

Live from Brussels Newsletter

Issue 89 - 15 November 2018



HOTREC

Key EU developments
and positions of the
hospitality sector

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Interview

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Interview with the Member of the European Parliament, Mr. Dennis RADTKE (EPP/Germany)



From 2008 until 2017, Mr. Radtke worked as trade union secretary with IG Bergbau, Chemie, Energie (IG BCE). Since 2013, he has been first vice-chair of the Christian Democratic Employees' Association (CDA) in North Rhine-Westphalia. Mr. Radtke is a Member of the European Parliament since July 2017.

Within the European Parliament, he is a Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) and shadow rapporteur of the proposal for a Directive on "Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions in the EU". Mr. Radtke voted against the report at the EMPL Committee (18 October 2018) and was instrumental in the procedure that lead the EPP group to challenge the negotiation mandate of the EMPL committee at the plenary session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg (15th November 2018)".

1. In December 2017, the European Commission issued the proposal on "Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions in the EU – (COM(2017) 478 final), on which employer organisations would welcome some improvements . As a shadow rapporteur of the file at the European Parliament, what were your main goals?

This directive would have been a good opportunity to strengthen the European Social Pillar. Especially now it is important to do so, since the EU is in a legitimacy crisis. We see growing Eurosceptics and populists in all European countries, who are turning against the European Integration. This also means that they turn against our economic model of cross-border EU-markets. The citizens of Europe long for more security, not only internal security, but also cultural and social security. We have to engage more in social policy. Thereby it is important to find the right balance between a free market and regulation. A new EU social policy has to start here.

Due to my background as a former trade unionist, I am very much in favour of strengthening the rights of employees. However, this has to be done in a realistic and practical way.

My goal was to create more secure and predictable working conditions for all workers in the EU and at the same time improving the adaptability of employment markets and of living and working conditions. Minimal information that an employee shall receive, such as length and conditions of probationary period or the right to receive training are self-evident for me. It is crucial that a worker is informed about his rights.

In some industries, wage theft and working condition scandals are not uncommon. People start working without a written contract, where it is explicitly stated how much one earns and how long working hours are. Thus, they are deprived of their rights. Employers excuse this behaviour with the argument of seasonality or the unpredictability of its sector's nature. This I cannot accept. For me it is obvious that at least the very basic information shall be provided on the first day of the start of the employment relationship. The rest of the information shall follow as soon as possible.



2. During the negotiations amongst the different political groups within the European Parliament and before the file was voted at the EMPL committee (Committee of Employment and Social Affairs) on 18th October 2018 you faced several challenges. Can you tell us a bit about them?

The directive on “Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions” is a difficult and sensitive file. Such a short amount of time does not do justice to the complexity and importance of this subject, especially, when introducing a new, EU-wide legal definition.

The final text includes an EU-wide legal definition of workers. The ramifications of this new introduction are neither clear nor compatible with national sovereignty of Member States or the national customs of social partnerships and collective agreements.

For me, it is more important to deliver good results than quick one.

3. Finally, and looking ahead into the trilogue negotiations, could you let us know what will be your main priorities?

Again, I want to protect workers, but at the same time, I also want to have practical and manageable practices for micro and small enterprises. I am passionate about fighting for workers’ rights and a more social Europe. However, at the same time we should avoid increasing bureaucracy and considering the situation of SMEs.

In my opinion, it is important to recognize national sovereignty and respect national customs and traditions. We have to protect our workers, but not in a way, which undermines established and proven social systems, or even create legal uncertainty. Therefore, I disagree on establishing an EU-wide legal definition of worker.

The EU has to become more social and protect its workers. Using a balanced approach between regulation and market orientation, while respecting national specific characteristics, is the right way to do so.



Accessibility

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European Accessibility Act – Political agreement reached

On 8 November 2018, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament agreed on a provisional political agreement on the European Accessibility Act. This Directive aims at improving the accessibility of certain goods and services in the European Union.

The European institutions have agreed on the establishment of common accessibility requirements for key products and services such as phones, computers, payment terminals or self-service terminals, banking services, electronic communications including the 112 emergency number, access to audio-visual media services, e-books, e-commerce and some elements of transport services. Tourism and hospitality services are not covered by the scope of the future Directive. Hospitality services will be covered as far as e-commerce aspects are concerned, as is the case for any other sector. Micro-enterprises offering services will be excluded from the scope of the Directive.

