


The New Pact on Asylum and Migration



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Conclusion | Just a new version of Dublin Regulation or a real progress?

Introduction

Why the need for a reform of the Asylum and Migration System ?

Issues at stake

- The 2015 migration crisis reveals an incapacity of dealing with migrant flows at the border
- Some EU-members refused to get involved in migrant management while some were overwhelmed
- The entrance procedure was not enough standardized

Guidelines of the proposals

- Improve the asylum and migration system with a common framework
- Sharing responsibility and solidarity
- Rebuilding trust

23/09/2020

Ursula Von der Leyen presented the New Pact for Migration and Asylum



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Part I

What exactly has changed?



Part I

A. Asylum




Balanced distribution of **responsibilities** and promotion of **solidarity**

Robust management of the EU **external borders**

Strengthening **partnerships with countries of origin** and transit in the EU

Part I

A. Asylum



Balanced distribution of responsibilities and promotion of solidarity


Robust management of the EU external borders

Strengthening **partnerships** with countries of origin and transit in the EU

- Fair sharing of responsibility and solidarity
- Flexible contributions from the Member States
- Critics:
 - Difficult to forecast the aggregate impact
 - Risk of aggravation of current distributive imbalances ?

Part I

A. Asylum



Balanced distribution of responsibilities and promotion of solidarity

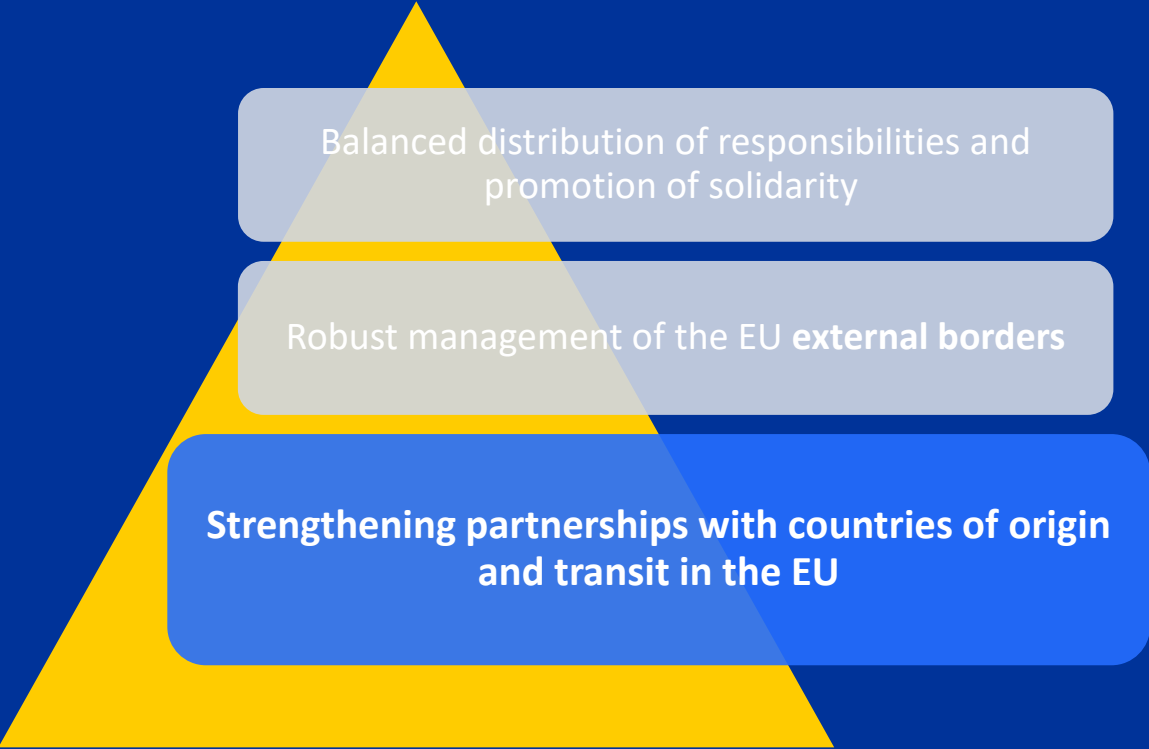
Robust management of the EU external borders

Strengthening **partnerships with countries of origin** and transit in the EU

- More efficient and faster procedures
- Purpose: assessing applications before authorising entry
- Critics:
 - Biggest concern:
 - Border security prioritised over access to asylum
 - Measures meant to complicate the procedure ?

