



ROUNDTABLE 2

The new permanent solidarity mechanism

Fundamental rights of migrants as a cross-cutting theme, central to all subthemes

11.00 – 12.30 on 28 November (DAY 1)

Solidarity is a fundamental principle of the EU enshrined in Article 80 of the TFEU. For the first time, the Union will have a permanent, legally-binding but flexible solidarity mechanism to ensure that no Member State is left alone when under pressure. Solidarity is the counterpart of enhanced responsibility rules and the overall balance between these two components is the basis of the Pact on Migration and Asylum. Regarding responsibility, the Pact establishes clear rules on responsibility for examining asylum applications and preventing secondary movements.

The Asylum Migration Management Regulation introduces a solidarity mechanism with minimum thresholds of 30 000 relocations and EUR 600 million of financial support at Union level that the Commission must respect when calculating the solidarity needs for the year. All Member States will need to pledge solidarity contributions but they will have full discretion in choosing the type of solidarity measure, i.e., between relocations, financial contributions, or alternative measures (staff or in-kind support). The Asylum and Migration Management Regulation foresees the establishment of the High-Level EU Solidarity Forum chaired by the Member State holding the Presidency of the Council, where the pledging should take place, and of the Technical-Level EU Solidarity Forum, chaired by the Solidarity Coordinator, which will be responsible for the operationalisation of the Annual Solidarity Pool established by the Council implementing act.

Many of the actions required to implement the annual solidarity cycle need to be put in place at Union level. The Commission will take the corresponding steps that are necessary for the first annual solidarity cycle, and it will take all necessary legal, administrative, and operational measures to ensure that each step of the annual cycle works smoothly, including operationalising the first solidarity pool that the Council has to adopt before the end of 2025.

Actions are also needed at national level. As for many of the other building blocks, the Commission and Member States can leverage existing practices, building on the so far experience of ad hoc solidarity mechanisms. Useful experiences can be drawn in particular from the implementation of the Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism since 2022, concerning practices, practical experiences and lessons learnt on how to implement the principle of solidarity – both for relocations of applicants for international protection as well as financial solidarity. These experiences and investments should be taken into consideration when operationalising the obligations under this building block, even though the rules for implementing solidarity have changed with the adoption of the AMMR.

Possible questions to be addressed in the group:

1. What are the lessons learned from past solidarity schemes that are relevant to the new mechanism?
2. Which needs do you expect benefitting and contributing Member State will have when implementing solidarity under the AMMR?
3. Which solutions is the permanent solidarity mechanism bringing?

Policy development/links to documents

Asylum and Migration management Regulation: [Regulation - EU - 2024/1351 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

Common implementation Plan for the Pact on Migration and Asylum: [EUR-Lex - 52024DC0251 - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

Operational Checklist and List of Commission Implementing and Delegated Acts to be adopted for the Implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum: eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52024SC0251

[Questions and answers on the Pact on Migration and Asylum - European Commission](#)