Next steps:

Following this provisional agreement, both the Council and the European Parliament will have to give their official endorsement on this compromise.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC welcomes the outcome of the negotiations between the Council and the European Parliament.*
- *Hospitality businesses are improving the accessibility of their services following widely adopted national provisions, however especially micro and small enterprises need sufficient support to be able to implement the necessary, often resource-intensive changes.*

Collaborative Economy

High-Level Conference on the collaborative economy – opportunities, challenges, policies



On 11 October 2018, the European Commission organised a High-Level event on the Single Market, with a focus on the 'Collaborative' economy. HOTREC CEO Christian de Barrin presented HOTREC's views on the ways towards a sustainable and responsible collaborative economy and stressed the importance of a setting up a mandatory registration system of activity.

The key outcomes of the 2017 workshop discussions of stakeholders with Member States and Commission representatives on proposed policy measures in the field of short term accommodation rentals were discussed as well.

Further discussions identified the need to clarify provisions of the current E-commerce Directive. Participants considered that the current legislation might be unclear, especially regarding the increased influence platforms are having on the markets. Also the lack of data regarding the scale of activities in the collaborative economy were identified as a field for further improvement.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC elaborated 5 key pillars towards a sustainable and responsible Collaborative Economy, along which pillars HOTREC invites policy makers to set the framework for such activities. The 5 pillars are:*
 - o *Mandatory registration of the activity;*
 - o *Thresholds to identify peers and professionals;*
 - o *Compliance with taxation obligations;*
 - o *Ensuring health and safety;*
 - o *Liability of all stakeholders, including online platforms.*

Towards a clear support for improved transparency obligations for platforms in the European Parliament



Following the presentation of the draft report by MEP Daniel Dalton (ECR, UK) on the Commission proposal on better enforcement and modernisation of EU consumer laws, 486 amendments were tabled in the IMCO Committee.

They show a strong cross-party support in favour of the transparency requirements for online marketplaces proposed by the Commission.

In particular, the shadow-rapporteurs from most political groups, together with some MEPs from nearly all political groups, have tabled amendments aimed at supporting and strengthening the Commission proposals to:

- make it an unfair commercial practice not to inform consumers when online ranking are influenced by payment;
- inform consumers about ranking criteria, including their relative importance.

Amendments were also tabled by MEPs from various political groups to make online marketplaces liable if they do not remove misleading information once they were notified of the misleading content and to include online reviews/reputational feedback systems into the scope of the Directive.

Next steps:

The IMCO should adopt its report on 22 November 2018, while the plenary session of the European Parliament should adopt the IMCO report during the plenary session of December 2018.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC strongly welcomes the Commission's proposal to introduce transparency requirements for online market places. Very often, consumers do not have any idea about what criteria are behind rankings, who is behind an offer and whether they are protected by consumer laws when choosing an offer. This situation creates an un-healthy situation which benefits to rogue traders only. These proposals from the Commission will help tackling this issue and building trust in online markets. They should be supported.*
- *HOTREC particularly applauds the provisions which makes mandatory for collaborative economy platforms to identify if an offer is made by a trader or not. This will bring fairness and transparency to collaborative economy platforms.*
- *HOTREC opposes the rapporteur's proposal not to inform consumers about remuneration which influences the rankings in search results. Given the importance the ranking of products have on consumer behaviour, any remuneration affecting this ranking shall be communicated to consumers, in order for them to make informed choices.*
- *HOTREC calls on the Austrian Presidency of the Council to make the adoption of this Commission proposal a priority, as its adoption are urgently needed by both individual businesses and consumers.*

European Commission consults on a draft Regulation setting-up a legal limit on industrial trans fat in food



On 4 October 2018, the European Commission organised a stakeholder consultation until 1 November 2018 on a draft text meant to tackle the health issue of trans fats content in food. The draft text takes the form of a Commission Regulation setting a maximum limit of industrial trans fats (2% of the total fat) content in food destined to the final consumer.

Naturally occurring trans fats would be excluded from the scope of application. HOTREC participated to the stakeholder consultation.

