

Article 1

The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) processes applications for asylum and subsidiary protection in all EU member states. If a member state does not agree with the decision, it has the right to negotiate with the EUAA and the final word on the decision is up to an independent body with representatives from all the member states. The EUAA will deliver temporary status of asylum to improve control and ensure national security. The EUAA aims for a procedure as fast, transparent and efficient as possible.

The EUAA will open centres in different member states across the EU, fully respecting human rights, and where appropriate, cooperation with third countries in accordance with the Geneva law. Refugees will be placed fairly to the different centres. All centres operate under strict fundamental rights safeguards including access to legal assistance, independent monitoring and adequate reception conditions with human rights supervisors present in the centres. Staff from the member states and EUAA work together in these centres. Asylum seekers are not allowed to move from the country where the responsible centre is to another country until the decision is issued. Implementation of this declaration shall respect pre-existing bilateral mobility arrangement between member states and third countries including the CTA between Ireland and the UK.

A mediator body with appointed national representatives will consider complaints first. In case this does not succeed, the decision can be taken by the General Court at the Court of Justice of the EU.

Article 2 *)

Accommodation and care of refugees will be administrated by local communities and completely pre-financed from the general EU budget. The EU will also support staff costs and equipment. With a prior agreement by the national authorities, FRONTEX search and rescue teams will be permanently deployed to EU frontline countries to deal with humanitarian crises within a maximum reaction time of 72 hours. The EU will monitor the implementation of article 2 by the member states. Prefinanced funds of the EU budget for the care of refugees shall not be suspended or withheld based on the rule of law or conditionality issues of the member states, provided that refugees are treated humanely according to the UDHR and EU convention of human rights.

Local communities can register absorption capacity online, which needs to be confirmed by the national administration. The EUAA will allocate refugees accordingly.

In case of a lack of registered absorption capacity, the EUAA will distribute refugees to all member states based on a share taking into consideration: Share of population by 30 %; GDP per capita by 30 %; labour market by 10 %; pressure at outside border by 20 %; situation of the housing market by 10 %. The rate for distribution can be adjusted annually. In case of unforeseen crises addressing individual member states, the assignment of refugees to this country can be adjusted by the Council of Ministers. Within the quota, family bonds, language skills and other aspects easing integration will be taken into account.

Member states may negotiate bilateral agreements with third countries qualified as safe countries by the European Commission. If member states wish to negotiate bilateral agreements in order to transfer their obligation, any excess funds within the prefinanced amount will be used to invest in third country partners. There must be a minimum of 50 % of the quota assigned that has to be taken in by the member states.

*) This does not apply to Denmark, because it has an opt-out.