Council of the European Union

Brussels, 12 November 2025
(OR. en)

15225/25

Interinstitutional File:
2025/0356 (NLE)

JAI 1649
ASIM 75
RELEX 1446

PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	11 November 2025
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2025) 702 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION on the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (2026-2027)

Delegations will find attached document COM(2025) 702 final.

Encl.: COM(2025) 702 final

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 11.11.2025
COM(2025) 702 final

2025/0356 (NLE)
SENSITIVE*

Proposal for a

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION

on the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (2026-2027)

* When detached from the Annex - NOT SENSITIVE

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

Since 2015, 21 Member States have contributed to the European Union (EU)'s resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts on a voluntary basis. Between 2015 and 2025, the European Commission gave political, financial and operational support, with the help of the EU Agency for Asylum (EUAA), to Member States taking part in six *ad hoc* schemes. These efforts, which include the commitments made at 2023 Global Refugee Forum, prove the support to the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees[1] on "expanding access to third-country solutions" and "easing pressure on host countries".

Under the *ad hoc* schemes, Member States have focused mostly on resettlement and humanitarian admission in line with the yearly United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Projected Global Resettlement Needs (PGRN)[2] and the Commission's guidance on joint EU resettlement priorities[3]. Consequently, Member States' efforts have so far centred mostly on providing resettlement and humanitarian admission opportunities to Syrian refugees displaced in the region (including in Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye), others in need of protection along the Central Mediterranean route (including in Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Niger, and Sudan), and supporting the admission into the EU of Afghans at risk.

Based on the experience with the *ad hoc* schemes, Regulation (EU) 2024/1350[4] (the Regulation) puts in place a structured resettlement and humanitarian admission system, framing the Union's policy in these areas and providing a common approach to safe and legal arrival to the Union of persons in need of protection. The Regulation aims to improve the EU's contribution to international resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives notably by providing a reliable yet agile framework, including a common admission procedure and a new governance structure for the 2026-2027 Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (the Union Plan).

The Regulation is a key part of the Pact on Migration and Asylum (the Pact)[5], at the crossroads between its internal and external dimensions. The Pact, adopted in May 2024, and notably Regulation (EU) 2024/1351[6], introduces a comprehensive approach through integrated policymaking in the area of asylum and migration management, including both its

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1 https://www.unhcr.org/the-global-compact-on-refugees.html

2 https://www.unhcr.org/what-we-do/build-better-futures/solutions/resettlement

3 Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1364 of 23 September 2020 on legal pathways to protection in the EU: promoting resettlement, humanitarian admission and other complementary pathways, C/2020/6467 (OJ L 317, 1.10.2020, pp. 13, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2020/1364/oj)

4 Regulation (EU) 2024/1350 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 (OJ L, 2024/1350, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1350/oj).

5 European Commission, *Communication from the Commission of 23 September 2020 to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum*, COM(2020) 609 final, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52020DC0609.

6 Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (OJ L, 2024/1351, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1351/oj).

internal and external components. Among its objectives, the Pact aims to contribute to the development of legal pathways to protection in the EU. It also sets out the objective of developing and deepening tailor-made comprehensive and balanced migration dialogues and partnerships with migrants' countries of origin and transit, to improve migration governance by working more closely together to tackle shared challenges and benefit from opportunities.

This comprehensive approach is reflected in the three objectives outlined in Article 3 of the Regulation. The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework aims to:

(1) 'Provide for the legal and safe arrival to the territory of a Member State of third-country nationals or stateless persons who are eligible for admission and do not fall under the grounds for refusal', with a view to granting them protection status, based on the voluntary contributions of Member States, and encourage them to scale up efforts to that end. This is in addition to the substantial efforts Member States are already making to effectively manage migration, protect those in need of protection and ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Pact in its entirety.

