



REFORMING THE COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM: WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL REFORMS WOULD CHANGE AND WHY WE NEED THEM NOW

While compromise is still needed on some elements of the EU's asylum reform, enormous progress has been made on the overall set, with 5 out of the Commission's initial 7 proposals ready for adoption. Though part of a far-reaching reform, each individual proposal has a clear added value on its own and their swift finalisation would make a difference on the ground.

5 Union Resettlement Framework

December 2018



Strong added value

The Union Resettlement Framework Regulation will help reduce irregular migration by ensuring safe and legal alternatives. It will replace the current ad-hoc schemes and set EU-wide 2-year plans for resettling genuine refugees. By contributing collectively to global resettlement efforts, the EU will strengthen its partnership and solidarity with third countries hosting large numbers of persons in need of international protection.



Ready to be concluded

Broad agreement found between co-legislators. Adoption is possible in early 2019.

THE NEW UNION RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK REGULATION WILL ENSURE:



The first ever collective legal framework for resettlement

The new framework will provide a common set of procedures for the selection and treatment of resettlement candidates and also ensure financial support from the EU budget.



Greater impact of the EU's joint resettlement efforts

The new framework will allow the EU as a whole to agree on targeted regions and countries from which resettlement should take place, placing the EU in a stronger position globally.



A flexible framework built on voluntary participation

Member States will continue to decide to whom and to how many people they will grant protection.



Fewer irregular arrivals

Ensuring safe and legal pathways for persons in need of protection will help reduce irregular flows and facilitate relations with countries of origin and transit.



Predictable timelines and clear decision-making

The Framework will be implemented through EU-wide plans, adopted by the Council on a proposal from the Commission, setting out a total number of persons to be admitted every 2 years.



Common eligibility grounds and stringent security checks

Access to the scheme will be reserved for persons in genuine need of international protection. Member States can give preference to persons with demonstrated social links or other characteristics that can facilitate integration. Obligatory refusal grounds will apply to persons posing security threats.

SINCE 2015, DIFFERENT EU RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMMES HAVE HELPED OVER 43,700 OF THE MOST VULNERABLE FIND SHELTER IN THE EU.

