What is Relocation?
Relocation is the transfer of persons who are in need of international protection from one EU Member State to another EU Member State.

Member States most affected

- **Italy:**
  - 30,755 asylum applications in 2015
  - 42,356 irregular border crossings in the last 2 months

- **Greece:**
  - 7,475 asylum applications in 2015
  - 137,000 irregular border crossings in the last 2 months

- **Hungary:**
  - 98,072 asylum applications in 2015
  - 78,472 irregular border crossings in the last 2 months

Two Emergency Proposals
In May the Commission proposed to relocate 40,000 people from Italy and Greece over 2 years (40% of recent applicants).

In September, the Commission proposed to relocate 120,000 people from Italy, Greece and Hungary over 2 years.
Sharing Responsibility

The number other EU Member States should take is based on a distribution key calculated upon objective, quantifiable and verifiable criteria:

- size of the population (40%)
- total GDP (40%)
- average number of asylum applications over the previous four years (10%)
- unemployment rate (10%)

Receiving Member States get € 6,000 for each person received.

Italy, Greece and Hungary receive € 500 for each person relocated to cover transport costs.

Main beneficiaries: Syrians, Eritreans and Iraqis

Relocation can only apply to applicants for which the average recognition rate of international protection at the EU level is above 75%. Currently three nationalities have such high recognition rates: Syrians, Eritreans and Iraqis.

Matching Skills

Each Member State appoints Liaison Officers to match the destination country with refugees’ qualifications, language skills, family, cultural and social ties, to help integration.

A Solidarity Mechanism for all Member States

The Commission has also proposed a permanent system, which could be triggered for any EU Member State facing an emergency situation.

The Commission determines whether there is a crisis based on:

- the increase in the number of asylum applicants in the last six months
- the increase in the number of irregular border crossings in the last six months
- the number of asylum applications per capita, compared to the EU average

The number of persons to be relocated will be fixed, not higher than 40% of the number of applications made in the past six months.

The number other EU Member States should take is determined by a distribution key.