(2) 'Contribute to increasing the Union's contribution to international resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives with a view to increasing the overall number of available places'. As the need for protection remains high, and irregular arrivals in the EU, despite an overall downward trend registered since 2024[7], remain sustained, it is crucial to provide safe and legal alternatives to the perilous journeys many people in risky situations find themselves constrained to make.

(3) 'Contribute to strengthening the Union's partnerships with third countries in regions to which a large number of persons in need of protection has been displaced'. By fostering burden sharing, providing resettlement and humanitarian admission can support to further strengthen comprehensive dialogues with key partner countries. In this way, the EU could continue to make progress on achieving a wider range of migration management objectives, including legal migration, anti-smuggling, return and readmission, in line with a comprehensive and route-based approach.

In line with these three objectives, Article 8 of the Regulation states that the Council must adopt a two-year Union Plan, on the basis of a Commission proposal, in the year before its implementation period. The Commission proposal for the Union Plan for 2026-2027 should therefore be adopted in 2025. This proposal must take into due account the outcomes of the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee (the High-Level Committee), the UNHCR PGRN [8], and the indications given by Member States to the Commission regarding their contributions pursuant to Article 11(5) of the Regulation.

At the High-Level Committee meetings of 7 November 2024 and 17 March 2025, there was consensus about the need to make resettlement and humanitarian admission an integral part of the comprehensive approach to migration management, including outside the EU. To this end, and without impeding its solidarity and humanitarian objectives, the Union Plan should aim to support the EU and national efforts to build partnerships with non-EU countries, with a view to fostering the dialogue with these countries and increasing the protection space for those in need of protection. Moreover, although many Member States have recognised the protection offered by, and the strategic value of resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives, they

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7 Frontex consolidated data on illegal border crossings.

8 UNHCR, *Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2026 (24 June 2025)*, https://www.unhcr.org/publications/2026-projected-global-resettlement-needs-pgrn

have also highlighted challenges that would limit today their ability to contribute to this Union Plan, such as the overstretched capacity of national reception systems as well as other significant political and financial considerations. To factor in these challenges, the Union Plan acknowledges that the voluntary contributions put forward by the Member States are contingent on their ability to implement them.

This proposal also duly takes into consideration the UNHCR PGRN, in line with the Regulation. The UNHCR estimates that, in 2026, 2.5 million refugees will be in need of resettlement, a slight decrease from 2.9 million in 2025. Conversely, the UNHCR also stresses a significant drop in the anticipated commitments for 2025. More in detail, it estimates that Afghans at risk and Syrian refugees will be the main populations in need of resettlement over the next year, followed by South Sudanese, Sudanese, Rohingya and Congolese (DRC) refugees. In terms of hosting countries, UNHCR projects that the highest resettlement needs will be, respectively by decreasing order, in Iran, Türkiye, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Lebanon, Chad, Bangladesh, Egypt and Thailand, whilst other refugee situations still require the attention of the EU.

The proposal aims to complement the efforts undertaken by like-minded countries committed to providing resettlement and other safe pathways to those in need of protection with a view to addressing the global resettlement needs. Member States are encouraged to take part in the existing forums to foster collaborative approaches to global resettlement, such as the UNHCR Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways.

The EU's contribution to addressing the global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs, including as a tool in the external dimension of migration management

The Commission proposal outlines the EU's collective contribution to addressing global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs in 2026-2027[9]. On the basis of the indications that nine Member States voluntarily gave to the Commission, this proposal outlines a projected total of 15 230 resettlements and humanitarian admissions for 2026-2027. As set out in Article 8(6) of the Regulation, the Union Plan may be amended where appropriate to address new circumstances (for example, to include new voluntary contributions). This might be the case also to address new priorities identified in the UNHCR PGRN published following the adoption of the Union Plan or other emerging needs.

