



National Implementation Plans and National Strategies under the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum

The adoption of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum in June 2024 marked a significant milestone in the development of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). The Pact comprises a package of [10 legislative acts](#) designed to establish a more integrated, efficient and balanced European migration and asylum framework.

Two of the acts, the Asylum Migration Management Regulation (AMMR, Article 84) and the Asylum Processes Regulation (APR, Article 75) required all Member States to establish **national implementation plans (NIPs)** by December 2024, calling for concrete measures, actions and timelines to operationalise the Pact at the national level. The NIPs were based on a template provided by the European Commission. The template reflected the building block structure of the [Common Implementation Plan](#) (CIP), which was adopted in June 2024.

NIPs aim to ensure that the 2-year transition period is used in an effective manner so that the necessary administrative, operational and legal steps are taken by all relevant stakeholders. Through the CIP, the European Commission invited each Member State to develop a robust NIP and review and adjust their national legal frameworks, organisational set-ups, administrative workflows, standard operating procedures and protocols, human resources, infrastructure, equipment and logistics. They identify activities to be undertaken by the different stakeholders and the costs for implementing these changes.

The AMMR (Article 7) further required Member States to adopt a **national strategy** to establish coherent, strategic frameworks to ensure adequate capacity for the effective implementation of their asylum and migration policies. While also taking into account each Member State's specific context, national strategies should include:

- Preventive measures to reduce the risk of migratory pressure and contingency planning;
- Information on how the principles set out in Part II “Common Framework for Asylum and Migration Management” of the AMMR are implemented and how the corresponding legal obligations are promoted at the national level; and
- Information on how the results of the monitoring undertaken by the EUAA and Frontex, as well as the evaluation and monitoring carried out pursuant to the Screening Regulation and the Schengen Regulation respectively have been taken into account.



Informed by the National Strategies, in January 2026 the European Commission adopted 5-year [European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy](#).

Not all NIPs and National Strategies are publicly available. Tables 1 and 2 provide a consolidated overview of the publicly-available documents.

Table 1.1 Overview of publicly-available NIPs

	Source
Austria	Nationaler Durchführungsplan
Bulgaria	План За Изпълнение В Република България На Пакта На Европейския Съюз За Миграцията И Убежището
Czechia	Akční plán realizace dílčích opatření vedoucích k zamezení zneužívání azylu v nelegální migraci
France	Plan national de mise en oeuvre du Pacte européen sur la migration et l'asile
Germany	Nationaler Implementierungsplan (NIP) für Deutschland
Ireland	IE-EU Pact on Migration and Asylum National Implementation Plan
Lithuania	Europos Sąjungos Migracijos Ir Prieglobsties Pakto Nacionalinis Įgyvendinimo Planas
Luxembourg	Pacte européen sur la migration et l'asile Plan National de Mise en Œuvre
Netherlands	Nationaal Implementatieplan Asiel en Migratiepact
Slovakia	Národný implementačný plán Slovenskej republiky k reforme azylovej a migračnej politiky
Slovenia	Pakt o Migracijah in Azilu Nacionalni Izvedbeni Načrt
Spain	Plan Nacional de Implementacion
Sweden	Migrations- och asylpakten (upon demand)
Estonia	Euroopa Liidu varjupaiga - ja rände halduse õigustiku reformi Eesti rakenduskava 2025 - 2026 (summary is public)
Malta	Implementation Plan for the Pact on Migration and Asylum 2024 (PowerPoints are public)

* As of February 2026, **28 out of 30 EU+ countries have submitted a NIP**. Schengen Associated Countries also submitted a NIP, covering elements of the Pact in which they take part. Hungary and Poland informed the European Commission of their decision not to prepare or submit a plan. Source: [Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - State of Play on the Implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum](#). * Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Portugal, Romania and Switzerland have not made a NIP publicly available. Sweden makes it available on demand. Estonia has published a summary and Malta made partial information available.

Table 2. Overview of publicly-available national strategies

	Source
Bulgaria	Национална стратегия ЕС Pact Миграция и убежище България
Czechia	Evropské komisi Vnitrostátní strategii České republiky v oblasti azylu a migrace
Ireland	National Asylum and Migration Management Strategy
Netherlands	Uitvoeringsbesluit Nationale Strategie Asiel en Migratiepact
Poland	Odzyskać kontrolę. Zapewnić bezpieczeństwo" - strategia migracyjna na lata 2025 - 2030
Slovakia	Národná stratégia Slovenskej republiky k riadeniu azylu a migrácie
Slovenia	Strategija Za Upravljanje Migracij In Azila
Sweden	Migrations- och asylpakten (upon demand)
Spain	Resumen Ejecutivo (summary is public)

* As of February 2026, **25 Member States have submitted a national strategy** to the European Commission. Denmark is not bound by the obligation to prepare it, while Hungary informed that it will not submit one. Source: [Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - European Asylum and Migration Management Strategy](#).

* The Schengen Associated Countries did not submit a National Strategy, as they are not bound by Part II of the AMMR.