Frontex Reviews First Three Months of EU Screening Regulation

Cornelia Riehle

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AUTHOR

Cornelia Riehle
Deputy Head of Section
Academy of European Law

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On 25 September 2026, Frontex presented the findings of a workshop reviewing the first three months of the implementation of the EU Screening Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2024/1356), which has applied since 12 June 2026 as part of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum. Hosted by Frontex on 15–16 September 2026, the workshop brought together representatives of EU Member States, Schengen-associated countries, pre-accession partners, the European Commission and EU agencies.

Further information on Frontex's support for the implementation of the Screening Regulation can be found on a dedicated Frontex website. For practical experience of testing the screening process, →eucrim 3/2025, 192.

The EU Screening Regulation introduces mandatory checks for certain third-country nationals who do not fulfil the conditions for entry into the EU. These include persons apprehended after crossing an external border without authorisation, persons brought ashore following search-and-rescue operations and persons found within a Member State after evading border controls. Screening involves identity verification, preliminary health and vulnerability checks and security checks. The purpose of screening is to collect information about the persons concerned and determine whether they should subsequently undergo an asylum or return procedure.

Discussions at the workshop focused on practical experiences with screening, cooperation between national authorities and EU agencies, and the relationship between screening and asylum and return border procedures. Fundamental rights safeguards were also addressed.

Participants reported that the implementation of screening was progressing, particularly with regard to cooperation between national authorities and EU agencies.

Drawing on their practical experience over the first three months, workshop participants identified several challenges. These included the need for additional trained personnel to conduct preliminary health checks, improved information exchange between the authorities involved in screening and their counterparts in other Member States, adaptating infrastructure and resources to the new requirements, and improving preparedness for unexpected increases in arrivals.

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