The Union Plan defines the EU's strategic approach to resettlement and humanitarian admission based on the following elements:

(1) In order to support the implementation of a whole-of-route approach, the Union Plan focuses on providing safe and legal pathways to protection from regions and countries along the main migratory routes to the EU and aims to increase the protection space along these routes. This is in line with the route-based approach jointly promoted by the UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

(2) The Union Plan aims to further strengthen the EU's partnerships with key non-EU countries hosting many refugees, in line with the comprehensive approach of the Pact, the objectives of the Regulation and the discussions in the High-Level

[9] The voluntary contributions outlined in the Union Plan may be complemented by efforts pursued by the Member States under national resettlement schemes, including those underpinned by EU funding, in line with the Regulation.

Committee. It focuses on countries with whom the EU, and the Member States have established a cooperative dialogue or are progressing towards the achievement of broader migration management and international protection objectives. The EU and its Member States may also take advantage of the collective resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts to continue negotiating partnerships at the EU and national levels. The initiatives implemented in line with this Union Plan should complement other initiatives to strengthen the protection space in non-EU countries, in an effort to stabilise populations on the move, and other solutions, such as providing legal pathways for people in need of protection and voluntary returns.

(3) In the High-Level Committee meetings, some Member States stressed that the Union Plan should be an agile and crisis-responsive tool, that can quickly adapt and respond to emerging needs. Member States may therefore adapt their programmes and priorities during the implementing period, within the parameters of the regional priorities identified in the Union Plan.

This strategic approach will also be part of the longer-term European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy that is to be adopted by the Commission later this year, in line with Article 8 of Regulation 2024/1351[10].

Resettlement and humanitarian admission: supporting inclusion and integration

In implementing this Union Plan, in accordance with Article 9(2) of the Regulation, Member States may decide to give preference to candidates with demonstrated social links or other characteristics that would facilitate their integration into the Member States in question. The integration of people admitted through resettlement and humanitarian admission is essential for programmes to be a success. Member States are encouraged to develop a comprehensive approach to pre-departure orientation, language and cultural orientation modules. Member States may also consider developing adequate tools as well as training modules in preparation for future labour market integration. These measures would support beneficiaries of resettlement and humanitarian admission in contributing to their future host communities to their full potential and ensure societal cohesion.

Member States may also require international and civil society organisations, including migrant-and refugee-led organisations, or other relevant partners, to support their efforts with a view to assisting the integration of persons admitted pursuant to the Regulation. In line with Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1364[11] and the EUAA "Guidelines on the EU approach to community sponsorship"[12], Member States are also encouraged to further explore partnerships with civil society organisations to set up community sponsorship initiatives and humanitarian corridors, with a view to increasing their respective Member States' contribution to global resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives, and to develop and

[10] Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (OJ L, 2024/1351, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1351/oj).

[11] Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1364 of 23 September 2020 on legal pathways to protection in the EU: promoting resettlement, humanitarian admission and other complementary pathways. C/2020/6467 (OJ L 317, 1.10.2020, p. 13. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reco/2020/1364/oj).

[12] "Guidelines on the EU approach to community sponsorship" available at: https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/2024-12/2024_12_Guidelines_on_the_EU_approach_to_community_sponsorship_EN.pdf

support programmes that facilitate access to complementary pathways for those in need of international protection, such as legal avenues for labour migration and education.

Operational support and infrastructure

To support their resettlement and humanitarian admission operations, Member States are encouraged to make cost-effective use of the existing operational infrastructure and the expertise and support provided by the EUAA, international and civil society organisations, including migrant-led organisations, and all other relevant partners. Existing infrastructure (including the Emergency Transit Mechanisms[13], the EUAA Resettlement Support Facility in Türkiye[14] and the Emergency Transit Centre[15] in Timişoara), can offer valuable support to Member States, based on their needs and be duly supported to this end. Without impeding on alternatives offered by the aforementioned infrastructures and initiatives, resettlement directly from the country of asylum should be prioritised by Member States for time and cost-effectiveness purposes

Coordination of the different parties providing operational support will be crucial for ensuring that the people admitted via resettlement and humanitarian admission can effectively integrate into their host societies.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