Part I

A. Asylum



Balanced distribution of responsibilities and promotion of solidarity

Robust management of the EU external borders

Strengthening partnerships with countries of origin and transit in the EU

- Tailor-made and mutually beneficial partnerships with third countries
- Critics:
 - Asymmetrical approach deepened
 - Two major global realities ignored

Part I

B. Immigration



Deepening of the migration policy of the EU

Better cooperation with 3rd countries

Emphasis on legal immigration pathways

Part I

B. Immigration

- AMR : coordination of national migration strategy (beyond asylum)
- Skilled workers policy
- Single permit directive update
- EU Blue card directive reform
- Long term residency directive reform



Deepening of the migration policy of the EU

Better cooperation with 3rd countries

Emphasis on legal immigration pathways

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Part I

B. Immigration

- Avoid the use of EU protection procedures as a replacement of normal migration procedures
- Ensure effectiveness of return policies for illegal migrants



Deepening of the migration policy of the EU

Better cooperation with 3rd countries

Emphasis on legal immigration pathways

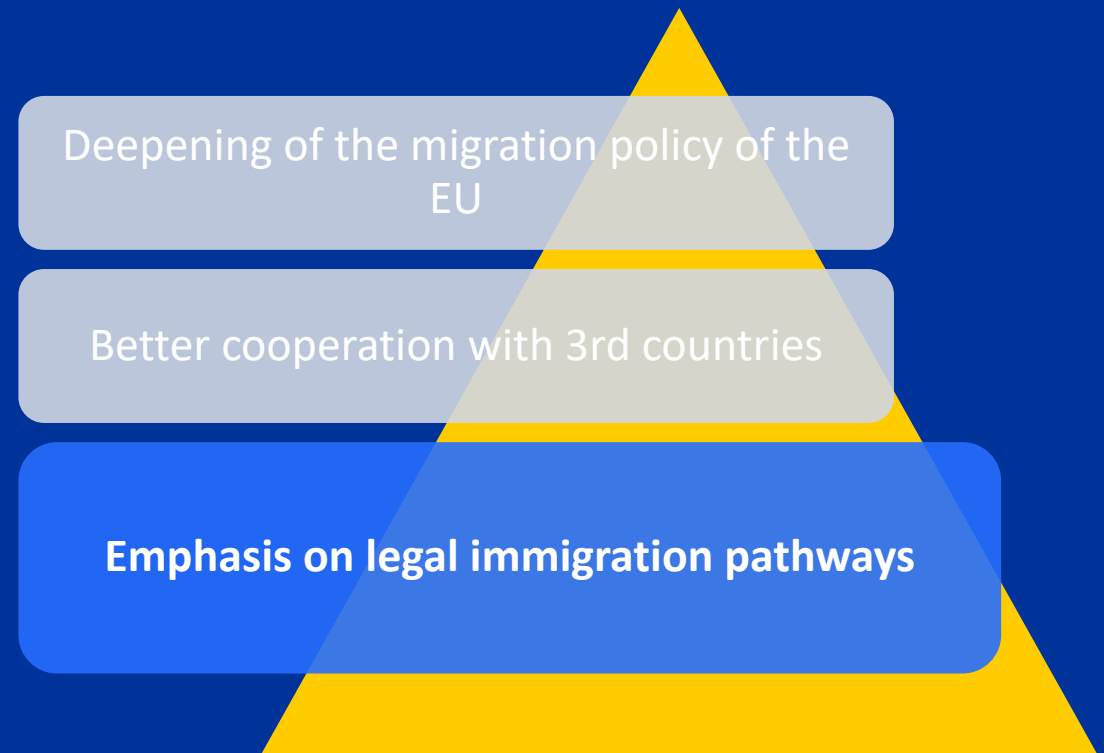
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Part I

B. Immigration

- Need for complementary pathways
- Market responsive labour mobility schemes



Part II

How was the plan received
by different actors/What
do these changes represent
for different actors?

Part II

A. Border countries (Italy, Spain, Greece, Malta)

- First a positive but cautious reaction
- A common letter in November, demanding a clear solidarity mechanism and a fairer repartition of the burden
- Insistence on the need for a mandatory resettlement
- Unsatisfaction with the current version of the pact -> intense negotiations to come



Part II

B. The Visegrad Group

- In September 2020, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia declared that the plan was unacceptable :
 - They wanted to stop the quotas and the relocations
 - They wanted the migrants to stay in their home country and they want EU to help them in this way
- In september, the mandatory quotas were abandoned by the commision following pressures from Visegrad countries.
- Visegrad countries have definitely another vision of migration management.



Part II

C. NGOs and refugees

- Acknowledge a progress concerning children rights and their protection by some NGOs
- Strong criticism by humanitarian organisations :
 - a New Pact which is focused on return procedures
 - a flexible solidarity, no real welcoming solidarity
 - no new logic, UE does not learn for the past
 - migrants still concentrated in hotspots, their rights being threatened
 - a pact made without the migrants and refugees



Conclusion

"Fresh start" or an amended version of the Dublin Regulation?

- Dublin the undying
- The New Pact does not look into the root of the problem
- Border countries want a mandatory solidarity for resettlement
- According to humanitarian NGOs : no real progress