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1. Towards a common position - discussion note

The Czech Presidency developed a concept for a way forward in the negotiations on the Pact for Migration and Asylum, building further on the need to find common ground on the balance between the principles of fair sharing of solidarity and responsibility.¹ At the December 2022 JHA Council, Ministers mandated the Swedish Presidency to translate the concept into legislative texts on the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR), the Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation and the border procedure in the Asylum Procedures Regulation (APR), and to continue the work at technical level. On 9 February 2023, the European Council also called on the co-legislators to continue work on the Pact, in accordance with the Joint Roadmap.

¹ The latest version of the document is 15265/22

The Swedish Presidency compromise text for the AMMR was discussed in the meetings of the Asylum Working Party on 18-19 January, 10 February and 28 February to 1 March 2023. Drawing on the ideas outlined in the Czech concept and taking into consideration the importance of the mandatory border procedure in the balance between solidarity and responsibility, the Swedish Presidency proposed key elements for a focused discussion at the SCIFA meeting on 16 February 2023 to prepare for the necessary legislative work on the APR. The Swedish Presidency translated the outcomes of the SCIFA meeting into legislative text for APR and a first discussion was held on 15 March at JHA Counsellors level. The compromise texts of the AMMR and the border procedure under the APR have been positively received by a majority of the Member States as steps towards viable solutions for an overall compromise in the Council.

The Presidency has tried to take careful account of the need for sustainability, predictability and simplicity as well as for flexibility and proportionality. Above all, close attention has been given to the need to ensure a balanced approach between the principles of solidarity and responsibility across the legislative framework. This should also guide the discussions towards a common position regarding the rules on responsibility determination that is now needed to pave the way for an overall compromise on all three interlinked elements found in the AMMR and APR: mandatory but flexible solidarity, mandatory but adaptable border procedure and the rules on responsibility determination. The Swedish Presidency therefore wishes to focus the discussion at the upcoming JHA Counsellors meeting on 27 and 28 March on the rules on responsibility determination, with a view of moving forward towards a Council negotiation mandate on responsibility and solidarity.

It has already been acknowledged in the Czech Presidency concept that the current rules for determining responsibility for examining applications for international protection across the EU are not working in a satisfactory manner, neither from the perspective of striking the appropriate balance nor from the perspective of effectiveness or reducing secondary movements. The revision of the present rules should therefore result in a more effective system, ensuring a more balanced distribution of responsibility across the Union and reducing incentives for secondary movements and abuse.

Whilst focusing discussions on the specific articles of the AMMR, the Presidency would encourage Member States to approach the discussion taking full account of the progress made on the other legislative texts and the emerging overall future framework. This means taking due account of the strengthened responsibility that would result from the recast Eurodac Regulation, the new Screening Regulation and the recast of the Reception Conditions Directive. Likewise, the strengthened responsibility resulting from a mandatory border procedure and the emerging compromise around responsibility offsets and on the other hand advances made in the negotiations on the solidarity mechanism should be taken into account and might serve to inspire further compromises in the rules on responsibility determination. The Swedish Presidency also draws attention to the adoption by the Commission Recommendation on mutual recognition of return decisions and expediting returns² and its potential relevance particularly in case of absconding.

In light of the above, the Presidency would encourage Member States to reflect on the following:

1) The time limit for a shift of responsibility in case of absconding

In view of the overriding importance of tackling abuse of the system, while maintaining the balance between responsibility and solidarity, the Presidency would like Member States to reflect on whether it could be appropriate to differentiate the time limit for shift of responsibility in case of absconding based on whether the application was rejected by another Member State in the border procedure. For example, a time limit of [18 months] could be envisioned for situations where the person absconding is someone whose application was rejected by another Member State in the border procedure, while a time limit of [5 years] could be envisioned for other absconding persons.

² Commission Recommendation of 16.3.2023 on mutual recognition of return decisions and expediting returns when implementing Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council [C(2023) 1763 final]

2) Dublin procedures

In view of the need to ensure a more effective and less bureaucratic system that represents a fair balance between the interests of the Member States requested to take charge of an application and those of the Member States sending take back notifications, the Presidency would invite delegations to consider a possible obligation on the determining Member State to justify that it has assessed the hierarchy of the responsibility criteria. Such an obligation could be included in Article 30(8). This could be seen as balancing the simplified take back procedure, should the person make multiple applications in several Member States.

3) Further deliberations regarding responsibility

With the purpose of decisively moving forward towards a balanced and fair common Council position, the Swedish Presidency would invite Member States to an open-minded deliberation of possible compromises on other issues relating to responsibility determination, in particular:

- a possible extension of the definition of family members to include siblings which could be balanced by differentiated approach to the length of responsibility in case of irregular entry (18 months / three years)
- a possibility to balance the new criteria of diplomas and other qualifications for establishing responsibility with the length of responsibility in case of expired residence documents [three years] and expired visas [18 months]

4) Beneficiaries of international protection

Two proposals affecting the balance of interests relate to persons who have been granted international protection. Given the importance of this issue to several Member States, the Swedish Presidency would like the Member States to reflect how inclusion of beneficiaries in the scope of the take back procedure and reduced residence requirements for beneficiaries [three years] to acquire long-term resident status (negotiations in IMEX) could be taken into consideration in the overall compromise.

2. Examination of the draft AMMR text

In view of the JHA Counsellors meeting on 27 - 28 March, delegations will find in Annex a new version of the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation.

Modifications as compared to the Commission proposal are indicated as follows:

- new text is in **bold**;
 - deleted text is in [...];
 - new Presidency text since the last version ST 6553/23 is in **bold underlined**;
 - new deleted Presidency text since the last version ST 6553/23 is in ~~strikethrough~~.
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2020/0279 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on asylum and migration management and amending [...] Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 [...]

PART I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Aim and subject matter

In accordance with the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility, and with the objective of reinforcing mutual trust, this Regulation:

- (a) sets out a common framework for the management of asylum and migration in the Union;
- (b) establishes **a** mechanisms for solidarity;
- (c) lays down the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection.

Article 2
Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) ‘third-country national’ means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty and who is not a person enjoying the right to free movement under Union law as defined in Article 2, point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council³;
- (aa) ‘illegally staying third-country national’ means a third-country national who does not fulfil or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry as set out in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in a Member State;
- (ab) **‘vulnerable persons’ means the persons referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 20 of Directive XXX/XXX/EU [*Reception Conditions Directive*], who were assessed to have special reception needs according to Article 21 of Directive XXX/XXX/EU [*Reception Conditions Directive*];**
- [(b) ‘application for international protection’ or ‘application’ means a request **made by a third-country national or a stateless person** for protection **from [...]** a Member State [...], who can be understood to seek [...] refugee status or subsidiary protection status;]⁴

³ Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1.

⁴ **The Presidency is reflecting on the possible need to align with other asylum instruments.**

- [(c) ‘applicant’ means a third-country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection in respect of which a decision has not been taken, or has been taken and is either subject to or can still be subject to a remedy in the Member State concerned, irrespective of whether **that person [...]** has a right to remain or is allowed to remain in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*], including a person who has been granted immediate protection pursuant to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Regulation addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of asylum and migration*];]⁵
- (d) ‘examination of an application for international protection’ means examination of the admissibility or the merits of an application for international protection in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*] and Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Qualification Regulation*], excluding procedures for determining the Member State responsible in accordance with this Regulation;
- (e) ‘withdrawal of an application for international protection’ means either explicit or implicit withdrawal of an application for international protection in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*];
- [(f) ‘beneficiary of international protection’ means a third-country national or a stateless person who has been granted international protection as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Qualification Regulation*];]⁶

⁵ **The Presidency is reflecting on the possible need to align with other asylum instruments (reference to the Crisis Situations Regulation to be kept).**

⁶ **The Presidency is reflecting on the possible need to align with other asylum instruments.**

- (g) ‘family members’ means, insofar as the family already existed before the applicant or the family member arrived on the territory of the Member States, the following members of the applicant’s family who are present on the territory of the Member States:
- (i) the spouse of the applicant or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the law or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its law relating to third-country nationals,
 - (ii) the minor children of couples referred to in the first indent or of the applicant, on condition that they are unmarried and regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under national law,
 - (iii) where the applicant is a minor and unmarried, the father, mother or another adult responsible for the applicant, whether by law or by the practice of the Member State where the adult is present,
 - (iv) where the beneficiary of international protection is a minor and unmarried, the father, mother or another adult responsible for him or her whether by law or by the practice of the Member State where the beneficiary is present,
 - [(v) sibling or siblings of the applicant;]

Where the marriage of a minor would not be in accordance with the relevant national law had it been contracted in the Member State or Member States concerned, the minor shall only be considered as married for the purpose of applying the procedures set out in this Regulation. ~~On the basis of an individual assessment, a minor shall be considered unmarried if his or her marriage would not be in accordance with the relevant national law had it been contracted in the Member State concerned or the Member States, in particular having regard to the legal age of marriage.~~

- (h) ‘relative’ means the applicant’s adult aunt or uncle or grandparent who is present in the territory of a Member State, regardless of whether the applicant was born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under national law;
- [(i) ‘minor’ means a third-country national or a stateless person below the age of 18 years;]⁷
- [(j) ‘unaccompanied minor’ means a minor who arrives on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for him or her, whether by law or by the practice of the Member State concerned, and for as long as he or she is not effectively taken into the care of such an adult; it includes a minor who is left unaccompanied after he or she has entered the territory of Member States;]⁸
- (k) ‘representative’ means a person or an organisation appointed by the competent bodies in order to assist and represent an unaccompanied minor in procedures provided for in this Regulation with a view to ensuring the best interests of the child and exercising legal capacity for the minor where necessary;
- (l) ‘residence document’ means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State authorising a third-country national or a stateless person to stay on its territory, including the documents substantiating the authorisation to remain on the territory under temporary protection arrangements or until the circumstances preventing a removal order from being carried out no longer apply, with the exception of visas and residence authorisations issued during the period required to determine the Member State responsible as established in this Regulation or during the examination of an application for international protection or an application for a residence permit;

⁷ **The Presidency is reflecting on the possible need to align with other asylum instruments.**

⁸ **The Presidency is reflecting on the possible need to align with other asylum instruments.**

- (m) ‘visa’ means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for transit or entry for an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States, including:
- (i) an authorisation or decision issued in accordance with its national law or Union law required for entry for an intended stay in that Member State of more than 90 days,
 - (ii) an authorisation or decision issued in accordance with its national law or Union law required for entry for a transit through or an intended stay in that Member State not exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period,
 - (iii) an authorisation or decision valid for transit through the international transit areas of one or more airports of the Member States;
- (n) ‘diploma or qualification’ means a diploma or qualification which is obtained **and attested in a Member State** after at least a [...] period of **one year of study on the territory of that Member State** in a recognised, state or regional programme of education or vocational training at least equivalent to level 2 of the International Standard Classification of Education, operated by an education establishment **pursuant to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of that Member State [...]**;
- (o) ‘education establishment’ means a [...] public or private education or vocational training establishment established in **and recognised by** a Member State [...] in accordance with national law or **administrative practice on the basis of transparent criteria [...]**;
- (p) ‘absconding’ means the action by which **a person concerned [...]** does not remain available to the competent administrative or judicial authorities **for reasons which are not beyond the person’s control**; such as **by leaving the territory of the Member State without authorisation from the competent authorities or failure to notify absence from a particular accommodation centre, or assigned area or residence, where so required by a Member State [...]**;

- [(q) ‘risk of absconding’ means the existence of specific reasons and circumstances in an individual case, which are based on objective criteria defined by national law to believe that **a person concerned** [...] who is subject to **procedures set out in this Regulation** [...] may abscond;]⁹
- (r) ‘benefitting Member State’ means the Member State benefitting from the solidarity measures in situations of migratory pressure [...] as set out in Chapters I-III of Part IV of this Regulation.
- (s) ‘contributing Member State’ means a Member State that contributes or is obliged to contribute to the solidarity measures to a benefitting Member State set out in Chapters I-III of Part IV of this Regulation;
- (t) [...]
- (u) ‘relocation’ means the transfer of a third-country national or a stateless person from the territory of a benefitting Member State to the territory of a contributing Member State;
- (v) ‘search and rescue operations’ means operations of search and rescue as referred to in the 1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue adopted in Hamburg, Germany on 27 April 1979;
- (w) ‘migratory pressure’ means a situation **which is generated by** [...] arrivals of third country nationals or stateless persons **that are of such a scale that they and that** [...] places a **disproportionate** burden on Member States taking into account the overall situation in **the Union**, even on well-prepared asylum and reception systems and requires immediate action. **It covers situations where there is a large number of arrivals of third-country nationals or stateless persons or a risk of such arrivals, including where this stems from recurring disembarkations following search and rescue operations, or from unauthorised movements of third country nationals or stateless persons between the Member States;**

⁹ **The Presidency is reflecting on the possible need to align with other asylum instruments.**

- (wa) **‘significant migratory situation’ means a situation different from migratory pressure where the cumulative effect of current and previous annual arrivals of third country nationals or stateless persons leads a well prepared asylum, reception and migration system to reach the limits of its capacity;**
- (x) ‘resettled or admitted person’ means a person who has been accepted by a Member State for admission pursuant to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Union Resettlement Framework Regulation*] or under a national resettlement scheme outside the framework of that Regulation;
- (y) ‘Asylum Agency’ means the European Union Agency for Asylum as established by Regulation (EU) 2021/2303¹⁰ [...];
- (z) ‘return decision’ means an administrative or judicial decision or act stating or declaring the stay of a third-country national to be illegal and imposing or stating an obligation to return that respects Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹;

¹⁰ **Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010, OJ L 468, 30.12.2021, p. 1.**

¹¹ Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98.

PART II

COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR ASYLUM AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER I

THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

Article 3

Comprehensive approach to asylum and migration management

With the overall aim of effectively managing asylum as well as managing migration flows to and between the territories of the Member States, actions taken by the Union and the Member States in the field of asylum and migration management shall be guided by a comprehensive approach addressing the entirety of relevant migratory routes and consisting of the following components, within the framework of the applicable Union law: [...]:

- (a) mutually-beneficial partnerships and close cooperation with relevant third countries, including on legal pathways for third-country nationals in need of international protection and for those otherwise admitted to reside legally in the Member States addressing the root causes of irregular migration, supporting partners hosting large numbers of migrants and refugees in need of protection and building their capacities in **search and rescue**, border, asylum and migration management, preventing ~~and combatting~~ irregular migration and **combatting** migrant smuggling **and trafficking in human beings**, and enhancing cooperation on readmission;
- (b) close cooperation and mutual partnership among Union institutions and bodies, Member States and international organisations;
- (c) full implementation of the common visa policy;
- (d) effective ~~management and~~ prevention of irregular migration **and combatting of migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings**, while ensuring the right to apply for international protection;

- (e) effective management of the Union's external borders, based on the European integrated border management;
- (f) full respect of the obligations laid down in international and European law concerning persons rescued at sea;
- (g) **effective** access to procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection [...] and recognition of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, **in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum Procedure Regulation] and Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation]**;
- (h) determination of the Member State responsible for the examination of an application for international protection, based on **the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of [...]** responsibility [...];
- (ha) effective management and prevention of unauthorised movements;**
- (i) access for applicants to adequate reception conditions, **in accordance with Directive XXX/XXX [Reception Conditions Directive]**;
- (j) effective management of the return of illegally staying third-country nationals;
- (k) effective measures to provide incentives for and support to the integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the Member States;
- (l) measures aimed at reducing and tackling the enabling factors of irregular migration to and illegal stay in the Union, including illegal employment;
- (m) full deployment and use of the operational tools set up at Union level, notably the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, the Asylum Agency, EU-LISA and Europol, as well as large-scale Union Information Technology systems;
- (n) full implementation of the European framework for preparedness and management of crisis.