The Commission proposal for a Union Plan stems from the Regulation and builds on the resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives that have so far been voluntarily undertaken at the national and EU levels. It also reflects the comprehensive approach outlined in the Pact on Migration and Asylum – notably Regulation (EU) 2024/1347 (the Qualification Regulation) [16]; Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 (the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation) [17]; and Regulation (EU) 2024/1358 (the Eurodac Regulation) [18]. It is also in line

13 https://www.unhcr.org/rw/who-we-help/evacuees-libya-emergency-transit-mechanism

14 https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024/53-operational-and-technical-assistance

15 https://www.unhcr.org/ro/stiri/centrul-de-tranzit-%C3%AEn-regim-de-urgen%C5%A3%C4%83-ctu-inaugurat-%C3%AEn-timi%C5%9Foara

16 Regulation (EU) 2024/1347 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection and for the content of the protection granted, amending Council Directive 2003/109/EC and repealing Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L, 2024/1347, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1347/oj).

17 Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (OJ L, 2024/1351, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1351/oj).

18 Regulation (EU) 2024/1358 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of biometric data in order to effectively apply Regulations (EU) 2024/1351 and (EU) 2024/1350 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 2001/55/EC and to identify illegally staying third-country nationals and stateless persons and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L, 2024/1358, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1358/oj)

with Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 (the Asylum Agency Regulation)[19] and Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 (the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund Regulation)[20].

- **Consistency with other EU policies**

The Commission proposal for a Union Plan supports the roll-out of the Regulation and the implementation of the Pact, including its external dimension. The proposal contributes to achieving the EU's objective of continuing to develop strategic relations and migration partnerships with non-EU countries, especially countries of origin and transit.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

- **Legal basis**

Article 8(1) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1350 provides that on the basis of a proposal from the Commission, the Council is to adopt, by means of an implementing act, a two-year Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (Union Plan) in the year before the two-year period in which it is to be implemented.

- **Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)**

Article 8(1) of the Regulation confers on the Council the competence to adopt the Union Plan.

Title V of the TFEU on the area of Freedom, Security and Justice confers certain powers on the EU in these matters. These powers must be exercised in accordance with Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union (i.e. if and insofar as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone and can therefore, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved by the EU).

The Regulation was adopted in line with this principle of subsidiarity. The Union Plan under the Regulation aims to contribute to expand the scale of and increase, the EU's contribution to international resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives.

- **Proportionality**

In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in Article 5(4) of the Treaty on the European Union, the Commission proposal will help the EU to achieve the collective objectives set out in the Regulation but will not go beyond what is strictly necessary to achieve them.

- **Choice of instrument**

Article 8 of the Regulation states that implementing powers should be conferred on the Council without requiring a specific form for the implementing act. The form of a Council implementing decision without addressees is appropriate since the Union Plan concerns not only those Member States that contribute to its implementation, but also other actors.

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[19] 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2303/oj).

[20] 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, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1147/oj).

3. RESULTS OF *EX POST* EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- ***Ex post* evaluations/fitness checks on existing legislation**

Not applicable.

- **Stakeholder consultations**

The Regulation states that, when preparing the Union Plan, both the Commission and the Council must take due account of the outcome of the meetings of the High-Level Committee established by the Regulation. The Commission proposal is also based on regular discussions with relevant stakeholders. These include the EUAA, the UNHCR, the IOM and members of the civil society (represented by the International Rescue Committee (IRC)).

The proposal considers the discussions that took place at the two High-Level Committee meetings of 7 November 2024 and 17 March 2025. The High-Level Committee was chaired by the Commission and brought together representatives of the European Parliament, the Council, all 27 Member States, the EUAA, the UNHCR, the IOM, and members of civil society (represented by the IRC). At these meetings, participants stressed the importance of making resettlement an integral part of the external dimension of migration, providing integration support to ensure quality programmes and addressing the need for built-in flexibility in the Union Plan. The proposal builds upon the input provided by the UNHCR, the IOM and the IRC ahead of the High-Level Committee meetings.

