

Basic information	
2025/0101(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Procedure completed
Establishment of a list of safe countries of origin at Union level Amending Regulation 2024/1348 2016/0224A(COD) Subject 7.10.06 Asylum, refugees, displaced persons; Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	

Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs		CIRIANI Alessandro (ECR)	22/09/2025
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	AFET Foreign Affairs		TARQUINIO Marco (S&D)	01/09/2025
Council of the European Union				
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Migration and Home Affairs		BRUNNER Magnus	


Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
16/04/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0186 	Summary
16/06/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
03/12/2025	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
03/12/2025	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
10/12/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0259/2025	
15/12/2025	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 71)		

17/12/2025	Results of vote in Parliament		
17/12/2025	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 71 - vote)		
27/01/2026	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE782.477 GEDA/A/(2026)000133	
10/02/2026	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T10-0025/2026	Summary
10/02/2026	Results of vote in Parliament		
23/02/2026	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
24/02/2026	Final act signed		
26/02/2026	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2025/0101(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2024/1348 2016/0224A(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 078-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/10/02706

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE778.073	26/09/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE779.328	27/10/2025	
Committee opinion	AFET	PE776.982	21/11/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A10-0259/2025	10/12/2025	
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE782.477	19/12/2025	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T10-0025/2026	10/02/2026	Summary
Council of the EU				
Document type		Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement		GEDA/A/(2026)000133	19/12/2025	
Draft final act		00067/2025/LEX	19/02/2026	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0186 	16/04/2025	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2026)03-20	20/03/2026	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2025)0186	31/07/2025	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
STRADA Cecilia	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	04/12/2025	World Organisation against Torture
STRADA Cecilia	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	06/11/2025	Committee to Protect Journalists
CIRIANI Alessandro	Rapporteur	LIBE	04/11/2025	Egypt's Ambassador to the European Union
KELLER Fabienne	Rapporteur	LIBE	22/10/2025	Ministre d'État irlandais en charge de la migration
STRADA Cecilia	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	16/10/2025	Oficina Internacional de Derechos Humanos - Acción Colombia
CIRIANI Alessandro	Rapporteur	LIBE	16/10/2025	Embassy of Tunisia to Belgium, Luxembourg, the European Union, and NATO
CIRIANI Alessandro	Rapporteur	LIBE	16/10/2025	Embassy of India
CIRIANI Alessandro	Rapporteur	LIBE	15/10/2025	Colombian Embassy
KELLER Fabienne	Rapporteur	LIBE	15/10/2025	Vice-ministre en charge de la migration de Chypre
CIRIANI Alessandro	Rapporteur	LIBE	14/10/2025	Mission of The Kingdom of Morocco to The European Union and NATO
CIRIANI Alessandro	Rapporteur	LIBE	14/10/2025	Embassy of Bangladesh to Belgium, Luxembourg & the Mission to the European Union

STRADA Cecilia	Shadow rapporteur	LIBE	05/09/2025	Association for Juridical Studies on Immigration
----------------	-------------------	------	------------	--

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
SIPPEL Birgit	24/06/2025	EuroMed Rights / EuroMed Droits

Final act	
Regulation 2026/0464 OJ OJ L 26.02.2026	Summary

Establishment of a list of safe countries of origin at Union level

2025/0101(COD) - 16/04/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to accelerate the implementation of certain aspects of the Pact on Migration and Asylum and to establish a list of safe countries of origin at Union level with a view to strengthening the practical application of the safe country of origin concept.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure on an equal footing with Council.

BACKGROUND: in December 2023, the European Parliament and the Council reached a political agreement on the legislative proposals comprising the **Pact on Migration and Asylum**, which bring a comprehensive reform of the EU rules managing migration and the common asylum system at EU level.

Under Regulation (EU) 2024/1348 of the European Parliament and the Council, specific rules may apply where an applicant comes from a safe country of origin. In particular, the examination of an application has to be **accelerated** and, if the applicant has not yet been authorised to enter Member States' territory, a Member State may examine the merits of an application in a border procedure. It is necessary to strengthen the application of the safe country of origin concept as an essential tool to support the swift examination of applications that are likely to be unfounded by designating third countries as safe countries of origin. It is also necessary to address some of the existing divergences between Member States' national lists of safe countries of origin. Therefore, a list of safe countries of origin at Union level should be established.