Next steps:

After having analysed stakeholders' replies to the consultation, the Commission shall adopt a revised proposal for approval by the Member States within the EU Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed.

HOTREC position:

- *Industrial trans-fats are usually not produced by hospitality businesses, which usually prepare meals with fresh/raw products. However, trans-fats are naturally present in some raw ingredients (i.e. meat, dairy products) in limited quantities which are not considered harmful. HOTREC therefore considers that any new EU legislative aimed at limiting trans-fats contents should focus exclusively on industrial trans-fats.*
- *HOTREC, which responded to the EU consultation, also considers that the legal limit should cover all ingredients supplied to hospitality businesses. (and not only food destined to the final consumer). As hospitality businesses do not receive information from suppliers about industrial trans fat contents, and are not in a position to request from them low trans fat content ingredients, this is a necessity to allow restaurants to guarantee that the food they serve is compliant with the legal limit proposed (and supported by HOTREC).*

Plenary meeting of the EU Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity & Health



On 26 October 2018 took place a joint meeting of the High level group on nutrition and physical activity (composed of the Member States representatives and the WHO) and of the EU platform for action on diet, physical activity and health (a forum for European-level organisations, ranging from the food industry to consumer protection NGOs, willing to commit to tackling current trends in diet and physical activity under the umbrella of the European Commission).

This joint meeting was followed by a plenary session of the EU platform for action on diet, physical activity and health.

During the joint meeting of the High level group and the EU platform, discussions were held: 9

- On the plans of the Commission and EU institutions on nutrition related issues for the near future. In particular, the Commission stressed that there will be increased funding available for EU projects related to health and nutrition. The Commission will also focus its efforts on the fight against non-communicable diseases such as obesity, on food reformulation, and on reducing the impact on children of access to high sugar, high fats and trans-fats food.
- Progresses towards achieving the U.N Sustainable Development Goals over diet and nutrition;
- Danone reformulation efforts to lower sugar in a range of products;
- The future Conference of the Austrian presidency of the EU on best-practices in the field of nutrition, to be held on 22-23 November 2018 in Vienna.

The agenda and main presentations held during the joint meeting of the High level group and the EU platform are available here: [link](#)

The plenary session of the EU platform focused mostly on the following aspects:

- An update on the thematic network on the promotion of fresh fruit and vegetables driven by Freshfel (European trade association representing the fresh fruits and vegetables sector). The thematic network is working on three activities: a framing paper on health aspects and consumption patterns for fresh fruits and vegetables, a recommendation paper with suggestions for future action and an informative material on the benefits of the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.
- An update on commitments put forward by platform members in the area of physical activity.

The agenda and presentations held during the plenary meeting of the EU platform for action on diet, physical activity and health are available here: [link](#)

Next steps:

HOTREC will participate to the next platform's meeting and will implement its commitment.

Actions:

HOTREC members shall inform the secretariat of the best-practices they developed in the field of diet and nutrition, in order for HOTREC to fulfil its commitment at EU level.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC is committed to the sharing of best-practices between stakeholders in the view to raise stakeholders' knowledge about voluntary actions developed by the sector which contribute to the pursuit of a healthier nutrition and diet;*
- *The European hospitality industry considers that voluntary initiatives and the sharing of best-practices is the most appropriate way forward to improve nutrition and diet balances, while at the same time allowing hospitality businesses to fulfil the legitimate aspirations and expectations of their clients in terms of gastronomic diversity.*

Health

Irish Public Health (Alcohol) Bill – update



On 8th June 2018, the Department of Health of Ireland has presented an update of the Public Health (Alcohol) Bill of Ireland at CNAPA (Committee of National Alcohol Policy and Action). The bill was approved on 8th December 2015. The aim is to reduce alcohol consumption and reduce the harm associated with alcohol.

The key provisions include:

- Minimum unit pricing – 10c per gram of alcohol. The Court of Justice ruled that MUP legislation may be justified on the grounds of the protection of health, if it is proportionate to the objective pursued, and cannot be achieved by other measures such as taxation;
- Labelling of alcohol products and notices in licensed premises, including the on-trade, who need to display notices including health and pregnancy warnings; details of an alcohol public health website and document available for customers for draught beer, glass of wine, spirits;
- Regulation of advertising and sponsorship of alcohol products;
- Structural separation of alcohol products in mixed trading outlets – display and advertisement restricted to a separate area of the shop and/or behind the counter in a closed storage unit or closed storage units and / or behind the counter in a closed storage unit;
- Regulations of the sale and supply of alcohol products (promotions).