Moreover, the proposal builds on the information exchanged during the meetings of the European Parliament's Working Group on the Implementation of the Pact, the Resettlement Expert Group, and the EUAA Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Network held between June 2024 and May 2025.

The proposal also builds on the written consultations with the Member States carried out between April and September 2025.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

Not applicable.

- **Impact assessment**

Not applicable.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

Not applicable.

- **Fundamental rights**

The Commission proposal for the Union Plan under the Regulation respects the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the Charter), in particular Articles 1, 7, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, and 26. It also fulfils international legal obligations including the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the status of refugees, as amended by the New York Protocol of 13 January 1967.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The Union Plan aims to help implement the Regulation. The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund Regulation[21] (the AMIF Regulation), as amended by the Regulation, should provide targeted assistance in the form of financial incentives for each person admitted in accordance with the Union Framework, as well as for actions to establish appropriate infrastructure and services for the implementation of the Union Plan (recital 28). No further budgetary statement is deemed necessary.

The proposal does not have a digital component, because it does not substantially change binding requirements for interoperability solutions.

5. OTHER DETAILS

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting arrangements**

Article 15 of the Regulation requires the Member States to provide the Commission and the EUAA with the information needed to monitor the implementation of the Union Plan. In addition, the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee or other technical-level groups (e.g. the Resettlement Expert Group) should also be convened to report on the progress made by Member States and partners towards achieving the collective objectives set out in the Union Plan.

- **Explanatory documents (for directives)**

Not applicable.

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

Pursuant to Article 8(3) of the Regulation, Article 1 of the Commission proposal for the Union Plan outlines the projected overall contributions of the EU to addressing global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs for 2026-2027. Details on the participation of the contributing Member States are provided in the Annex to the Decision.

Pursuant to Article 8(3)(c) of the Regulation, and in line with the discussions of the High-Level Committee, the UNHCR PGRN, and the voluntary contributions of the Member States, Article 2 of the proposal sets out the geographical scope of the EU's resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives to be implemented in 2026-2027.

Finally, Article 3 of the proposal sets out that, in order to monitor the implementation of the Union Plan, the Member States should provide the Commission and the EUAA with adequate and timely information.

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[21] 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. ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1147/oj)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION

on the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (2026-2027)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/1350 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147[22], and in particular Article 8(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) The purpose of this Decision is to set out the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (the Union Plan) for years 2026 and 2027 with the aim to contribute to addressing global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs.

(2) The Union Plan should take due account of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Projected Global Resettlement Needs. The UNHCR estimates that, globally, approximately 2.5 million refugees will be in need of resettlement in 2026. The Union Plan takes into account the priorities identified by the UNHCR and its projections on the regions and third countries from which resettlement and humanitarian admission should primarily take place.

(3) The Union Plan sets out the total number of admissions the Member States aim to carry out in the implementing period. This target takes due account of the outcome of the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee (the High-Level Committee) on 7 November 2024 and 17 March 2025, and fully reflects the voluntary indications given by Member States at the meetings of the High-Level Committee, and their subsequent written contributions received by the Commission before its proposal was adopted.

(4) The voluntary contributions of Member States are to be considered contingent on their effective operational ability to implement their programmes, the capacity of their national reception systems and the available support by the EU Agency for Asylum (the Agency), international and civil society organisations or other relevant partners.

(5) Pursuant to the discussions held at the High-Level Committee meetings, in specifying the regions and countries from which admission should occur, the Union Plan takes into account the expertise developed by the Member States and other actors involved while implementing six *ad hoc* resettlement and humanitarian admission schemes supported by EU funding since 2015. It also takes into account the existing operational infrastructure, such as the Emergency Transit Mechanisms, the Agency Resettlement Support Facility in Türkiye and similar initiatives that might be piloted in the implementing period, and the Emergency Transit Centre in Romania, which have a

[22] OJ L, 2024/1350, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1350/oj

critical role in underpinning the Member States' resettlement and humanitarian admission operations.

