Basic information

2003/2180(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
The second generation Schengen information System SIS II **Subject** 7.10.02 Schengen area, Schengen acquis 7.10.04 External borders crossing and controls, visas	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs	COELHO Carlos (PPE-DE)	23/04/2003

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/05/2003	Non-legislative basic document published	B5-0268/2003	
22/09/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/11/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
04/11/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0398/2003	
19/11/2003	Debate in Parliament		
20/11/2003	Decision by Parliament	T5-0509/2003	Summary
20/11/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2003/2180(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 134o-p3
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/5/20107

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary

Non-legislative basic document		B5-0268/2003	14/05/2003	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0398/2003	04/11/2003	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0509/2003 OJ C 087 07.04.2004, p. 0407-0466 E	20/11/2003	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2003)0206	18/02/2003	Summary

The second generation Schengen information System SIS II

2003/2180(INI) - 20/11/2003 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Carlos COELHO (EPP-ED, P) on the Schengen Information System. (Please see the summary dated 04/11/03.) The resolution was adopted by 354 votes in favour, 56 against and 28 abstentions. Parliament also recommended that: - each proposal for granting full or partial access to new authorities be thoroughly examined as regards the specific purpose for which those authorities need to access the SIS, which data they will be allowed to access, and how the access should take place (directly or indirectly). Special attention should be given to the position of private parties (e.g. in the case of vehicle registration); - the Council should ensure that the strategic management of the SIS and other large-scale IT-systems be entrusted to a European agency steered by a management board composed of representatives of the European institutions and Member States, and financed entirely from the EU budget and therefore subject to control by the European Parliament; - the Council should also decide as soon as possible on a definitive location for the central part of SIS II; - no task connected with running the SIS should be assigned to a private company.

The second generation Schengen information System SIS II

2003/2180(INI) - 18/02/2003 - Document attached to the procedure

This is a first progress report concerning the development of SIS II. It aims at providing a description of work carried out by the Commission's services during 2002 and to outline the next steps: 1) The report discusses the technical strategic requirements for SIS II, on which the SIS II Committee voted a favourable opinion. The main requirements are: - the system must have an ability to be scaled or extended; - it must also have the ability to implement changes easily; - a more homogenous system, especially concerning national interfaces, will have a positive impact on testing, data quality and data integrity/security; - reliability, including concepts such as availability, security and performance; 2) A number of national constraints need to be addressed: - if there is a period of unavailability of data due to the migration from SIS to SIS II, this should be as short as possible; - financial investments must be carefully evaluated. The solution proposed should not imply unrealistic costs, but Member States should be ready to make the necessary investments on the national side. On the basis of the outcome of the feasibility study, the Commission will carry out a sound evaluation of the financial needs at EC level. The exact boundaries of responsibility between the national and EC budgets still need to be decided. Financial costs will also vary depending on the choice of architecture and on the type of national interface to be delivered; - certain data cannot be used by states implementing part only of the acquis. One of the major constraints of the project is the necessity of reconciling different national views respecting the technical architecture for SIS II. Most Member States favour a solution taking into account the latest technological developments and are willing to plan modifications at national level for allowing the building up of a flexible information system which is easy to change. Some Member States are more reluctant to accept such fundamental national modifications, notable given their financial constraints, and may prefer to keep their present systems (currently named N.SIS) with minor modifications at the expense of other strategic requirements. The selection of the technical architecture for SIS II will have to receive the favourable opinion of the SIS II Committee in early 2003. To allow for this, the national constraints have been taken into account all along the first steps of the study through informal consultations, committee meetings and seminars. Member States must remain committed to this project, which is crucial in view of enlargement and better control over external borders. The political commitment should now be translated into the readiness to undergo inevitable necessary national modifications. At the Council and European Parliament level, clear political and financial support is needed, so that further integration of new users and functions, especially in the light of 11/09/01, would not require implementation timeframes that are too long.