Companies not respecting the legislation might face a fine, conviction on indictment or fixed payment notices.

HOTREC position :

- *HOTREC strongly supports and encourages members to implement measures that enforce age limits when serving and selling alcohol and develop information programmes on responsible drinking as part of its commitment to the European Alcohol and Health Forum;*
- *Nevertheless, we consider that MUP could be replaced by other alternative measures, which would not undermine the Internal Market rules;*
- *HOTREC has special concerns with regard to the structural separation of alcohol products – the system as it is would bring more administrative and financial costs to SMEs and micro-entreprises, as they will need to comply with the new rules.*

Online Distribution

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Platform to Business relations: European Parliament proposes further improvements



The European Parliament published the amendments of the various Committees discussing the European Commission proposal for a Regulation on fairness and transparency for business users in online intermediated services.

There are several proposals from various parties suggesting the deletion of the application of most favoured nations clauses, one of the key demands of the hospitality industry.

This would allow business users to set the conditions of selling their products freely on any distribution channel. Further amendments propose, inter alia, that platforms be more transparent in their affiliate programmes, the market places, where business users' offers are further distributed by the platforms. Also businesses' intellectual property rights and brand names are proposed by several MEPs to be better protected.

Next steps:

The European Parliament will adopt its first reading position on 12 December. The Council will approve its own position on 30 November allowing for the interinstitutional negotiations to start even before end 2018.

Actions:

HOTREC has distributed its position on the EP amendments to the EP Committees discussing the file.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC welcomes the EU Institutions' dedication for a quick adoption of this Regulation and provides its full support to the adoption before the end of the current European legislative period. It is important to improve businesses' online market protection soon in this fast evolving environment.*
- *HOTREC proposes decision makers especially to:*
 - o *allow business users to offer their products under different conditions on any distribution channel;*
 - o *ensure business users' fair access to data, including customer related;*
 - o *protect businesses' intellectual property rights and brand names and set-up a conscious consent of the business user;*
 - o *ensure an objective and effective complaint handling procedure by platforms;*
 - o *increase transparency on platforms' affiliate programmes and allowing to opt in or out for certain channels.*

Social Affairs

Working conditions: micro companies and SMEs expect a better outcome from the trilogue negotiations!



On 18th October 2018, the EMPL committee at the European Parliament voted on the report for proposal of a Directive on “Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions in the EU”.

The outcome includes the following points:

- Definition of worker: there is no definition of worker, but article 1 states that the Directive applies to a natural person who for a certain period performs services. Self-employed are included;
- Exception regime: no exemption for short term employment relationships;
- Information to be provided to employers: more information is needed (e.g. proof of registration with social security);
- Timing to provide the information: most relevant information to be provided on the first day of work. The rest of the information to be provided within a week;
- Minimum predictability of work: Member States may prohibit employment relationships where there is not a minimum of guaranteed amount of paid hours predetermined;
- Transition to another form of employment: after 6 months, workers might request to be transferred to a more predictable form of employment where available;
- Horizontal provisions: employer has 15 days to ratify the information missing. After this period, employees can, at the same time, submit a complaint and enjoy from favourable presumptions.

Actions:

- HOTREC has deployed an intensive lobbying campaign towards the European Parliament, the European and the Council to spread its position for the trilogue phase
- HOTREC members to contact their national representatives, their Members of the European Parliament and respective Permanent Representations

Next steps:

- Trilogue negotiations between European Parliament and Council

HOTREC position:

- Overall HOTREC asks for flexibility, given the specificity of the sector (sector formed by 1.9 million SMEs, from which 90% are micro-enterprises, and working with a full schedule of 24hrs / 7 days a week. The unpredictability of the activities (e.g. cooker who needs to be replaced last moment) make it difficult for the sector to apply certain rules;
- Definition: the definition of worker should be left to Member States. Self-employed should be excluded;
- Exception regime: a reasonable exception regime should be fixed, in order to avoid administrative and economic burdens to the companies;
- Information to be provided: it is very difficult to provide the information on the first day of work. SMEs and micro-enterprises should have the possibility of providing the information seven days after the first day of work;
- Transition to another form of employment: important that employers in micro-enterprises and SMEs have at least three months to reply to the employees;
- Collective agreements: shall not be renegotiated after the Directive enters into force
- Horizontal provisions: employers shall be notified and have 15 days to rectify any information missing. The possibility of the employees to, at the same time, submit complaints and also benefit from rebuttable presumptions is not proportionate.

