

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000563/26
to the Commission
Charlie Weimers (ECR), Dick Erixon (ECR), Beatrice Timgren (ECR)
(10 February 2026)**

Subject: Commission plans to expand reception of asylum seekers in the EU

In its Asylum and Migration Management Strategy, the Commission states that the EU should step up its ambitions on resettlement and humanitarian admission once the Migration Pact is implemented. The Commission further states the EU needs to assume its global responsibilities by opening legal pathways for asylum seekers ⁽¹⁾.

Against this background, and considering the Commission's Asylum and Migration Strategy:

1. When does the Commission predict that the EU will start ramping up its humanitarian admission?
2. How many more asylum seekers does the Commission aim for the EU to take in within the scope of the Commission's ambitious humanitarian admission plans?
3. What risks does the Commission associate with ramping up its ambitions regarding humanitarian admissions?

Submitted: 10.2.2026

**Answer given by Mr Brunner on behalf of the European Commission
(30 March 2026)**

Resettlement and humanitarian admission are safe and controlled pathways for people who are in need of protection. The first Plan ⁽¹⁾ under the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework Regulation ⁽²⁾ covers Member States' efforts on resettlement and humanitarian admission for 2026-2027.

The contributions to resettlement and humanitarian admissions are not determined by the Commission but by the Member States on a voluntary basis. The voluntary contributions for the period 2026-2027 amount to 10 430 admissions.

As underlined in the Asylum and Migration Management Strategy ⁽³⁾, resettlement and humanitarian admission is a tool for an effective migration management.

It helps responding to the global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs and strengthen partnerships with third countries, including to support the fight against migrant smuggling networks and cooperation on returns.

Before admission in a Member State from a country outside of the EU, Member States need to assess, among other things, whether candidates to resettlement and humanitarian admission committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, represent a danger to the community, public policy, security or public health or have committed a serious crime. In such cases, admission will be refused.

¹ European Commission, European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy (COM(2026)0045), pp. 8-9.

⁽¹⁾ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2025/2628 of 18 December 2025 on the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan (2026-2027).

⁽²⁾ 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.

⁽³⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council, European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy, COM/2026/45 final.