Article 4

[Principle of integrated policy-making]

- ~~1. The Union and Member States shall ensure coherence of asylum and migration management policies, including both the internal and external components of those policies.~~
- ~~2. The Union and Member States acting within their respective competencies shall be responsible for the implementation of the asylum and migration management policies.~~
- ~~3. Member States, with the support of Union Agencies, shall ensure that they have the capacity to effectively implement asylum and migration management policies, taking into account the comprehensive approach referred to in Article 3, including the necessary human and financial resources and infrastructure.]¹²~~

¹² Alternative text, to be placed in a recital, suggested during SI Presidency and discussed at the Asylum WP on 10 November 2021 (discussion paper WK 13019/2021): “**The Union and Member States should ensure, each within their respective competencies, and whilst respecting the applicable law and international obligations, the coherence of asylum and migration management policies, including both the internal and external components of those policies. The Union and Member States, acting within their respective competencies, are responsible for the implementation of asylum and migration management policies. Member States, with the support of Union Agencies where requested, should ensure that they have the capacity to effectively implement asylum and migration management policies, taking into account the components of the comprehensive approach referred to in this Regulation, including the necessary human and financial resources and infrastructure.**”

Article 5

Principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility

~~1. The principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility shall be based on the premise that the EU as a whole shares the responsibility to manage migration, governed by the set of common rules included in the Common European Asylum System.¹³~~

1. In implementing their obligations, the **Union, the Member States and the relevant Union Agencies** shall observe the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility and shall take into account the shared interest in the effective functioning of the Union's asylum and migration management policies. Member States shall:
 - (a) establish and maintain national asylum and migration management systems that provide **effective** access to international protection procedures, grant such protection to those who are in need, [...] ensure **efficient management of migration flows and** the return of those who are illegally staying;
 - (b) take all measures necessary and proportionate to **prevent and** reduce [...] irregular migration to the territories of the Member States, in close cooperation and partnership with relevant third countries, including as regards the prevention and fight against migrant smuggling;
 - (c) apply correctly and expeditiously the rules on the determination of the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection and, where necessary, carry out the transfer to the Member State responsible pursuant to Chapters I-VI of Part III;
 - (d) provide **effective** support to other Member States in the form of solidarity contributions on the basis of needs set out in Chapters I-III of Part IV;
 - (e) take all **measures necessary** [...] and proportionate [...] to prevent and correct unauthorised movements between Member States.
2. [...]

¹³ The text of paragraph -1 will be placed in a recital

Article 6

Strategic governance and monitoring of the migratory situation

- ~~[1. The Commission shall adopt a European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy setting out the strategic approach to managing asylum and migration at Union level and on the implementation of asylum and migration management policies in accordance with the principles set out in this Part. The Commission shall transmit the Strategy to the European Parliament and the Council.~~
2. The European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy shall take into account the following:
- (a) the national strategies of the Member States referred to paragraph 3 of this Article;
 - (b) information gathered by the Commission under the Commission Recommendation No ~~2020/1366~~ **XXX** on an EU Migration Preparedness and Crisis Management Mechanism hereinafter referred to as Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint; the reports issued under that framework as well as the activities of the Migration Preparedness and Crisis Management Network; **the regular Integrated Situational Awareness and Analysis (ISAA) reports;**
 - (c) relevant reports and analyses from Union agencies, **the European Migration Network and International Organisations;**
 - (d) information gathered in the course of evaluations undertaken in the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism in accordance with Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No ~~1053/2013~~.

3. Member States shall have national strategies **setting out the strategic approach to managing asylum and migration at national level and [...]** to ensure sufficient capacity for the implementation of an effective asylum and migration management system in accordance with the principles set out in this Part ~~[taking into account the guidelines developed pursuant to paragraph 7]~~. Those strategies shall include contingency planning at national level, taking into account the contingency planning pursuant to Regulation (EU) **2021/2303** [...], Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 [...] and Directive XXX/XXX/EU [*Reception Conditions Directive*] and the reports of the Commission issued within the framework of the Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint. Such national strategies shall include information on how the Member State is implementing the principles set out in this Part [...]. They shall take into account other relevant strategies and existing support measures notably under Regulation (EU) **2021/1147** [...] and Regulation (EU) **2021/2303** [...] and be coherent with and complementary to the national strategies for integrated border management established in accordance with Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896. The results of the monitoring undertaken by the Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, of the evaluation carried out in accordance with Council Regulation No 1053/2013 as well as those carried out in line with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Screening Regulation], ~~should~~ **shall** also be taken into account in these strategies.
4. [...]
5. The Member States shall establish the national strategies by [**18 months** [...] after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest. ~~[The first European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy shall be adopted by [24 months after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest and] the first Migration Management Report referred to in Article 7a shall be issued by [one year after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest.~~¹⁴

¹⁴ The second part of the sentence has been moved to Article 7a(6).

6. The Commission shall monitor and provide information on the migratory situation through regular situational reports based on good quality data and information provided by [...] the External Action Service, the Asylum Agency, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, Europol and the Fundamental Rights Agency and notably the information gathered within the framework of the Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint and its Network **and information provided by Member States where necessary.**
- {7. **The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish uniform conditions in the form of a template to be used by Member States for the purpose of their national strategies. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2). The Commission, with the assistance of the relevant Union agencies, may develop guidelines to assist the Member States in the development of the national strategies.**}

Article 6a

The Permanent EU Migration Support Toolbox

1. **The permanent EU Migration Support Toolbox comprises at least the following: ~~shall be at the disposal of the Member States under migratory pressure or facing a significant migratory situation or in a crisis situation as defined in the Crisis Regulation XXX. The use of the toolbox shall be without prejudice to the relevant EU legislation, where applicable.~~**
2. ~~The Toolbox shall include at least the following components:~~
- (a) **operational and technical assistance support** by the relevant Union agencies in accordance with their mandates, in particular the Asylum Agency in accordance with Regulation (EU)2021/2303, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794.

- (b) support provided by the Union funds for the implementation of the common framework set out in this Part in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1147¹⁵, Regulation (EU) 2021/1148¹⁶;
- (c) ~~adaptable responsibility based on~~ derogations foreseen in the Union acquis providing Member States with the necessary tools to react to specific migratory challenges as referred to including those foreseen in Regulation XXX/XXX [Crisis and Force Majeure Regulation], and [Regulation XXX/XXX [Instrumentalisation Regulation]] and Regulation XXX/XXX [Asylum Procedure Regulation];
- (d) activation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism in accordance with Regulation 2021/836;
- (e) return actions;
- (f) strengthened actions and cross-sectoral activities in the external dimension of migration;
- (g) enhanced diplomatic and political outreach;
- (h) coordinated communication strategies;
- (i) cooperation with third countries to facilitate return and readmission pursuant to Article 7.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, OJ L 251, 15.7.2021, p. 1.

¹⁶ Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy, OJ L 251, 15.7.2021, p. 48.

Article 7

Cooperation with third countries to facilitate return and readmission

1. Where the Commission, on the basis of the analysis carried out in accordance with Article 25a(2) or (4) of Regulation (EU) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷ and of any other information available **from Member States, as well as from Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies**, considers that a third country is not cooperating sufficiently on the readmission of illegally staying third-country nationals, and without prejudice to Article 25(a)(5) of that Regulation, it shall submit a report to the Council including, where appropriate, the identification of any measures which could be taken to improve the cooperation of that third country as regards readmission, taking into account the Union's overall relations with the third country.
2. Where the Commission considers it appropriate, it shall also identify in its report measures designed to promote cooperation among the Member States to facilitate the return of illegally staying third-country nationals.
3. On the basis of the report referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission and the Council, within their respective competencies, shall consider the appropriate actions taking into account the Union's overall relations with the third country.
4. The Commission shall keep the European Parliament regularly informed of the implementation of this Article.

¹⁷ Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 13 July 2009, establishing a Community Code on Visas, OJ L 243, 15.9.2009, p. 1.

CHAPTER II

THE ANNUAL MIGRATION MANAGEMENT CYCLE

Article 7a

European Migration Management Report and Commission Decision

1. Each year, the Commission, taking into account any ~~acknowledging the possible and rapid nature of~~ developments in terms of migratory flows towards the Union, including their rapid evolution, shall adopt a Migration Management Report that assesses the situation along all migratory routes and in all Member States, serving as an early warning and awareness tool for the Union in the area of migration and asylum, and that provides a strategic situational picture.
2. The Report, together with the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c, shall support decisions at the Union level on the measures needed for the management of the migratory situation. The Report and the Recommendation shall support Member states in deciding about their solidarity pledges in accordance with Article 44b and may also support Member States when assessing migratory challenges at the national level.
3. The Report shall contain the following elements:
 - (a) an assessment of the overall situation covering all migratory routes in the Union and the Member States;
 - (b) a forecast and a forward-looking projection for the coming year, including the number of projected disembarkations, based on the overall migratory situation in the previous year and considering the current situation, while also reflecting the previous pressure;
 - (c) information about the level of preparedness in the Union and in the Member States and the possible impact of the forecasted situations;

- (d) information on the capacity levels of the Member States;
- (e) the result of the monitoring undertaken by the Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency as referred to in Article 6(3);
- (f) an assessment of whether solidarity measures and measures under the permanent EU Toolbox are needed to support the Member State or Member States concerned, the following:

—— ~~whether a particular Member State is under migratory or at risk of migratory pressure during the upcoming year or is facing a significant migratory situation;~~

—— ~~whether tailor made solidarity and other measures under the permanent EU Toolbox are needed to support the Member State or Member States concerned.~~

~~The assessments referred to in paragraph 3 points (a) and (f) shall fully take into account all migratory routes, as well as the specificities of the structural phenomenon of disembarkations after search and rescue operations and unauthorised movements. It shall also reflect the previous pressure and consider the current situation.~~

4. Together with the Report, the Commission shall adopt a Decision determining whether a particular Member State is under migratory pressure or at risk of migratory pressure during the upcoming year or is facing a significant migratory situation.

4a. For the purpose of paragraph 3(f) and 4, the Commission shall consult the Member States concerned. The Commission may set a time limit for such consultations.

5. When assessing the overall migratory situation including the migratory pressure, the risk of migratory pressure, and the significant migratory situation, the Commission shall base itself on ~~take into account~~ the information gathered pursuant to set out in Article 7b, taking fully into account all elements of the report, all migratory routes, including the specificities of the structural phenomenon of disembarkations after search and rescue operations and unauthorised movements of third country nationals and stateless persons between the Member States, as well as the previous pressure and considering the current situation.

~~6. For the purpose of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 point (f), the Commission shall consult the Member States concerned to identify the support and solidarity needs for the upcoming year. The Commission may set a time limit for such consultations.~~

6. The Commission shall adopt the Report and the Commission Decision as well as the ~~and~~ the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c before the [15 October of each the year] and transmit them to the Council. Until the adoption by the Council of a decision pursuant to Article 44b, the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c shall not be made public, shall be classified “RESTREINT UE/RESTRICTED EU”, and shall be handled as such in accordance with Council Decision 2013/488 on the security rules for protecting classified information¹⁸.

The first Report shall be issued by [one year after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest.

7. For the purpose of the Report and the Commission Decision, the Member States and the Asylum Agency, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and Europol shall provide the information referred to in Article 7b by [1 June of each the year.] ~~The Commission shall use existing reporting mechanisms, primarily the ISAA, provided that the Integrated Political Crisis Response is activated, and Migration and Crisis Blueprint reports¹⁹ to avoid duplication of efforts. The Commission may also take into consideration information provided by EMN, UNHCR, IOM and other relevant sources^{20,21}.~~

¹⁸ Council decision of 23 September 2013 on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (2013/488/EU)

¹⁹ ~~Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1366 of 23 September 2020 on an EU mechanism for preparedness and management of crises related to migration (Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint)~~

²⁰ ~~EMN – European Migration Network, UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, IOM – International Organization for Migration~~

²¹ The Presidency is considering placing this provision in a recital.

The Commission shall convene a restricted meeting of the Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint Network²² [during the first half of July] of each the year to present the initial assessment of the situation and exchange information with members of the Network.

The Member States and the relevant Union agencies shall provide the Commission with updated information by [1 September of each year].

The Commission shall convene a restricted meeting of the Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint Network by [30 September of each year] of the year to present the consolidated assessment of the situation.

Article 7b²³

Information for assessing the overall migratory situation, migratory pressure, risk of migratory pressure and significant migratory situation

1. When the Commission assesses the overall migratory situation, or whether a Member State is under migratory pressure, risk of migratory pressure or confronted with a significant migratory situation, it shall use the following information:
 - (a) the number of applications for international protection by third-country nationals and the nationality of the applicants;

²² Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1366 of 23 September 2020 on an EU mechanism for preparedness and management of crises related to migration (Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint)

²³ Article 7b is based on former Article 50

- (b) the number of third-country nationals who have been detected by Member State authorities while not fulfilling, or no longer fulfilling, the conditions for entry, stay or residence in the Member State including overstayers within the meaning of Article 3(1)(19) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁴;
- (ba) the number of third country nationals or stateless persons enjoying temporary protection in accordance with Directive 2001/55/EC.**²⁵
- (c) the number of return decisions that respect Directive 2008/115/EC;
- (d) the number of third-country nationals who left the territory of the Member States following a return decision that respects Directive 2008/115/EC;
- (e) the number of third-country nationals admitted by the Member States through Union and national resettlement [or humanitarian admission] schemes;
- (f) the number of incoming and outgoing take charge requests and take back notifications in accordance with Articles **29** and **31**;
- (g) the number of transfers carried out in accordance with Article **35**;
- (h) the number of persons apprehended in connection with an irregular crossing of the external land, sea or air border;
- (i) the number of persons refused entry in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation EU (No) 2016/399;

²⁴ Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011, OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20.

