





# **Safe Borders, Safe People. Fundamental Rights at the External Border**

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Fundamental Rights Office



# Fundamental Rights

- Set minimum standards to ensure that a person is treated with dignity, fairness, respect and equality
- Reflect human rights, as universal legal guarantees belonging to all human beings, at the EU level

## Key European legal instruments

- ❖ The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
- ❖ The European Convention on Human Rights

***Fundamental Rights are for everyone***



# Fundamental rights at the borders

*Frontex guarantees the protection of fundamental rights in accordance with relevant EU and international law, in particular the access to asylum and international protection and compliance with the principle of non-refoulement.*





# Fundamental Rights Officer

- Independency
- Monitoring of Frontex activities
- Inform on fundamental rights violations/risks
- Handling complaints and SIRs
- Consulted on the Agency's processes
- Provide opinions/observations
- Trainings and briefings
- Due Diligence Policy
- Fundamental Rights Strategy & Action Plan
- Annual Report

EUROPEAN BORDER  
AND COAST GUARD



# Fundamental Rights Monitors

## Main tasks

- ⑩ **Assess** fundamental rights compliance of operational activities
- ⑩ **Inform** the FCO and **report** to FRO on possible fundamental rights violations
- ⑩ **Advise** and **assist** on fundamental rights in the preparation, conduct and evaluation of Frontex operational activities
- ⑩ Contribute to **training activities** on fundamental rights
- ⑩ **Promote fundamental rights** in all Frontex activities as part of EIBM
- ⑩ Act as **forced-return monitors**

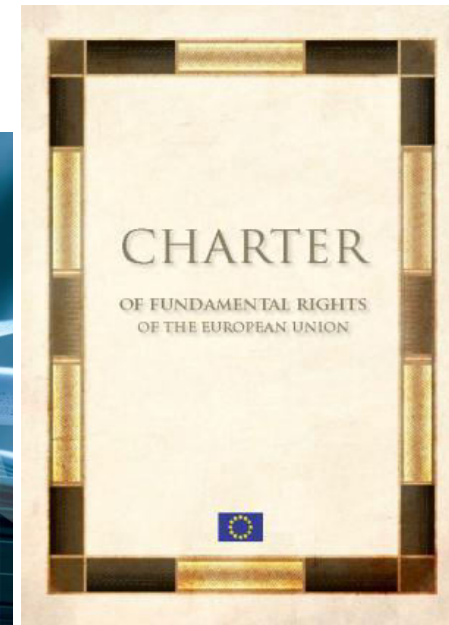
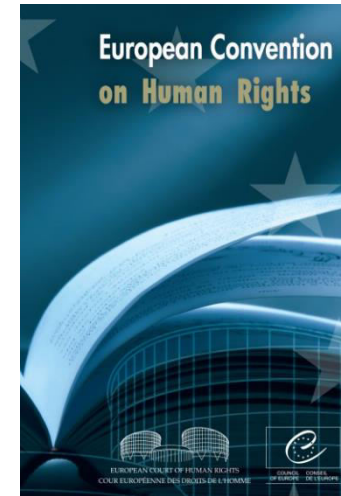
➔ FROMs cooperate with all operational stakeholders

➔ FROMs have access to all areas and documents of the operational activities of the Agency



# Fundamental Rights Training

- Introduction to Fundamental Rights
- International & European Fundamental Rights Framework
- Empowerment, Inclusion and Equality
- Fundamental Rights in relation to Border Guarding
- The 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols
- The 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol
- The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons
- The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
- Dublin Regulation determining the MS responsible for examining an Application for International Protection







# Fundamental Rights Training



## Access to the asylum procedure

1 Anyone can be a refugee	7 Any sign or expression of fear if refused entry can be understood as a request for international protection
2 Everyone is entitled to protection against refoulement	8 Applicants for international protection must not be penalised due to their illegal entry or presence
3 Vulnerable persons must be identified and adequately supported	9 Each application must be registered or referred for registration to the responsible authority
4 The best interests of the child take precedence in all actions concerning children	10 The principle of non-refoulement must be ensured, even where a person who may need protection decides not to apply for asylum.
5 Anyone who may wish to apply for international protection must be informed about their right to do so	
6 Everyone has the right to apply for international protection	

Every human being must be valued and respected  
Emergency healthcare and basic needs should always be addressed first

- Access to International Protection and the Asylum Procedure
- Principle of Non-Refoulement
- Vulnerable Groups
- Identification and Referral of Victims of Trafficking and other Vulnerable Groups
- Protection of Children
- Missing Persons
- Fundamental Right Issues related to Return
- Reporting on Fundamental Rights
- Complaints Mechanism
- Fundamental Rights Monitoring







**THANK YOU**