CONTENT: the Commission is proposing to establish a first **EU list of safe countries of origin** covering **Kosovo, Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, India, Morocco and Tunisia**.

Countries that have been granted EU candidate state status are also designated as safe countries of origin at EU level. A candidate country would only be excluded in certain specific circumstances: the use of indiscriminate violence in conflict situations, sanctions adopted by the Council against that country, or an EU-wide recognition rate of asylum seekers above 20%.

Some Member States already have national lists of safe countries of origin. An EU list will complement these and support a more uniform application of the concept, which allows Member States to process asylum claims of nationals from countries on the list in an accelerated procedure, on the basis that their claims are unlikely to be successful.

The EU list of safe countries of origin can be expanded or reviewed over time. Countries can also be suspended or removed from the list, should they no longer fulfil the criteria for being designated as a safe country of origin.

The specific objectives of the proposal are as follows:

- to achieve a higher level of **convergence** on the qualification of third-country nationals and stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2024/1347 (the Qualification Regulation);
- to address some of the existing **divergences** between Member States' national lists of safe countries with regard to the countries designated;

- to bring forward the possibility to designate safe country origin (SCO) and safe third country (STC) **with exceptions**, to make it more flexible for Member States to do this at national level. The designation as safe country of origin does not establish a guarantee of safety for all nationals of that country. Member States need to conduct an **individual assessment** of each asylum application, independently from the fact whether a person comes from a safe country of origin or not;

- to bring forward the possibility to process in the border or **accelerated procedure** the applications received from applicants of a nationality of a third country for which the proportion of decisions at EU level by the determining authorities granting international protection is **20 % or lower**. This will give Member States a further possibility to react quickly and flexibly to changes in the migratory flows. The application of the ground for acceleration will remain voluntary until the Asylum Procedure Regulation becomes applicable. In practice, Member States should be able to process such applications from persons who are likely not in need of international protection in the accelerated or in the border procedure and subsequently quickly return those persons. This will allow asylum and migration authorities to more efficiently assess genuine claims, deliver faster decisions and thereby contribute to a better and more credible functioning of asylum and return policies, in full respect of fundamental rights.

Furthermore, the Asylum Procedure Regulation allows for the designation both at Union and national level, of safe third countries and of safe countries of origin, with territorial exceptions and exceptions for identifiable categories of persons, to account for the complex and dynamic realities in third countries. In order to make the two concepts applicable in practice, Member States should be able to apply these provisions with regard to their national lists as early as possible **before June 2026** before the Pact on Migration and Asylum enters into force.

Establishment of a list of safe countries of origin at Union level

2025/0101(COD) - 26/02/2026 - Final act

PURPOSE: to establish an EU-wide list of safe countries of origin at EU level and to advance the application of certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2024/1348.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2026/464 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1348 as regards the establishment of a list of safe countries of origin at Union level.

CONTENT: this regulation establishes a common list of safe countries of origin at EU level. This common EU list will ensure greater consistency across Member States in assessing applications from designated safe countries of origin and will help to speed up the processing of applications. This measure is important for the implementation of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.

Third countries may only be designated as safe countries of origin where, on the basis of the legal situation, the application of the law within a democratic system and the general political circumstances, it can be shown that there is no persecution and no real risk of serious harm such as the death penalty or execution, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or serious individual threats to the life or person of a civilian due to indiscriminate violence in the event of an internal or international armed conflict.

EU list

The regulation designates the following countries as safe countries of origin at EU level: **Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, India, Kosovo, Morocco and Tunisia**.

EU accession candidate countries are also included as safe countries of origin at Union level, unless:

- there is a situation of international or internal armed conflict in the candidate country;
- the EU has adopted restrictive measures against the candidate country in questions related to fundamental rights and freedoms or;
- the proportion of positive decisions by member state authorities to applications for international protection of citizens from the candidate country is higher than 20%.

Suspension and removal of the designation of a third country as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at Union level

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts concerning the suspension, in whole or in part, of the designation of a third country as a safe country of origin at Union level.

In the event of significant changes in the situation of a country concerned, the European Commission should assess whether it still meets the required conditions. If this is no longer the case, the Commission may (by way of delegated act) **partially suspend** the designation of said third country as a safe third country for six months.

The Commission should **continuously review the situation** in the third country concerned, taking into account, inter alia, information provided by Member States and the Asylum Agency.

