**SCHENGEN SPACE**

• Students are divided into groups with equal numbers of students

• Students recive from teacher a text about Schengen Area and Schengen Agreement between member states

• They need to study the text

• The task is to create a mind map

• Students can decide which tool they will here; It was classic (paper and pencil) or some of the web tools they know how to use

• After each task is completed, each group presents its mental folder to the rest of the class

**WORKING TEXT FOR STUDENTS**

**1. WHO DOES ALL THE SCHENGENS SPACE?**

The area now includes 26 European countries, of which 22 are members of the European Union and four non-members: Island, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. The United Kingdom and Ireland did not want to accept the complete abolition of border controls on entry into their own countries, and they definitely left out of the agreement. The four new members - Bulgaria, Romania, Cyprus, Croatia - are obliged to join the Schengen area in time.

**2.WHEN HAPPENED SCHENGEN?**

The coverage of this area has gradually expanded since 1985 when an agreement was signed between the five European governments in Schengen, Luxembourg, on June 14th. The first signatories to the Schengen Agreement, since then ten EU countries, were: Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

**3.WHAT ARE THE OBLIGATIONS FOR THE MEMBERS OF SCHENGENS AREA ?**

The Schengen area functions as an area of a state, with traditional controls for those entering and leaving the area, but without internal border controls. Each country is individually obliged to provide full protection in four areas: air borders, visas, police co-operation and personal data protection.

**4.WHAT RULES ARE IN THE SCHENGENS SPACE?**

Schengen states no longer carry out checks at their internal borders, but they have tightened the surveillance of external borders. Within this area, citizens of the European Union, as well as third country nationals, can move freely without border control. But on a flight within the EU that connects a member state of the Schengen area and the other outside it, border controls are needed.

**5.WHAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE SUFFICIENTLY UNIQUE?**

The consequence of the deletion of internal borders is the strengthening of the exterior borders of the Schengen area. Member States bordering are responsible for organizing strict controls on these borders and for issuing short-stay visas to persons entering the space. The Schengen area includes police cooperation between all members in the fight against organized crime or terrorism, with the exchange of information, such as the Schengen Information System (SIS).

**6.WHEN CAN THE AMOUNT AND CONTROL BEING BEEN RECEIVED?**

Although the internal borders should no longer exist except on paper, members have the possibility of re-establishing extraordinary and temporary controls. They need to be justified by a serious threat to security or tough external borders, which may jeopardize the global functioning of the Schengen area, according to a European Commission document.