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TEXTE SOUMIS EN APPLICATION DE L'ARTICLE 88-4 DE LA CONSTITUTION

PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT,

À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE ET AU SÉNAT

DÉCISION DU CONSEIL relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union, et à l'application provisoire de l'accord entre l'Union européenne, d'une part, et la République de Moldavie, d'autre part, concernant les activités opérationnelles menées par l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie

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Conseil de
l'Union européenne

Bruxelles, le 15 mars 2022
(OR. en)

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**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2022/0086(NLE)**

**FRONT 117
COEST 225**

PROPOSITION

Origine:	Pour la secrétaire générale de la Commission européenne, Madame Martine DEPREZ, directrice
Date de réception:	15 mars 2022
Destinataire:	Monsieur Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, secrétaire général du Conseil de l'Union européenne
N° doc. Cion:	COM(2022) 125 final
Objet:	Proposition de DÉCISION DU CONSEIL relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union, et à l'application provisoire de l'accord entre l'Union européenne, d'une part, et la République de Moldavie, d'autre part, concernant les activités opérationnelles menées par l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie

Les délégations trouveront ci-joint le document COM(2022) 125 final.

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COMMISSION
EUROPÉENNE

Bruxelles, le 15.3.2022
COM(2022) 125 final

2022/0086 (NLE)

Proposition de

DÉCISION DU CONSEIL

relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union, et à l'application provisoire de l'accord entre l'Union européenne, d'une part, et la République de Moldavie, d'autre part, concernant les activités opérationnelles menées par l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie

EXPOSÉ DES MOTIFS

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

One of the tasks of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency is to cooperate with third countries in relation to the areas covered by the European Border and Coast Guard Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/1896) (the ‘Regulation’) ‘including through the possible operational deployment of border management teams in third countries.’¹ Specifically, the Agency, as part of the European Border and Coast Guard, is to ensure European integrated border management², one component of which is cooperation with third countries in the areas covered by the European Border and Coast Guard Regulation ‘focusing in particular on neighbouring third countries and on [...] countries of origin or transit for illegal immigration.’³ The Agency may cooperate with the authorities of third countries competent in matters covered by the Regulation to the extent required for the fulfilment of its tasks⁴ and may carry out actions related to European integrated border management on the territory of a third country subject to the agreement of that third country.

Pursuant to Article 73(3) of the Regulation, in circumstances requiring the deployment of border management teams from the European Border and Coast Guard standing corps to a third country where the members of the teams will exercise executive powers, a status agreement shall be concluded by the Union with the third country concerned. Such a status agreement should be based on the model that the Commission has drawn up as provided for in Article 76(1) of the same regulation. The Commission adopted this model on 21 December 2021.⁵

As of 11 March 2022, over 310 000 refugees had entered the Republic of Moldova (‘Moldova’) from Ukraine following the Russian Federation’s invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. In just the first two weeks of the war, more than two million refugees – around 4% of Ukraine’s population – mainly fled westward from the encroaching Russian forces.⁶

Moldovan border management authorities are thus now facing the twin challenges of regulating the influx and subsequent outflow of potentially hundreds of thousands of refugees, including monitoring the smuggling of weapons. Furthermore, some 12% of the territory of the country is not under the control of Moldovan authorities, including a large portion of Moldova’s border with Ukraine. With a status agreement in place, Moldovan authorities supported by border management teams of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency will be in a much better position to quickly respond to the current challenges.

The attached proposal for a Council Decision constitutes the legal basis for the signing and provisional application of the Agreement on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in the Republic of Moldova (‘the status agreement’) between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova.

¹ Article 10(1)(u) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard, OJ L 295, 14.11.2019, p. 1-131.

² Article 71(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896.

³ Article 3(1)(g) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896.

⁴ Article 73(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896.

⁵ Communication COM(2021) 829 - Model status agreement as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624.

⁶ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/ukraine>

On 14 March 2022, the Commission received the Council authorisation to open negotiations with the Republic of Moldova on a status agreement with the Republic of Moldova.

The European Commission, on behalf of the European Union, and Moldova held negotiations on the status agreement on 14 March 2022. The status agreement was initialled by the heads of the negotiating teams.

The Commission considers that the objectives set by the Council in its negotiating directives were attained and that the status agreement is acceptable for the Union.

In view of ensuring the possibility for an urgent deployment of the European Border and Coast Guard standing corps on the territory of Moldova, in light of the influx of refugees into Moldova from Ukraine following the Russian Federation's invasion of that country, the agreement should be applied provisionally upon its signature, pending the completion of the procedures necessary for its entry into force.

Member States have been informed and consulted in the relevant Council Working Group.

Situation of the Schengen associated countries

The present proposal builds upon the Schengen *acquis* in the field of external borders. The Union has nevertheless no power to conclude a status agreement with Moldova in a manner that binds Norway, Iceland, Switzerland or Liechtenstein. To ensure that border guards and other relevant staff sent by those countries to Moldova benefit from the same status as provided for in the status agreement, joint declarations attached to the status agreement should state the desirability that similar agreements be concluded between Moldova and each of those associated countries.