National lists

Member States will still be able to have their own national lists with additional third countries, which they consider as safe.

In the event of a total or partial suspension of the designation of a third country as a safe third country or safe country of origin at Union level, Member States **should not be able to designate** that country as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at national level.

When a third country has had its designation as a safe third country or safe country of origin withdrawn or modified at EU level, a Member State may **notify the Commission** that it considers that country once again meets the required conditions.

The Commission's right of objection should be limited to a period of two years after the date on which that third country's designation as a safe third country or a safe country of origin at Union level has been removed.

If the Commission considers that the conditions are again met (for all or part of the territory or for certain categories of people), it may propose, according to the ordinary legislative procedure, to **reinstate the designation** at Union level.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 27.2.2026.

Establishment of a list of safe countries of origin at Union level

2025/0101(COD) - 10/02/2026 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 408 votes to 184, with 60 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1348 as regards the establishment of a list of safe countries of origin at Union level.

Parliament adopted its position at first reading by amending the proposal as follows:

Safe countries of origin

Third countries may only be designated as safe countries of origin where, on the basis of the legal situation, the application of the law within a democratic system and the general political circumstances, it can be shown that there is **no persecution** and no real risk of **serious harm** such as the death penalty or execution, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or serious individual threats to the life or person of a civilian due to indiscriminate violence in the event of an internal or international armed conflict.

The new EU-wide list of safe countries of origin will enable the fast-tracking of asylum requests by nationals of the listed countries - **Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Kosovo, India, Morocco and Tunisia**.

A third country that has been **granted the status of candidate State for accession to the Union** is also designated as a safe country of origin at Union level, except where one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- there is a serious threat to a civilian's life or person by reason of **indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict** in that third country;
- restrictive measures have been adopted in view of that third country's actions **affecting fundamental rights and freedoms**;
- the proportion of decisions by the determining authority granting international protection to the applicants from that third country - either its nationals or former habitual residents in case of stateless persons - is **higher than 20 %** of the total number of decisions for that third country issued by the determining authority.

Where any of the circumstances, apply, or cease to apply, the Commission should immediately inform the Member States, the European Parliament and the Council.

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts concerning **the suspension, in whole or in part**, of the designation of a third country as a safe country of origin at Union level.

Suspension and removal of the designation of a third country as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at Union level

In the event of significant changes in the situation of a country concerned, the European Commission should assess whether it still meets the required conditions. If this is no longer the case, the Commission:

- may (by way of delegated act) **partially suspend** the designation of said third country as a safe third country (for certain regions or categories of persons) for **six months**;
- may **suspend completely**, for a period of six months, the designation of said third country as a safe third country.

The Commission should **continuously review** the situation in the third country concerned, taking into account, *inter alia*, information provided by Member States and the Asylum Agency regarding further changes in the situation in that third country.

After adopting a delegated act suspending the designation of a third country as a safe third country, the Commission should have three months to propose: (i) either an amendment to the designation (with exceptions), (ii) or the complete withdrawal of the designation.

If no proposal is made within this timeframe, the suspension will end. If a proposal is submitted, the suspension may be extended for six months (renewable once).

If the proposal for withdrawal or modification is not adopted within fifteen months, the suspension will automatically cease to have effect.

Designation of third countries as safe third countries or safe countries of origin at national level

Where the designation of a third country as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at Union level has been fully or partially suspended, Member States should **not designate that country as a safe third country** or a safe country of origin at national level.

Where the designation of a third country as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at Union level has been removed or amended in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, a Member State may notify the Commission that it considers that, following changes in the situation of that country, it again fulfils the required conditions.

The notification should include a substantiated assessment, including an explanation of the specific changes in the situation of the third country which make that country fulfil those conditions again.

Following the notification, the Commission should request the Asylum Agency to provide it with information and analysis on the situation in the third country.

There the third country notified by the Member State has had its designation as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at Union level removed, the notifying Member State may only designate that third country as a safe third country or as a safe country of origin at national level **provided that the Commission does not object to that designation**.

The Commission's right to object is limited to a period of two years after the date on which the third country was withdrawn from the designation of safe third country or safe country of origin at Union level, and any objection must be made within three months of notification, following a thorough examination.

If the Commission considers that the conditions are once again fulfilled (for all or part of the territory or for certain categories of people), it may propose, according to the ordinary legislative procedure, to reinstate the designation at Union level.