²⁵ **Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof.**

- (j) the number and nationality of third-country nationals disembarked following search and rescue operations, including the number of applications for international protection;
- (k) the number of **identified** unaccompanied minors;⁻
- (l) **the number of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have been granted international protection, in accordance with Regulation XXX/XX [Qualification Regulation];**
- (m) **the number of first instance and final asylum decisions.**

2. **The Commission** shall also take into account the following:

- (a) the information presented by the Member State, **including the estimation of needs, capacity and preparedness measures and any additional relevant information provided in the national strategy referred to set-out in Article 6(3) [...];**
- (b) the level of cooperation on migration **as well as in the area of return** with third countries of origin and transit, first countries of asylum, and safe third countries as defined in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*];
- (c) the geopolitical situation in relevant third countries **as well as root causes of migration and possible situations of instrumentalisation of migrants and possible developments in the area of irregular arrivals through Union external borders** that may affect migratory movements;
- (d) the relevant Recommendations provided for in Article 15 of Council Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013²⁶, Article 13, 14 and 22 of Regulation (EU) **2021/2303**²⁷ [...] and Article 32(7) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896²⁸;

²⁶ Council Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013 of 7 October 2013 establishing an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis and repealing the Decision of the Executive Committee of 16 September 1998 setting up a Standing Committee on the evaluation and implementation of Schengen, OJ L 295, 6.11.2013, p. 27.

²⁷ **Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010**

- (e) information gathered pursuant to Commission Recommendation of **2020/1366** on an EU mechanism for Preparedness and Management of Crisis related to Migration (Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint)
- (f) the Migration Management Report **and the Commission Decision** referred to in Article **7a** [...];
- (g) the Integrated Situational Awareness and Analysis (ISAA) reports under Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1993 on the EU Integrated Political Crisis Response Arrangements, provided that the Integrated Political Crisis Response is activated or the Migration Situational Awareness and Analysis (MISAA) report issued under the first stage of the Migration Preparedness and Crisis Blueprint, when the Integrated Political Crisis Response is not activated;
- (h) information from the visa liberalisation reporting process and dialogues with third countries;
- (i) quarterly bulletins on migration, and other reports, of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.
- (j) the support provided by Union Agencies to the ~~benefitting~~ Member States;
- (k) **relevant parts of the vulnerability assessment report as referred to in Article 32 of the Regulation 2019/1896 European Border and Coast Guard Agency.**
- (l) **scale and trends of unauthorised movements of third country nationals or stateless persons between Member States building on the available information from the relevant Union agencies and data analysis from relevant information systems.**

3. In addition, for assessing whether a Member State is facing a significant migratory situation, the Commission shall also take into account the cumulative effect of current and previous annual arrivals of third country nationals or stateless persons.

²⁸ **Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624**

4. ~~The Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency shall assist the Commission in drawing up the assessment of migratory pressure. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament, the Council and the Member States, without delay, that it is undertaking an assessment and keep them updated of the main developments regarding the assessment.~~

Article 7c

Commission Recommendation regarding the establishment of the Solidarity Pool and other appropriate measures

1. Each year, based on the Report referred to in Article 7a, the Commission shall adopt a Recommendation regarding the Solidarity Pool and identifying the measures from the Permanent EU Toolbox necessary to address the migratory situation in the upcoming year in a balanced and effective manner that reflects the needs of the Member States under migratory pressure.
2. The Recommendation shall identify the annual numbers for relocations and for direct financial contributions at Union level, which shall at least be:
 - (a) [Xxx] for relocations
 - (b) [Xxx] for direct financial contributions
3. When identifying the level of the Union-wide responsibility that should be shared by all Member States responsibility and the consequent level of solidarity, the Commission shall take into account relevant qualitative and quantitative criteria, including, for the relevant year, the overall number of arrivals, the average recognition rates as well as the average return rates.

The Commission may identify a higher number for relocations or direct financial contributions than those provided for in paragraph 2 and may identify other forms of solidarity as set out in Article 44a(3)(c) depending on the needs arising from the specific challenges in the area of migration in the Member State concerned.

4. **Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, in exceptional situations, where the information provided by the Member States and the Union agencies pursuant to Article 7a(37) or the consultation carried out by the Commission pursuant to Article 7a(4a)(5) do not indicate a need for relocations or direct financial contributions for the upcoming year, the Recommendation shall take this duly into account.**
5. ~~The classification status of the Recommendation shall be ‘sensitive non-classified’ in accordance with Decision (EU, Euratom) 2015/443.~~

Article 7d

The High-Level EU Migration Forum and Technical-Level EU Migration Forum

1. In order to ensure the effective implementation of Part IV of this Regulation, **representatives of the Member States shall be convened in a High-Level EU Migration Forum.**

Third countries that have concluded with the Union an agreement on the criteria and mechanisms for establishing the State responsible for examining a request for asylum lodged in a Member State or lodged in that third country may, for the purpose of contributing to solidarity on an ad hoc basis be invited to participate in the High Level Migration Forum and the Technical-Level EU Migration Forum as appropriate.

2. The High-Level Migration Forum shall consider the Report referred to in Article 7a and Recommendation referred to in Article 7c and take stock of the overall situation. It shall also **come to a conclusion on** ~~agree upon~~ the solidarity measures pursuant to the procedure set out in Article 44b and, where deemed necessary, on other migratory response measures in the areas of responsibility, preparedness and contingency, as well as on the external dimension of migration.

3. The Council shall convene the High-Level Migration Forum [within xx days²⁹] following the adoption of the Report referred to in Article 7a and the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c, and where necessary, ~~τ~~

~~The Council shall reconvene it the High-Level Migration Forum to request Member States for additional solidarity contributions in accordance with ~~pursuant to~~ Article 44g.~~

4. In order to ensure the smooth functioning of Part IV of this Regulation, a Technical-Level EU Migration Forum shall be convened with ~~established. It shall~~ ~~comprise~~ representatives of the competent authorities of the Member States at a level sufficiently senior to carry out the tasks conferred on the Forum. Following the meeting referred to in first subparagraph of paragraph 3 of this Article, the Commission shall convene and preside a first meeting of the Technical-Level EU Migration Forum. Following that first meeting tThe Technical Level EU Migration Forum shall meet on a regular basis.

PART III

CRITERIA AND MECHANISMS FOR DETERMINING THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND SAFEGUARDS

Article 8

Access to the procedure for examining an application for international protection

1. Member States shall examine any application for international protection by a third-country national or a stateless person who applies on the territory of any one of them, including at the border or in the transit zones. The application shall be examined by a single Member State, which shall be the one which the criteria set out in Chapter II **or the clauses set out in Chapter III** of Part III indicate is responsible.

²⁹ In any event before the end of the calendar year

2. **Without prejudice to the rules set out in part IV of this Regulation**, where no Member State responsible can be designated on the basis of the criteria listed in this Regulation, the first Member State in which the application for international protection was registered shall be responsible for examining it.
3. Where it is impossible for a Member State to transfer an applicant to the Member State primarily designated as responsible because there are substantial grounds for believing that there are systemic flaws in the asylum procedure and in the reception conditions for applicants in that Member State, resulting in a risk of inhuman or degrading treatment within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the determining Member State shall continue to examine the criteria set out in Chapter II **or the clauses set out in Chapter III** of Part III in order to establish whether another Member State can be designated as responsible.

Where a Member State cannot carry out the transfer pursuant to the first subparagraph to any Member State designated on the basis of the criteria set out in Chapter II **or the clauses set out in Chapter III** of Part III or to the first Member State with which the application was registered, that Member State shall become the Member State responsible.

4. If a security check provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Screening Regulation*] has not been carried out **pursuant to that Regulation**, the first Member State in which the application for international protection was registered shall examine whether there are reasonable grounds to consider **that** the applicant **poses a security risk to a danger to national security or public order of the** [...] Member States as soon as possible after the registration of the application, before applying the criteria for determining the Member State responsible pursuant to Chapter II or the clauses set out in Chapter III of Part III.

If a security check provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Screening Regulation*] has been carried out, but the first Member State in which the application for international protection was registered has justified reasons to examine whether there are reasonable grounds to consider **that** the applicant **poses a security risk to a danger to national security or public order of the** [...] Member States, that Member State shall carry out the examination as soon as possible after the registration of the application, before applying the criteria for determining the Member State responsible pursuant to Chapter II or the clauses set out in Chapter III of Part III.

Where the security check carried out in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Screening Regulation*] or in accordance with the first and second subparagraphs of this paragraph shows that there are reasonable grounds to consider the applicant a danger to national security or public order of a [...] Member State, **the Member State** carrying out the security check [...] shall be the Member State responsible, **and Article 29 shall not apply.**

5. Each Member State shall retain the right to send an applicant to a safe third country, subject to the rules and safeguards laid down in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*].

Article 9

Obligations of the applicant regarding applications

1. Where a third-country national or stateless person intends to make an application for international protection, the application shall be made and registered in the Member State of first entry.
2. By derogation from paragraph 1, where a third-country national or stateless person is in possession of a valid residence permit or a valid visa, the application shall be made and registered in the Member State that issued the residence permit or visa.

Where a third-country national or stateless person who intends to make an application for international protection is in possession of a residence permit or visa **which has expired, has been withdrawn or has been revoked** ~~whose validity has ceased~~ [...], the application shall be made and registered in the Member State where he or she is present.

3. The applicant shall fully cooperate with the competent authorities of the Member States in matters covered by this Regulation, in particular by submitting as soon as possible and at the latest during the interview referred to in Article 12, all the elements and information available to him or her relevant for determining the Member State responsible. **The applicant shall submit his or her identity documents if the applicant is in possession of such documents and cooperate with the competent authorities in collecting the biometric data in accordance with Regulation EU XXX/XXX [Eurodac Regulation].** Where the applicant is not in a position at the time of the interview to submit evidence to substantiate the elements and information provided, the competent authority may set a time limit within the period referred to in Article 29(1) for submitting such evidence.
4. The applicant shall be required to be present in:
 - (a) the Member State referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 pending the determination of the Member State responsible and, where applicable, the implementation of the transfer procedure;
 - (b) the Member State responsible;
 - (c) the Member State of relocation following a transfer pursuant to Article 57(9).
5. Where a transfer decision is notified to the applicant in accordance with Article 32(2) and Article 57(8), the applicant shall **cooperate with the authorities and** comply with that decision.

Article 10
Consequences of non-compliance

1. The applicant shall not be entitled to the reception conditions set out in Articles 15 to 17 of Directive XXX/XXX/EU [*Reception Conditions Directive*] **in accordance with** [...] Article 17a of that Directive in any Member State other than the one in which he or she is required to be present pursuant to Article 9(4) of this Regulation **from the moment he or she has been notified of a decision to transfer him or her to the Member State responsible**, provided that the applicant has been informed of that consequence pursuant to Article 8(2), point (b) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Screening Regulation*]. This shall be without prejudice to the need to ensure a standard of living in accordance with Union law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and international obligations.
2. Elements and information relevant for determining the Member State responsible submitted after expiry of the time limit referred to in Article 9(3) **do not have to shall not** be taken into account by the competent authorities.

Article 11
Right to information

1. As soon as possible and at the latest when an application for international protection is registered in a Member State, its competent authorities shall inform the applicant of the application of this Regulation and of the obligations set out in Article 9 as well as the consequences of non-compliance set out in Article 10, and in particular:
 - (a) that the right to apply for international protection does not encompass a choice by the applicant in relation to either the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection or the Member State of relocation;

- (b) of the objectives of **part III** of this Regulation and the consequences of making another application in a different Member State as well as the consequences of leaving the Member State where he or she is required to be present pursuant to Article 9(4), in particular that the applicant shall only be entitled to the reception conditions as set out in Article 10(1);
- (c) of the criteria and the procedures for determining the Member State responsible, the hierarchy of such criteria in the different steps of the procedure and their duration;
- (d) of the aim of the personal interview pursuant to Article 12 and the obligation to submit and substantiate orally or through the provision of documents information as soon as possible in the procedure any relevant information that could help to establish the presence of family members, relatives or any other family relations in the Member States, including the means by which the applicant can submit such information, as well as any assistance that the Member State can offer with regard to the tracing of family members or relatives;
- (e) of the obligation for the applicant to disclose, as soon as possible in the procedure any relevant information that could help to establish any prior residence permits, visas or educational diplomas;
- (ea) **of the obligation for the applicant to submit his or her identity documents where the applicant is in possession of such documents and to cooperate with the competent authorities in collecting the biometric data in accordance with the Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Eurodac Regulation];**
- (f) of the possibility to challenge a transfer decision within the time limit set out in Article 33(2) and of the fact that the scope of that challenge is limited as laid down in Article 33(1);
- (g) ~~in case of an appeal against, or review of, the transfer decision,~~ of the right to be granted, on request, legal assistance free of charge where the person concerned cannot afford the costs involved;

- (ga) **of the fact that absconding will lead to an extension of the time limit in accordance with Article 35;**
- (h) that the competent authorities of Member States and the Asylum Agency will process personal data of the applicant including for the exchange of data on him or her for the sole purpose of implementing their obligations arising under this Regulation;
- (i) of the categories of personal data concerned;
- (j) of the right of access to data relating to him or her and the right to request that such data be corrected if inaccurate or be deleted if unlawfully processed, as well as the procedures for exercising those rights, including the contact details of the authorities referred to in Article 41 and of the national data protection authorities responsible for hearing claims concerning the protection of personal data, and of the contact details of the data protection officer;
- (k) in the case of an unaccompanied minor, of the role and responsibilities of the representative and of the procedure to file complaints against a representative in confidence and safety and in full respect of the child's right to be heard in this respect.

[...]

2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be provided in writing in a language that the applicant understands or is reasonably supposed to understand. Member States shall use the common information material drawn up in clear and plain language pursuant to paragraph 3 for that purpose.

Where necessary for the applicant's proper understanding, the information shall also be supplied orally, where appropriate in connection with the personal interview as referred to in Article 12.

Where the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the information shall be supplied in a child-friendly manner, taking into account in particular the age and maturity of that minor.

3. The Asylum Agency shall, in close cooperation with the responsible national **authorities** [...], draw up common information material, as well as a specific leaflet for unaccompanied minors, containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1. That common information material shall also include information regarding the application of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*] and, in particular, the purpose for which the data of an applicant may be processed within Eurodac. The common information material shall be drawn up in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete it with additional Member State-specific information.

Article 12

Personal interview

1. In order to facilitate the process of determining the Member State responsible, the determining Member State **referred to in Article 28(1)** shall conduct a personal interview with the applicant **for the purpose of application of Article 29**. The interview shall also allow the proper understanding of the information supplied to the applicant in accordance with Article 11.
2. The personal interview may be omitted where:
 - (a) the applicant has absconded;
 - (b) the applicant has not attended the personal interview and has not provided justified reasons for his or her absence;
 - (c) after having received the information referred to in Article 11, the applicant has already provided the information relevant to determine the Member State responsible by other means. The Member State omitting the interview shall give the applicant the opportunity to present all further information which is relevant to correctly determine the Member State responsible within the period referred to in Article 29(1).

