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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee/Council
Subject:	Draft REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL addressing situations of crisis and <i>force majeure</i> in the field of migration and asylum and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 (first reading) - Adoption of the legislative act = Statements

Statement by the Republic of Poland

1. The Government of the Republic of Poland appreciates the efforts of the EU Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission to reach a compromise on a comprehensive and responsible response of the European Union to meet the challenges of current migration processes. At the same time, we emphasise that the Government did not have the real chance to participate in the negotiations on the Pact on Migration and Asylum.
2. The Government of the Republic of Poland notes a possibility to improve the management of some of the aspects of migration and asylum system. However further analysis of the legal acts within the Pact shows that they do not sufficiently address the specific situation of the Member States which border with Belarus and Russia and due to this fact have been under constant and high pressure resulted from artificially created migration routes. In this context, it is worth noting that the European Council repeatedly, including its conclusions from 14 and 15 December 2023, has stressed the negative consequences of the phenomenon of instrumentalisation of migration and condemned the instrumental use of migrants by third countries for political purposes.

3. The Government of the Republic of Poland takes the position that the Pact on Migration and Asylum does not assure the right balance between responsibility and solidarity and could potentially be a room for future disputes between EU institutions and Member States.

4. In view of the above, the Government of the Republic of Poland has decided to vote against the all the legal acts falling within the scope of the Pact.

Statement by Hungary

Hungary remains firmly convinced of the need to develop a Common European Asylum System which aims at tackling the root causes of illegal migration, minimises and ultimately eliminates the incentives for illegal migration and discourages persons who wish to abuse the asylum system from entering the European Union, and includes the possibility for examining asylum applications in third countries on the basis of the principle of extraterritoriality. To be able to achieve these goals we need to, first and foremost, acknowledge that global migration challenges cannot be solved on the territory of Europe, therefore we should not import unsolvable problems, but take the help where it is needed.

To be able to develop an effective Common European Asylum System, it is essential to strike a balance between responsibility and solidarity, but we believe that this balance has not been achieved by the proposed legislative acts. This lack of balance is clearly proven by the fact that Hungary is not a frontline Member State, however, we are a Member State with significant external borders, who remains responsible for stopping the migratory pressure on the European Union. In addition to this responsibility, the APR Regulation would oblige Hungary to ensure a much higher level of capacity for carrying out border procedures than other Member States, which is unfair and unrealistic given our geographical location.

Since 2015, Hungary has been committed to the protection of the external borders of the European Union, without EU support, in line with its obligations under the Schengen acquis. Our efforts should also be recognised as a form of solidarity. On the contrary, the proposed new legal framework does not consider resources from national budgets spent on the protection of external borders of the European Union as solidarity, but instead imposes additional obligations both in terms of providing solidarity to other Member States and responsibility for stopping illegal migration.

In line with our consistent position, Hungary cannot support the establishment of a solidarity mechanism based on the mandatory distribution of migrants, and therefore does not agree with the introduction of responsibility offsets as a mandatory element of the solidarity framework. The council decisions adopted in 2015 have already proved that a solidarity mechanism based on the mandatory distribution of migrants will not relieve the burden on our asylum systems, on the contrary, it increases the number of arrivals.

Hungary is convinced that the compromise proposal on the Crisis Regulation would not represent a viable solution for dealing with migratory crisis or instrumentalization, inter alia as it aims to solve the crisis situations primarily through solidarity and allows de facto and de jure mandatory relocation, while doing so would only lead to an exponential increase in the migratory flows, which consequently will deepen the crises and increase the solidarity needs.

Furthermore, Hungary recognises and promotes equality between men and women in accordance with the Fundamental Law of Hungary and the primary law, principles and values of the European Union, as well as commitments and principles stemming from international law. Equality between women and men is enshrined in the Treaties of the European Union as a fundamental value. In line with these and its national legislation, Hungary interprets the term ‘gender’ as a reference to ‘sex’ in the relevant legal acts.

Finally, and in line with the repeated call of the European Council, Hungary remains firm on the need to find consensus on an effective migration and asylum policy without creating new pull factors.

Taking into account the aforementioned reasons, Hungary is not in a position to support the adoption of the Regulation addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum (Crisis Regulation), as it is an inseparable element of a fundamentally flawed system.

Statement by the Republic of Lithuania

Lithuania welcomes the compromise reached on the Pact on Migration and Asylum that will contribute to more effective asylum and migration management in the EU. Lithuania also stresses the importance of ensuring firm and effective EU response measures to the instrumentalisation of migrants by hostile regimes at our external borders.

However, we believe the response measures established in the Crisis regulation could have been even more ambitious and more determined. In this regard, we regret that certain aspects of the Council mandate on Crisis regulation, in particular the provisions establishing maximum duration of border procedure in the cases of instrumentalisation, have not been preserved.

In the spirit of compromise Lithuania has decided to vote in favour of the Crisis regulation, but we call on the EU to continue monitoring the phenomenon of instrumentalisation and developing further solutions to prevent and even more effectively respond thereto.

Statement of the Slovak Republic

The Slovak Republic recognizes the need to reform the Common European Asylum System. We greatly appreciate the efforts of all participating Presidencies. At the same time, we are aware that reaching the compromise was not an easy task.

It is however essential, that we do not retreat from the positions that we have held and declared for a long time.

We appreciate that the Pact focuses on solving the causes of migration in the countries of origin, which can help alleviate the pressure on the external borders of the EU.

We believe that the priority of a successful European migration policy should be the consistent protection of EU external borders, as well as an effective return policy.

It is desirable to take all measures to prevent illegal migration and, at the same time, help those in need of international protection.

While we acknowledge that the concept of mandatory relocation quotas has largely been abandoned, we are not convinced that the presented proposals strike the right balance between solidarity and responsibility.

Solidarity is an important principle in managing migration, but we believe the choice of the form must always be entirely in the hands of the Member State. Unfortunately, the proposals do not meet this requirement since financial contributions are mandatory if a certain number of asylum seekers are not relocated. At the same time, if certain conditions are met, Dublin responsibility offsets also become mandatory. These elements constitute strong pull factors and provide incentives for secondary migration.

Considering the above, the Slovak Republic votes against the submitted proposals in the area of solidarity – the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR) as well as the Regulation addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum.

In view of the interlinked nature of all submitted proposals, we abstain from voting on the other proposals.

Statement by the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic acknowledges the need of the reform of the current rules governing the EU migration and asylum policy. Several challenges and notably the developments since the refugee crisis of 2015-2016 manifested the vulnerability of our system, which is no longer sustainable. Since only a common solution at the EU level could provide an adequate response to issues that the EU and Member States face both together and individually, we therefore appreciate the effort to address the major shortcomings.

Throughout the negotiations of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Czech Republic pursued particularly the objectives of enhanced protection of external borders with a view of a safer Schengen area as well as a functional balance between responsibility and solidarity.

The Czech Republic specifically welcomes the fact that the final compromise does not establish an obligation to relocate third country nationals from other Member States or third countries. At the same time and while appreciating other improvements to the current system, the Czech Republic notes that the outcome of the interinstitutional negotiations did not quite meet the ambition of the Council mandate and that the efficiency of some instruments had been compromised by additional administrative burden on the Member States, generating practical difficulties as well as increased costs.

With a view of the above and in line with the package approach, the Czech Republic decided to abstain from voting on the legislative instruments of the Pact. Yet, the Czech Republic appreciates the spirit of EU unity and views this milestone as a new opportunity to continue, with a reinforced effort, in reforming the EU migration and asylum policy further and with a specific focus on the external dimension and innovative ideas there.
