestones in the recovery and resilience plans and reiterated that payments under the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) be withheld until the concerned countries implement the rule of law milestones and strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the fight against corruption. The Parliament welcomed that, in September 2022, the Commission triggered the Conditionality Regulation in respect of payments for Hungary under the Cohesion Funds.

5.4 Media freedom

Media freedom and pluralism are essential for democracy and the fundamental rights of EU citizens, as emphasised in the European Commission's rule of law report. The latter focuses on four key areas in this domain: ensuring the independence of media regulatory authorities, promoting transparent media ownership, ensuring fair allocation of state advertising, and prioritising journalists' safety and access to information. These aspects are critical for upholding democratic values and maintaining the integrity of media institutions in the EU. In line with this goal, two main proposals were introduced during the 9th legislative term: a [directive aimed at combating Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation](#) (SLAPP) and the [European Media Freedom Act](#).

In February 2024, the [European Parliament approved](#) the Anti-SLAPP Directive (JURI lead), aiming to protect journalists, activists, academics, and their organizations from abusive lawsuits aimed at silencing them. This protection applies to cross-border cases, except when both parties are from the same member state or when the case is relevant to only one state. The directive includes financial safeguards and ensures that third-country judgments against EU individuals or institutions in baseless cases will not be recognised. Member states will make information on legal safeguards and remedies accessible and provide legal aid in cross-border proceedings. This legislation aims at countering SLAPPs and prevent the misuse of the justice system.

In March 2024, the [European Parliament approved](#) the European Media Freedom Act (CULT lead), aimed at safeguarding EU journalists and media from political or economic influence. The law prohibits Member States from interfering in editorial decisions and requires protection for journalists' sources. Public media outlets will be required to ensure editorial independence, transparent financing, and non-discriminatory management procedures. Additionally, all news outlets must disclose ownership information in a national database, and fair criteria will govern state advertising allocation. The legislation also includes measures to prevent major online platforms from arbitrarily censoring independent media content aimed at safeguarding EU journalists and media from political or economic influence. Within its sessions, the DRFMG addressed media pluralism and the safety of journalists. This discussion encompassed specific country situations, including Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and France, as well as horizontal considerations regarding the impact of COVID-19-related measures on media freedom.

5.5 Civic space

In recent years, civil society organisations (CSOs) and private individuals have faced challenges and restrictions on civil liberties, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a progressive 'shrinking of civic space'. These challenges include changes in legislation affecting CSOs' work, difficulties accessing funding, obstacles to participating in decision-making processes, and threats to their safety due to attacks and harassment. In 2022, [LIBE initiated a report](#) emphasising the vital role of CSOs and addressing concerns about their shrinking space in Europe. Key points included the need for a European Civic Space Index, a comprehensive strategy to protect CSOs, ensuring a supportive environment, addressing funding obstacles, and encouraging dialogue between EU institutions and CSOs. Recent parliamentary actions also address abusive legal actions against journalists, NGOs, and civil society, and the role of EU cross-border associations and non-profit organisations in democracy.

6 Unfinished business

“Unfinished business” encompasses all legislative procedures referred to Parliament, on which the institution has not yet adopted its position. This can happen for several reasons, for example, when the Parliament has not reached its negotiating mandate, when national governments are unable to agree on a common position, or when no agreement could be reached in interinstitutional negotiations. The general rule is that at the end of the last part-session before an election, all Parliament's unfinished business shall be considered to have lapsed ([Rule 240 RoP](#)). Several “unfinished” files are described in greater detail below.

The Commission adopted in November 2023 a package of two files covering police cooperation, migration and asylum matters, as well as the role of Europol in the fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking, which will be handled by the new LIBE Members was adopted. While the [proposed Regulation](#) (Rapporteur Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)) seeks to improve police cooperation regarding migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and to enhance Europol's role in that regard, the [proposed Directive](#) (Rapporteur Birgit Sippel (S&D)) aims at addressing situations of instrumentalising migration and asylum.

Furthermore, a rapporteur from the Greens/EFA will deal with the [Long-Term Residents recast Directive](#) (LTRD), which is to make it easier [for TCNs](#) to acquire EU long-term resident status by allowing them to cumulate residence periods in different Member States. Another Regulation, that was proposed in November 2023, is the so-called [EU Talent Pool](#), which was attributed to Renew, with Abir Al-Sahlani being the Rapporteur. The establishment of an EU Talent Pool was first raised in the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. It aims at making the EU more attractive for skilled workers from non-EU countries and helping EU employers find the talent they need.

The [Revision of the Visa Suspension Mechanism](#) (VSM) aims at making the VSM a more efficient tool for preventing irregular migration and security risks associated with visa-free travel. The revision of the VSM was led by Matjaž Nemeč.

In the field of police and criminal justice cooperation and rule of law measures, two additional proposals that should be seen as being linked is the [proposal for a Regulation laying down rules to prevent and combat the dissemination of child sexual abuse material online](#) and the [revision of a Directive](#) from 2011 on Combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child sexual abuse material. Both files were handled by the EPP, MEP Javier Zarzalejos and Jeroen Lenaers respectively.

On 4 July 2023, the Commission adopted a [proposal for a regulation](#) on procedural aspects relating to the enforcement of the GDPR. The proposal followed a 2020 evaluation report on the GDPR's application, the Commission's 2023 work programme in which it had announced to harmonise several procedural aspects to enhance cooperation amongst national Data Protection Authorities (DPAs) and a letter from the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), in which the Board had expressed aspects for harmonisation. The LIBE Committee adopted its report in February 2024. In April 2024, the text of the report was adopted without modifications as a plenary mandate for inter-institutional negotiations ahead of Parliament's first reading.

For a complete list of unfinished business files, please refer to the list of unfinished business COD files in [Section 18.7](#) of [Annex II](#).

7 LIBE Opinions on key OLP files

In addition to the legislative files for which LIBE was the lead committee, LIBE Members were very active in putting forward opinions on OLP files for which other committees had the lead.

Such opinions drafted by LIBE Members on very prominent files included, for instance, the [opinion](#) on the [Digital Services Act](#) by MEP Breyer (Greens), the [opinion](#) on the [Digital Markets Act](#) by Ondřej Kovařík (Renew), the [opinion](#) on the proposal for a [Regulation](#) on the transparency and targeting of political advertising by MEP Donáth (Renew), the opinions on the proposals for the [Data Act](#) and the [Data Governance Act](#) by MEP Lagodinsky (Greens), the [report](#) on the Interoperable Europe Act by MEP Engerer (S&D), the [opinion](#) on the proposal for a [Regulation](#) on a high cybersecurity level for EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies by MEP Tobé (EPP), the opinion on the eID Regulation by MEP Terhes (ECR), the [opinion](#) on the [European Media Freedom Act](#) by MEP Strugariu (Renew), or the [opinion](#) on the [proposal](#) for a Directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law by MEP Bricmont (Greens).

8 LIBE Opinions to the annual budgetary procedures

LIBE supports the [Budget \(BUDG\) Committee](#) with setting the financial priorities in the yearly budget procedure via its opinion to the draft annual budget. On the one hand, LIBE suggests budgetary amendments to the annual budget lines of agencies and bodies within its competence² and also to Union funds, such as the Citizens, Rights and Values [and Justice Programme](#) (CERV), migration and border management funds ([AMIF](#), [BMVI](#), [ISF](#)). In the future, LIBE will be involved most possibly in setting up finances for the [Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Authority](#) (AMLA).

8.1 LIBE contribution to the scrutiny of the implementation of the EU budget - Discharge Opinions

The Parliament is responsible for scrutinising the [implementation of the EU budget](#). Once per year, with the lead of the Budgetary Control (CONT) [Committee](#), Parliament decides about granting/not granting/postponing the discharge to all EU institutions, agencies, bodies and joint undertakings. The decision on the discharge comes in the form of a resolution, which contains the Parliament's comments in respect of the implementation of the budget. These comments may call for changes to the procedures and practice of the scrutinised actors or seek improvements in the way they administer Union policies.

² The European Border and Coast Guard (Frontex), the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), the European Union for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), the European Union for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems (eu-LISA), the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA, formerly the European Asylum Support Office EASO), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the European Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) and the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS).

The LIBE Committee is responsible for providing opinions to the CONT Committee for eight agencies, namely the European Border and Coast Guard (Frontex), the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), the European Union for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), the European Union for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems (eu-LISA), the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA, formerly the European Asylum Support Office EASO), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the European Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL). In addition, the committee has a say with regard to the discharge of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) and the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS). Finally, the LIBE Committee gives a separate opinion on the discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Union Agencies for the financial year regarding the performance, financial management and control. These opinions are put forward on a yearly basis and include suggestions that will be taken into consideration by the CONT Committee.

In October 2022, in line with the recommendations from the LIBE and CONT Committees, [Parliament refused the discharge for Frontex](#) over its management in 2020, with 345 MEPs voting in favour of the committee recommendation to refuse discharge to Frontex, and 284 votes against that recommendation. Already in 2021, LIBE had voiced concerns regarding the 'the serious and repeated allegations of Frontex's involvement in the pushbacks of migrants and allegations of violations of fundamental rights' in its [second](#) discharge opinion on the implementation of the budget of the EU Agencies' for 2019 and in the agency's discharge opinion, recommended the CONT committee to not to grant discharge for the financial year 2019.

9 Other legislative procedures: consent, consultation, NLEs

In the 9th legislative term, LIBE handled two files under the consent procedure: the Council Regulation on the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights, and the Council Regulation extending to the non-participating Member States the application of the 'Pericles IV' programme.

LIBE also dealt with many files under the consultation procedures, including on the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism, on measures to facilitate consular protection for unrepresented citizens of the Union in third countries, and the Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by Union citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

Finally, under the NLE procedures (non-legislative enactments), LIBE gave its consent or provided its opinion in a number of important files (e.g. adding the violation of Union restrictive measures to the areas of crime laid down in Article 83(1) TFEU; preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (jointly with FEMM); or the full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in the Republic of Croatia), as well as for a wide range of international agreements (e.g. Agreements between the EU and third countries involving EU Agencies under the LIBE remit such as Frontex, Europol, Eurojust).

10 Legislative Initiatives (INL)

Under [Rule 47 RoP](#) and in accordance with [Article 225 TFEU](#) (right of initiative granted to the Parliament), Parliament may request the Commission to submit a proposal for a new act or the amendment of an existing act. For that purpose, Parliament adopts a resolution on the basis of an own-initiative report drawn up by the committee responsible. In the 9th legislative term, the LIBE Committee tabled several reports with recommendations for legislative initiatives to be proposed by the Commission.

One [report](#) was put forward in July 2021 and covered the area of gender-based violence. It was tabled jointly by the [LIBE and FEMM committees](#), with the LIBE Rapporteur being from The Left. In the report, the joint Rapporteurs requested the Commission to submit, a proposal for a Council Decision identifying gender-based violence as a new area of crime that meets the criteria specified in Article 83(1) TFEU. In addition, the report called on the Commission to propose a Directive on gender-based violence that would implement the standards of the Istanbul Convention and other international standards.

[Another](#) report was tabled in December 2021, dealing with the topic of gender-based violence related to cyberviolence. It requested that the Commission submit, without undue delay, as a part of its upcoming legislative proposals and on the basis of Article 83(1), first subparagraph, TFEU, a proposal for an act establishing measures to combat gender-based cyberviolence. In addition, the report put forward six recommendations regarding such Directive's objective, scope, definitions, measures to be implemented by the Member States, actions to be taken to protect and in support of victims, on the criminalisation of gender-based cyber violence and on related data collection and reporting mechanisms. Likewise, the report was submitted jointly by the [LIBE and the FEMM committees](#), with the LIBE Rapporteur from the Greens. In March 2022, the Commission proposed a Directive on combating violence against women and domestic violence, which was adopted in plenary on 24 April 2024 and could be seen as a groundbreaking measure both in terms of process and in terms of content (see [Section 4.13](#) on the proposal, [Section 16.4](#) on a study requested by the LIBE Committee on gender-based violence from June 2021, and [Section 18.20.2](#) on the LIBE/FEMM joint hearing on gender based violence).

A third [report](#) was submitted by the LIBE Committee to invite the Commission to propose a regulation to comprehensively regulate various aspects of Residence by Investment (RBI) schemes with the aim of harmonising standards and procedures and strengthening the fight against organised crime, money laundering, corruption and tax evasion. Furthermore, the report requested the Commission to exert as much pressure as possible to ensure that third countries that have citizenship by Investment (CBI)/RBI schemes in place and that benefit from visa free travel to abolish their CBI schemes and reform their RBI schemes to bring them in line with Union law and standards. Finally, the report emphasised the importance of gradual and diligent alignment to Union law of such schemes by candidate and potential candidate countries, including a possible inclusion of such requirement in the accession criteria for candidate countries.

Finally, a [report](#) on legal migration policy and law was tabled in November 2021, requesting the Commission to include in its proposal on the review of the Directive on the application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the Member States the establishment of a transnational advisory service network for legally migrating third-country workers, contact points for both workers and employers with regard to a talent pool and the provision of relevant information to third-country nationals interested in migrating legally to the Union for work. In addition, the report called on the Commission to allow holders of work permits a period of three

months to seek new employment after having left their previous employer without having their work permit revoked, and to include health and safety protection measures for legally residing third-country nationals working in the Union.

Beyond the above legislative initiatives in which LIBE was either alone or jointly leading, the Committee issued opinions for legislative initiatives tabled by other other committees. These initiatives covered reports on the amendment of certain provisions of the TEU and TFEU, a proposal for a Regulation establishing a statute for a European Association and a Directive on common minimum standards for non-profit organisations in the Union with a view to creating a level playing field, a proposal for a Regulation on ethical principles for the development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence and related technologies, and a proposal on the Digital Services Act to improve the functioning of the Single Market.