3. The personal interview shall take place in a timely manner and, in any event, before any take charge request is made pursuant to Article 29.
4. The personal interview shall be conducted in a language that the applicant understands or **may [...] reasonably be expected [...]** to understand and in which he or she is able to communicate. Interviews of **unaccompanied, and where applicable, accompanied** minors shall be conducted in a child-friendly manner, by staff who are appropriately trained [...] under national law, **taking into account in particular the age and maturity of the minor**, in the presence of the representative and, where applicable, the minor's legal advisor, ~~taking into account in particular the age and maturity of the minor~~. Where necessary, Member States shall have recourse to an interpreter [...]. The applicant may on his or her request ~~to~~ be interviewed and assisted by staff of the same sex. **Member States shall endeavour to satisfy such requests, where reasonably practicable.**
5. The personal interview shall take place under conditions which ensure appropriate confidentiality. It shall be conducted by a qualified person under national law. Applicants who are identified as being in need of special procedural guarantees pursuant to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*], shall be provided with adequate support in order to create the conditions necessary for effectively presenting all elements allowing for the determination of the Member State responsible.
6. The Member State conducting the personal interview shall make a written summary thereof which shall contain at least the main information supplied by the applicant at the interview. The summary may either take the form of a report or a standard form. The Member State shall ensure that the applicant or the legal advisor or other counsellor who is representing the applicant have timely access to the summary.

Article 13
Guarantees for minors

1. The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration for Member States with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation.
2. Each Member State where an unaccompanied minor is present shall ensure that he or she is represented and assisted by a representative with respect to the relevant procedures provided for in this Regulation. The representative shall have the qualifications, training and expertise to ensure that the best interests of the minor are taken into consideration during the procedures carried out under this Regulation. Such representative shall have access to the content of the relevant documents in the applicant's file including the specific information material for unaccompanied minors.

Where an organisation is appointed as a representative, it shall designate a person responsible for carrying out its duties in respect of the minor. The first subparagraph shall apply to that person.

The representative provided for in the first subparagraph may be the same person or organisation as provided for in Article 22 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*].

3. ~~The representative of an unaccompanied minor shall represent and assist the minor~~ **i**n the process of establishing the Member State responsible under this Regulation, **the Member States shall involve the representative of an unaccompanied minor**. The representative shall assist the unaccompanied minor to provide information relevant to the assessment of his or her best interests in accordance with paragraph 4, including the exercise of the right to be heard, and shall support his or her engagement with other actors, such as family tracing organisations, where appropriate for that purpose.

4. In assessing the best interests of the child, Member States shall closely cooperate with each other and shall, in particular, take due account of the following factors:
- (a) family reunification possibilities;
 - (b) the minor's well-being and social development, taking into particular consideration the minor's background;
 - (c) safety and security considerations, in particular where there is a risk of the minor being a victim of any form of violence and exploitation, including trafficking in human beings;
 - (d) the views of the minor, in accordance with his or her age and maturity;
 - (e) where the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the information provided by the representative in the Member State where the unaccompanied minor is present.
5. Before transferring an unaccompanied minor [...], the transferring Member State shall **notify** [...] the Member State responsible or the Member State of relocation, **which shall confirm that all appropriate** [...] measures referred to in Articles 14 and 23 of Directive XXX/XXX/EU [*Reception Conditions Directive*] and Article 22 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*] **will be taken** without delay³⁰. Any decision to transfer an unaccompanied minor shall be preceded by an assessment of his/her best interests. The assessment shall be based on the **relevant** factors listed in paragraph 4 and the conclusions of the assessment on these factors shall be clearly stated in the transfer decision. The assessment shall be done **without delay** [...] by **appropriately trained** staff [...] to ensure that the best interests of the minor are taken into consideration.
6. For the purpose of applying Article 15, the Member State where the unaccompanied minor's application for international protection was **first** registered shall, as soon as possible, take appropriate action to identify the family members or relatives of the unaccompanied minor on the territory of Member States, whilst protecting the best interests of the child.

³⁰ explanatory recital to be added

To that end, that Member State may call for the assistance of international or other relevant organisations, and may facilitate the minor's access to the tracing services of such organisations.

The staff of the competent authorities referred to in Article 41 who deal with requests concerning unaccompanied minors shall **receive** [...] appropriate training concerning the specific needs of minors **relevant for the application of this Regulation**.

7. With a view to facilitating the appropriate action to identify the family members or relatives of the unaccompanied minor living in the territory of another Member State pursuant to paragraph 6, the Commission shall adopt implementing acts including a standard form for the exchange of relevant information between Member States. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

CHAPTER II

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE

Article 14

Hierarchy of criteria

1. The criteria for determining the Member State responsible shall be applied in the order in which they are set out in this Chapter.
2. The Member State responsible in accordance with the criteria set out in this Chapter shall be determined on the basis of the situation obtaining when the application for international protection was first registered with a Member State.

Article 15
Unaccompanied minors

1. Where the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, only the criteria set out in this Article shall apply, in the order in which they are set out in paragraphs 2 to 5.
2. The Member State responsible shall be that where a family member of the unaccompanied minor is legally present, unless it is demonstrated that it is not in the best interests of the minor. Where the applicant is a married minor whose spouse is not legally present on the territory of the Member States, the Member State responsible shall be the Member State where the father, mother or other adult responsible for the minor, whether by law or by the practice of that Member State, or sibling is legally present, **unless it is demonstrated that it is not in the best interests of the minor.**
3. Where the applicant has a relative who is legally present in another Member State and where it is established, based on an individual examination, that the relative can take care of him or her, that Member State shall unite the minor with his or her relative and shall be the Member State responsible, unless it is demonstrated that it is not in the best interests of the minor.
4. Where family members or relatives as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, are staying in more than one Member State, the Member State responsible shall be decided on the basis of what is in the best interests of the unaccompanied minor.
5. In the absence of a family member or a relative as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Member State responsible shall be that where the unaccompanied minor's application for international protection was first registered, unless it is demonstrated that this is not in the best interests of the minor.

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 68 concerning:
- (a) the identification of family members or relatives of unaccompanied minors;
 - (b) the criteria for establishing the existence of proven family links;
 - (c) the criteria for assessing the capacity of a relative to take care of an unaccompanied minor, including where family members, siblings or relatives of the unaccompanied minor are staying in more than one Member State.

In exercising its powers to adopt delegated acts, the Commission shall not exceed the scope of the best interests of the child as provided for under Article 13(4).

7. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish uniform conditions for the consultation and the exchange of information between Member States. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 16

Family members who are beneficiaries of international protection

Where the applicant has a family member who has been allowed to reside as a beneficiary of international protection in a Member State, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, provided that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing.

Article 17

Family members who are applicants for international protection

Where the applicant has a family member [...] whose application for international protection in **a** [...] Member State has not yet been the subject of a first decision regarding the substance, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, provided that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing.

Article 18
Family procedure

1. Where ~~several family members make~~ [...] applications for international protection **by several family members were registered** in the same Member State simultaneously, or on dates close enough for the procedures for determining the Member State responsible to be conducted together, and where the application of the criteria set out in this Regulation would lead to their being separated, the Member State responsible shall be determined as follows:
 - (a) responsibility for examining the applications for international protection of all the family members shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for taking charge of the largest number of them;
 - (b) failing this, responsibility shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for examining the application of the oldest of them.

2. **Where the applicant has family members as referred to in Articles 16 and 17 in more than one Member State, the Member State responsible shall be determined as follows:**
 - (a) **responsibility shall lie with the Member State responsible for the family member referred to in Article 2(g), points (i) to (iv);**
 - (b) **failing this, responsibility shall lie with the Member State which is responsible for the sibling to which the applicant states that he/she has the strongest ties.**

Article 19
Issue of residence documents or visas

1. Where the applicant is in possession of a valid residence document, the Member State which issued the document shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.

2. Where the applicant is in possession of a valid visa, the Member State which issued the visa shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, unless the visa was issued on behalf of another Member State under a representation arrangement as provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009. In such a case, the represented Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.
3. Where the applicant is in possession of more than one valid residence document or visa issued by different Member States, the responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be assumed by the Member States in the following order:
 - (a) the Member State which issued the residence document conferring the right to the longest period of residency or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the residence document having the latest expiry date;
 - (b) where the various visas are of the same type the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date;
 - (c) where the visas are of different types, the Member State which issued the visa having the longest period of validity or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date.
4. Where the applicant is in possession of one or more residence documents **which have expired, were annulled, revoked or withdrawn** less than three years or one or more visas **whose validity has expired, which were annulled, revoked or withdrawn** ceased [...] less than **18 months** ~~three years~~ before the application was registered, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall apply.
5. The fact that the residence document or visa was issued on the basis of a false or assumed identity or on submission of forged, counterfeit or invalid documents shall not prevent responsibility being allocated to the Member State which issued it. However, the Member State issuing the residence document or visa shall not be responsible if it can establish that fraud was committed after the document or visa was issued.

Article 20
Diplomas or other qualifications

1. Where the applicant is in possession of a diploma or qualification issued by an education establishment established in a Member State [...], the Member State in which that education establishment is established shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, **provided that the application is registered less than five years after the diploma or qualification was issued.**
2. Where the applicant is in possession of more than one diploma or qualification issued by education establishments in different Member States, the responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be assumed by the Member State which issued the diploma or qualification following the longest period of study or, where the periods of study are identical, by the Member State in which the most recent diploma or qualification was obtained.

Article 21
Entry

1. Where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists referred to in Article 30(4) of this Regulation, including the data referred to in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*], that an applicant has irregularly crossed the border into a Member State by land, sea or air having come from a third country, the first Member State thus entered shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection. That responsibility shall cease if the application is registered more than [**18 months / 3 years**] after the date on which that border crossing took place.
2. The rule set out in paragraph 1 shall also apply where the applicant was disembarked on the territory following a search and rescue operation.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply if it can be established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists referred to in Article 30(4) of this Regulation, including the data referred to in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*], that the applicant was relocated pursuant to Article 57 of this Regulation to another Member State after having crossed the border. In that case, that other Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.

Article 22

Visa waived entry

- 1.** If a third-country national or a stateless person enters into the territory of the Member States through a Member State in which the need for him or her to have a visa is waived, that Member State shall be responsible for examining his or her application for international protection. [...]
- 2.** **The principle set out in paragraph 1 shall not apply if the application for international protection of the third-country national or the stateless person is registered in another Member State in which the need for him or her to have a visa for entry into the territory is also waived. In that case, that other Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.**

Article 23

Application in an international transit area of an airport

Where the application for international protection is made in the international transit area of an airport of a Member State by a third-country national or a stateless person, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application.

CHAPTER III

DEPENDENT PERSONS AND DISCRETIONARY CLAUSES

Article 24

Dependent persons

1. Where, on account of pregnancy, having a new-born child, serious illness, severe disability, severe **psychological** trauma or old age, an applicant is dependent on the assistance of his or her child or parent legally resident in one of the Member States, or his or her child or parent legally resident in one of the Member States is dependent on the assistance of the applicant, Member States shall normally keep or bring together the applicant with that child or parent, provided that family ties existed before the applicant arrived on the territory of the Member States, that the child or parent or the applicant is able to take care of the dependent person and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing.

Where there are indications that a child or parent is legally resident on the territory of the Member State where the dependent person is present, that Member State shall verify whether the child or parent can take care of the dependent person, before making a take charge request pursuant to Article 29.

2. Where the child or parent referred to in paragraph 1 is legally resident in a Member State other than the one where the applicant is present, the Member State responsible shall be the one where the child or parent is legally resident unless the applicant's health prevents him or her from travelling to that Member State for a significant period of time. In such a case, the Member State responsible shall be the one where the applicant is present. Such Member State shall not be subject to the obligation to bring the child or parent of the applicant to its territory.

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 68 concerning:
 - (a) the elements to be taken into account in order to assess the dependency link;
 - (b) the criteria for establishing the existence of proven family links;
 - (c) the criteria for assessing the capacity of the person concerned to take care of the dependent person;
 - (d) the elements to be taken into account in order to assess the inability to travel for a significant period of time.
4. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish uniform conditions for the consultation and exchange of information between Member States. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 25

Discretionary clauses

1. By way of derogation from Article 8(1), each Member State may decide to examine an application for international protection by a third-country national or a stateless person registered with it, even if such examination is not its responsibility under the criteria laid down in this Regulation.

2. The Member State in which an application for international protection is registered and which is carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible, or the Member State responsible, may, at any time before a first decision regarding the substance is taken, request another Member State to take charge of an applicant in order to bring together any family relations, on humanitarian grounds based in particular on family, **social** or cultural considerations, even where that other Member State is not responsible under the criteria laid down in Articles 15 to 18 and 24. The persons concerned shall express their consent in writing.

The take charge request shall contain all the material in the possession of the requesting Member State necessary to allow the requested Member State to assess the situation.

The requested Member State shall carry out any necessary checks to examine the humanitarian grounds cited, and shall reply to the requesting Member State within two months of receipt of the request using the electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003. A reply refusing the request shall state the reasons on which the refusal is based.

CHAPTER IV

OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE

Article 26

Obligations of the Member State responsible

1. The Member State responsible under this Regulation shall be obliged to:
 - (a) take charge, under the conditions laid down in Articles 29, 30 and 35, of an applicant whose application was registered in a different Member State;

- (b) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 31 and 35 of this Regulation, an applicant, **including the situations referred to in Article 28(4) and (5)**, or a third-country national or a stateless person in relation to whom that Member State has been indicated as the Member State responsible under Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*];
- (c) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 31 and 35 of this Regulation, a beneficiary of international protection in relation to whom that Member State has been indicated as the Member State responsible under Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*];
- (d) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 31 and 35 of this Regulation, a resettled or admitted person who has made an application for international protection or who is irregularly staying in a Member State other than the Member State which accepted to admit him or her in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Union Resettlement Framework Regulation*] or which granted international protection or humanitarian status under a national resettlement scheme.

2. For the purposes of this Regulation, the situation of a minor who is accompanying the applicant **or the beneficiary of international protection** and meets the definition of family member shall be indissociable from that of his or her family member and the minor shall be taken charge of or taken back by the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection of that family member, even if the minor is not individually an applicant, unless it is demonstrated that this is not in the best interests of the child. The same principle shall be applied to children born after the applicant arrives on the territory of the Member States, without the need to initiate a new procedure for taking charge of them.

3. In the situations referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) and (b), **and paragraph 2** [...] Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*] **shall apply**.

Article 27
Cessation of responsibilities

1. Where a Member State issues a residence document to the applicant, decides to apply Article 25, or does not transfer the person concerned to the Member State responsible within the time limits set out in Article 35, that Member State shall become the Member State responsible and the obligations laid down in Article 26 shall be transferred to that Member State. Where applicable, it shall inform the Member State previously responsible, the Member State conducting a procedure for determining the Member State responsible or the Member State which has been requested to take charge of the applicant or has received a take back notification, using the electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.

The first subparagraph shall not apply if the person has already been granted international protection by the responsible Member State.

The Member State which becomes responsible pursuant to the first subparagraph of this Article shall indicate that it has become the Member State responsible pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].

