



# GLOBAL EUROPE

## The EU Pact on Migration and Asylum: State of Play as of June 2023

Factsheet

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This table sets out the current state of play of legislative proposals and new initiatives in the EU's New Pact on Migration and Asylum as of June 2023.

In early 2020, the European Commission announced its intention to launch a New Pact on Migration and Asylum and provide a comprehensive approach to migration, asylum, integration and border management and to the EU's relationship with third countries. On 22 June 2022, the European Parliament and the rotating Presidencies of the Council signed a [joint roadmap](#), declaring their plan to finish negotiating all the asylum and migration proposals currently on the table by February 2024, with the aim of having them enter into force by April 2024 at the latest, before the European Parliament elections, which are scheduled to take place from 6-9 June 2024.

**Colour Code:**

- **Not yet adopted**
- **Trilogue ongoing**
- **Ready to be adopted**

Title	Type of proposal	Description	Legislative Status
<a href="#">Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR)</a>	Legislative	The regulation aims to replace Dublin III and establish a common framework for EU migration management; includes a solidarity mechanism, and criteria for examining asylum applications.	EP adopted its negotiating mandate on 20 April 2023; On the 8 June 2023, the Council reached an agreement on its negotiating mandate on the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation.
<a href="#">Eurodac Regulation</a>	Legislative	Targeted amendments to adapt and reinforce the Eurodac database which contains the fingerprints and biometric data of asylum applicants and irregular migrants in order to monitor their movements and if necessary, to facilitate returns; it will fix loopholes and transform Eurodac into a migration and asylum database.	Trilogues-(interinstitutional negotiations between the EP, the European Commission and the Council) ongoing since negotiation mandate on reform of Eurodac was adopted in December 2022.
<a href="#">Asylum Procedures Regulation (APR)</a>	Legislative	The APR aims to introduce new border procedures, discourage secondary movements and address, subsequent applications, and appeal procedures.	On the 8 June 2023, the Council reached an agreement on its negotiating mandate on the asylum procedure regulation.
<a href="#">The Qualification Directive</a>	Legislative	To set out criteria for non-EU applicants to qualify for refugee status or subsidiary protection status (i.e. for those who cannot be returned to their country of origin because of serious risk of harm).	Political Agreement Reached; Ready to be adopted.

<a href="#">Reception Conditions Directive (RCD)</a>	Legislative	To ensure that applicants have access to housing, food, clothing, health care, education for minors and access to employment (within a maximum period of 6 months); provides particular attention to vulnerable persons, especially unaccompanied minors and victims of torture.	Political Agreement reached; Ready to be adopted.
<a href="#">Resettlement Framework Regulation</a>	Legislative	To align how EU member states resettle and offer protection to recognised refugees from countries outside the EU, such as those in refugee camps.	Political Agreement reached; Ready to be adopted.
<a href="#">Return Directive</a>	Legislative	To streamline return procedures and close gaps by linking a return order to the issuance of a negative asylum decision.	EP working on its negotiating mandate. Partial Council mandate agreed.
<a href="#">Crisis and force majeure Regulation</a>	Legislative	To set out measures to equip Member States in crises such as exceptional cases of a sudden mass influx of third country nationals; to alleviate pressure on the M/S and to safeguard the rights of applicants and provide immediate protection.	EP adopted its negotiating mandate in April 2023; Council due to adopt its negotiating mandate.
<a href="#">Screening Regulation</a>	Legislative	Regulation establishing screening of third country nationals at EU borders to include health, security and identity checks.	Trilogues due to start end of April 2023.
<a href="#">Instrumentalisation Regulation</a>	Legislative	To set up an emergency migration and asylum procedure to manage the situation of third countries artificially creating and facilitating irregular migration, using migratory flows as a tool for political purposes to destabilise the European Union and its Member States.	Work ongoing in Council at Working Party Level. In the European Parliament, the file is assigned to the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs.

The files below are **non-legally binding** instruments which complement the EU Migration and Asylum Pact.

<b>Title</b>	<b>Type of proposal</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Legislative Status</b>
<a href="#">Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint</a>	Recommendation	To provide an early warning system to prepare for and respond to crisis situations; and to propose temporary rules to derogate from the regulation in a crisis.	A Blueprint Network is in place since Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022, to ensure situational awareness for a coordinated approach and common and a common contingency response.
<a href="#">Search and Rescue Operations by Private Vessels</a>	Recommendation	To encourage Member State cooperation in identifying and managing the use of private vessels for search and rescue; to ensure safety of navigation and coordination between State and private vessels; to encourage Member States to ensure rapid disembarkation in a place of safety, where the fundamental rights of rescued people are guaranteed.	Commission Recommendation adopted in 2020.
<a href="#">A new Guidance on the Facilitators Directive</a>	Communication	To prevent the criminal activity of migrant smuggling, while avoiding risks of criminalising those who provide assistance to migrants in distress; to clarify the scope of implementation of the Facilitators Directive intended to break the business model of organised smuggling rings and those who exploit undocumented migrants trying to enter the EU illegally. It allows Member States to distinguish between activities carried out for the purpose of humanitarian assistance and activities that aim to facilitate irregular entry or transit, and allows for the exclusion of the former from criminalisation.	Guidance document published in 2020.

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