Please refer to the list of INLs in [Section 18.12](#) of [Annex II](#).

11 Own-Initiative Reports (INIs)

European Parliament committees may draw up reports on subjects within their remit and present motions for a resolution to Parliament. They must request authorisation from the Conference of Presidents (COP) before drawing up a report.

From September 2019 to April 2024, the LIBE Committee Members drew up a number of own-initiative reports (INIs) and prepared multiple additional opinions for INIs of other committees. The topics of the LIBE INIs included, inter alia, strengthening Democracy and Media Freedom and Pluralism in the EU (jointly with JURI) by MEP Metsola (EPP), the [use of artificial intelligence](#) in criminal law by MEP Vitanov (S&D), extending the list of EU crimes to hate speech and hate crime by MEP Pagazaurtundúa (Renew), and the Digital Services Act and fundamental rights issues by MEP Peeters (EPP).

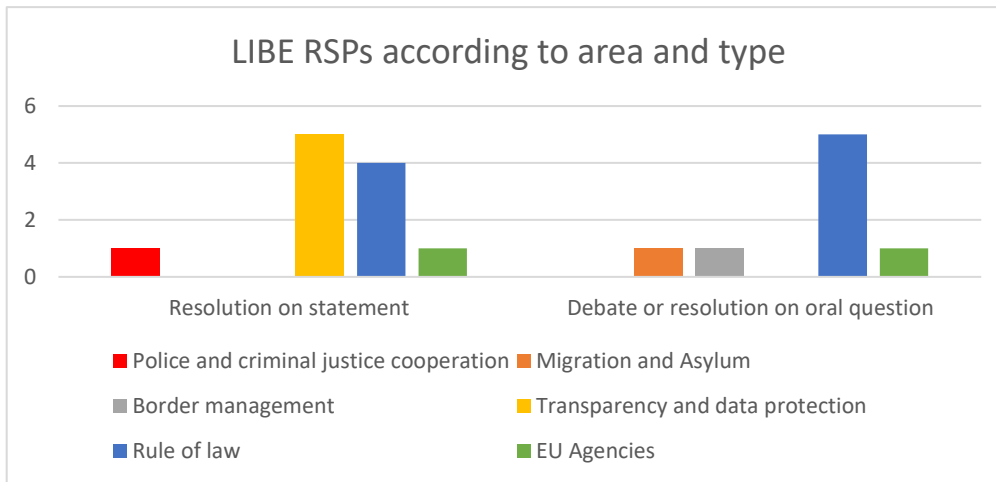
In addition, the LIBE Committee adopts regular (annual or twice-yearly) activity or monitoring reports on the Commission's Rule of Law reports, the situation of fundamental rights in the EU, the functioning of the Schengen area, and on public access to documents.

Furthermore, LIBE members prepared implementation reports, such as a [joint report](#) on the anti-trafficking directive by MEP Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D) (jointly with FEMM), or reports on the implementation of the [Return Directive](#) and of the [European Arrest Warrant](#) by MEPs Strik and Zarzalejos (EPP) respectively.

Finally, the LIBE Committee adopted interim reports on consent procedures or recommendations in the framework of international negotiations, including, for example, two reports on the negotiations status agreements on operational activities by Frontex with [Mauritania](#) and [Senegal](#) that were prepared by MEPs Strik (Greens/EFA) and Ernst (The Left).

12 Resolutions on Topical Subjects (RSP)

From September 2019 until May 2024, the LIBE Committee finalised ten resolutions on statements in accordance with [Rule 132\(2\) RoP](#) and eight debates/resolutions on oral questions/interpellations under [Rule 136\(1\) RoP](#). Most LIBE areas were covered, with a majority of the RSPs dealing with matters related to the rule of law.



13 Delegated and Implementing Acts

The TFEU sets out a system for delegating powers to the Commission based on a two-tier structure, consisting of [delegated acts and implementing acts](#). In the legislative term 2019–2024, the LIBE Committee received numerous draft Delegated and draft Implementing Acts. Next to the AGRI, ECON, ENVI and IMCO committees, LIBE has been one of the most active committees in terms of [handling delegated acts](#). During the 9th legislative term, two LIBE objections to delegated acts were adopted in plenary, one concerning the process of multiple identity detection carried out in the interoperability framework of EU databases (January 2022) and another concerning the amount of the fees to be paid online for future visa applications (April 2024).

Three implementing acts that LIBE was consulted on in the area of data protection were the UK adequacy decisions on the [General Data Protection Regulation](#) and for the [Law Enforcement Directive \(adopted in June 2021\)](#), as well as the [EU-US Data Privacy Framework](#) (adopted in July 2023). Linked to this topic, the LIBE Committee had organised two exchanges of views with the Commissioner for Justice on US adequacy, one in September 2020 after the invalidation of the EU-US Privacy Shield in the *Schrems II* case and another in January 2023 regarding the draft adequacy decision on the EU-US Privacy Framework. The LIBE Committee put forward two draft motions for resolutions in [2020](#) and [2023](#), on the *Schrems II* judgment and US adequacy, which resulted in the [Parliament resolution of 20 May 2021 on the ruling of the CJEU of 16 July 2020 – Data Protection Commissioner v Facebook Ireland Limited and Maximilian Schrems](#) ('Schrems II', Case C-311/18) and [Parliament resolution of 11 May 2023](#) on the adequacy of the protection afforded by the EU-US Data Privacy Framework. Furthermore, in 2021, the [LIBE draft motion for a resolution](#) on UK adequacy gave rise to [Parliament resolution of 21 May 2021 on the adequate protection of personal data by the United Kingdom](#), which a [letter](#) by the LIBE Chair sent to the House of Lords in April 2024 built upon.

Many of the other delegated and implementing acts related to the legislative texts adopted in the AML/CTF Package, the Interoperability Regulations, the ETIAS and the VIS, the e-CODEX system in relation to the responsibilities of eu-LISA, or the Digital Services Act with regard to the supervisory fees charged by the Commission. In addition, details linked to the EU Digital COVID Certificate and on the definition of drugs were laid down in delegated or implementing acts.

Members can refer to the LIBE DIA Newsletters for further details regarding the delegated and implementing acts the LIBE Committee dealt with.

14 Hearings and Exchanges of Views

14.1 Public hearings



Between 2019 to 2024, the LIBE Committee organised several hearings on migration and asylum-related files, such as the skills and talent package linked to legal migration (May 2023), the situation of Afghan asylum seekers (March 2022), on the New Pact on Migration and Asylum (May 2021), or the implementation of the Dublin III Regulation (February 2020). With regard to files related to transparency and data protection, the committee organised hearings on the AI Act, the GDPR implementation, enforcement and lessons learned (March 2022), or on Media Freedom, Freedom of Expression and Combatting hate speech online and offline (November 2019). Additionally, hearings were held on law enforcement aspect of surveillance in the public space

(November 2022), on European common values and fundamental rights issues in the European Digital Strategy and related legislation, notably the Digital Services Act, the Digital Market Act and the Data Governance Act (May 2021), or AI in criminal law (February 2020). On fundamental rights and the rule of law, topics discussed during the public hearings organised by the LIBE Committee were, inter alia, the European Citizens' Initiative: "Minority Safepack" (October 2020), the Implementation of the European Union anti-racism agenda with a focus on the implementation of the EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-



2025 (November 2021), or on the Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in the EU: reinforcing inter-institutional dialogue and cooperation (February 2024). Furthermore, the LIBE Committee organised hearings on topical issues such as investigating war crimes in Ukraine (April 2023), and, jointly with the CONT and the FEMM



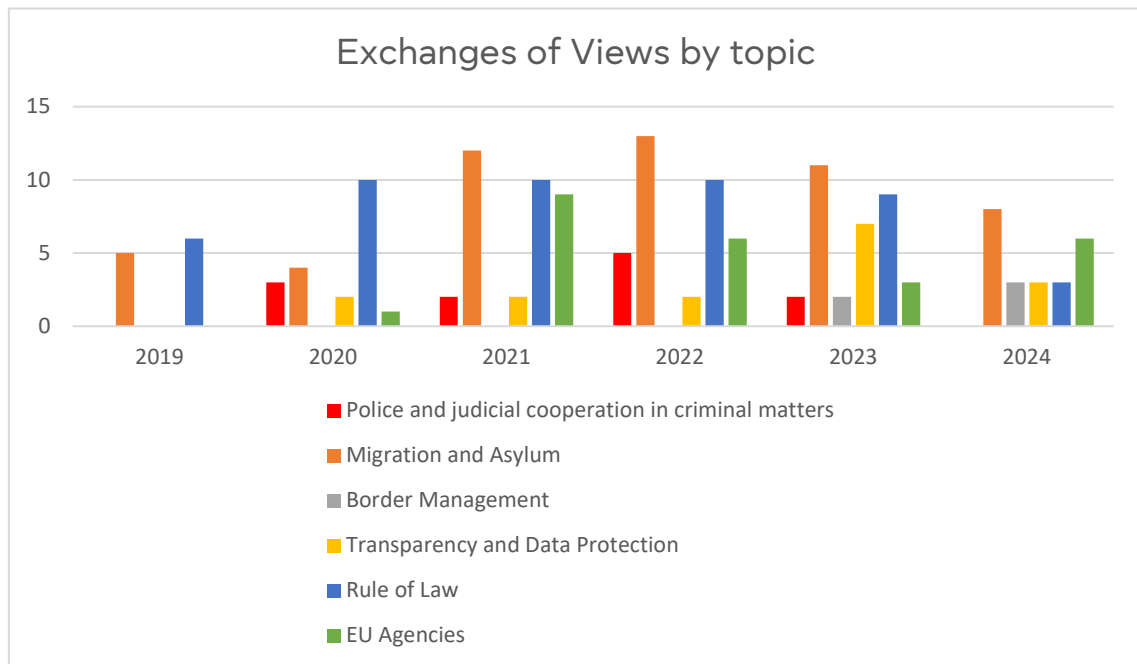
Committees, on the financial support for the Ukrainian refugees and on combating trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation in the context of the war against

Ukraine (both in November 2022). Additional joint hearings were held on topics such as the role of investigative journalism to uncover fraud and corruption in Europe together with the CONT Committee (June 2022), or on transparency and targeting of political advertising together with IMCO (July 2022). Together with the FEMM Committee, LIBE organised hearings on combatting gender-based violence (May 2022) and on abortion rights in Poland (February 2021 and November 2022), and together with the ECON Committee on anti-money laundering (December 2021) and the new AML Package (March 2022).

For a list of public hearings organised by the LIBE Committee and jointly with other Committees, please refer to Section [18.20.1](#) and [2](#). On [this page](#) you will find all the available information relating to committee hearings, including programmes and contributions from speakers.

14.2 Exchanges of views

During the period from October 2019 until May 2024, over 160 Exchanges of Views (EoVs) were organised during the LIBE Committee meetings. The complete list of EoVs is available in Section 18.23.3. The Coordinators of the Committee play a relevant role in choosing the topics and organising the EoVs. Below you can find an overview of the topics covered in the EoVs held in the LIBE Committee during the 9th legislative term.



15 Working Groups

15.1 Frontex Scrutiny Working Group



[Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1896](#) (Frontex Regulation) transformed Frontex into the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and considerably increased its tasks, powers, responsibilities and budget. The extended tasks and competences came together with stronger fundamental rights safeguards and increased liability and accountability, including by giving the European

Parliament oversight of the agency's activities, including with regard to the budget and the appointment of the agency's executive director.

On 29 January 2021, the LIBE Committee [decided](#) to set up the Frontex Scrutiny Working Group (FSWG) with a broad mandate to monitor all aspects of the functioning of the agency, including compliance with fundamental rights, transparency, and accountability towards Parliament.³ The FSWG is composed of two standing Members per political group. On 23 February 2021, the working group formally began its work; its first chair was Roberta Metsola (EPP), who was replaced by Lena Düpont on 22 March 2022.

Within the first four months of its existence, the FSWG carried out a fact-finding investigation, gathering relevant information and evidence regarding alleged violations of fundamental rights in which Frontex was involved and prepared a report (rapporteur: Tineke Strik, Greens/EFA). Between March and June 2021, the group held eight meetings, at which it assessed, inter alia, the nature of Frontex operations, the role of the fundamental rights officer, Article 46 of the Frontex Regulation (Decisions to suspend, terminate or not launch activities), and the complaints mechanisms.

On 14-15 June 2021, the members of the FSWG conducted a virtual mission, including a fact finding investigation, to the Agency's headquarters in Warsaw, where it collected evidence. In July 2021, the FSWG presented its [final report](#), including an [Annex](#).⁴

In March 2022, the FSWG had its first meeting with Mr Fabrice Leggeri, the then Frontex Director, and the Home Affairs Commissioner, Ylva Johansson. The MEPs asked Mr Leggeri about the allegations of pushbacks, in particular in the Aegean Sea, but also elsewhere. Following the meeting, the FSWG chair and the rapporteur confirmed the need for a) improving the culture and structure of the agency as regards the respect of

³ Ibid.

⁴ See: LIBE Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, 'Report on the fact-finding investigation on Frontex concerning alleged fundamental rights violations' (14 July 2021), available at: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/238156/14072021%20Final%20Report%20FSWG_en.pdf.

fundamental rights and b) ensuring that border control goes hand in hand with fundamental rights safeguards.

In July 2022, the FSWG met with Aija Kalnāja (Frontex Deputy Executive Director ad interim) and Jonas Grimheden (Frontex Fundamental Rights Officer) to discuss the follow-up actions to be taken, as well as the implementation of Article 46 of the Frontex Regulation.