- 1a. **The obligation laid down in Article 26(1) of this Regulation shall cease where the Member State responsible can establish, on the basis of data recorded and stored in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2226³¹ or other evidence, that the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States for at least three months, unless the person concerned has been granted international protection or is in possession of a valid residence document issued by the Member State responsible.**

³¹ **Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011, OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20.**

An application registered after the period of absence referred to in the first subparagraph shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for determining the Member State responsible.

~~**The Member State the responsibility of which has ceased pursuant to the first subparagraph shall indicate this fact in Eurodac pursuant to Article 11(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].**~~

2. The obligation laid down in Article 26(1), point (b), of this Regulation to take back a third-country national or a stateless person shall cease where it can be established, on the basis of the update of the data set referred to in Article 11(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*], that the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States, on either a compulsory or a voluntary basis, in compliance with a return decision or removal order issued following the withdrawal or rejection of the application.

An application registered after an effective removal **or voluntary return** has taken place shall be regarded as a new application for the purpose of this Regulation, thereby giving rise to a new procedure for determining the Member State responsible.

CHAPTER V

PROCEDURES

SECTION I

START OF THE PROCEDURE

Article 28

Start of the procedure

1. The Member State where an application for international protection is first registered pursuant to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*] or, where applicable, the Member State of relocation shall start the process of determining the Member State responsible without delay.

2. The Member State where an application is first registered or, where applicable, the Member State of relocation shall continue the process of determining the Member State responsible if the applicant **absconds** [...].
3. The Member State which has conducted the process of determining the Member State responsible or which has become responsible pursuant to Article 8(4) of this Regulation shall indicate in Eurodac without delay pursuant to Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*]:
 - (a) its responsibility pursuant to Article 8(2);
 - (aa) its responsibility pursuant to Article 8(3);**
 - (b) its responsibility pursuant to Article 8(4);
 - (c) its responsibility due to its failure to comply with the time limits laid down in Article 29;
 - (d) the responsibility of the Member State which has accepted a request to take charge of the applicant pursuant to Article 30.

Until this indication has been added, the procedures in paragraph 4 shall apply.

4. An applicant who is present in another Member State without a residence document or who there makes an application for international protection during the process of determining the Member State responsible, shall be taken back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 31 and 35, by the **determining** Member State [...].

That obligation shall cease where the Member State determining the Member State responsible can establish that the applicant has obtained a residence document from another Member State.

5. An applicant who is present in a Member State without a residence document or who there makes an application for international protection after another Member State has confirmed to relocate the person concerned pursuant to Article 57(7), and before the transfer has been carried out to that Member State pursuant to Article 57(9), shall be taken back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 31 and 35, by the Member State of relocation. **That obligation shall cease where the Member State of relocation can establish that the applicant has obtained a residence document from another Member State.**

SECTION II

PROCEDURES FOR TAKE CHARGE REQUESTS

Article 29

Submitting a take charge request

1. If a Member State where an application for international protection has been registered considers that another Member State is responsible for examining the application, it shall, without delay and **at the latest** [...] within two months of the date on which the application was registered, request that other Member State to take charge of the applicant.

Notwithstanding the first subparagraph, in the case of a Eurodac hit with data recorded pursuant to Articles 13 and 14a of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*] or of a VIS hit with data recorded pursuant to Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, the request to take charge shall be sent within one month of receiving that hit.

Where the applicant has lodged an appeal or review pursuant to paragraphs 1a or 1b of Article 33, and the final decision by the court or tribunal is in favour of the applicant, the time periods laid down in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall start from the date of that decision.

Where the request to take charge of an applicant is not made within the periods laid down in the first **to third** ~~and second~~ subparagraphs, responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall lie with the Member State where the application was registered.

Where the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the determining Member State may, **at any time before a first decision regarding the substance is taken**, where it considers that it is in the best interest of the minor, continue the procedure for determining the Member State responsible and request another Member State to take charge of the applicant despite the expiry of the time limits laid down in the first and second subparagraphs.

2. The requesting Member State may request an urgent reply in cases where the application for international protection was registered after a decision to refuse entry or a return decision was issued.

The request shall state the reasons warranting an urgent reply and the period within which a reply is requested. That period shall be at least one week.

3. In the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the take charge request by another Member State shall **include full and detailed reasons, based on all the circumstances of the case, relating to the relevant criteria set out in Chapter II. It shall** be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists referred to in Article 30(4) and/or relevant elements from the applicant's statement, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Regulation.

The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt uniform conditions on the preparation and submission of take charge requests. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 30

Replying to a take charge request

1. The requested Member State shall make the necessary checks, and shall give a decision on the request to take charge of an applicant within one month of receipt of the request.
2. Notwithstanding the first paragraph, in the case of a Eurodac hit with data recorded pursuant to Article 13 and 14a of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*] or of a VIS hit with data recorded pursuant to Article 21(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, the requested Member State shall give a decision on the request within two weeks of receipt of the request.
3. In the procedure for determining the Member State responsible elements of proof and circumstantial evidence shall be used.
4. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish, and review periodically, two lists, indicating the relevant elements of proof and circumstantial evidence in accordance with the criteria set out in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).
 - (a) Proof:
 - (i) this refers to formal proof which determines responsibility pursuant to this Regulation, as long as it is not refuted by proof to the contrary;
 - (ii) the Member States shall provide the Committee provided for in Article 67 with models of the different types of administrative documents, in accordance with the typology established in the list of formal proofs;
 - (b) Circumstantial evidence:
 - (i) this refers to indicative elements which while being refutable may be sufficient according to the evidentiary value attributed to them;

- (ii) their evidentiary value, in relation to the responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

5. The requirement of proof shall not exceed what is necessary for the proper application of this Regulation.
6. The requested Member State shall acknowledge its responsibility if the circumstantial evidence is coherent, verifiable and sufficiently detailed to establish responsibility.
7. Where the requesting Member State has asked for an urgent reply pursuant to Article 29(2), the requested Member State shall reply within the period requested or, failing that, within two weeks of receipt of the request.
8. Where the requested Member State does not object to the request within the one-month period set out in paragraph 1 [...], or where applicable within the two-week period set out in paragraphs 2 and 7, **by a reply which gives substantiated reasons based on all the circumstances of the case and relating to the relevant criteria [of the hierarchy] set out in Chapter II**, this shall be tantamount to accepting the request, and entail the obligation to take charge of the person, including the obligation to provide for proper arrangements for arrival. **The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, draw up a standard form for the reasoning of the replies required pursuant to this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 67(2).**

SECTION III

PROCEDURES FOR TAKE BACK NOTIFICATIONS

Article 31

Submitting a take back notification

1. In a situation referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) or (d) the Member State where the person is present shall make a take back notification ~~without delay and in any event~~ within two weeks after receiving the Eurodac hit. **Failure to make the take back notification within the time limit shall be without prejudice to the obligation of the Member State responsible to take back the person concerned.**
2. A take back notification shall be made using a standard form and shall include proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists referred to in Article 30(4) and/or relevant elements from the statements of the person concerned.
3. The notified Member State shall confirm receipt of the notification to the Member State which made the notification within **two weeks** [...], unless the notified Member State can demonstrate within that time limit that its responsibility has ceased pursuant to Article 27, **or that the take back notification is based on an incorrect indication of the Member State responsible pursuant to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].**
4. Failure to act within the **two** [...] -week period set out in paragraph 3 shall be tantamount to confirming the receipt of the notification.
5. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt uniform conditions for the preparation and submission of take back notifications. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

SECTION IV

PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS

Article 32

Notification of a transfer decision

1. The determining Member State whose take charge request as regards the applicant referred to in Article 26(1), point (a) was accepted or who made a take back notification as regards persons referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) and (d) shall take a transfer decision at the latest within **two weeks** [...] of the acceptance or **confirmation** [...].
2. Where the requested Member State accepts to take charge of an applicant or to take back a person referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) or (d), the **transferring** [...] Member State shall notify the person concerned in writing without delay of the decision to transfer him or her to the Member State responsible and, where applicable, of the fact that it will not examine his or her application for international protection.
3. If a legal advisor or other counsellor is representing the person concerned, Member States may choose to notify the decision to such legal advisor or counsellor instead of to the person concerned and, where applicable, communicate the decision to the person concerned.
4. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall contain information on the legal remedies available, including on the right to apply for suspensive effect, and on the time limits applicable for seeking such remedies and for carrying out the transfer, and shall, if necessary, contain information on the place where, and the date on which, the person concerned is required to appear, if that person is travelling to the Member State responsible by his or her own means.

Member States shall ensure that information on persons or entities that may provide legal assistance to the person concerned is communicated to the person concerned together with the decision referred to in paragraph 1, when that information has not been already communicated.

5. Where the person concerned is not assisted or represented by a legal advisor or other counsellor, Member States shall inform him or her of the main elements of the decision, which shall always include information on the legal remedies available and the time limits applicable for seeking such remedies, in a language that the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand.

Article 33

Remedies

1. The applicant or another person as referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) and (d) shall have the right to an effective remedy, in the form of an appeal or a review, in fact and in law, against a transfer decision, before a court or tribunal.

The scope of the remedy shall be limited to an assessment of:

- (a) whether the transfer would result in a real risk of inhuman or degrading treatment for the person concerned within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights;
- (b) whether Articles 15 to 18 and Article 24 have been infringed, in the case of the persons taken charge of pursuant to Article 26(1), point (a).

1a. Where the requested Member State refuses to take charge of an applicant pursuant to the criteria laid down in Articles 15 to 18 and Article 24, the applicant shall have the right to an effective remedy before a court or tribunal in the requested Member State. The determining Member State shall notify the applicant in writing without delay of the refusal and on the legal remedies available.

1b. Member States shall provide for an effective remedy before a court or tribunal where the applicant has claimed to have a family member or, in the case of unaccompanied minors, a relative, or, in the the case of dependent persons, a child or a parent, who is legally present in a Member State other than the determining Member State, and no request to take charge has been sent to the other Member State within the time limit laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 29(1).

2. Member States shall provide for a period of **at least one week but no more than three** [...] weeks after the notification of a transfer decision, **the notification of the refusal to take charge or after the date on which the applicant could invoke an effective remedy as referred to in paragraph 1b,** within which the person concerned may exercise his or her right to an effective remedy pursuant to paragraphs 1, 1a or 1b.
3. The person concerned shall have the right to request, within a reasonable period of time from the notification of the transfer decision **but in any event no longer than the period provided for by Member States pursuant to paragraph 2,** a court or tribunal to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision pending the outcome of his or her appeal or review. **Member States may provide in national law that the request to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision must be lodged together with the appeal pursuant to paragraph 1.** Member States shall ensure that an effective remedy is in place by suspending the transfer until the decision on the first suspension request is taken. Any decision on whether to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision shall be taken within one month of the date when that request reached the competent court or tribunal.
- Where the person concerned has not exercised his or her right to request suspensive effect, the appeal against, or review of, the transfer decision shall not suspend the implementation of a transfer decision.
- A decision not to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision shall state the reasons on which it is based.
- If suspensive effect is granted, the court or tribunal shall endeavour to decide on the substance of the appeal or review within one month of the decision to grant suspensive effect.
4. Member States shall ensure that the person concerned has access to legal assistance and, where necessary, to linguistic assistance.

5. Member States shall ensure that legal assistance is granted on request free of charge where the person concerned cannot afford the costs involved. Member States may provide that, as regards fees and other costs, the treatment of persons subject to this Regulation shall not be more favourable than the treatment generally accorded to their nationals in matters pertaining to legal assistance.

Without arbitrarily restricting access to legal assistance, Member States may provide that free legal assistance and representation is not to be granted where the appeal or review is considered by the competent authority or a court or tribunal to have no tangible prospect of success.

Where a decision not to grant free legal assistance and representation pursuant to the second subparagraph is taken by an authority other than a court or tribunal, Member States shall provide the right to an effective remedy before a court or tribunal to challenge that decision. Where the decision is challenged, that remedy shall be an integral part of the remedy referred to in paragraph 1.

In complying with the requirements set out in this paragraph, Member States shall ensure that legal assistance and representation is not arbitrarily restricted and that effective access to justice for the person concerned is not hindered.

Legal assistance shall include at least the preparation of the required procedural documents and representation before a court or tribunal and may be restricted to legal advisors or counsellors specifically designated by national law to provide assistance and representation.

Procedures for access to legal assistance shall be laid down in national law.

SECTION V

DETENTION FOR THE PURPOSES OF TRANSFER

Article 34

Detention

1. Member States shall not hold a person in detention for the sole reason that he or she is subject to the procedure established by this Regulation.
2. Where there is a risk of absconding **or when protection of national security or public order so requires**, Member States may detain the person concerned in order to secure transfer procedures in accordance with this Regulation, on the basis of an individual assessment **of the person's circumstances**, and only in so far as detention is proportional and other less coercive alternative measures cannot be applied effectively [...].
3. Detention shall be for as short a period as possible and shall be for no longer than the time reasonably necessary to fulfil the required administrative procedures with due diligence until the transfer under this Regulation is carried out.

Where an applicant or another person referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) or (d) is detained pursuant to this Article, the period for submitting a take charge request or a take back notification shall not exceed two weeks from the registration of the application, **or two weeks after receiving the Eurodac hit when no new application has been registered in the notifying Member State**. Where a person is detained at a later stage than the registration of the application, the period for submitting a take charge request or a take back notification shall not exceed one week from the date on which the person was placed in detention. The **determining** Member State [...] shall ask for an urgent reply on a take charge request. Such reply shall be given within one week of receipt of the take charge request. Failure to reply within the one-week period shall be tantamount to accepting the take charge request and shall entail the obligation to take charge of the person, including the obligation to provide for proper arrangements for arrival.

Where a person is detained pursuant to this Article, the transfer of that person from the **transferring** [...] Member State to the Member State responsible shall be carried out as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within **five** [...] weeks of:

- (a) the date on which the request was accepted or the take back notification was confirmed, or
- (b) the date when the appeal or review no longer has suspensive effect in accordance with Article 33(3).

Where the **transferring** [...] Member State fails to comply with the time limits for submitting a take charge request or take back notification or to take a transfer decision within the time limit laid down in Article 32(1) or where the transfer does not take place within the period of **five** [...] weeks referred to in the third subparagraph of this paragraph, the person shall no longer be detained. Articles 29, 31 and 35 shall continue to apply accordingly.

4. Where a person is detained pursuant to this Article, the detention shall be ordered in writing by **administrative or** judicial authorities. The detention order shall state the reasons in fact and in law on which it is based. **Where detention is ordered by an administrative authority, Member States shall provide for a speedy judicial review of the lawfulness of detention to be conducted ex-officio or at the request of the applicant, or both.**
5. As regards the detention conditions and the guarantees applicable to applicants detained, in order to secure the transfer procedures to the Member State responsible, Articles 9, 10 and 11 of Directive XXX/XXX/EU [*Reception Conditions Directive*] shall apply.

