

Pact on Migration and Asylum



Effective system of solidarity
and responsibility

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The Pact on Migration and Asylum strikes a balance between clear rules for all Member States to take up their share of responsibility for managing migration whilst ensuring none are left alone to cope with disproportionate pressures.

Permanent solidarity framework

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Clear steps to ensure that Member States receive the solidarity measures needed. In particular:

- ✓ Annual reports by the Commission assessing the migration situation;
- ✓ A Solidarity Pool that will include pledges from Member State for each type of solidarity contribution;
- ✓ An EU Solidarity Coordinator responsible for effective implementation.

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Choice by each Member State on the type of solidarity to be provided:

- ✓ Relocations of applicants for international protection or beneficiaries of international protection;
- ✓ Financial contributions for actions within the EU, in or in relation to third countries, or through alternative solidarity measures like staff and in-kind support;
- ✓ Opting for 'responsibility offsets', accepting to take over responsibility for claimants already present in the country instead of relocating new applicants.



Clearer rules on responsibility for assessing

asylum applications



The new Regulation enhances the responsibility criteria and the rules for determining the Member State responsible for assessing an asylum application. Key changes include:

- ✓ Introducing the obligation to apply for protection in the Member State of first entry
- ✓ Reinforcing family criteria, for instance also covering families formed in transit before they arrive in the EU;
- ✓ Ensuring free legal counselling for all applicants.

Preventing secondary movements



Asylum-seekers must apply for international protection in the Member State of first entry and remain there until the Member State responsible is determined.

Not complying has important consequences such as only receiving support for basic needs rather than the full reception condition standards.

The 'take-back' procedure to return people from one Member State to another is more effective, with shorter time limits and no shift of responsibility in case the 'take-back' notification is not sent on time.