Court of Justice rules that workers do not automatically lose their right to paid annual leave because they have not requested it

On 6th November 2018, the EU Court of Justice stated that a worker will not automatically lose the paid annual leave to which he was entitled. He will also not lose his right to financial compensation for leave not taken solely because he did not request leave before the employment relationship ended. The reason is that the worker must be considered the weak part of an employment relationship. Nevertheless, these rights may disappear if the worker has actually been given the opportunity by the employer, in particular through adequate information, to take the leave in question in good time. It is the employer's obligation to prove the situation.

The EU Court of Justice also stated that an heir is entitled to financial compensation for paid annual leave not taken by a deceased worker.

Standardisation

Hotel managers getting CEN certified?

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A CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA – the entrance door to a formal European Standard was adopted in November 2018 entitled 'Hotel General Manager – Knowledge, skills and competence requirements', initiated by the European Hotel Managers Association (EHMA).

The CWA allows for a certification of hotel managers according specific criteria and procedure, including both an oral and written examination. The candidates' ability to receive the certification or not is verified by an international certification service provider. According to standardisation procedures, this document may be adopted also by ISO, the International Standardisation Organisation.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC expressed its opposition to both CEN and the initiators of this CWA Agreement at the beginning of the process.*
- *HOTREC considers, that educational and training institutes, in dialogue with relevant professional associations, are best placed to set and promote the skill needs and competences of the hundreds of different job profiles relevant for the hospitality industry.*
- *HOTREC has strong doubts about the current initiative, especially as there are managers in categories of hotels and of accommodation establishments different from ones represented by the initiator EHMA, who might be effected by the initiative as well and who might not wish to have their profession being standardised formally at any level.*
- *HOTREC would not like to experience a starting wave of standardisation activities, especially standardising across Europe the skills and competences required from each and every job profile in the industry. Starting standardisation of skills and competences of different areas of work in any industry, and especially the hospitality industry, would represent a huge risk for the industry to get stalled with prescribed requirements, risking to hold back the constantly ongoing market developments and the adaptation to needs which are changing rapidly, both in terms of services to be provided as well as in terms of skills and competences of staff.*

Sustainability

European Parliament supports the ban of some single-use plastics

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On 24 October 2018, the European Parliament adopted its position in plenary session on a proposed Directive to reduce the impact on the environment of some plastics. Building on the report adopted shortly before by the European Parliament ENVI committee, the plenary decided to support a ban within two years after the adoption of the Directive of single-use plastic straws, cutlery, plates and beverage stirrers.

The European Parliament also adopted an obligation for Member States to reduce by at least 25% by 2025 the consumption of single-use plastic food containers used for immediate food consumption and beverage cups, through national reduction plans to be submitted to the European Commission.

Meanwhile, the Austrian Presidency of the Council obtained a mandate to negotiate on behalf of the Council with the European the Parliament in trilogue. The first trilogue meeting took place on 6 November and showed that the position of the Council and European parliament are not far apart.

The full Parliament position is available here: [link](#)

Next steps:

The next trilogue meetings are scheduled for 29 November and 18 December, in order the Austrian Presidency to reach an agreement before the end of the year and for the European Parliament to endorse it before the next European elections (of May 2019).

HOTREC position:

- *The hospitality sector is often using single-use plastics mostly in the fast-food and take-away segment, but also in the hotel sector and for external catering events. The Commission proposal is therefore likely to impact hospitality businesses, in particular SMEs and micro-enterprises, as the most common alternatives to single-use plastics are more expensive.*

European Parliament backs the provision of tap-water in restaurants to clients for free or for a low service-fee

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On 23 October 2018, the European Parliament adopted in plenary session its 1st reading position on the Commission proposal to revise the drinking water Directive. Following a highly-disputed vote, the European Parliament confirmed the provisions of the ENVI Committee report amending the provisions of the Commission proposal on access to water by asking Member States to encourage restaurants to serve tap-water to their customers for free or for a low service fee.

