

Pact on Migration and Asylum



Secure external borders

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With the Pact on Migration and Asylum in place, the EU will have more secure external borders, with screening and border procedures and crisis protocols as well as tools to tackle instrumentalisation.

Robust screening

All irregular migrants will be registered and subject to identification, security, and health checks.

The new Screening Regulation closes a gap in the existing framework by ensuring:



Uniform health, identity and security checks of migrants who cross the EU external borders illegally



Screening will have to be completed in a limited timeframe:

7 days for the screening at the external borders and 3 days for the screening of persons apprehended within the territory



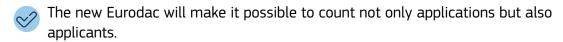
Quick channeling to the right procedures (border procedure, asylum or return procedures)

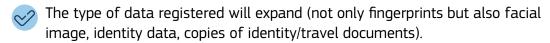


Independent
monitoring of respect
for fundamental
rights during
screening and border
procedure

Eurodac asylum and migration database

The Eurodac Regulation will turn the existing database into a fully-fledged asylum and migration database.





- The storage period for certain type of data will be extended to 5 years while the storage period for data of applicants will remain 10 years.
- The system will now also include data from children as of 6 years, allowing authorities to identify children in case they get separated from their families and help protect those vulnerable from human trafficking and exploitation.

Border procedure and returns

The border procedure will be mandatory for asylum applicants who are unlikely to be in need of international protection, mislead the authorities or present a security risk. For those who are proven not to be in need of protection and who don't have the right to stay, efficient returns will take place and support with reintegration into their home countries will be provided.

The right procedural guarantees will be in place, such as:



Free legal counselling during the administrative stage of the procedure



Free legal assistance and representation during the appeal



More attention to vulnerable individuals with special needs

Crisis protocols and action against instrumentalisation

The Crisis Regulation provides quick protocols for situations of crisis and instrumentalisation of migrants, to be supplemented with operational assistance and funding in cases of emergency.



In these situations, and only in exceptional circumstances and for the shortest time necessary:

the enhanced solidarity and support measures could take the form of







relocations

financial contributions

alternative solidarity measures

or a combination of these



When these measures are not sufficient, responsibility offsets will kick in: contributing Member States will take over responsibility for processing the asylum claims of people already in their country, rather than sending them back to the Member States in a crisis situation.



Member States will be able to derogate from certain rules to ensure their asylum systems can cope with the pressure - for instance extending the border procedure for an additional six weeks when needed.