The FSWG held 4 meetings in 2023 and, in June 2023, a delegation of the LIBE Committee [visited Frontex headquarters](#) in Warsaw (19-20 June), held a bilateral meeting with Hans Leijtens, Frontex Executive Director, and participated in a plenary meeting on the Agency's activities with senior officials. On 26 October 2023, the LIBE Committee adopted [a Draft Motion for a Resolution](#) pursuant to [Rule 132\(2\) RoP](#) on the fact-finding investigation of the LIBE Working Group for Frontex Scrutiny.

Read about the European Parliament scrutiny of Frontex in the EPRS Briefing [here](#).

15.2 Schengen Scrutiny Working Group

The Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism monitors the implementation of the Schengen acquis – a common set of Schengen rules that apply to Schengen EU Member States. The purpose of the mechanism is to ensure an effective, consistent, timely and transparent application of the Schengen rules, while at the same time maintaining a high level of mutual trust between the Schengen Member States. The Schengen Scrutiny Working Group (SSWG), which was set up in 2016 and comprises one Member and one substitute Member per political group, aims to guarantee that Parliament remains fully informed in this matter through access to documents, including classified documents such as evaluations, and recommendations to individual Member



States about the implementation of the Schengen acquis.

The SSWG assesses the implementation of the Schengen acquis in the areas of management of the external borders, return, common visa policy, data protection, Schengen Information System, and police cooperation. Issues related to the European Border and Coast Guard, in particular the vulnerability assessments, have also been discussed within the Group. In

addition, the SSWG scrutinises the implementation of the multiannual policy cycle for European integrated border management, the implementation and use of large-scale information systems in the field of justice and home affairs, and the implementation of the border management and visa related funds (IBM Fund, Internal Security Fund).

Its work has been vital in uncovering problematic issues and bringing them to the attention of Members. The LIBE Committee and the EP have also been better equipped when it comes to their legislative role given the knowledge acquired about the implementation of the current legislation.

In line with its mandate, in 2022 and 2023, the Working Group continued its monitoring work and held meetings dedicated to several topical issues linked to the development of Schengen and the challenges it faces and other subjects agreed by their Members.

15.3 Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group

The LIBE committee is at the heart of EP activities and initiatives in the field of fundamental rights and the rule of law, in particular regarding Member States under Article 7(1) TEU procedures.

During the 9th legislative term, the Democracy, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights Monitoring Group (DRFMG) built on the work completed in the previous parliamentary



term by its predecessor, which was set up in June 2018 in the aftermath of the murders of the Maltese journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia and the Slovakian journalist Jan Kuciak. The DRFMG focuses on threats to democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, as well as the fight against corruption within the EU and across Member States. The DRFMG's [mandate](#) spanned the entire legislative term. The DRFMG is composed of two [members](#) of each political group. Based on information

gathered during DRFMG sessions, and collected from a wide range of other sources, including answers to the members' queries by national governments and public bodies, the DRFMG recommends specific actions to the LIBE Committee, such as meetings with stakeholders, hearings or missions, and makes proposals for resolutions and reports. The outcome of each session and the correspondence with national authorities involved in the monitoring exercise are fully accessible and published on the [LIBE DRFMG webpage](#).

The [end of mandate report](#) from April 2024 provides an comprehensive overview of the DRFMG's working methodology, includes detailed descriptions of the country-specific monitoring that it carried out during the period 2019-2024, and summarises the findings of the chair related to the added-value of the monitoring activities, the challenges the Group has experienced and the suggestions put forward for the next parliamentary term. In the 9th legislative term, the DRFMG carried out monitoring activities in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Malta, Greece, Poland, Czechia, Spain and France. In addition, the Group covered various horizontal topics such as the fundamental rights concerns related to restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, and engaged in a pilot project-dialogue with the Member States or the situation of Article 2 TEU values in the EU and in the Member States.

During the 9th term, the DRFMG published seven activity reports, on [10 July 2020](#), [16 June 2021](#), [17 November 2021](#), [19 April 2022](#), [13 July 2022](#), [27 January 2023](#) and [27 June 2023](#). On 17 March 2021, the Group issued a [Study](#) on the impact of coronavirus measures on democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights ([updated version](#) from May 2022). Furthermore, the DRFMG chair reported back on the Group's activities during more than ten committee meetings.

15.4 Europol Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group



[Article 88 TFEU](#) on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation's (Europol) mission, [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/794](#) (Europol Regulation) provides for the establishment of a Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group (JPSG) on Europol. The main responsibilities of the scrutiny group are outlined in Article 51 of the Europol Regulation, which defines its role in politically monitoring Europol's activities with a particular focus on the impact of

those activities on the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. The JPSG holds two meetings per year: in the first half of the year, at the Parliament of the country holding the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU, and in the second half of the year, at the European Parliament. The purpose of this unique form of joint scrutiny by national Parliaments and the European Parliament is to ensure that Europol is fully accountable and transparent.

The JPSG held its [constituent meeting](#) in October 2017. Since then, 14 meetings of the group took place to politically monitor Europol's activities in fulfilling its mission, including as regards the impact of those activities on the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons. The [2022 Recast Europol Regulation](#) added additional documents to be submitted to the JPSG by Europol for the purpose of scrutinising the Agency's activities. In addition, it created the opportunity for the JPSG to establish a consultative forum to assist it, upon request, by providing it with independent advice in fundamental rights matters (please see Section 4.19 of this report on Strengthening Europol's mandate). Besides MEPs and national Parliaments, the EDPS appears at the meetings of the JPSG to discuss matters related to the protection of personal data and other fundamental rights.

16 Additional Activities

16.1 Missions

LIBE Members conducted various missions to Member States, third countries, and the premises of the relevant EU Agencies.

Missions within the EU included a 'search and rescue' mission to Lampedusa (Italy) in June 2023, Poland and Romania in the context of the refugee crisis stemming from the Russian aggression on Ukraine in September 2022, and other asylum & migration-related visits to Greece (November 2021), Lithuania and Latvia (March 2022) and Belgium/France/Netherlands (February 2023).

Noteworthy missions in the framework of the DRFMG included visits to Bulgaria in October 2023, to Slovakia in December 2022, Malta in May 2022, or Slovenia and Hungary in October 2021). Additionally, the committee visited Lampedusa in June 2023, as well as Poland and Romania in September 2022.

The LIBE Members' visits to various EU Agencies included visits to Frontex and the EUAA in June 2023, eu-LISA in October 2022, Europol in September 2022, the EPPO in May 2022, FRA and Eurojust in October 2019, as well as the EMCDDA in October 2023 and October 2019.

Moreover, the Members conducted missions to third countries: Washington D.C. and Boston in February 2020, Sarajevo in May 2022, further visits to Washington D.C. in May 2022 and May 2023, and London in November 2022. These missions are essential for the committee's efforts to ensure effective policy implementation, enhance cooperation, and address challenges within the EU and with international partners.

Finally, LIBE Members participated in missions to the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva in December 2019 and 2023 (joint LIBE-DEVE-DROI delegations), to New York for the Conference Of States Parties To The Convention On The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities in June 2022 and 2023 (joint LIBE-EMPL-PETI delegations), and the Internet Governance Forum in Berlin, Addis Ababa and Kyoto, in November 2019, November 2022 and October 2023 respectively (joint LIBE-ITRE-IMCO-CULT-JURI-STOA delegations).

The full list of LIBE missions during the 2019–2024 parliamentary term can be found in [Annex II](#) (see [Section 18.16](#)).

16.2 Dialogues and events with other EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies

The LIBE Committee also exercised its scrutiny through oral questions and the organisation of regular exchanges of views with representatives of the Commission. In addition, it invited representatives from other EU institutions to make presentations of relevant topic before the committee and commissioned studies and briefings on topics related to the legislative files the LIBE Members handles. During the legislative term 2019 – 2024, numerous presentations were given by representatives from different EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, and discussions, exchanges and workshops were held at LIBE Committee meetings.

16.3 Questions to the Commission and the Council submitted on behalf of the LIBE Committee

In accordance with Rule [136 RoP](#), questions for oral answer may be submitted to the Commission and the Council where a Committee reaches at least a low threshold and requests the questions to be placed on the agenda of Parliament. Under [Rule 138](#), Committees may put questions for written answers, which need to be replied to within six weeks (and within three weeks for 'priority questions'). In the legislative term 2019–2024, 12 questions (eight to Commission and four to Council) for oral answers and two questions for written answers were submitted by the LIBE Committee. Individual members submitted additional questions on various topics.

16.4 Interparliamentary Committee Meetings

The European Parliaments' committees may directly engage in a dialogue with national parliaments at committee level. This may include meetings that bring together MPs and MEPs from corresponding committees to discuss matters of common concern. In the legislative term 2019–2024, ten Interparliamentary Committee Meetings (ICMs) took place, of which three were organised jointly with other committees.

The [ICM meeting in December 2023](#) focused on the Commission's 2023 Rule of Law Report and the follow-up LIBE report and subsequent Parliament resolution. The meeting also focused on combating corruption.

16.5 Studies

In addition to the committee work illustrated above, the LIBE Committee was active in requesting studies falling within the areas of its competence. For instance, in November 2020, a study addressing [The state of play of Schengen governance: An assessment of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism in its first multiannual programme](#) was issued and in May 2021, the LIBE Committee requested an assessment on [Strengthening Europol's mandate: A legal assessment of the Commission's proposal to amend the Europol Regulation](#). Furthermore, the Committee commissioned an added value assessment on [Gender-based violence as a new area of crime listed in Article 83\(1\) TFEU - European added value assessment](#) in June 2021. After the *Schrems II* judgment was issued in July 2020, the LIBE Committee requested a study on the [Exchanges of Personal Data After the Schrems II Judgment](#), that was published in July 2021. Further studies on [Counterterrorism policies, measures and tools in the EU](#) in March 2022, on [Democratic Oversight of the Police](#), on [Right-wing extremism in the EU](#) in May 2022, on and another study on [The Fundamental Rights of Irregular Migrant Workers in the EU](#) in July 2022 were written on request by the LIBE Committee. Those studies and topics thereof were also discussed during the public hearings organised by the LIBE Committee during the 9th legislative term.

In December 2022, the LIBE committee requested a study [assessing the implementation of the Law Enforcement Directive](#) and a study on [EU migration and asylum funds for third countries](#), which provided an overview and considers funding both from the Justice and Home Affairs funds and the external action funds, covering the previous Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) (2014–2020) and the current MFF (2021–2027) funding periods. In April 2023, the LIBE requested two important studies,

one on [social media platforms and challenges for democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights](#) and another for a [complementary Impact Assessment of the proposal for a regulation laying down the rules to prevent and combat child sexual abuse](#) and, in October that year the committee requested a [substitute Impact Assessment of the Proposal for a Regulation addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum](#), while in November 2023, a study on the [reception Conditions across the EU](#), which based its findings on concrete quantitative and qualitative evidence was requested.

In 2024, several studies were requested by the LIBE committee, covering topics such as the [Enforcement of EU law in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice Policy](#), the situation of Article 2 TEU values in [Estonia](#) and in [Denmark](#), or [The EU as a « Union of Equality »](#) on which the committee also organised a workshop in March 2024. Finally, the committee requested two studies on [Gender Mainstreaming in the parliamentary work of the LIBE Committee](#) and on [Resilience of Democracy and European Elections against New Challenge](#) that were published in March and April 2024.

16.6 Briefings

Many of the legislative and non-legislative files mentioned above and in the list under Annex II were accompanied by Briefings. For instance, the LIBE Committee requested a Briefing on the [Revision of the Europol Regulation](#) in January 2021 or on [Improving the resilience of critical entities](#) in February 2021.

Shortly after the e-Codex and the SBC proposals were published by the Commission in December 2020, the LIBE Committee ordered two Briefings on [Establishing a computerised system for communication in cross-border civil and criminal proceedings](#) and on the [Schengen Borders Code](#) in March 2021. In July 2021, the Committee requested a Briefing on the [Artificial intelligence act](#) after the Commission proposal was published in April 2021. In the same months, LIBE ordered a Briefing on [The European Commission's legislative proposals in the New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#).

Furthermore, a Briefing on [Ensuring the rights of EU citizens against politically motivated Red Notices](#) was issued in February 2022, another one on the [Rules on export and import authorisations and transit measures for firearms](#) in May 2022, one on the [Recasting the Long-Term Residents Directive](#) in September 2022 and one on the [Revision of Council Directive 2004/82/EC on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data](#) in December 2022. In January 2023, the LIBE Committee requested a Briefing on the [Revision of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims](#), in June 2023, on [Advance passenger information \(API\): Revising the rules](#) and, in February 2024, on [Establishing an EU talent Pool](#).

Finally, the Policy Department supported LIBE with several briefings on the situation of Article 2 TEU values for example in [Denmark](#), [Estonia](#), [Bulgaria](#), [Greece](#), [Malta](#) and on the [Commission 2021 Rule of Law Report and the EU Monitoring and Enforcement of Article 2 TEU Values](#).

Please see [here](#) for a complete overview of the Studies and Briefings that were requested by the LIBE committee during the 9th legislative term.