(6) The Union Plan focuses on regions and countries along the main migratory routes to the Union, with a view to enhancing the protection space along those routes. This is also in line with the route-based approach jointly promoted by the UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration.

(7) The Union Plan also recognises the role of demonstrated social links or other characteristics that can facilitate integration in the Member State, including appropriate language skills or previous residence in that Member State.

(8) Regulation (EU) 2024/1350 states that the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework should contribute to strengthening the Union's partnerships with third countries in regions to which a large number of people in need of international protection have been displaced. The High-Level Committee stressed that resettlement and humanitarian admission should contribute to further strengthen tailor-made and mutually beneficial partnerships with relevant third countries at bilateral, regional, multilateral and international level. Hence, this Union Plan aims to support hosting countries with whom the Union or its Member States is making progress to achieve broad migration management objectives, in line with the comprehensive approach set out in the Pact on Migration and Asylum, notably Regulation (EU) 2024/1351[23], and in full compliance with international and Union law and on the basis of full respect for human rights.

(9) Where required by new circumstances, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/1350, this Decision should be amended to include new contributions or contributions to new regions or third countries that fully respect indications on a voluntary basis made by the Member States at the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee through the reallocation of existing.

(10) To support the implementation of this Union Plan, the Commission and the Member States should make use of existing consultative strategic and coordination bodies, including the Council Working Party on External Aspects of Asylum and Migration. These consultative bodies should complement and give input into the discussions held at High-Level Committee meetings. The Member States are encouraged to make use of all available forums to coordinate efforts with other international strategic partners, including Schengen associated countries, such as the Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways.

(11) To ensure adequate monitoring of the implementation of this Decision, Member States should provide the Commission and the Agency with adequate and timely information and data, including in the regular forums (e.g. the High-Level Committee, the Resettlement Expert Group, or the Agency's Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Network), including on the number of third-country nationals or stateless persons admitted in the territory of the Member States, the type of admission (resettlement, humanitarian admission, emergency admission), the country from which admissions occurred,

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[23] Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (OJ L, 2024/1351, 22.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1351/oj).

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Union contribution to the Global Resettlement Needs (2026-2027)

(1) In the implementing period (2026-2027), the total number of third-country nationals or stateless persons to be admitted to the territory of the Member States under the Union Plan is up to 15 230.

(2) The participation of the Member States and their contributions to the total number of persons to be admitted and the proportion of the persons who are to be subject to resettlement, to humanitarian admission and to emergency admission are laid down in the Annex to this decision.

Article 2

Specifications of the regions from which resettlement and humanitarian admission are to take place

Pursuant to this decision, admissions shall occur from:

(a) countries along the main migratory routes leading to the Union through the Mediterranean and Atlantic routes, with a view to providing access to safe and legal pathways in key transit regions to those in need of protection, to supporting the implementation of a whole-route approach, and to contributing to these countries' capacity, including by improving reception and international protection conditions;

(b) countries in the Americas, with a particular focus on Central and Latin America, notably in the light of the socio-cultural ties that might foster the integration of those admitted in line with this Union Plan into the Union;

(c) countries with whom the Union, or its Member States, have established a cooperative dialogue or are progressing towards the achievement of broader migration management and international protection objectives.

Article 3

Monitoring and data collection

(1) Member States shall provide the Commission and the Agency with adequate and timely information to monitor the implementation of the voluntary contributions defined in the Union Plan.

(2) Member States shall supply information at least on:

(a) The number of third-country nationals or stateless persons admitted by the Member States in line with the Union Plan in the reference period;

(b) A specification of the type of admission (resettlement, humanitarian admission or emergency admission);

(c) A specification of the non-EU country from which admissions occurred.

(3) The Commission and the Agency shall collect data and information on a regular basis, using a common framework and indicators.

Article 4

Entry into force

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President