This Decision constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen *acquis* in which Ireland does not take part, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it nor subject to its application.

In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it nor subject to its application.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

A working arrangement on establishing operational cooperation between the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Moldova has been in place since 2008. It was concluded under the previous EBCG Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 on the European Border and Coast Guard.⁷ It includes general commitments on the development of information exchange and risk analyses, training and exchange of best practices as well as coordination of certain joint operational measures and pilot projects in the area of border management.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

Strengthening controls along the borders of Moldova will positively impact the Union's external borders, in particular those of Romania, as well as the borders of the Republic of

⁷ Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending, OJ L 251, 16.09.2016, p. 1.

Moldova itself Support to border controls by European Union Border Assistance Mission to Ukraine and Moldova will add to, and complement, the assistance provided by the border management teams. Also, the conclusion of a status agreement would tie into the wider objectives and priorities for cooperation and the work towards achieving the objectives of political association and economic integration as set out in the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, and the Republic of Moldova. Strengthened cooperation in border management would also be complementary to the long-term Eastern Partnership policy objectives beyond 2020, as detailed in the Joint Communication of March 2020 and the Joint Staff Working Document of July 2021, and endorsed at the 6th Eastern Partnership Summit in 2021.

The conclusion of a status agreement could also support the wider efforts and commitments of the European Union to further develop capabilities in order to contribute to crisis response management and promoting convergence on foreign and security matters between the Union and the Republic of Moldova.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

• Legal basis

The legal basis for this proposal for a Council Decision is Article 77(2)(b) and (d) and Article 79(2)(c) TFEU in conjunction with is Article 218(5) TFEU.

The competence of the European Union to conclude a status agreement is explicitly provided for in Article 73(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, which states ‘[i]n circumstances requiring the deployment of border management teams from the standing corps to a third country where the members of the teams will exercise executive powers, a status agreement [...] shall be concluded by the Union with the third country concerned’.

Pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Union shall have exclusive competence for the conclusion of an international agreement when its conclusion is provided for in a legislative act of the Union. Article 73(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 provides for a status agreement to be ‘concluded by the Union with the third country concerned’. Consequently, the attached agreement with the Republic of Moldova falls within the exclusive power of the European Union. In accordance with Article 73(3) of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, the proposed status agreement largely follows the model agreement adopted by the Commission on 21 December 2021.

The consent of the European Parliament shall be required before the Council adopts the decision concluding the status agreement: pursuant to Article 218(6)(a)(v) TFEU, the European Parliament must give its consent for agreements covering fields to which the ordinary legislative procedure applies. Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 was adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure. The European Parliament and the Council may, in an urgent situation, agree upon a time limit for consent.

• Subsidiarity and proportionality

The need for a common approach

A status agreement will allow for the deployment to the Republic of Moldova of border management teams by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, using all the possibilities offered by Regulation (EU) 2019/1896. Without such a tool, only bilateral deployments by Member States could be used to develop and implement European integrated border management and support Moldova in managing the dramatic increase in refugees

seeking to enter its territory. Such a bilateral approach would be neither efficient nor appropriate.

A common approach is needed to better manage Moldova's borders and as a concerted Union-effort in response to the ongoing Russian aggression against Ukraine.

3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

As this will be a new agreement, no evaluation or fitness checks of existing instruments could be carried out. No impact assessment is required for the negotiation of a status agreement.

- **Fundamental rights**

In line with Recital (88) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, the Commission will assess the fundamental rights situation relevant to the areas covered by the status agreement in the Republic of Moldova and inform the European Parliament thereof.

The agreement contains practical measures related to the respect of fundamental rights and shall ensure that fundamental rights are fully respected during activities organised on the basis of the agreement. The agreement provides for an independent and effective complaints mechanism in accordance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 to monitor and ensure respect for fundamental rights in all the activities organised on the basis of the agreement.

Areas of main concern as regards the rule of law and the respect of fundamental rights in the Republic of Moldova include respect for universal human rights, ensuring the functioning of democratic institutions and the need for legislative reforms relating to the justice and law enforcement agencies, including anticorruption.⁸ These will need to be taken into account appropriately during the preparation of any joint operation or deployment action.

- **Data protection**

The provisions of the status agreement related to the transfer of data do not differ substantially from the model status agreement. Therefore, the European Data Protection Supervisor does not have to be consulted.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The status agreement in itself does not entail any financial implications. The actual deployment of border guard teams on the basis of an operational plan will entail costs borne by the budget of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. Future operations under the status agreement will be financed through the European Border and Coast Guard Agency's own resources.

The European Union contribution for the European Border and Coast Guard Agency already forms part of the Union's budget as based on the Legislative Financial Statement accompanying the implementation of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1896. For the period of 2021-2027, a total Union contribution of EUR 6 320 million is provided in accordance with the Multiannual Financial Framework agreement. These amounts will be complemented by the corresponding contribution of the Schengen associated countries.