17 Annex I

I. Committee Members

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/libe/home/members>

Chair

1. Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR (S&D, Spain)

Vice-Chairs

2. Maite PAGAZAURTUNDÚA (Renew, Spain)
3. Pietro BARTOLO (S&D, Italy)
4. Andrzej HALICKI (EPP, Poland)
5. Emil RADEV (EPP, Bulgaria)

Members (at the end of the 9th term)

6. Magdalena ADAMOWICZ (EPP, Poland)
7. Abir AL-SAHLANI (Renew, Sweden)
8. Konstantinos ARVANITIS (The Left, Greece)
9. Malik AZMANI (Renew, Netherlands)
10. Katarina BARLEY (S&D, Germany)
11. Vasco BECKER-WEINBERG (EPP, Portugal)
12. Vladimír BILČÍK (EPP, Slovakia)
13. Malin BJÖRK (The Left, Sweden)
14. Vasile BLAGA (EPP, Romania)
15. Ioan-Rareş BOGDAN (EPP, Romania)
16. Karolin BRAUNSBERGER-REINHOLD (EPP, Germany)
17. Patrick BREYER (Greens/EFA, Germany)
18. Saskia BRICMONT (Greens/EFA, Belgium)
19. Joachim Stanisław BRUDZIŃSKI (ECR, Poland)
20. Annika BRUNA (ID, France)
21. Jorge BUXADÉ VILLALBA (ECR, Spain)
22. Damien CARÊME (Greens/EFA, France)
23. Patricia CHAGNON (ID, France)

24. Clare DALY (The Left, Ireland)
25. Anna Júlia DONÁTH (Renew, Hungary)
26. Ana Miguel DOS SANTOS (EPP, Portugal)
27. Lena DÜPONT (EPP, Germany)
28. Lucia ĎURIŠ NICHOLSONOVÁ (Renew, Slovakia)
29. Cornelia ERNST (The Left, Germany)
30. Laura FERRARA (NA, Italy)
31. Jean-Paul GARRAUD (ID, France)
32. Maria GRAPINI (S&D, Romania)
33. Sylvie GUILLAUME (S&D, France)
34. Evin INCIR (S&D, Sweden)
35. Sophie IN 'T VELD (Renew, Netherlands)
36. Patryk JAKI (ECR, Poland)
37. Marina KALJURAND (S&D, Estonia)
38. Assita KANKO (ECR, Belgium)
39. Fabienne KELLER (Renew, France)
40. Łukasz KOHUT (S&D, Poland)
41. Moritz KÖRNER (Renew, Germany)
42. Alice KUHNKE (Greens/EFA, Sweden)
43. Jeroen LENAERS (EPP, Netherlands)
44. Lukas MANDL (EPP, Austria)
45. Erik MARQUARDT (Greens/EFA, Germany)
46. Nadine MORANO (EPP, France)
47. Javier MORENO SÁNCHEZ (S&D, Spain)
48. Theresa BIELOWSKI (S&D, Austria)
49. Pina PICIERNO (S&D, Italy)
50. Karlo RESSLER (EPP, Croatia)

51. Diana RIBA I GINER (Greens/EFA, Spain)
52. Isabel SANTOS (S&D, Portugal)
53. Birgit SIPPEL (S&D, Germany)
54. Sara SKYTTE DAL (EPP, Sweden)
55. Vincenzo SOFO (ECR, Italy)
56. Martin SONNEBORN (NA, Germany)
57. Tineke STRIK (Greens/EFA, Netherlands)
58. Ramona STRUGARIU (Renew, Romania)
59. Annalisa TARDINO (ID, Italy)
60. Tomas TOBÉ (EPP, Sweden)
61. Jana TOOM (Renew, Estonia)
62. Milan UHRÍK (NA, Slovakia)
63. Tom VANDENDRIESSCHE (ID, Belgium)
64. Anders VISTISEN (ID, Denmark)
65. Elissavet VOZEMBERG-VRIONIDI (EPP, Greece)
66. Jadwiga WIŚNIEWSKA (ECR, Poland)
67. Javier ZARZALEJOS (EPP, Spain)

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17. Martin HOJSÍK (Renew, Slovakia)
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III. Secretariat

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IV. Relevant websites

LIBE website

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/libe/home/highlights>

LIBE Newsletter

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/libe/home/newsletters>

Legislative Observatory

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/home/home.do>

Presentations from the public hearings

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/libe/events.html#menuzone>

Studies, analyses and briefings

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/libe/supporting-analyses/latest-documents>

European Commission, DG JUST

https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/departments-and-executive-agencies/justice-and-consumers_en

European Commission, DG HOME

https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/departments-and-executive-agencies/migration-and-home-affairs_en

Council of the European Union

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/?filters=1646>

EPRS - European Parliamentary Research Service

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/stay-informed/research-and-analysis>

Think Tank

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

18 Annex II – List of LIBE files

I. Ordinary Legislative Procedure

18.1 Files adopted in 2024

1. Use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences: single access point [2021/0244\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0429 Rapporteur: Emil Radev (EPP)
2. Definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures [2022/0398\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2022)0684 Rapporteur: Sophie in 't Veld (Renew) [voted in plenary on 12 March 2024]
3. The transfer of proceedings in criminal matters [2023/0093\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0185 Rapporteur: Assita Kanko (ECR)
4. Collection and transfer of advance passenger information for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/818 [2022/0425\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0731 Rapporteur: Assita Kanko (ECR)
5. Automated data exchange for police cooperation (“Prüm II”), amending Council Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA and Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, 2019/817 and 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council [2021/0410\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0784 Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)
6. Anti-Money Laundering Package: Establishing the Authority for Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010, (EU) 1094/2010, (EU) 1095/2010 [2021/0240\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0421 Rapporteurs (Joint with ECON): LIBE: Emil Radev (EPP), ECON: Eva Maria Poptcheva (Renew)
7. Anti-Money Laundering Package: Mechanisms to be put in place by the Member States for the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing and repealing Directive (EU) 2015/849 [2021/0250\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0423 Rapporteurs (Joint with ECON): LIBE: Paul Tang (S&D), ECON: Luděk Niedermayer (EPP)
8. Anti-Money Laundering Package: Prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing [2021/0239\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0420 Rapporteurs (Joint with ECON): LIBE: Damien Carême (Greens/EFA), ECON: Eero Heinäluoma (S&D)
9. Anti-Money Laundering Package: Information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets (recast) [2021/0241\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0422 Rapporteurs (Joint with ECON): LIBE: Assita Kanko (ECR), ECON Ernest Urtasun (Greens/EFA)
10. Combating violence against women and domestic violence [2022/0066\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2022)0105 Rapporteurs (Joint with FEMM): LIBE: Evin Incir (S&D), FEMM: Frances Fitzgerald (EPP) [voted in plenary on 24 April 2024]
11. Definition of criminal offences and penalties for the violation of Union restrictive measures [2022/0398\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2022)0684 Rapporteur: Sophie In 't Veld (Renew)
12. Asset recovery and confiscation [2022/0167\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2022)0245 Rapporteur (JURI associated): Loránt Vincze (EPP)

13. Amending Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims [2022/0426\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2022)0732 Rapporteurs (Joint with FEMM): LIBE: Malin Björk (The Left), FEMM: Eugenia Rodríguez Palop (The Left)
14. Protection of the euro and other currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law: certain reporting requirements and amending Directive 2014/62/EU [2023/0355\(COD\)](#) **Decision** COM(2023)0582 Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
15. Asylum and migration management and amending Council Directive (EC) 2003/109 and the proposed Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Fund] [2020/0279\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0610 Rapporteur: Tomas Tobé (EPP)
16. New Pact on Asylum: Eurodac Regulation: Establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013, for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes (recast) [2016/0132\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0272 Rapporteur: Jorge Buxadé Villalba (ECR)
17. New Pact on Migration and Asylum: Asylum and migration management and amending Council Directive (EC) 2003/109 and the proposed Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Fund] [2020/0279\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0610 Rapporteur: Tomas Tobé (EPP)
18. New Pact on Asylum: Asylum Procedure Regulation - establishing a return border procedure and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1148: Common procedure for international protection in the Union [2016/0224\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0467 Rapporteur: Fabienne Keller (Renew)
19. New Pact on Migration and Asylum: Crisis and force majeure Regulation - Addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum [2020/0277\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0613 Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
20. Common procedure for international protection in the Union [2016/0224A\(COD\)](#) [2016/0224B\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0467 Rapporteur: Fabienne Keller (Renew)
21. CEAS: Union Resettlement Framework [2016/0225\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0468 Rapporteur: Malin Björk (The Left)
22. CEAS: Standards for the reception of applicants for international protection (recast) [2016/0222\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2016)0465 Rapporteur: Sophie In 't Veld (Renew)
23. CEAS: Standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection and for the content of the protection granted and amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents [2016/0223\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0466 Rapporteur: Matjaž Nemec (S&D)
24. Addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum [2020/0277\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0613 Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
25. A single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights

- for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State (recast) [2022/0131\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2022)0655 Rapporteur: Javier Moreno Sánchez (S&D)
26. Schengen Borders Code: Amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders [2021/0428\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0891 Rapporteur: Sylvie Guillaume (S&D)
 27. New Pact on Asylum: Amending Regulation (EU) 2019/816 establishing a centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN) to supplement the European Criminal Records Information System and Regulation (EU) 2019/818 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) 2018/1862 and (EU) 2019/816 for the purpose of introducing a screening of third country nationals at the external borders [2021/0046\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0096 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
 28. Collection and transfer of advance passenger information (API) for enhancing and facilitating external border controls, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/817 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1726, and repealing Council Directive 2004/82/EC [2022/0424\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0729 Rapporteur: Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew)
 29. Screening Regulation: Introducing a screening of third country nationals at the external borders and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/817 [2020/0278\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0612 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
 30. Third countries whose nationals are subject to or exempt from a visa requirement when crossing the external borders: holders of Serbian passports issued by the Serbian Coordination Directorate (Koordinaciona uprava) [2023/0418\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0733 Rapporteur: Matjaž Nemec (S&D)
 31. Amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1232 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 2002/58/EC for the purpose of combating online child sexual abuse [2023/0452\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0777 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
 32. Amending Council Decision 2009/917/JHA, as regards its alignment with Union rules on the protection of personal data [2023/0143\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0244 Rapporteur: Cornelia Ernst (The Left)
 33. European Health Data Space [2022/0140\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0197 Rapporteurs (Joint with ENVI): LIBE: Annalisa Tardino (ID), ENVI :Tomislav Sokol (EPP)
 34. Artificial Intelligence Act [2021/0106\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0206 Regulation Rapporteur (Joint with IMCO): LIBE: Dragoș Tudorache (Renew), IMCO: Brando Benifei (S&D)
 35. European Disability Card and European Parking Card for persons with disabilities: extending to third country nationals legally residing in a Member State [2023/0393\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2023)0698 Rapporteurs (Joint with EMPL): LIBE: Alice Kuhnke (Greens/EFA), EMPL: Antonius Manders (EPP)

18.2 Files adopted in 2023

1. Digitalisation of judicial cooperation and access to justice in cross-border civil, commercial and criminal matters, and amending certain acts in the field of judicial cooperation [2021/0394\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0759 Rapporteurs (Joint with JURI): LIBE: Marina Kaljurand (S&D), JURI: Emil Radev (EPP)
36. Digitalisation of cross-border judicial cooperation and amending Council Directive 2003/8/EC, Council Framework Decisions 2002/465/JHA, 2002/584/JHA, 2003/577/JHA, 2005/214/JHA, 2006/783/JHA, 2008/909/JHA, 2008/947/JHA, 2009/829/JHA and 2009/948/JHA, and Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards digitalisation of judicial cooperation [2021/0395\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0760 Rapporteurs (Joint with JURI): LIBE: Marina Kaljurand (S&D) JURI: Emil Radev (EPP)
37. Establishing a collaboration platform to support the functioning of Joint Investigation Teams and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 [2021/0391\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0756 Rapporteur: Malik Azmani (Renew)
38. Information exchange between law enforcement authorities of Member States, repealing Council Framework Decision 2006/960/JHA [2021/0411\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0782 Rapporteur: Lena Düpont (EPP)
39. Electronic evidence regulation: European production and preservation orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters [2018/0108\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0225 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
40. Electronic evidence in criminal proceedings: legal representatives directive [2018/0107\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2018)0226 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
41. Third countries whose nationals are subject to or exempt from a visa requirement: Kosovo [2016/0139\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0277 Rapporteur: Thijs Reuten (S&D)
42. Schengen area: digitalisation of the visa procedure [2022/0132A\(COD\)](#) [2022/0132B\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0658 Rapporteur: Matjaž Nemeč (S&D)
43. Exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences: alignment with Union rules on the protection of personal data (amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA) [2021/0399\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0767 Rapporteur: Patryk Jaki
44. European Union Drugs Agency [2022/0009\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0018 Rapporteur: Isabel Santos (S&D)
45. Digital information exchange in terrorism cases and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and the Council and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA [2021/0393\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0757 Rapporteur: Patryk Jaki (ECR)

18.3 Files adopted in 2022

1. Resilience of critical entities: [2020/0365\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2020)0829 Rapporteur: Michal Šimečka (Renew)
2. Computerised system for communication in cross-border civil and criminal proceedings (e-CODEX system): and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726