SECTION VI

TRANSFERS

Article 35

Detailed rules and time limits

1. The transfer of an applicant or of another person as referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) and (d) from the **transferring** [...] Member State to the Member State responsible shall be carried out in accordance with the national law of the **transferring** [...] Member State, after consultation between the Member States concerned, as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within six months of the acceptance of the take charge request or of the confirmation of the take back notification by another Member State or of the final decision on an appeal or review of a transfer decision where there is a suspensive effect in accordance with Article 33(3). ~~**That time limit may be extended up to a maximum of one year if the transfer cannot be carried out due to imprisonment of the person concerned.**~~

Where the transfer is carried out for the purpose of relocation, the transfer shall take place within the time limit set out in Article 57(9).

If transfers to the Member State responsible are carried out by supervised departure or under escort, Member States shall ensure that they are carried out in a humane manner and with full respect for fundamental rights and human dignity.

If necessary, the **person concerned** [...] shall be supplied by the **transferring** [...] Member State with a *laissez passer*. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish the design of the *laissez passer*. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

The Member State responsible shall inform the **transferring** [...] Member State, as appropriate, of the safe arrival of the person concerned or of the fact that he or she did not appear within the set time limit.

2. Where the transfer does not take place within the time limits set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the Member State responsible shall be relieved of its obligations to take charge of or to take back the person concerned and responsibility shall be transferred to the transferring [...] Member State. **This time limit may be extended up to a maximum of one year if the transfer could not be carried out due to imprisonment of the person concerned or up to a maximum of [five years] if the person concerned absconds. Where the application of the person concerned who absconded has previously been rejected by the Member State responsible following an examination of the application in a border procedure referred to in Article 41³² of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum Procedure Regulation], the time limit may only be extended up to a maximum of [18 months].**

~~Notwithstanding the first subparagraph, where the person concerned absconds or refuses to comply with the transfer decision and the Member State responsible is informed of this fact by the transferring Member State [...] before the expiry of the time limits set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, [...] the transferring Member State shall retain the right to carry out the transfer within the remaining time at a later stage but in any case within three/five years of the acceptance of the take charge request or of the confirmation of the take back notification by another Member State or of the final decision on an appeal or review of a transfer decision where there is a suspensive effect in accordance with Article 33(3), if the person concerned becomes available to the authorities again and or no longer refuses to comply with the transfer decision. Where the time remaining from the period referred to in paragraph 1 is less than three months, the transferring Member State shall have a period of three months in order to carry out the transfer. This subparagraph shall not apply where [...] another Member State has carried out the procedures in accordance with this Regulation and transferred the person concerned to the responsible Member State or where the responsibility has transferred to another Member State pursuant to Article 27 after the person concerned absconded.~~

³² The reference will be amended to reflect outcome of the negotiations on the border procedures in APR

3. If a person has been transferred erroneously or a decision to transfer is overturned on appeal or review after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which carried out the transfer shall promptly accept that person back.
4. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish uniform conditions for the consultation and exchange of information between Member States, in particular in the event of postponed or delayed transfers, transfers following acceptance by default, transfers of minors or dependent persons, and supervised transfers. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 36

Costs of transfer

1. In accordance with Article ~~20 17~~ of Regulation (EU) ~~2021/1147 XXX/XXX~~ [~~*Asylum and Migration Fund*~~], a contribution shall be paid to the Member State carrying out the transfer for the transfer of an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) or (d) pursuant to Article 35.
2. Where the person concerned has to be transferred back to a Member State as a result of an erroneous transfer or of a transfer decision that has been overturned on appeal or review after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which initially carried out the transfer shall be responsible for the costs of transferring the person concerned back to its territory.
3. Persons to be transferred pursuant to this Regulation shall not be required to meet the costs of such transfers.

Article 37

Exchange of relevant information before a transfer is carried out

1. The Member State carrying out the transfer of an applicant or of another person as referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) or (d), shall communicate to the Member State responsible such personal data concerning the person to be transferred as is adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary for the sole purposes of ensuring that the competent authorities, in accordance with national law in the Member State responsible, are in a position to provide that person with adequate assistance, including the provision of immediate health care required in order to protect his or her vital interests, to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded by this Regulation and by other applicable asylum legal instruments. Those data shall be communicated to the Member State responsible within a reasonable period of time before a transfer is carried out, in order to ensure that its competent authorities in under national law have sufficient time to take the necessary measures.

2. The transferring Member State shall transmit to the Member State responsible any information that is essential in order to safeguard the rights and immediate special needs of the person to be transferred, and in particular:
 - (a) any immediate measures which the Member State responsible is required to take in order to ensure that the special needs of the person to be transferred are adequately addressed, including any immediate health care that may be required;
 - (b) contact details of family members, relatives or any other family relations in the receiving Member State, where applicable;
 - (c) in the case of minors, information on their education;
 - (d) **where applicable**, an assessment of the age of an applicant;
 - (e) **the screening form pursuant to [...] Article 13 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Screening Regulation], including any evidence referred to on the form.**

3. The exchange of information under this Article shall only take place between the authorities notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 41 of this Regulation using the electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003. The information exchanged shall only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 1 of this Article and shall not be further processed.
4. With a view to facilitating the exchange of information between Member States, the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, draw up a standard form for the transfer of the data required pursuant to this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 67(2).
5. The rules laid down in Article 40(8) and (9) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article.

Article 38

Exchange of security-relevant information before a transfer is carried out

For the purpose of application of Article 31, where the Member State carrying out a transfer is in possession of information that indicates that there are reasonable grounds to consider the applicant or another person as referred to in Article 26(1), point (b), (c) or (d), a danger to national security or public order in a Member State, the competent authorities of that Member State shall indicate the existence of [...] such information to the Member State responsible. The information shall be shared between the law enforcement authorities or other competent authorities of the Member States through the appropriate channels for such information exchange.

Article 39

Exchange of health data before a transfer is carried out

1. For the sole purpose of the provision of medical care or treatment, in particular concerning disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, minors and persons who have been subject to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical and sexual violence, the transferring Member State shall, in so far as it is available to the competent authority in accordance with national law, transmit to the Member State responsible information on any special needs of the person to be transferred, which in specific cases may include information on that person's physical or mental health. That information shall be transferred in a common health certificate with the necessary documents attached. The Member State responsible shall ensure that those special needs are adequately addressed, including in particular any essential medical care that may be required.

The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, draw up the common health certificate. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 67(2).

2. The transferring Member State shall only transmit the information referred to in paragraph 1 to the Member State responsible after having obtained the explicit consent of the applicant and/or of his or her representative or when such transmission is necessary to protect public health and public security, or, where the person concerned is physically or legally incapable of giving his or her consent, to protect the vital interests of the person concerned or of another person. The lack of consent, including a refusal to consent, shall not constitute an obstacle to the transfer.
3. The processing of personal health data referred to in paragraph 1 shall only be carried out by a health professional who is subject, under national law or rules established by national competent bodies, to the obligation of professional secrecy or by another person subject to an equivalent obligation of professional secrecy.

4. The exchange of information under this Article shall only take place between the health professionals or other persons referred to in paragraph 3. The information exchanged shall only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 1 and shall not be further processed.
5. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt uniform conditions and practical arrangements for exchanging the information referred to in paragraph 1. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure laid down in Article 67(2).
6. The rules laid down in Article 40(8) and (9) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

Article 40

Information sharing

1. Each Member State shall communicate to any Member State that so requests such personal data concerning the person covered by the scope of this Regulation as is adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary for:
 - (a) determining the Member State responsible;
 - (b) examining the application for international protection;
 - (c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.
2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall only cover:
 - (a) personal details of the person concerned, and, where appropriate, his or her family members, relatives or any other family relations (full name and where appropriate, former name; nicknames or pseudonyms; nationality, present and former; date and place of birth);

- (b) identity and travel papers (references, validity, date of issue, issuing authority, place of issue, etc.);
 - (c) other information necessary for establishing the identity of the person concerned, including biometric data taken of the applicant by the Member State, in particular for the purposes of Article 57(6) of this Regulation, in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*];
 - (d) places of residence and routes travelled;
 - (e) residence documents or visas issued by a Member State;
 - (f) the place where the application was lodged;
 - (g) the date on which any previous application for international protection was lodged, the date on which the current application was registered, the stage reached in the proceedings and the decision taken, if any.
3. Provided it is necessary for the examination of the application for international protection, the Member State responsible may request another Member State to let it know on what grounds the applicant bases his or her application and, where applicable, the grounds for any decisions taken concerning the applicant. The other Member State may refuse to respond to the request submitted to it, if the communication of such information is likely to harm its essential interests or the protection of the liberties and fundamental rights of the person concerned or of others. [...]
4. Any request for information shall only be sent in the context of an individual application for international protection or transfer for the purpose of relocation. It shall set out the grounds on which it is based and, where its purpose is to check whether there is a criterion that is likely to entail the responsibility of the requested Member State, shall state on what evidence, including relevant information from reliable sources on the ways and means by which applicants enter the territories of the Member States, or on what specific and verifiable part of the applicant's statements it is based. Such relevant information from reliable sources is not in itself sufficient to determine the responsibility and the competence of a Member State under this Regulation, but it may contribute to the evaluation of other indications relating to an individual applicant.

5. The requested Member State shall be obliged to reply within three weeks. Any delays in the reply shall be duly justified. Non-compliance with the three week time limit shall not relieve the requested Member State of the obligation to reply. If the research carried out by the requested Member State which did not respect the maximum time limit withholds information which shows that it is responsible, that Member State may not invoke the expiry of the time limits provided for in Article 29 as a reason for refusing to comply with a request to take charge. In that case, the time limits provided for in Article 29 for submitting a request to take charge shall be extended by a period of time equivalent to the delay in the reply by the requested Member State.
6. The exchange of information shall be effected at the request of a Member State and may only take place between authorities whose designation by each Member State has been communicated to the Commission in accordance with Article 41(1).
7. The information exchanged may only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 1. In each Member State such information may, depending on its type and the powers of the recipient authority, only be communicated to the authorities and courts and tribunals entrusted with:
 - (a) determining the Member State responsible;
 - (b) examining the application for international protection;
 - (c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.
8. The Member State which forwards the information shall ensure that it is accurate and up-to-date. If it transpires that it has forwarded information which is inaccurate or which should not have been forwarded, the recipient Member States shall be informed thereof immediately. They shall be obliged to correct such information or to have it erased.
9. In each Member State concerned, a record shall be kept, in the individual file for the person concerned or in a register, of the transmission and receipt of information exchanged.

Article 41

Competent authorities and resources

1. Each Member State shall notify the Commission without delay of the specific authorities responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising under this Regulation, and any amendments thereto. The Member States shall ensure that those authorities have the necessary resources for carrying out their tasks and in particular for replying within the prescribed time limits to requests for information, requests to take charge, take back notifications and, if applicable, complying with their obligations under Chapters I-III of Part IV.
2. The Commission shall publish a consolidated list of the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. Where there are changes to that list, the Commission shall publish an updated consolidated list once a year.
3. Member States shall ensure that the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall receive the necessary training with respect to the application of this Regulation.
4. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, establish secure electronic transmission channels between the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 and between those authorities and the Asylum Agency for transmitting information, biometric data taken in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*], requests, notifications, replies and all written correspondence and for ensuring that senders automatically receive an electronic proof of delivery. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 42

Administrative arrangements

1. Member States may, on a bilateral basis, establish administrative arrangements between themselves concerning the practical details for the implementation of this Regulation, in order to facilitate its application and increase its effectiveness. Such arrangements may relate to:

- (a) exchanges of liaison officers;
 - (b) simplification of the procedures and shortening of the time limits relating to transmission and the examination of requests to take charge of or take back applicants;
 - (c) solidarity contributions made pursuant to Chapters I-III of Part IV.
2. Member States may also maintain the administrative arrangements concluded under Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and Regulation (EU) No 604/2013. To the extent that such arrangements are not compatible with this Regulation, the Member States concerned shall amend the arrangements in such a way as to eliminate any incompatibilities.
 3. Before concluding or amending any arrangement as referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), the Member States concerned shall consult the Commission as to the compatibility of the arrangement with this Regulation.
 4. If the Commission considers the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), to be incompatible with this Regulation, it shall, within a reasonable period, notify the Member States concerned. The Member States shall take all appropriate steps to amend the arrangement concerned within a reasonable time in such a way as to eliminate any incompatibilities observed.
 5. Member States shall notify the Commission of all arrangements referred to in paragraph 1, and of any denunciation thereof, or amendment thereto.

Article 43

Network of responsible units

The Asylum Agency shall set up and facilitate the activities of a network of the competent authorities referred to in Article 41(1), with a view to enhancing practical cooperation and information sharing on all matters related to the application of this Regulation, including the development of practical tools and guidance.

CHAPTER VII

CONCILIATION

Article 44

Conciliation

1. In order to facilitate the proper functioning of the mechanisms set up under this Regulation and resolve difficulties in the application thereof, where two or more Member States encounter difficulties in their cooperation under this Regulation or in its application between them, the Member States concerned shall, upon request by one or more of them, hold consultations without delay with a view to finding appropriate solutions within a reasonable time, in accordance with the principle of sincere cooperation.

As appropriate, information about the difficulties encountered and the solution found may be shared with the Commission and with the other Member States within the Committee referred to in Article 67.

2. Where no solution is found under paragraph 1 or the difficulties persist, one or more of the Member States concerned may request the Commission to hold consultations with the Member States concerned with a view to finding appropriate solutions. The Commission shall hold such consultations without delay. The Member States concerned shall actively participate in the consultations and, as well as the Commission, take all appropriate measures to promptly resolve the matter. The Commission may adopt recommendations addressed to the Member States concerned indicating the measures to be taken and the appropriate deadlines.

As appropriate, information about the difficulties encountered, the recommendations made and the solution found may be shared with the other Member States within the Committee referred to in Article 67.

3. This Article shall be without prejudice to the powers of the Commission to oversee the application of Union law under Articles 258 and 260 of the Treaty. It shall be without prejudice to the possibility for the Member States concerned to submit their dispute to the Court of Justice in accordance with Article 273 of the Treaty or to bring the matter to it in accordance with Article 259 of the Treaty.

PART IV

SOLIDARITY

CHAPTER I

SOLIDARITY MECHANISMS

Article 44a

Solidarity Pool

1. **The Solidarity Pool, which includes the contributions contained in the Council Implementing Decision referred to in Article 44b as pledged by the Member States during the meeting of the High Level Forum, shall serve as the main solidarity response tool on the basis of the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c.**
- ~~2. The Solidarity Pool shall consist of the level of contributions pledged for the upcoming year by each Member State during the meeting of the High Level EU Migration Forum referred to in Article 7d.~~
2. **The Solidarity Pool shall consist of the following types of solidarity measures, which shall be considered of equal value:**
 - (a) **relocation, in accordance with Articles 57 and 58:**
 - (i) **of applicants for international protection;**

- (ii) where bilaterally agreed by the contributing and benefitting Member States concerned, of beneficiaries of international protection who have been granted international protection less than three years prior to the adoption of the Council decision establishing the Solidarity Pool, or for the purpose of return of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons;
- (b) direct financial contributions provided by Member States primarily aiming at projects related to the area of migration, border management and asylum or at projects in third countries that may have a direct impact on the flows at the external borders or may improve the asylum, reception and migration systems of the third country concerned, including assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes and anti-trafficking or anti-smuggling programmes, in accordance with Article 44i;
- (c) alternative solidarity measures focusing on capacity building, services, staff support, facilities and technical equipment in accordance with Article 44j.