Next steps:

As soon as the Austrian Presidency of the Council agrees on a compromise text, trilogue negotiations will start with the European Parliament, in order to find a compromise on a joint text.

HOTREC position:

- *HOTREC strongly supports the position of the European Parliament on access to tap-water in restaurants. The text voted by the European Parliament will allow to improve access to water in European countries where tap-water is not customarily served in restaurants, while preserving small businesses from disproportionate burdens given local circumstances.*

Tourism

HOTREC welcomes LIBE draft report on the Visa Code

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On October 2018, MEP Fernando López Aguillar published his draft report on the proposal amending Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code) – 2018/0061(COD)).

The report includes the following points:

- Multiple-entry visas to be provided for a validity period of one year, provided that the applicant has obtained and lawfully used two visas within the previous two years;
- Possibility for the applicants to lodge a visa application in another Member State's consulate, when the competent Member's State consulate is located at a distance of more than 500 kilometres away from their residency or if a return journey by public transport from the applicant's place of residence is required;
- The applicant does not need to appear in person for each application in order to get the biometric data collected;
- Medical insurance is not mandatory;
- Minors under the age of eighteen do not need to pay for a visa;
- Increased deadline to lodge the visa application to 9 months (instead of the 6 months proposed by the European Commission);
- Consulates to have a complaints procedure.

Actions:

- HOTREC, together with the other NET (Network for the European private sector in Tourism) members to deploy a lobbying campaign towards Member of the European Parliament
- HOTREC members to act.

Next steps:

- Report to be voted at the LIBE committee (date tbc)
- Trilogue negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council to start after.

HOTREC position :

- *HOTREC, as well as NET (the Network of the European Private Sector in Tourism) welcome the report. Visa administrative procedures should be facilitated, as long as security requirements are fully implemented;*
- *With regard to documents, and with regard to the specific case of the proof of accommodation, HOTREC calls on the EU institutions to provide a flexible solution: travellers should be able to present either documents in relation to accommodation, or proof of sufficient means to cover expenses or confirmation from inbound agent/operator that accommodation arrangements are being treated. This flexibility could overcome existing fake bookings done in the hotels, where either the hotel reservations are cancelled, or where travellers do not show up (using fake credit card details to secure the bookings).*

MEPs call for tougher conditions for re-establishing internal Schengen border controls

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On October 2018, Members of the LIBE committee (Committee of Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs) approved the draft report of Tanja Fajon (S&D, Slovenia) on the temporary re-establishment of internal border controls. The Parliament insisted on an early assessment of any demand for the prolongation of these controls from a period of two months. The Council and the Commission would like an assessment after six months.

MEPs also want the prolongation of internal border controls to be reduced to a year compared with the two years currently permitted (the Commission had proposed a three year period). MEP Fajon estimated that a dismantling of Schengen would represent costs ranging from €5 billion to €18 billion per year. The countries operating controls at the border are Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark and France. In the meanwhile Member States votes for a flexible procedure and avoid rigid decision-making.

Next steps:

- EP to vote in plenary the compromise reached at the LIBE Committee
- After that, trilogue negotiations to start

HOTREC position :

- *HOTREC believes that the freedom of movement of people across Schengen is one of the fundamental pillars of the EU;*
- *HOTREC hopes that the reintroduction of border controls is only a temporary measure and that free circulation is the rule, within a secure environment.*

General Policy Issues

Next Meetings and General Assemblies

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In the coming months, HOTREC will organise and/or participate to the following meetings.

- 22 November 2018 (Prague, Czech Republic): European Smart and Sharing Cities conference
- 22-23 November 2018 (Ostrava, Czech Republic): Annual conference of The Czech Association of Hotels and Restaurants
- 26 November 2018 (Brussels, Belgium): Plenary meeting of the EU Advisory group on the food chain
- 26-27 November 2018 (Brussels, Belgium): 9th Health Tourism Industry Conference
- 15 May 2018 (Finland): HOTREC 78th General Assembly
- 23-26 May 2019: European elections



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