- [2020/0345\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0712 Rapporteurs: Emil Radev (EPP) Nuno Melo (EPP)
3. Amending certain Regulations as regards financial resources under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the implementation period of the Home Affairs Funds for 2014–2020 [2022/0077\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0112 Rapporteur: not appointed
 4. Ukraine: Non-recognition of Russian travel documents issued in occupied foreign regions [2022/0274\(COD\)](#) **Decision** COM(2022)0662 Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
 5. Joint investigation teams: alignment with Union rules on the protection of personal data: Amending Council Framework Decision 2002/465/JHA, as regards its alignment with EU rules on the protection of personal data [2021/0008\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0020 Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP) [signature of final act 16/02/2022, publication in OJ 18/02/2022]
 6. European Investigation Order in criminal matters: alignment with Union rules on the protection of personal data: Amending Directive 2014/41/EU, as regards its alignment with EU rules on the protection of personal data [2021/0009\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2021)0021 Rapporteur: Marina Kaljurand (S&D)
 7. Amending Regulation (EU) 2021/953 on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable COVID–19 vaccination, test and recovery certificates (EU Digital COVID Certificate) to facilitate free movement during the COVID–19 pandemic [2022/0031\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0050 Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
 8. Amending Regulation (EU) 2021/954 on a framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable COVID–19 vaccination, test and recovery certificates (EU Digital COVID Certificate) with regard to third-country nationals legally staying or residing in the territories of Member States during the COVID–19 pandemic [2022/0030\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0055 Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
 9. Strengthening Europol’s mandate: Amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794, as regards Europol’s cooperation with private parties, the processing of personal data by Europol in support of criminal investigations, and Europol’s role on research and innovation [2020/0349\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0796 Rapporteur: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP)
 10. Strengthening Europol’s mandate: entry of alerts in SIS: Amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters as regards the entry of alerts by Europol [2020/0350\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0791 Rapporteur: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP)
 11. Ukraine: Eurojust: collection, preservation and analysis of evidence relating to genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes [2022/0130\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0187 Rapporteur: not appointed

18.4 Files adopted in 2021

1. ETIAS Consequential Amendments: police and judicial cooperation: Establishing the conditions for accessing the other EU information systems and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 and Regulation (EU) 2018/xxx [ECRIS-TCN]

- [2019/0001A\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2019)0003 Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)
12. Establishing the Internal Security Fund [2018/0250\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0472 Rapporteur: Monika Hohlmeier (EPP)
 13. Preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online [2018/0331\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0640 Rapporteur: Patryk Jaki (ECR)
 14. Establishing the Asylum and Migration Fund [2018/0248\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0471 Rapporteur: Miriam Dalli (S&D)
 15. New Pact on Migration and Asylum: EU Blue Card Directive: Conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment [2016/0176\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2016)0378 Rapporteur: Javier Moreno Sánchez (S&D)
 16. ETIAS Consequential Amendments, Borders and Visa: Establishing the conditions for accessing other EU information systems for ETIAS purposes and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 [2019/0002\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2019)0004 Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)
 17. ETIAS consequential amendments: ECRIS-TCN: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2019/816 and (EU) 2019/818 as regards the establishment of the conditions for accessing other EU information systems for the purposes of the European Travel Information and Authorisation System [2019/0001B\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2019)0003[02] Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)
 18. Visa Information System (VIS): conditions for accessing other EU information systems for VIS purposes: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation (EC) No 810/2009, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, Regulation (EU) 2016/399, Regulation XX/2018 [Interoperability Regulation], and Decision 2004/512/EC and repealing Council Decision 2008/633/JHA [2018/0152B\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0302 Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)
 19. Visa Information System (VIS): visa processing: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation (EC) No 810/2009, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, Regulation (EU) 2016/399, Regulation XX/2018 [Interoperability Regulation], and Decision 2004/512/EC and repealing Council Decision 2008/633/JHA [2018/0152A\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0302 Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)
 20. Establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the instrument for financial support for border management and visa [2018/0249\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0473 Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon (S&D)
 21. Temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the use of technologies by number-independent interpersonal communications service providers for the processing of personal and other data for the purpose of combatting child sexual abuse online [2020/0259\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0568 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
 22. Establishing the Rights and Values programme [2018/0207\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0383 Rapporteur: Alice Kuhnke (Green/EFA)
 23. Justice programme 2021–2027 [2018/0208\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0384 Rapporteurs: LIBE: Katarina Barley (S&D) JURI: Heidi Hautala (Greens/EFA)
 24. Pericles IV exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting 2021–2027: Establishing an exchange,

- assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting for the period 2021–2027 (the 'Pericles IV programme') [2018/0194\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0369 Rapporteur: Clare Daly (The Left)
25. Digital Green Certificate – Union citizens: Framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable certificates on vaccination, testing and recovery to facilitate free movement during the COVID-19 pandemic (Digital Green Certificate) [2021/0068\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0130 Rapporteur: Lopez Aguilar (S&D)
 26. Digital Green Certificate – third-country nationals: Framework for the issuance, verification and acceptance of interoperable certificates on vaccination, testing and recovery to third-country nationals legally staying or legally residing in the territories of Member States during the COVID-19 pandemic (Digital Green Certificate) [2021/0071\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0140 Rapporteur: Lopez Aguilar (S&D)
 27. CEAS: European Union Agency for Asylum [2016/0131\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0271 Rapporteur: Elena Yoncheva (S&D)

18.5 Files adopted in 2020

1. Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management: decommitment procedure [2020/0140\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2020)0309 Rapporteur: Joachim Stanislaw Brudziński (ECR)
2. Community statistics on migration and international protection [2018/0154\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0307 Rapporteur: Jan-Christoph Oetjen (Renew)
3. European Border and Coast Guard: false and authentic documents online (FADO) system [2018/0330B\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2018)0631 Rapporteur: Roberta Metsola (EPP)

18.6 Unfinished Business

1. Combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child sexual abuse material. Recast [2024/0035\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2024)0060 Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)
2. Directive laying down minimum rules to prevent and counter the facilitation of unauthorised entry, transit and stay in the Union, and replacing Council Directive 2002/90/EC and Council Framework Decision 2002/946 JHA [2023/0439\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2023)0755 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
3. Enhancing police cooperation in relation to the prevention, detection and investigation of migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, and on enhancing Europol's support to preventing and combating such crimes and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794 [2023/0438\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0754 Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)
4. Combating corruption, replacing Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA and the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the

- Council [2023/0135\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2023)0234 Rapporteur: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
5. Amending Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA [2023/0250\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2023)0424 Rapporteurs (Joint FEMM): LIBE: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP), FEMM: María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos (Renew)
 6. Integrated Border Management Fund/Instrument for financial support for border management and visa: financial envelope and the allocation for the thematic facility [2024/0059\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2024)0301 Rapporteur: S&D
 7. Long-Term Residents Directive (recast) 2022/0134(COD) **Directive** COM(2022)0650 Rapporteur: Damian Boeselager (Greens/EFA)
 8. Establishing an EU talent pool [2023/0404\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0716 Rapporteur: Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew)
 9. Addressing situations of instrumentalisation in the field of migration and asylum [2021/0427\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2021)0890 Rapporteur: Patryk Jaki (ECR)
 10. Return Directive: Common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (recast) [2018/0329\(COD\)](#) **Directive** COM(2018)0634 Rapporteur: Tineke Strik (Greens/EFA)
 11. Establishing a return border procedure [2016/0224B\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2016)0467 Rapporteur: Fabienne Keller (Renew) [withdrawn]
 12. Revision of the Visa Suspension Mechanism: Amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 as regards the revision of the suspension mechanism [2023/0371\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0642 Rapporteur: Matjaz Nemec (S&D) [awaiting committee decision]
 13. Third countries whose nationals are subject to or exempt from a visa requirement: Kuwait, Qatar: Amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1806, listing the third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (Kuwait, Qatar) [2022/0135\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0189 Rapporteur: Erik Marquardt (Greens/EFA)
 14. Temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders 2017/0245(COD) Regulation COM(2017)0571 Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon (S&D)
 15. Laying down additional procedural rules relating to the enforcement of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 [2023/0202\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2023)0348 Rapporteur: Sergey Lagodinsky (Greens/EFA)
 16. Information security in the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union [2022/0084\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0119 Rapporteur: Vladimír Bilčík (EPP)
 17. E-Privacy: Privacy and Electronic Communications [2017/0003\(COD\)](#) Regulation COM(2017)0010 Rapporteur: Birgit Sippel (S&D)
 18. Public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents [2011/0073\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2011)0137 Rapporteur: Evin Incir (S&D) [blocked]
 19. Public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents [2008/0090\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2008)0229 Rapporteur: Evin Incir (S&D) [blocked]
 20. Combating child sexual abuse online [2022/0155\(COD\)](#) **Regulation** COM(2022)0209 Rapporteur: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP)

18.7 OLP Opinions

1. Single Market for Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC [2020/0361\(COD\)](#) COM(2020)0825 Responsible: IMCO, LIBE Rapporteur for opinion: Patrick Breyer (Greens/EFA)
2. Digital Markets Act [2020/0374\(COD\)](#) COM(2020)0842 Responsible: IMCO, LIBE Rapporteur for opinion: Ondřej Kovařík (Renew)
3. A high common level of cybersecurity: Measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union, repealing Directive (EU) 2016/1148 [2020/0359\(COD\)](#) COM(2020)0823 Responsible: ITRE, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Lukas Mandl (EPP)
4. Transparency and targeting of political advertising [2021/0381\(COD\)](#) COM(2021)0731 Responsible: IMCO, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Anna Júlia Donáth (Renew)
5. Harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data (Data Act) [2022/0047\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0068 Responsible: INTRE, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Sergey Lagodinsky (Greens/EFA)
6. Laying down measures for a high level of public sector interoperability across the Union (Interoperable Europe Act) [2022/0379\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0720 Responsible: ITRE, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Cyrus Engerer (S&D)
7. Laying down measures for a high common level of cybersecurity at the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union [2022/0085\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0122 Responsible: ITRE, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Tomas Tobé (EPP)
8. European data governance (Data Governance Act) [2020/0340\(COD\)](#) COM(2020)0767 Responsible: INTRE Rapporteur for the opinion: Sergey Lagodinsky (Greens/EFA)
9. Protecting persons who engage in public participation from manifestly unfounded or abusive court proceedings ("Strategic lawsuits against public participation") [2022/0117\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0177 Responsible: JURI, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
10. Import, export and transit measures for firearms, their essential components and ammunition, implementing Article 10 of the United Nations' Protocol against the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UN Firearms Protocol) (recast) [2022/0288\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0480 Responsible: INTA, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Emil Radev (EPP)
11. Statistics on population and housing, amending Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 763/2008 and (EU) No 1260/2013 [2023/0008\(COD\)](#) COM(2023)0031 Responsible: EMPL, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Yana Toom (Renew)
12. Amending Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 as regards establishing a framework for a European Digital Identity [2021/0136\(COD\)](#) COM(2021)0281 Responsible: ITRE, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Cristian Terheş (ECR)
13. Establishing a common framework for media services in the internal market (European Media Freedom Act) and amending Directive 2010/13/EU [2022/0277\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0457 Responsible: CULT, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)

14. Protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directive 2008/99/EC [2021/0422\(COD\)](#) COM(2021)0851 Responsible: JURI, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
15. Union of equality: standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in matters of employment and occupation: Standards for equality bodies in the field of equal treatment and equal opportunities between women and men in matters of employment and occupation, and deleting Article 20 of Directive 2006/54/EC and Article 11 of Directive 2010/41/EU COM(2022)0688 Responsible: FEMM and EMPL, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Alice Kuhnke (Greens/EFA)
16. European single access point (ESAP): access to information in relation to financial services, capital markets and sustainability [2021/0378\(COD\)](#) COM(2021)0723 Responsible: ECON, LIBE Rapporteur for opinion: Emil Radev (EPP)
17. Measures against transport operators that facilitate or engage in trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants in relation to illegal entry into the territory of the European Union [2021/0387\(COD\)](#) COM(2021)0753 Responsible: TRAN, LIBE Rapporteur for opinion: Nicolaus Fest (ID)
18. Adapting non-contractual civil liability rules to artificial intelligence (AI Liability Directive) [2022/0303\(COD\)](#) COM(2022)0496 Responsible: JURI, LIBE Rapporteur for opinion: Nuno Melo (EPP)
19. Establishment of the digital euro [2023/0212\(COD\)](#) COM(2023)0369 Responsible: ECON, LIBE Rapporteur for opinion: Emil Radev (EPP)

18.8 Discharge Opinions

- 1 2018 discharge: EU general budget, European Commission [2019/2055\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 2 2018 discharge: EU general budget, European Data Protection Supervisor [2019/2063\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 3 2018 discharge: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) [2019/2068\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 4 2018 discharge: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) [2019/2069\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 5 2018 discharge: Eurojust, European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit [2019/2074\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 6 2018 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) [2019/2082\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 7 2018 discharge: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) [2019/2083\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 8 2018 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) [2019/2088\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 9 2018 discharge: European Asylum Support Office (EASO) [2019/2096\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
- 10 2018 discharge: European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) [2019/2097\(DEC\)](#)
- 11 Discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Union agencies for the financial year 2018: performance, financial management and control [2019/2098\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Roberta Metsola (EPP)

- 12 2019 discharge: General budget of the EU - European Commission [2020/2140\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 13 2019 discharge: General budget of the EU - European Data Protection Supervisor [2020/2148\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 14 2019 discharge: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) [2020/2152\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 15 2019 discharge: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) [2020/2153\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 16 2019 discharge: European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) [2020/2158\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 17 2019 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) [2020/2166\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 18 2019 discharge: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) [2020/2167\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D) [two opinions]
- 19 2019 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) [2020/2172\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 20 2019 discharge: European Asylum Support Office (EASO) [2020/2180\(DEC\)](#)
- 21 2019 discharge: European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA) [2020/2181\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 22 Discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Union agencies for the financial year 2019: performance, financial management and control [2020/2194\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
- 23 2020 discharge: General budget of the EU - European Commission [2021/2106\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 24 2020 discharge: General budget of the EU - European Data Protection Supervisor [2021/2114\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 25 2020 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) [2021/2120\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 26 2020 discharge: European Asylum Support Office (EASO) [2021/2122\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 27 2020 discharge: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) [2021/2133\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 28 2020 discharge: European Union Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA) [2021/2140\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 29 2020 discharge: European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) [2021/2143\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 30 2020 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) [2021/2144\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 31 2020 discharge: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) [2021/2145\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)
- 32 2020 discharge: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) [2021/2146\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew) [two opinions]
- 33 Discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Union agencies for the financial year 2020: performance, financial management and control [2021/2157\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Ramona Strugariu (Renew)