Article 44b

Establishment of the Solidarity Pool

1. The Council shall adopt, on an annual basis, before the end of each calendar year, an implementing act to establish ~~a decision establishing~~ the Solidarity Pool in accordance with the result of the pledging exercise carried out at the High Level Migration Forum.
2. During the High Level Migration Forum meeting referred to in Article 7d, Member States shall pledge their contributions to the Solidarity Pool, taking fully into account the level of solidarity needs identified in the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c and in accordance with the mandatory fair share calculated according to the distribution key set out in Article 44k.
3. In implementing paragraph 2, contributing Member States shall have full discretion in choosing between the types of solidarity measures listed in Article 44a(23), points (a), (b) and, where applicable, point (c), or a combination of them.

4. ~~[Member States benefitting from solidarity measures at the time of pledging need not pledge for the following year.]~~

4. Following the adoption of the Council Decision referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall convene the Technical-Level EU Migration Forum as needed.

Article 44c

Information regarding the intention ~~Notification of the need to use the Solidarity Pool~~ by a Member State identified in the Report as under migratory pressure

1. A Member State that is identified in the Decision Report referred to in Article 7a as being under migratory pressure may, after the adoption of the Council implementing decision referred to in Article 44b, inform ~~shall notify~~ the Commission and the Council of its intention to make use of the Solidarity Pool.
2. ~~The notification of the~~ Member State concerned shall include in the information the type and level of solidarity measures as referred to in Article 44a needed to address the situation and a substantiated reasoning in support thereof, including where relevant any use made of the components ~~that the use of the Toolbox is insufficient.~~
3. The Commission shall convene the Technical Level Migration Forum within ten days of the information ~~notification~~.

Article 44d

Notification of the need to use the Solidarity Pool by a Member State that consider itself under migratory pressure

1. A Member State that is not identified in the Decision Report referred to in Article 7a as being under migratory pressure, but considers itself as so being, may notify the Commission and the Council of its need ~~intention~~ to make use of the Solidarity Pool.
2. The notification shall include:
 - (a) a duly substantiated reasoning on the extent ~~significance~~ of the migratory pressure in the notifying Member State;

- (b) the type and level of solidarity measures as referred to in Article 44a needed to address the situation and a substantiated reasoning in support thereof, including where relevant any use made of the components ~~that the use of the Toolbox is not sufficient;~~
- (c) a description of how the proposed Solidarity Pool could stabilise the situation;
- (d) how that Member State intends to address any possible identified vulnerabilities in the area of responsibility, preparedness or resilience.
3. The Commission shall expeditiously assess the notification, taking into account the information set out in Articles 7a and 7b, the overall situation in the Union and the needs expressed by the notifying Member State, and adopt a Decision on the request to consider the Member State as being under migratory pressure. Where the Commission decides that that Member State is under migratory pressure, it shall become a benefitting Member State, unless it is denied access to the Solidarity Pool in accordance with paragraph 5.
4. The Commission shall transmit its decision ~~submit its assessment~~ to the Council without delay ~~after the Commission received the notification~~. It shall also forward the decision assessment to the European Parliament for information purposes.
5. Where the Commission Decision establishes that the requesting Member State is under migratory pressure, the Commission ~~It~~ shall convene the Technical-Level Migration Forum within ~~after~~ [five days] of the transmission of its decision ~~submission of its positive assessment~~ to the Council. The Commission shall convene the Technical EU Level Migration Forum unless the Council, by way of an Implementing Act, has decided within [15] days of the transmission of the Commission's decision to the Council that there is insufficient capacity in the Solidarity Pool for the Member State concerned to get access to the Solidarity Pool or other objective reasons for not allowing that Member State to get access to the Pool ~~the majority of its members objects to the assessment within [five days³³] of the submission by the Commission.~~

³³ The Presidency is still reflecting on the wording.

6. **Where the Council decides that there is insufficient capacity in the Solidarity Pool, it shall consider convening a meeting of the High Level Migration Forum in accordance with Article 44g.**

In case of a ~~negative~~ Commission Decision assessment, rejecting a request by a Member State to be considered as being under migratory pressure, the notifying Member State may submit a new notification to the Commission and the Council with additional information where relevant.

Article 44e

Operationalisation of solidarity measures

1. **In the Technical-Level EU Migration Forum, all Member States shall cooperate among themselves and with the Commission to ensure an effective and efficient operationalisation of the Solidarity Pool in a balanced manner in light of the needs identified and assessed and the solidarity contributions available.**
2. **The Commission, monitoring developments in the migratory situation, shall coordinate the operationalisation of the solidarity measures by matching the needs and contributions to ensure a balanced distribution of the solidarity contributions available among the benefitting Member States.**

~~Upon request, the Commission shall coordinate any assistance by experts or teams deployed by the Asylum Agency or the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.~~

3. **In operationalising the solidarity measures identified, Member States shall implement their pledged solidarity contributions referred to in Article 44a in proportion to their overall pledge to the Solidarity Pool for the given year. Member States which have been granted a full reduction in accordance with Article 44f or 44fa or are themselves benefitting Member States as referred to in ~~in accordance with~~ Article 44c(1) and 44d(3) are not obliged to implement their pledged solidarity contributions referred to in Article 44a for the given year.**

- ~~4. The Technical Level EU Migration Forum shall identify a timeline for the implementation of the solidarity measures.~~
4. In the course of the first meeting of the Technical-Level EU Migration Forum in the annual cycle, Member States contributing with or ~~and~~ benefitting from relocations may express reasonable preferences in light of the needs identified for the profiles of available relocation candidates and a potential planning for the implementation of their solidarity contributions. Member States may ~~shall~~ prioritise the relocation of identified unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable persons.

Article 44f

Full or partial reduction of the solidarity contribution by a Member State under migratory pressure or that considers itself under migratory pressure and that has not notified the need to use the Solidarity Pool

1. A Member State that is identified in the Decision referred to Report ~~as set out~~ in Article 7a as being under migratory pressure or that considers itself as so being and which has not made notified the need to use of the Solidarity Pool in accordance with Articles 44 c or requests to use the Solidarity Pool in accordance with Article 44d ~~and d~~, may, at any time, request a partial or full reduction of its pledged contributions set out in the Council Decision referred to in Article 44b(1).

The Member State concerned shall submit its request to the Commission. For information purposes, the Member State concerned shall submit its request to the Council.

2. The requesting Member State shall include in its request:
- (a) a description of how the full or partial reduction could help stabilising the situation;
 - (b) whether the pledged contribution could be replaced with a different type of solidarity contribution;

- (c) how that Member State will address any possible identified vulnerabilities in the area of responsibility, preparedness or resilience.
3. Where the requesting Member State referred to in paragraph 1 is a Member State that is not identified in the Decision Report referred to in Article 7a as being under migratory pressure, but considers itself as so being, the request shall, in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 2, include also a duly substantiated reasoning on the significance of the migratory pressure in the requesting Member State. When assessing such a request, the Commission shall also take into account the information set out in Article 7b.
 4. The Commission shall inform the Council of its assessment of the ~~assess the request~~ within four weeks.
 5. Following the receipt of the Commission's assessment, ~~Where the Commission concludes that the pledged contributions of the requesting Member State should be partially or fully reduced, the Commission shall inform the Council,~~ which shall adopt an implementing act to determine whether or not to authorise the Member State to derogate from the Council implementing Decision establishing the Solidarity Pool.

Article 44fa

Full or partial reduction of the solidarity contribution by a Member State that is facing a significant migratory situation or that considers itself facing a significant migratory situation

1. A Member State that is identified in the Decision referred to in Article 7a ~~report~~ as facing a significant migratory situation or considers itself as so being, may at any time request a partial or full reduction of its pledged contributions set out in the Council Decision referred to in Article 44b(1).

The Member State concerned shall submit its request to the Commission. For information purposes, the Member State concerned shall submit its request ~~and to the~~ Council.

2. Where the requesting Member State is a Member State identified in the Decision Report referred to in Article 7a as facing a significant migratory situation, the request shall include:
- (a) a description of how the full or partial reduction could help stabilising the situation;
 - (b) whether the pledged contribution could be replaced with a different type of solidarity contribution;
 - (c) how that Member State will address any possible identified vulnerabilities in the area of responsibility, preparedness or resilience;
 - (d) a duly substantiated reasoning pertaining to the area of the asylum, reception and migration system in which the capacity has been reached, and how reaching the limits of its capacity in the specific area affects its capacity to fulfil its pledge.
3. Where the requesting Member State is not identified in the Decision Report referred to in Article 7a as being confronted with a significant migratory situation, but considers itself as so being, the request shall in addition to the information referred to in paragraph 2 include also a duly substantiated reasoning on the significance of the migratory situation in the requesting Member State. When assessing such a request, the Commission shall also take into account the information set out in Article 7b.
4. The Commission shall inform the Council of its assessment of the request within [four weeks] ~~assess the request within four weeks where made pursuant to paragraph 2 and to four weeks where made pursuant to paragraph 3.~~
5. Following the receipt of ~~Where the Commission's assessment concludes that the pledged contributions of the requesting Member State should be partially or fully reduced, the Commission shall inform~~ the Council, ~~which~~ shall adopt an implementing act to determine whether or not to authorise the Member State to derogate from the Council Decision establishing the Solidarity Pool.

Article 44g
Reconvening the High-Level EU Migration Forum

1. Where the Council, on its own initiative or upon invitation from the Commission, considers that the solidarity contributions to the Solidarity Pool are insufficient, including where significant reductions have been granted according to Articles 44f and 44fa or the overall situation requires additional solidarity support, it shall by simple majority convene the High-Level EU Migration Forum to request Member States for additional solidarity contributions.
2. Any pledging exercise shall follow the procedure set out in Article 44b.

Article 44h
Responsibility offsets

1. Where the relocation pledges to the Solidarity Pool have reached [75%] of the Recommendation referred to in Article 7c, a benefitting Member State may request the other Member States to take responsibility for examining applications for international protection for which the benefitting Member State has been determined as responsible instead of relocations in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 58a.
A contributing Member State may indicate to benefitting Member States its willingness to take such responsibility in accordance with the first subparagraph.
2. Where, following the meeting of the High Level Migration Forum convened in accordance with Article 44g, the relocation pledges to the Solidarity Pool contained in the Council Implementing Decision referred to in Article 44b are below the number referred to in Article 7c(2)(a), the contributing Member States shall take responsibility for applications for international protection for which the benefitting Member State has been determined as responsible up to the number referred to in Article 7c(2)(a).

The contributing Member State shall identify the individual applications for which it takes responsibility, and shall inform the benefitting Member State, using the electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.

The contributing Member State shall become the Member State responsible for the identified applications and shall indicate its responsibility pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].

Member States shall not be obliged to take responsibility pursuant to the first subparagraph above their fair share calculated according to the distribution key set out in Article 44k.

3. This Article shall only apply where:

- (a) the applicant is not an unaccompanied minor;**
- (b) the benefitting Member State was determined as responsible for examining the application for international protection on the basis of the criteria set out in Articles 19-23;**
- (c) the transfer time limit set out in Article 29(1) has not yet expired;**
- (d) the applicant has not absconded from the contributing Member State;**
- ~~**(e) where applicable, the benefitting Member State has fulfilled its obligations pursuant to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*the Eurodac Regulation*];**~~
- (e) the person is not a beneficiary of international protection;**
- (f) the person is not a resettled or admitted person.**

4. The contributing Member State may apply this Article to third-country nationals or stateless persons whose applications have been finally rejected in the benefitting Member State. Articles 42 and 43 in Regulation XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*] shall apply.

Article 44i

Direct financial contributions

1. Direct financial contributions shall consist of direct financial transfers of amounts from the contributing to the benefitting Member States.
2. Member States that contribute to the Solidarity Pool through a direct financial contribution shall contact the benefitting Member State to agree on the modalities for transferring amounts bilaterally.
3. Benefitting Member States shall identify projects for direct financial contributions and submit these to the Commission which shall maintain an inventory of such projects. The Commission shall liaise closely with benefitting Member States to ensure that those projects correspond to the objective as set out in Article 44a(23)(b). The Commission shall maintain the inventory and make it available to facilitate the matching of direct financial contributions with projects. The contributing Member States shall inform the Commission on the projects planned to be funded and the direct financial contributions made. Amounts shall be provided in EUR.
4. Member States shall ensure, in consultation ~~cooperation~~ with the Commission, that direct financial contributions shall not finance any project already funded under the Union budget in the same country. Member States shall ensure that direct financial contributions are additional and complementary to financial support provided under other Union instruments.
5. The benefitting and the contributing Member States shall continue the process of direct financial contributions even after the timeframe for the implementation or the validity of implementing acts has expired.

Article 44j

Alternative solidarity measures

1. **Alternative solidarity measures shall be based on the specific request of the benefitting Member State. Such measures shall be counted as financial solidarity, and their concrete value shall be established in a realistic manner, jointly by the contributing and the benefitting Member States concerned.**
2. **Member States shall provide alternative solidarity measures in addition to and that do not duplicate those provided by operations by Union agencies or by Union funding in the field of asylum and migration management in the benefitting Member States. Member States shall provide alternative solidarity measures in addition to what they are required to contribute through Union agencies.**
3. **The benefitting and the contributing Member States shall continue the process of alternative solidarity measures even after the timeframe for the implementation or the validity of implementing acts has expired.**

Article 44k

Distribution key³⁴

The share of solidarity contributions **to be provided by each Member State** referred to in **Article 44b(2)** shall be calculated in accordance with the formula set out in Annex and shall be based on the following criteria for each Member State, according to the latest available Eurostat data:

- (a) the size of the population (50% weighting);
- (b) the total GDP (50% weighting).

³⁴ Article 44k is former Article 54 (only the references have been modified)

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

Article 57

Procedure before relocation

1. The procedure set out in this Article shall apply to persons referred to in Article **44a(23) point (a)** [...].
2. Before applying the procedure set out in this Article, the benefitting Member State shall ensure that there are no reasonable grounds to consider the person concerned a danger to national security or public order of **the** [...] Member States. If there are reasonable grounds to consider the person a danger to national security or public order **before or during the procedure set out in this Article, including where a security risk has been determined in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Screening Regulation]**, the benefitting Member State shall not apply or **immediately terminate** the procedure set out in this Article. **The benefitting Member State shall exclude the person concerned from any future relocation or transfer to any Member State [...]. Where the person concerned is an applicant for international protection, the benefitting Member State shall be the Member State responsible in accordance with Article 8(4).**
- 2a. Where relocation is to be applied, the benefitting Member State shall inform the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of the procedure set out in this Article and Article 58, as well as, where applicable, of the obligations set out in Article 9(3), (4) and (5) and the consequences of non-compliance set out in Article 10.