⁸ Association Agenda recommendation, Annex to COM(2022) 69 final, p. 10.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

The Commission will ensure proper monitoring of the implementation of the status agreement.

The Republic of Moldova and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency shall jointly evaluate each joint operation or rapid border intervention.

IN PARTICULAR, THE EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY, MOLDOVA AND THE MEMBER STATES PARTICIPATING TO A SPECIFIC ACTION SHALL DRAW UP A REPORT AT THE END OF EACH ACTION ON THE APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT INCLUDING ON THE PROCESSING OF PERSONAL DATA.

Proposition de

DÉCISION DU CONSEIL

relative à la signature, au nom de l'Union, et à l'application provisoire de l'accord entre l'Union européenne, d'une part, et la République de Moldavie, d'autre part, concernant les activités opérationnelles menées par l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie

LE CONSEIL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE,

vu le traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne, et notamment son article 77, paragraphe 2, points b) et d), et son article 79, paragraphe 2, point c), en liaison avec son article 218, paragraphe 5,

vu la proposition de la Commission européenne,

considérant ce qui suit:

- (1) Lorsque les circonstances requièrent le déploiement d'équipes affectées à la gestion des frontières issues du contingent permanent dans un pays tiers où les membres des équipes exerceront des pouvoirs d'exécution, l'article 73, paragraphe 3, du règlement (UE) 2019/1896⁹ dispose que l'Union conclut avec le pays tiers concerné un accord sur le fondement de l'article 218 du traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne.
- (2) Le 14 mars 2022, le Conseil a autorisé la Commission à ouvrir des négociations avec la République de Moldavie sur un accord concernant les activités opérationnelles menées par l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie (ci-après dénommé «accord»).
- (3) Les négociations ont été menées à bonne fin et l'accord a été paraphé.
- (4) La présente décision constitue un développement des dispositions de l'acquis de Schengen auxquelles l'Irlande ne participe pas, conformément à la décision 2002/192/CE du Conseil¹⁰; l'Irlande ne participe donc pas à l'adoption de la présente décision et n'est pas liée par celle-ci ni soumise à son application.
- (5) Conformément aux articles 1^{er} et 2 du protocole n° 22 sur la position du Danemark¹¹ annexé au traité sur l'Union européenne et au traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne, le Danemark ne participe pas à l'adoption de la présente décision et n'est pas lié par celle-ci ni soumis à son application. La présente décision développant l'acquis de Schengen, le Danemark décide, conformément à l'article 4 dudit protocole, dans un délai de six mois à partir de la décision du Conseil sur la présente décision, s'il la transpose dans son droit interne.

⁹ Règlement (UE) 2019/1896 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 13 novembre 2019 relatif au corps européen de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes et abrogeant les règlements (UE) n° 1052/2013 et (UE) 2016/1624 (JO L 295 du 14.11.2019, p. 1).

¹⁰ Décision 2002/192/CE du Conseil du 28 février 2002 relative à la demande de l'Irlande de participer à certaines dispositions de l'acquis de Schengen, JO L 64 du 7.3.2002, p. 20).

¹¹ Protocole (n° 22) sur la position du Danemark, JO C 326 du 26.10.2012, p. 299.

- (6) Il convient que l'accord soit signé au nom de l'Union, sous réserve de sa conclusion à une date ultérieure. La déclaration jointe à l'accord devrait être approuvée au nom de l'Union.
- (7) Afin de garantir la possibilité d'un déploiement urgent du contingent permanent de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes européens sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie pour apporter une aide dans le cadre de l'afflux de personnes à la suite de l'agression de la Fédération de Russie contre l'Ukraine, l'accord devrait être appliqué à titre provisoire dès sa signature,

A ADOPTÉ LA PRÉSENTE DÉCISION:

Article premier

La signature de l'accord entre l'Union européenne et la République de Moldavie concernant les activités opérationnelles menées par l'Agence européenne de garde-frontières et de garde-côtes sur le territoire de la République de Moldavie (ci-après dénommé «accord») est autorisée, sous réserve de la conclusion dudit accord.

Le texte de l'accord est joint à la présente décision.

Article 2

La déclaration jointe à la présente décision est approuvée au nom de l'Union.

Article 3

Le Secrétariat général du Conseil élabore l'instrument de pleins pouvoirs autorisant la ou les personnes indiquées par la Commission à signer l'accord, sous réserve de sa conclusion.

Article 4

L'accord est appliqué à titre provisoire, conformément à son article 22, paragraphe 2, à compter de la date de sa signature, dans l'attente de son entrée en vigueur.

Article 5

La présente décision entre en vigueur le jour suivant celui de sa publication au *Journal officiel de l'Union européenne*.

Fait à Bruxelles, le

Par le Conseil
Le président