- 34 2021 discharge: General budget of the EU – Commission [2022/2081\(DEC\)](#)
Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 35 2021 discharge: General budget of the EU – European Data Protection
Supervisor [2022/2089\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont
(Greens/EFA)
- 36 2021 discharge: General budget of the EU – European Public Prosecutors Office
[2022/2091\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 37 2021 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
[2022/2096\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 38 2021 discharge: European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) [2022/2098\(DEC\)](#)
Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 39 2021 discharge: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
(EMCDDA) [2022/2110\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont
(Greens/EFA)
- 40 2021 discharge: European Union Agency for the Operational Management of
Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)
[2022/2117\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 41 2021 discharge: European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation
(Eurojust) [2022/2120\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont
(Greens/EFA)
- 42 2021 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
(Europol) [2022/2121\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont
(Greens/EFA)
- 43 2021 discharge: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
[2022/2123\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 44 2021 discharge: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)
[2022/2124\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 45 2021 discharge: General Budget of the European Union Agencies
[2022/2134\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
- 46 2022 discharge: General budget of the EU – Commission [2023/2129\(DEC\)](#)
Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 47 2022 discharge: General budget of the EU – European Data Protection
Supervisor [2023/2138\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 48 2022 discharge: General budget of the EU – European Public Prosecutors Office
(the 'EPPO') [2023/2139\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 49 2022 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
[2023/2144\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 50 2022 discharge: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
(EMCDDA) [2023/2157\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 51 2022 discharge: European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) [2023/2164\(DEC\)](#)
Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 52 2022 discharge: European Union Agency for the Operational Management of
Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)
[2023/2165\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 53 2022 discharge: European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation
(Eurojust) [2023/2168\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 54 2022 discharge: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
(EUROPOL) [2023/2169\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 55 2022 discharge: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
[2023/2171\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)

- 56 2022 discharge: European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) [2023/2172\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
- 57 2022 discharge: General Budget of the European Union Agencies [2023/2182\(DEC\)](#) Rapporteur for Opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)

18.9 Consent (APP)

18.9.1 Closed files:

1. Amending Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights [2020/0112\(APP\)](#) COM(2020)0225 Rapporteur: Lukas Mandl (EPP)
2. Regulation extending to the non-participating Member States the application of Regulation (EU) No .../2018 establishing an exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting for the period 2021-2027 (the 'Pericles IV' programme) [2018/0219\(APP\)](#) Rapporteur: Clare Daly (The Left)
Files carried over:
 1. Equal treatment: implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation [2008/0140\(APP\)](#) Rapporteur: Alice Bah Kuhnke (Greens/EFA)

18.10 Consultation procedure (CNS)

18.10.1 Closed files:

1. Measures to facilitate consular protection for unrepresented citizens of the Union in third countries [2023/0441\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Loránt Vincze (EPP)
2. Council implementing decision on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to vehicle registration data in Greece [2021/0809\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
3. Council Implementing Decision on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to vehicle registration data in Italy [2021/0808\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
4. Council implementing decision on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to dactyloscopic data in Italy [2021/0807\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
5. Council Implementing Decision on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to DNA data in Italy [2021/0806\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
6. Council Directive laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by Union citizens residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals (recast) [2021/0373\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Joachim Stanisław Brudziński (ECR)
7. Council Regulation on the establishment and operation of an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013 (The Schengen evaluation mechanism) [2021/0140\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Sara Skytvedal (EPP)

8. Council Implementing decision on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to dactyloscopic data in the United Kingdom [2019/0819\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
9. Council implementing decision on the launch of automated data exchange with regard to vehicle registration data in Ireland [2019/0806\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
10. Council Implementing decision approving the conclusion by Eurojust of the Agreement on Cooperation between Eurojust and Serbia [2019/0807\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D) Jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition of decisions and acceptance of authentic instruments in matters of parenthood and on the creation of a European Certificate of Parenthood [2022/0402\(CNS\)](#) LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Malin Björk (The Left) [Committee responsible: JURI]
Files carried over:
1. Provisional emergency measures for the benefit of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland [2021/0401\(CNS\)](#) Rapporteur: Cornelia Ernst (The Left)

18.11 Non-Legislative Enactments (NLE)

18.11.1 Closed NLE files:

18.11.1.1 Consent

1. Council Decision on adding the violation of Union restrictive measures to the areas of crime laid down in Article 83(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [2022/0176\(NLE\)](#) [urgent procedure, 163 RoP]
2. Council Decision Authorising Member States to ratify, in the interest of the European Union, the Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime on enhanced co-operation and disclosure of electronic evidence [2021/0383\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
3. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence [2016/0062A\(NLE\)](#) co-Rapporteurs: LIBE: Łukasz Kohut (S&D), FEMM: Arba Kokalari (EPP)
4. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence - EU accession: judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement [2016/0062B\(NLE\)](#) co-Rapporteurs: LIBE: Łukasz Kohut (S&D), FEMM: Arba Kokalari (EPP)
5. Arrangement with the Republic of Iceland on the modalities of its participation in the European Asylum Support Office [2013/0425\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Jeroen Lenaers (EPP)

18.11.1.2 Consultation

1. Council Decision on the full application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in the Republic of Croatia [2022/0806\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)
2. Council decision on the application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in the area of Schengen Information System in the Republic of Cyprus [2021/0266\(NLE\)](#) COM(2021)0472 Rapporteur: Peter Kofod (ID)

18.11.1.3 International Agreements (consultation or consent)

1. Protocol amending the Agreement between the European Union and Japan for an Economic Partnership regarding free flow of data [2023/0450\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Danilo Oscar Lancini (ID)
2. Conclusion of an Agreement between the European Union, of the one part, and the Republic of Armenia, of the other part, on cooperation between the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) and the competent authorities for judicial cooperation in criminal matters of the Republic of Armenia [2023/0400\(NLE\)](#) COM(2023)0705 Rapporteur: Thijs Reuten (S&D)
3. Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Albania on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in the Republic of Albania [2023/0235\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Lena Düpont (EPP)
4. Agreement between the European Union and the Principality of Liechtenstein on supplementary rules in relation to the instrument for financial support for border management and visa policy, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund [2023/0334\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (PPE)
5. Agreement between the European Union and Iceland on supplementary rules in relation to the instrument for financial support for border management and visa policy, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund [2023/0231\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Malik Azmani (Renew)
6. Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on supplementary rules in relation to the instrument for financial support for border management and visa policy, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund [2023/0229\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR)
7. Agreement between the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway on supplementary rules in relation to the instrument for financial support for border management and visa policy, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund [2023/0224\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Charlie Weimers (ECR)
8. Conclusion of an Agreement between the European Union and Montenegro on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in Montenegro [2023/0102\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Lena Düpont (PPE)
9. Agreement between the European Union, of the one part, and New Zealand, of the other part, on the exchange of personal data between the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and the authorities of New Zealand competent for fighting serious crime and terrorism [2022/0157\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Annalisa Tardino (ID)
10. Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in the Republic of Moldova [2022/0087\(NLE\)](#)
11. Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Cabo Verde amending the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Cape Verde on facilitating the issue of short-stay visas to citizens of the Republic of Cape Verde and of the European Union [2020/0319\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Miguel Urbán Crespo (The Left)
12. Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Belarus on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation [2019/0181\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Petar Vitanov (S&D)

13. Conclusion of the status agreement between the European Union and Montenegro on actions carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in Montenegro [2019/0043\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Bettina Vollath (S&D)
14. Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the application of certain provisions of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, of Council Decision 2008/616/JHA on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, and the Annex thereto, and of Council Framework Decision 2009/905/JHA on accreditation of forensic service providers carrying out laboratory activities [2019/0013\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
15. Agreement between the European Union and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the application of certain provisions of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, of Council Decision 2008/616/JHA on the implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime, and the Annex thereto, and of Council Framework Decision 2009/905/JHA on accreditation of forensic service providers carrying out laboratory activities [2019/0012\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Roberta Metsola (EPP)
16. Conclusion of a Protocol between the European Union, the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway to the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the criteria and mechanisms for establishing the State responsible for examining a request for asylum lodged in a Member State or in Iceland or Norway regarding the access to Eurodac for law enforcement purposes [2018/0419\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR)
17. Conclusion of a Protocol between the European Union, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation concerning the criteria and mechanisms for establishing the State responsible for examining a request for asylum lodged in a Member State or in Switzerland regarding the access to Eurodac for law enforcement purposes [2018/0418\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR)
18. Agreement between the European Union and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on actions carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia [2022/0301\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Lena Düpont (EPP)
19. Conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Belarus on the facilitation of the issuance of visas [2019/0182\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Antony Hook (Renew)
20. EU/Serbia status agreement: actions carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in Serbia [2018/0409\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Bettina Vollath (S&D)
21. Conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Federative Republic of Brazil amending the Agreement between the European Union and the Federative Republic of Brazil on a short-stay visa waiver for holders of diplomatic, service or official passports [2018/0086\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)

22. Conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and Federative Republic of Brazil amending the Agreement between the European Union and the Federative Republic of Brazil on a short-stay visa waiver for holders of ordinary passports [2018/0084\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Paulo Rangel (EPP)
23. Agreement between Canada and the European Union on the transfer and processing of Passenger Name Record data [2013/0250\(NLE\)](#) Sophie In't Veld (Renew)

18.11.2 NLE files carried over:

18.11.2.1 Consent

1. Proposal for a Council decision determining, pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Treaty on European Union, the existence of a clear risk of a serious breach by Hungary of the values on which the Union is founded [2018/0902\(NLE\)](#) : Rapporteur: Delbos-Corfield (Greens/EFA), See [2017/2131\(INL\)](#) adopted 12.09.2018
2. Determination of a clear risk of a serious breach by the Republic of Poland of the rule of law [2017/0360\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D) [also refer to [2017/0360R\(NLE\)](#)]

18.11.2.2 International Agreements

1. Agreement between Canada and the European Union on the transfer and processing of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data [2024/0051\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Sophie in't Veld (Renew)
2. Modification of Annexes I, II and III to the Agreement between the European Union and Japan on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters [2022/0245\(NLE\)](#) Rapporteur: Nuno Melo (EPP)
3. Conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Council of Europe Convention on the manipulation of sports competitions with regard to matters related to substantive criminal law and judicial cooperation in criminal matters [2017/0165\(NLE\)](#)
4. UN Convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes ([COM\(2022\) 132 final](#)) Rapporteur: Moritz Körner
5. Agreement between the European Union and the United States of America on cross-border access to electronic evidence for judicial cooperation in criminal matters ([COM\(2019\) 70 final](#)) Rapporteur: Birgit SIPPEL (S&D)
6. EU/Republic of Serbia agreement on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in the Republic of Serbia [2024/0074\(NLE\)](#)

18.12 INL - Legislative Initiative Procedure

1. Proposal for a Council decision to identify gender-based violence as a new area of crime listed in Article 83(1) TFEU [2021/2035\(INL\)](#) (Joint with FEMM), LIBE Rapporteur: Malin Björk (The Left)
2. Citizenship and residence by investment schemes [2021/2026\(INL\)](#) Rapporteur: Sophia in 't Veld (Renew)

3. Legal migration policy and law [2020/2255\(INL\)](#) Rapporteur: Abir Al-Sahlani (Renew)
4. The Establishment of an EU Mechanism on Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights [2020/2072\(INL\)](#) Rapporteur: Michal Šimečka (Renew)
5. Combating Gender based Violence: Cyber Violence [2020/2035\(INL\)](#) (Joint with FEMM) Rapporteurs: Elissavet Vozemberg-Vrionidi (EPP) Sylwia Spurek (Greens/EFA)
6. Proposals of the European Parliament for the amendment of the Treaties LIBE/9/09215 [2022/2051\(INL\)](#) Responsible: AFCE, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D)
7. A statute for European cross-border associations and non-profit organisations [2020/2026\(INL\)](#) Responsible: JURI, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Anna Júlia Donáth (Renew)
8. Framework of ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies [2020/2012\(INL\)](#) Responsible: JURI, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Assita Kanko (ECR)
9. Digital Services Act: Improving the functioning of the Single Market [2020/2018\(INL\)](#) Responsible: IMCO, LIBE Rapporteur for the opinion: Paul Tang (S&D)

18.13 INI - Own Initiative Reports

1. Report on the Commission's 2023 Rule of Law report [2023/2113\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Sophie in 't Veld (Renew)
2. Report on the ongoing negotiations on a status agreement on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) in Mauritania [2023/2087\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Tineke Strik (Greens/EFA)
3. Report on the ongoing negotiations on a status agreement on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) in Senegal [2023/2086\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Cornelia Ernst (The Left)
4. Recommendations on the negotiations for a cooperation agreement between the European Union and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) [2022/2025\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Jadwiga Wiśniewska (ECR)
5. Towards equal rights for persons with disabilities [2022/2026\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Anne-Sophie Pelletier (The Left)
6. Extending the list of EU crimes to hate speech and hate crime [2023/2068\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Maite Pagazaurtundúa (Renew)
7. Racial justice, non-discrimination and anti-racism in the EU [2022/2005\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Evin Incir (S&D)
8. The shrinking space of civil society in Europe [2021/2103\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Anna Júlia Donáth (Renew)
9. Strengthening Democracy and Media Freedom and Pluralism in the EU: the undue use of actions under civil and criminal law to silence journalists, NGOs and civil society [2021/2036\(INI\)](#) Joint with JURI Rapporteurs: LIBE Roberta Metsola (EPP), JURI Tiemo Wölken (S&D)
10. European Parliament recommendation to the Council and the Commission concerning the conclusion of an agreement, under negotiation, between the European Union and New Zealand on the exchange of personal data between the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and