3. Where relocation is to be applied, the benefitting Member State, **or, upon request of the benefitting Member State, the Asylum Agency**, shall identify the persons who could be relocated. Where the person concerned is an applicant for or a beneficiary of international protection, that Member State shall take into account, where applicable, the existence of meaningful links **such as those based on family or cultural considerations**, between the person concerned and the Member State of relocation. Where the identified person to be relocated is a beneficiary for international protection, the person concerned shall be relocated only after that person consented to relocation in writing. [...] **The person concerned shall not have the right to request to be relocated to a specific Member State pursuant to this Article.**

[...]

The first subparagraph shall not apply to applicants for whom the benefitting Member State can be determined as the Member State responsible pursuant to the criteria set out in Articles 15 to 20 and 24, with the exception of Article 15(5). Those applicants shall not be eligible for relocation.

Member States shall ensure that family members are relocated to the territory of the same Member State.

4. [...]
5. **In the cases referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 [...], the benefitting Member State shall transmit to the Member State of relocation as quickly as possible all relevant information and documents on the person referred to by using a standard form, enabling the authorities of the Member State of relocation to check whether there are grounds to consider the person concerned a danger to the national security or public order of the Member States. [...]**
6. The Member State of relocation shall examine the information transmitted by the benefitting Member State pursuant to paragraph 5, and verify that there are no reasonable grounds to consider the person concerned a danger to **the [...]** national security or public order of the Member States. **The Member State of relocation may choose to verify this information during a personal interview with the person concerned. The personal interview shall take place within the time limits provided for in paragraph 7.**

7. Where there are no reasonable grounds to consider the person concerned a danger to ~~the~~ its national security or public order **of the Member States**, the Member State of relocation shall confirm within one week **of receipt of the relevant information from the benefitting Member State** that it will relocate the person concerned.

Where the checks confirm that there are reasonable grounds to consider the person concerned a danger to **the [...]** national security or public order **of the Member States**, the Member State of relocation shall inform **the benefitting Member State**, within one week **of receipt of the relevant information from that Member State [...]** of the nature of and underlying elements for an alert from any relevant database. In such cases, relocation of the person concerned shall not take place [...].

In exceptional cases, where it can be demonstrated that the examination of the information is particularly complex or that a large number of cases need checking at that time, the Member State of relocation may give its reply after the one-week time limit mentioned in the first and second subparagraphs, but in any event within two weeks. In such situations, the Member State of relocation shall communicate its decision to postpone a reply to the benefitting Member State within the original one-week time limit.

Failure to act within the one-week period mentioned in the first and second subparagraphs and the two-week period mentioned in the third subparagraph of this paragraph shall be tantamount to confirming the receipt of the information, and entail the obligation to relocate the person, including the obligation to provide for proper arrangements for arrival.

8. The benefitting Member State shall take a transfer decision at the latest within one week of the confirmation by the Member State of relocation. It shall notify the person concerned in writing without delay of the decision to transfer him or her to that Member State **and, where applicable, of the fact that it will not examine his of her application for international protection.**

9. The transfer of the person concerned from the benefitting Member State to the Member State of relocation shall be carried out in accordance with the national law of the benefitting Member State, after consultation between the Member States concerned, as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within 4 weeks of the confirmation by the Member State of relocation or of the final decision on an appeal or review of a transfer decision where there is a suspensive effect in accordance with Article 33(3).

9a. The benefitting and the contributing Member States shall continue the process of relocation even after the timeframe for the implementation has expired.

10. Articles 32(3), (4) and (5), Articles 33 and 34, Article 35(1) and (3), Article 36(2) and (3), and Articles 37 and 39 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the **procedure** [...] of relocation.

The benefitting Member State carrying out the transfer of a beneficiary of international protection shall transmit to the Member State of relocation all the information referred to in Article 40(2), information on which grounds the beneficiary based his or her application, and the grounds for any decisions taken concerning the beneficiary.

11. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt uniform conditions for the preparation and submission of information and documents for the purpose of relocation. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

Article 58

Procedure after relocation

1. The Member State of relocation shall inform the benefitting Member State of the safe arrival of the person concerned or of the fact that he or she did not appear within the set time limit.

2. Where the Member State of relocation has relocated an applicant for whom the Member State responsible has not yet been determined, that Member State shall apply the procedures set out in Part III, with the exception of Article 8(2), Article 9(1) and (2), Article 15(5), and Article 21(1) and (2).

Where no Member State responsible can be designated under the first subparagraph, the Member State of relocation shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.

The Member State of relocation shall indicate its responsibility in Eurodac pursuant to Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].

3. Where the Member State of relocation has relocated an applicant for whom the benefitting Member State had previously been determined as responsible on other grounds than the criteria referred to in Article 57(3) **second** [...] subparagraph, the responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be transferred to the Member State of relocation.

Responsibility for examining any further representations or a subsequent application of the person concerned in accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum Procedure Regulation*] shall also be transferred to the Member State of relocation.

The Member State of relocation shall indicate its responsibility in Eurodac pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].

4. Where the Member State of relocation has relocated a beneficiary for international protection, the Member State of relocation shall automatically grant international protection status respecting the respective status granted by the benefitting Member State.
5. Where the Member State of relocation has relocated a third-country national who is illegally staying on its territory, Directive 2008/115/EC shall apply.

6. Where the third-country national makes an application for international protection for the first time following the a transfer to the Member State of relocation, the Member State in which the application was registered shall apply the procedures set out in Part III, with the exception of Article 8(2), Article 9(1) and (2), Article 15(5), and Article 21(1) and (2).

Where no Member State responsible can be designated under the second subparagraph, the Member State of relocation shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.

The Member State which has conducted the process of determining the Member State responsible shall indicate the Member State responsible in Eurodac pursuant to Article 11(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].

Article 58a

Procedure for Responsibility Offsets under Article 44h(1)

1. Where a benefitting Member State may request another Member State to take responsibility for examining a number of applications for international protection pursuant to Article 44h(1), it shall transmit its request to the contributing Member State and include the number of applications for international protection to be taken responsibility for instead of relocations.
2. The contributing Member State shall give a decision on the request within 30 days of receipt of the request.

The contributing Member State may decide to accept to take responsibility for examining a lower number of applications for international protection than requested by the benefitting Member State.

3. The Member State which has accepted a request pursuant to paragraph 2 shall identify the individual applications for international protection for which it takes responsibility for and shall indicate its responsibility pursuant to Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Eurodac Regulation*].

Article 59
Other obligations

The benefitting and contributing Member States shall keep the Commission informed on the implementation of solidarity measures [...] including measures of cooperation with a third country.

Article 60

[...]

CHAPTER III

FINANCIAL SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE UNION

Article 61

Financial support

Funding support following relocation pursuant to Chapters I and II of Part IV shall be implemented in accordance with Article **20** [...] of Regulation (EU) **2021/1147** [...].³⁵

³⁵ When there is agreement on the new AMMR, amendments to AMIF could be envisaged to reflect the corresponding funding needs.

PART V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 62

Data security and data protection

- 1. **This Regulation is without prejudice to Union law on the protection of personal data, in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 [and Directive (EU) 2016/680].**
1. Member States shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures to ensure the security of personal data processed under this Regulation and in particular to prevent unlawful or unauthorised access or disclosure, alteration or loss of personal data processed.
 2. The competent supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State shall monitor **independently, in accordance with its respective national law**, the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the authorities referred to in Article 41 of the Member State in question.
 3. The processing of personal data by the Asylum Agency shall be subject to Regulation (EU) **2021/2303** [...], in particular as regards the monitoring **by** [...] the European Data Protection Supervisor.

Article 63

Confidentiality

Member States shall ensure that the authorities referred to in Article 41 are bound by the confidentiality rules provided for in national law, in relation to any information they obtain in the course of their work.

Article 64
Penalties

Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties, including administrative or criminal penalties in accordance with national law, applicable to infringements of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

Article 65
Calculation of time limits

Any period of time provided for in this Regulation shall be calculated as follows:

- (a) where a period expressed in days, weeks or months is to be calculated from the moment at which an event occurs or an action takes place, the day during which that event occurs or that action takes place shall not be counted as falling within the period in question;
- (b) a period expressed in weeks or months shall end with the expiry of whichever day in the last week or month is the same day of the week or falls on the same date as the day during which the event or action from which the period is to be calculated occurred or took place. If, in a period expressed in months, the day on which it should expire does not occur in the last month, the period shall end with the expiry of the last day of that month;
- (c) time limits shall include Saturdays, Sundays and official holidays in any of the Member States concerned.

Article 66
Territorial scope

As far as the French Republic is concerned, this Regulation shall apply only to its European territory.

Article 67
Committee

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Where the committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, **in conjunction with Article 5 thereof**, shall apply.

Article 68
Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 15(6) and 24(3) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of 5 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the 5-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 15(6) and 24(3) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 15(6) and 24(3) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of **four** [...] months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 69

Monitoring and evaluation

By [18 months after entry into force] and from then on annually, the Commission shall review the functioning of the measures set out in [...] Part IV of this Regulation.

[Three years after entry into force, the Commission shall report on the implementation of the measures set out in this Regulation.]

On a regular basis and as a minimum every three years, the Commission shall review the relevance of the numbers set out in Article 7c(2), points (a) and (b) against the overall migratory situation and shall initiate targeted amendments of these numbers where the overall migratory situation has substantially changed at Union level.

No sooner than [five] years after the date of application of this Regulation, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation. The Commission shall present a Report on the main findings to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee. Member States shall provide the Commission all information necessary for the preparation of that report, at the latest six months before the [five] years time limit expires.

Article 70

Statistics

In accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, Member States shall communicate to the Commission (Eurostat), statistics concerning the application of this Regulation and of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.

PART VI

AMENDMENTS TO OTHER UNION ACTS

Article 71³⁷

[...]

Article 72³⁸

[Amendments to Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Fund]

Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX *[Asylum and Migration Fund]* is amended as follows:

1. Article 16 is replaced by the following:

³⁶ Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection, OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 23.

³⁷ To be dealt with under the recast of the Long Term Residence Directive.

³⁸ When there is agreement on the new AMMR, amendments to AMIF could be envisaged to reflect the corresponding funding needs.

- " 1. Member States shall receive, in addition to their allocation calculated in accordance with point (a) of Article 11(1), an amount of EUR 10 000 for each person admitted through resettlement or humanitarian admission.
2. Where appropriate, Member States may also be eligible for an additional amount of EUR 10 000 for family members of persons referred to in paragraph 1, if the persons are admitted to ensure family unity.
3. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall take the form of financing not linked to costs in accordance with Article [125] of the Financial Regulation.
4. The additional amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated to the Member State programme. The funding shall not be used for other actions in the programme except in duly justified circumstances and as approved by the Commission through the amendment of the programme. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 may be included in the payment applications to the Commission, provided that the person in respect of whom the amount is allocated was resettled or admitted.
5. Member States shall keep the information necessary to allow the proper identification of the persons resettled or admitted and of the date of their resettlement or admission, while applicable provisions concerning data retention periods shall prevail.
6. To take account of current inflation rates and relevant developments in the field of resettlement, and within the limits of available resources, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 of this Regulation to adjust, if deemed appropriate, the amount referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, to take into account the current rates of inflation, relevant developments in the field of resettlement, as well as factors which can optimise the use of the financial incentive brought by those amounts."

2. Article 17 is replaced by the following:

“1. A Member State shall receive a contribution of:

- (a) EUR [10 000] per applicant for whom that Member State becomes responsible as a result of relocation in accordance with Articles 48, 53 and Article 56 Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum and Migration Management Regulation*];
- (b) EUR [10 000] per beneficiary of international protection relocated in accordance with Articles 53 and 56 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum and Migration Management Regulation*];
- (c) EUR [10 000] per illegally staying third-country national relocated in accordance with Article 53, when the period referred to in Article 55(2) has expired, and Article 56 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum and Migration Management Regulation*].
- (d) The contribution in points (a), (b) and (c) is increased to EUR [12 000] for each unaccompanied minor relocated in accordance with Article 48, Article 53 and Article 56 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum and Migration Management Regulation*].

2. A Member State carrying out the transfer shall receive a contribution of EUR 500 to cover the transfer of persons pursuant to paragraph 1 for each person, applicant or beneficiary subject to relocation.

3. A Member State shall receive a contribution of EUR 500 to cover the transfer of a person referred to in Article 26(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [*Asylum and Migration Management Regulation*].

4. A Member State will receive amounts referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 for each person provided that the person in respect of whom the contribution is allocated was relocated.

5. The amounts referred to in this Article shall take the form of financing not linked to costs in accordance with Article [125] of the Financial Regulation.

6. Member States shall keep the information necessary to allow the proper identification of the persons transferred and of the date of their transfer, while applicable provisions concerning data retention periods shall prevail.
7. Within the limits of available resources, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to adjust, if deemed appropriate, the amounts referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article to take into account the current rates of inflation, relevant developments in the field of transfer of applicants for international protection and of beneficiaries of international protection from one Member State to another, as well as factors which can optimise the use of the financial incentive brought by those amounts.”]

PART VII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 73

Repeal

Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 is repealed **with effect from** *[the the date referred to in the second paragraph of Article 75]*.

References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation.

Regulation 1560/2003 shall remain in force unless and until amended by implementing acts adopted pursuant to this Regulation.

Article 74
Transitional measures

- 1.** Where an application has been registered after [*the date referred to in the second paragraph of Article 75*] [...], the events that are likely to entail the responsibility of a Member State under this Regulation shall be taken into consideration, even if they precede that date.
- 2. The Member State responsible for the examination of an application for international protection registered before the date specified in paragraph 1 shall be determined in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation 604/2013.**

Article 75
Entry into force and applicability

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply to applications for international protection registered as from [the first day of the **twentyfifth** ~~thirteenth~~ month following its entry into force]. [...] ³⁹

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

³⁹ It is to be considered at a later stage whether solidarity and responsibility aspects of the Regulation are to be applied from the same date or different.

Formula for the distribution key pursuant to Article 44k of the Regulation:

$$\text{Population effect}_{\text{MS}} = \frac{\text{Population}_{\text{MS}}}{\text{Population}_{\text{EU25}}}$$
⁴⁰

$$\text{GDP effect}_{\text{MS}} = \frac{\text{GDP}_{\text{MS}}}{\text{GDP}_{\text{EU25}}}$$
⁴¹

$$\text{Share}_{\text{MS}} = 50\% \text{ Population effect}_{\text{MS}} + 50\% \text{ GDP effect}_{\text{MS}}$$

⁴⁰ For two Member States, participation depends on the exercise of rights as set out in the relevant Protocols and other instruments.

⁴¹ For two Member States, participation depends on the exercise of rights as set out in the relevant Protocols and other instruments.