- the New Zealand authorities competent for fighting serious crime and terrorism [2020/2048\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Annalisa Tardino (ID)
11. Digital Services Act and fundamental rights issues posed [2020/2022\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Kris Peeters (EPP)
 12. Artificial intelligence in criminal law and its use by the police and judicial authorities in criminal matters [2020/2016\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Tudor Ciuhodaru/Petar (NA)Vitanov (S&D)
 13. New Avenues for Legal Labour Migration [2020/2010\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Sylvie Guillaume (S&D)
 14. Strengthening Media Freedom: the Protection of Journalists in Europe, Hate Speech, Disinformation and the Role of Platforms [2020/2009\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Magdalena Adamowicz (EPP)

18.13.1 Implementation Reports

1. Implementation report on the EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020–2025 [2023/2082\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: José Gusmão (The Left)
2. Implementation report on Article 43 of Directive 2013/32/EU on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection [2020/2047\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Erik Marquardt (Greens/EFA)
3. Implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims [2020/2029\(INI\)](#) Joint with FEMM Rapporteurs: LIBE Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D), FEMM María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos (Renew) Rapporteurs: LIBE Juan Fernando López Aguilar (S&D), FEMM María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos (Renew)
4. Implementation report on the Return Directive [2019/2208\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Tineke Strik (Greens/EFA)
5. The Implementation of the European Arrest Warrant and the Surrender Procedures between Member States [2019/2207\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Javier Zarzalejos (EPP)
6. Implementation of the Dublin III Regulation [2019/2206\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Fabienne Keller (Renew)
7. Report on the implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies: Combating negative attitudes towards people with Romani background in Europe [2020/2011\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Romeo Franz (Greens/EFA)

18.13.2 Annual Reports

1. Situation of fundamental rights in the EU in 2022 and 2023 [2023/2028\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Katarina Barley (S&D)
2. Public access to documents - annual report for the years 2019–2021 [2022/2015\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Evin Incir (S&D)
3. The situation of fundamental rights in the European Union in 2020 and 2021 [2021/2186\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Nicolaus Fest (ID)
4. The Commission's 2021 Rule of Law report [2021/2180\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Terry Reintke (Greens/EFA)
5. The Commission's 2020 Rule of law report [2021/2025\(INI\)](#) COM(2020)0580 Rapporteur: Domènec Ruiz Devesa (S&D)
6. Situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union - Annual Report for the years 2018–2019 [2019/2199\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Clare Daly (The Left)
7. Public Access to Documents (Rule 122(7)) – Annual report for the years 2016–2018 [2019/2198\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur: Ioan-Rareș Bogdan (EPP)

8. Annual Report on the Functioning of the Schengen Area [2019/2196\(INI\)](#)
Rapporteur: Tanja Fajon (S&D)

18.13.3 Opinions for INIs of other committees

1. Transparency and accountability of non-governmental organisations funded from the EU budget [2023/2122\(INI\)](#) (CONT) Rapporteur for the opinion: Clare Daly (The Left)
2. Recommendations on the negotiations for a new partnership with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [2020/2023\(INI\)](#) (AFCO) Rapporteur for the opinion: Loránt Vincze (EPP)
3. Implementation of the Treaty provisions on EU citizenship [2023/2085\(INI\)](#) (AFCO) Rapporteur for the opinion: Beata Kempa (ECR)
4. Implementation report on the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement [2022/2188\(INI\)](#) (INTA/AFET) Rapporteur for the opinion: Katarina Barley (S&D)
5. Lessons learnt from the Pandora Papers and other revelations [2022/2080\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur for the opinion: Damien Carême (Greens/EFA)
6. Intersectional discrimination in the European Union: the socio-economic situation of women of African, Middle-Eastern, Latin-American and Asian descent [2021/2243\(INI\)](#) (FEMM) Rapporteur for the opinion: Sira Rego (The Left)
7. Artificial intelligence: questions of interpretation and application of international law in so far as the EU is affected in the areas of civil and military uses and of state authority outside the scope of criminal justice [2020/2013\(INI\)](#) (JURI) Rapporteur for the opinion: Patryk Jaki (ECR)
8. Artificial intelligence in education, culture and the audiovisual sector [2020/2017\(INI\)](#) (CULT) Rapporteur for the opinion: Ondřej Kovařík (Renew)
9. Shaping the digital future of Europe: removing barriers to the functioning of the digital single market and improving the use of AI for European consumers [2020/2216\(INI\)](#) (IMCO) Rapporteur for the opinion: Annalisa Tardino (ID)
10. Artificial intelligence: questions of interpretation and application of international law in so far as the EU is affected in the areas of civil and military uses and of state authority outside the scope of criminal justice [2020/2013\(INI\)](#) (JURI) Rapporteur for the opinion: Patryk Jaki (ECR)
11. A new EU-Africa Strategy - a partnership for sustainable and inclusive development [2020/2041\(INI\)](#) (DEVE) Rapporteur for the opinion: Nadine Morano (EPP)
12. Human rights protection and the EU external migration policy [2020/2116\(INI\)](#) Rapporteur for the opinion: Sira Rego (The Left)
13. A European strategy for data [2020/2217\(INI\)](#) (ITRE) Rapporteur for the opinion: Marina Kaljurand (S&D)
14. Shaping the digital future of Europe: removing barriers to the functioning of the digital single market and improving the use of AI for European consumers [2020/2216\(INI\)](#) (IMCO) Rapporteur for the opinion: Annalisa Tardino (ID)
15. The impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations in developing countries [2020/2042\(INI\)](#) (DEVE) Rapporteur for the opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)
16. Liability of companies for environmental damage [2020/2027\(INI\)](#) (JURI) Rapporteur for the opinion: Saskia Bricmont (Greens/EFA)

17. The effects of climate change on human rights and the role of environmental defenders on this matter [2020/2134\(INI\)](#) (AFET) Rapporteur for the opinion: Lena Düpont (EPP)
18. Opinion on Implementation of Council Directive 2000/78/EC establishing a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation in light of the UNCRPD [2020/2086\(INI\)](#) (EMPL) Rapporteur for the opinion: Lucia Ďuriš Nicholsonová (ECR)
19. The EU Strategy for Gender Equality [2019/2169\(INI\)](#) (FEMM) Rapporteur for the opinion: Evin Incir (S&D)
20. Parliament's right of initiative [2020/2132\(INI\)](#) (AFCO) Rapporteur for the opinion: Gwendoline Delbos-Corfield (Greens/EFA)
21. Implementation report on the EU Trust Funds and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey [2020/2045\(INI\)](#) (DEVE/BUDG/AFET) Rapporteur for the opinion: Sira Rego (The Left)
22. Citizens' dialogues and Citizens' participation in the EU decision-making [2020/2201\(INI\)](#) (AFCO) Rapporteur for the opinion: Loránt Vincze (EPP)
23. The protection of persons with disabilities through petitions: lessons learnt [2020/2209\(INI\)](#) (PETI) Rapporteur for the opinion: Tom Vandendriessche (ID)
24. The creation of guidelines for the application of the general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget [2021/2071\(INI\)](#) (CONT/BUDG) Rapporteur for the opinion: Terry Reintke (Greens/EFA)
25. The impact of organised crime on own resources of the EU and on the misuse of EU funds with a particular focus on shared management from an auditing and control perspective [2020/2221\(INI\)](#) (CONT) Rapporteur for the opinion: Caterina Chinnici (S&D)
26. Evaluation of preventive measures for avoiding corruption, irregular spending and misuse of EU and national funds in case of emergency funds and crisis-related spending areas [2020/2222\(INI\)](#) (CONT) Rapporteur for the opinion: Tomáš Zdechovský (EPP)
27. E-Government accelerating digital public services that support the functioning of the single market [2022/2036\(INI\)](#) (IMCO) Rapporteur for opinion: Grapini (S&D)

18.14 RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects

1. Resolution on the lack of legislative follow-up by the Commission to the PEGA resolution [2023/2988 \(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
2. The time the European Commission takes to deal with requests for public access to documents [2023/2941\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
3. European Parliament resolution on Frontex building on the fact-finding investigation of the LIBE Working Group for Frontex Scrutiny [2023/2729\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
4. Extension of the mandate of the EPPO with regard to the criminal offence of violation of Union restrictive measures [2023/2671\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
5. Combating discrimination in the EU - the long-awaited Horizontal anti-discrimination Directive [2023/2582\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
6. The adequacy of the protection afforded by the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework [2023/2501\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]

7. Recommendation to the Council and the Commission following the investigation of alleged contraventions and maladministration in the application of Union law in relation to the use of Pegasus and equivalent surveillance spyware [2023/2500\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
8. 2022 Rule of Law Report - The rule of law situation in the European Union [2022/2898\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
9. United States sanctions and the Rule of law LIBE/9/07066 [2021/2868\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
10. The adequate protection of personal data by the United Kingdom [2021/2594\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
11. Commission Strategy on Children's Rights [2021/2523\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
12. [Resolution](#) on the rule of law and fundamental rights in Bulgaria LIBE/9/04209 [2020/2793\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
13. Resolution on the EU Security Union Strategy [2020/2791\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
14. The impact of Covid-19 measures on democracy, fundamental rights and rule of law [2020/2790\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
15. Data Protection Commissioner v Facebook Ireland Limited, Maximillian Schrems ("Schrems II") - Case C-311/18 [2020/2789\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
16. Commission evaluation report on the implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation two years after its application LIBE/9/03485 [2020/2717\(RSP\)](#) [Resolution on statement]
17. Situation in the Schengen area following the Covid-19 outbreak LIBE/9/02901 [2020/2640\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
18. Obligations of the Commission in the field of visa reciprocity in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 LIBE/9/02673 [2020/2605\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]
19. Search and rescue in the Mediterranean (SAR) LIBE/9/00719 [2019/2755\(RSP\)](#) [Debate or resolution on oral question/interpellation]





18.15 Public Hearings

18.15.1 Public Hearings of the LIBE Committee

Title	Date
 <p><small>Rule of Law © AdobeStock_558022812</small></p>	<p>The Democracy, the Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights in the EU: reinforcing inter-institutional dialogue and cooperation</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>
 <p><small>Conversion practices for LGBTIQ+ persons © iStock.com/andrewharris/Adobe Stock</small></p>	<p>An EU approach on banning 'Conversion practices' for LGBTIQ+ persons</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>
 <p><small>Chaired by Juan Fernando López Aguilar</small></p>	<p>Legal Migration: the skills and talent package</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>
 <p><small>LIBE Hearing on investigating war crimes in Ukraine © European Parliament</small></p>	<p>Investigating war crimes in Ukraine</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>

 <p>PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HOME AFFAIRS</p> <p>Wednesday 1 March 2023 - 14:30 – 16:30 PAUL-HENRI SPAAK BUILDING – ROOM 3C050</p> <p>CHILDREN ON THE MOVE</p> <p>Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR Chair of the LIBE COMMITTEE</p>	<p>Children on the move</p> <p>1 March 2023</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	
 <p>PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HOME AFFAIRS</p> <p>Thursday 17.11.2022 – 11:00-12:30 BRUSSELS, JÓZSEF ANTALL BUILDING – ROOM 4Q2</p> <p>LAW ENFORCEMENT ASPECTS OF SURVEILLANCE IN THE PUBLIC SPACE</p> <p>Chaired by: Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR, Chair of the LIBE Committee</p>	<p>Law enforcement aspects of surveillance in the public space</p> <p>17 November 2022</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	
 <p>ethics ETHICS</p>	<p>Police ethics, the use of force and respect of fundamental rights in law enforcement work</p> <p>12 May 2022</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	



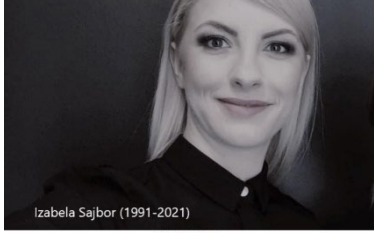


<p>PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS</p> <p>Thursday 17 March 2022 - 13:45 – 15:45 JÓZSEF ANTAL BUILDING, ROOM 2Q2 BRUSSELS - REMOTE CONNECTION</p> <p>SITUATION OF AFGHAN ASYLUM SEEKERS, WITH FOCUS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS, IN PARTICULAR WOMEN AND CHILDREN</p> <p>Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR Chair of the LIBE COMMITTEE</p>	<p>Situation of Afghan asylum seekers</p> <p>17 March 2022</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>17 March 2022</p>
<p>GDPR</p> <p>Data collection services contract. ©GPPS © Adobe Stock</p>	<p>General Data Protection Regulation implementation, enforcement and lessons learned</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>17 March 2022</p>
<p>PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS</p> <p>Thursday 27.05.2021 – 9:00-12:00 and 13:45-15:45 ANTALL BUILDING – ROOM 4Q2, BRUSSELS & REMOTE CONNECTION</p> <p>THE NEW PACT ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM</p> <p>TOMAS TOBÉ, rapporteur for the asylum and migration management proposal BIRGIT SIPPEL, rapporteur for the screening proposal FABIENNE KELLER, rapporteur for the amended asylum procedure regulation proposal.</p> <p>Chair: JUAN FERNANDO LÓPEZ AGUILAR, Chair of the LIBE committee and rapporteur for the crisis and force majeure proposal</p>	<p>Hearing on the New Pact on Migration and Asylum</p> <p>27 May 2021</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>27 May 2021</p>




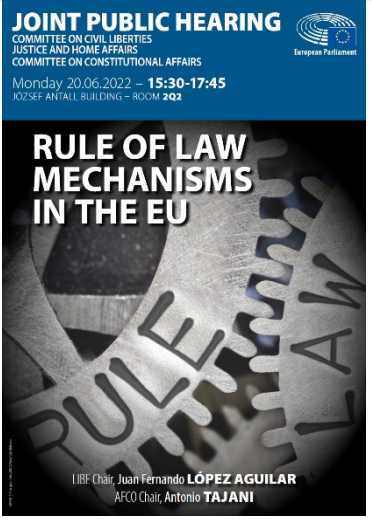
 <p><small>Banner Digital Single Market © Adobe Stock</small></p>	<p>European common values and Fundamental Rights issues in the European Digital Strategy and related legislation, notably the Digital Services Act, Digital Market Act and Data Governance Act</p>	<p>26 May 2021</p>
 <p><small>Diversity_Equality © Image under the licence from Adobe Stock</small></p>	<p>European Citizens' Initiative: "Minority Safepack"</p>	<p>15 October 2020</p>
 <p><small>ArtificialIntelligence © Image under the licence from Adobe Stock</small></p>	<p>Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Law</p>	<p>20 February 2020</p>
 <p><small>migrants © Image used under the licence of Shutterstock</small></p>	<p>The Implementation of the Dublin III Regulation</p>	<p>19 February 2019</p>


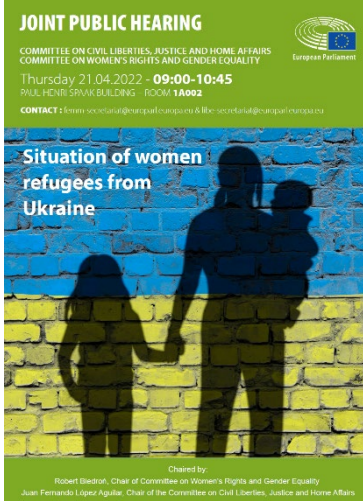

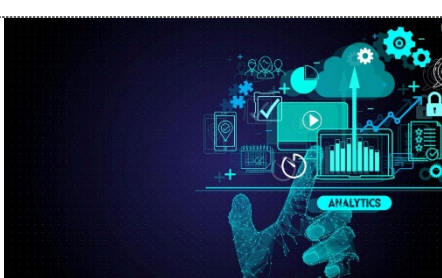
	<p>Towards a common EU Strategy to fight corruption and organised crime - strengthening instruments and enhancing cooperation between relevant actors</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>3 December 2019</p>
	<p>Media Freedom, Freedom of Expression and Combatting hate speech online and offline</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>06 November 2019</p>
	<p>Search and Rescue in the Mediterranean</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>03 October 2019</p>





18.15.2 Joint and associated public hearings





Title		Date
 <p><small>Public hearing on the implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</small></p>	<p>The Implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	14 February 2024
 <p><small>Public hearing on the implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</small></p>	<p>The Implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	14 February 2024
 <p><small>Public hearing on the implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</small></p>	<p>European Media Freedom Act (CULT/LIBE/IMCO)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	6 February 2023
 <p><small>Public hearing on the implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</small></p>	<p>European Media Freedom Act (LIBE/CULT/IMCO)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	31 January 2023
 <p><small>Public hearing on the implementation of the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme (CERV) (LIBE/FEMM)</small></p>	<p>Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation (PETI/JURI/LIBE)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	1 December 2022

 <p><small>Photo: Reuters (2015) (2015) depicting the displacement and overcrowding of Ukrainian refugees. It depicts a group of people walking through a landscape.</small></p>	<p>The financial support for the Ukrainian refugees (LIBE/CONT)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>30 November 2022</p>
 <p><small>Photo: Reuters (2022) depicting a young woman who has been a victim of human trafficking for sexual exploitation in Ukraine.</small></p>	<p>Combating trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation in (the context of the war against Ukraine) (FEMM/LIBE)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>29 November 2022</p>
 <p><small>Photo: Reuters (2021) depicting Izabela Sajbor, a young woman who was a victim of the de facto abortion ban in Poland.</small></p>	<p>Consequences of the de facto abortion ban in Poland (FEMM/LIBE)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>17 November 2022</p>
 <p><small>Photo: Reuters (2022) depicting the flag of Ukraine.</small></p>	<p>Implementation of the temporary protection directive in the EU (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>7 November 2022</p>
 <p><small>Photo: Reuters (2022) depicting a person working on a laptop, symbolizing Russian interference in the EU.</small></p>	<p>Hearing on Russian interference in the EU: the distinct cases of Hungary and Spain (ING2/LIBE/AFET)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>27 October 2022</p>

 <p>Participation of transgender and non-binary persons in the work of the LIBE</p>	<p>Depathologisation of transgender and non-binary persons (LIBE/ENVI)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>27 October 2022</p>
 <p>Transparency and targeting of political advertising in digital and social media</p>	<p>Transparency and Targeting of Political Advertising (IMCO/LIBE)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>11 July 2022</p>
 <p>PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON BUDGETARY CONTROL in association with the LIBE Committee Thursday 16.06.2022 – 16:00-18:00 ALTERO SPINELLO BUILDING – ROOM 3G2 CONTACT & REGISTRATION: secretariat@europarl.europa.eu</p> <p>Public hearing on the role of investigative journalism in the EU</p>	<p>The role of investigative journalism to uncover fraud and corruption in Europe (CONT/LIBE)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>16 June 2022</p>
 <p>JOINT PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS Monday 20.06.2022 – 15:30-17:45 KOSSEF ANTALL BUILDING – ROOM 2Q2</p> <p>RULE OF LAW MECHANISMS IN THE EU</p> <p>LIBE Chair, Juan Fernando LÓPEZ AGUILAR AFCO Chair, Antonio TAJANI</p>	<p>Rule of Law Mechanisms in the EU (LIBE/AFCO)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>22 June 2022</p>

 <p>JOINT PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY Tuesday 10.05.2022 - 13:45-15:45 JOSÉF ANTALL BUILDING - ROOM 402 CONTACT: Emma.secc@parliament.europa.eu & libe-secretariat@parliament.europa.eu</p> <p>Combating gender based violence online</p> <p>Organized by: Robert Biedok, Chair of Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Chair of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs The hearing will be streamed: http://www.parliament.europa.eu/committee/402 Photos © Adobe Stock</p>	<p>Combating gender based violence online (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>10 May 2022</p>
 <p>JOINT PUBLIC HEARING COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY Thursday 21.04.2022 - 09:00-10:45 PAUL HENRI SPAAK BUILDING - ROOM 1A002 CONTACT: Emma.secc@parliament.europa.eu & libe-secretariat@parliament.europa.eu</p> <p>Situation of women refugees from Ukraine</p> <p>Organized by: Robert Biedok, Chair of Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality Juan Fernando López Aguilar, Chair of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Photos © Adobe Stock</p>	<p>Situation of women refugees from Ukraine (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>21 April 2022</p>
 <p>New Anti-Money Laundering Package © image used under the license from Adobe Stock</p>	<p>The New Anti-Money Laundering Package (ECON/LIBE)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>22 March 2022</p>
 <p>Artificial Intelligence © image used under the license from Adobe Stock</p>	<p>The Artificial Intelligence Act (LIBE/IMCO)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>21 March 2022</p>

 <p><small>LIBE/ LIBE, public hearing on anti money laundering in image used under the license of iStockphoto</small></p>	<p>Anti-money laundering (LIBE/ECON)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>1 December 2021</p>
 <p><small>Antidiscour_00888022 jpeg © Free of rights image</small></p>	<p>Implementation of the European Union anti-racism agenda with a focus on the implementation of the EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025 (LIBE/EMPL)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>30 November 2021</p>
 <p><small>Image © European Parliament - Database - Univa 2019</small></p>	<p>Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (LIBE/JURI)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>03 June 2021</p>
 <p><small>Created for Juan Fernando Lopez Aguilar, Chair of the LIBE Committee Enrique Riquelme Cruz, of the DEM Committee The format is self-financed. http://www.parliament.europa.eu/pressandpublicity/Photo-0-1463636</small></p>	<p>Attacks on abortion rights and breaches of the rule of law in Poland (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>24 February 2021</p>

<p>JOINT PUBLIC HEARING Committee on Employment and Social Affairs Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Thursday 28.01.2021 - 09:00-11:00 JOSEF ANILL BUILDING – ROOM 402</p>  <p>Consequences and lessons from the COVID-19 crisis for people living in residential institutions: a social and human rights perspective</p> <p>Chaired by: Lucia DUBIS NICHOLSONOVA, EMPL Chair Juan Fernando LOPEZ AGUILAR, LIBE Chair</p> <p>Photo: © SHUTTERSTOCK</p>	<p>Consequences and lessons from COVID-19 crisis for people in residential institutions (LIBE/EMPL)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>28 January 2021</p>
 <p>Photo: © SHUTTERSTOCK</p>	<p>Combating Gender based Violence: Cyber Violence (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>30 November 2020</p>
 <p>Photo: © SHUTTERSTOCK</p>	<p>Union Citizenship: Empowerment, Inclusion, Participation (LIBE/JURI/PETI/AFCO)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p>	<p>29 October 2020</p>
 <p>Photo: © SHUTTERSTOCK</p>	<p>Trafficking in human beings (LIBE/FEMM)</p> <p>Hearing documents</p> <p>Rule of Law in the accession Process (LIBE/AFET) (18 March 2019)</p>	<p>26 October 2020</p>

18.16 Missions

18.16.1 LIBE missions within the EU, the EEA and candidate countries

Mission title	Date
Bulgaria (DRFMG)	12 - 13 October 2023
Lampedusa, Italy <i>Search and rescue</i>	19 - 22 June 2023
Greece (DRFMG)	6 - 8 March 2023
Belgium, the Netherlands and France <i>Irregular crossing of migrants and reception conditions for asylum seekers</i>	20 - 22 February 2023
Bratislava, Slovakia (DRFMG)	15 - 17 December 2022
Dublin, Ireland <i>Enforcement of the General Data Protection Regulation</i>	21 - 23 September 2022
Poland and Romania <i>In the context of the refugee crisis stemming from the Russian aggression on Ukraine, assessment on the ground the reception of refugees and the application of the Temporary Protection Directive</i>	19 - 22 September 2022
Malta (DRFMG)	23 - 25 May 2022
Vilnius, Lithuania, and Riga, Latvia <i>Latest developments at the Lithuanian and Latvian borders with Belarus, assessment of the situation of migrants and applicants for international protection in the region</i>	1 - 3 March 2022
Warsaw, Poland (joint LIBE-AFCO delegation) <i>Situation of the rule of law, fundamental rights and media freedom</i>	21 - 23 February 2022
Greece <i>In the context of asylum and migration policies and management, assessment of the situation on the ground and at the hotspots (processing of applications for international protection, reception, and integration)</i>	2 - 4 November 2021
Slovenia (DRFMG)	13 - 15 October 2021
Hungary (DRFMG)	29 September - 1 October 2021
Slovakia and Bulgaria (DRFMG)	21 - 24 September 2021
Malta (DRFMG)	2 - 4 December 2019

18.16.2 LIBE missions outside the EU, the EEA and candidate countries

Mission title	Date
Washington, D.C., United States of America – <i>EU-US cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs</i>	15 – 18 May 2023
London, United Kingdom <i>Implementation of EU-UK adequacy decisions</i>	2 – 4 November 2022
Washington, D.C., United States of America <i>EU-US cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs</i>	23 – 26 May 2022
Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁵ <i>Situation of migrants in Bosnia as well as the impact of the new independent border monitoring mechanism in Croatia on border surveillance</i>	22 – 25 May 2022
Washington D.C and Boston, United States of America <i>EU-US cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs</i>	23 – 28 February 2020

18.16.3 Missions to LIBE Agencies

Mission title	Date
EMCDDA, Lisbon, Portugal	30 October – 1 November 2023
Frontex, Warsaw, Poland	19 – 20 June 2023
EUAA, Valletta, Malta	19 – 21 June 2023
EASO, Valletta, Malta	2 – 4 November 2022
eu-LISA	3 October 2022
Europol, The Hague, Netherlands	21 September 2022
EPPO, Luxembourg	23 May 2022
FRA, Vienna, Austria	10 – 12 October 2021
Frontex, Virtual mission	14 June 2021
Frontex, Warsaw, Poland	24 – 25 February 2020
Eurojust, The Hague, The Netherlands	31 October 2019
EMCDDA, Lisbon, Portugal	30 – 31 October 2019
eu-LISA, Tallinn, Estonia	29 – 30 October 2019

⁵ Bosnia and Herzegovina was not yet a candidate country at the time.

18.16.4 LIBE participation in other delegations

Mission title	Date
Global Refugee Forum Geneva, Switzerland (joint LIBE-DEVE-DROI delegations)	13 - 15 December 2023 15 - 18 December 2019
CRPD COSP New York, United States of America (joint LIBE-EMPL-PETI delegations)	13 - 15 June 2023 14 - 16 June 2022
Internet Governance Forum Kyoto, Japan (joint LIBE-ITRE-IMCO-CULT-JURI-STOA delegation) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (joint LIBE-ITRE-IMCO-CULT-JURI-STOA delegation) Berlin, Germany (joint LIBE-ITRE-IMCO-CULT-JURI-STOA delegation)	8 - 12 October 2023 28 November - 2 December 2022 25 - 29 November 2019