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**DOCTORAL THESIS**

**ABSTRACT**

**SOLIDARITY IN THE FIELD OF IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM AND  
THE INVOLVEMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

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# ABSTRACT

## INTRODUCTORY CONSIDERATIONS

### I. General Aspects, Object and Context of the Research

Immigration and asylum are highly complex issues that have attracted global attention due to political, economic and social crises, as well as climate change, which have led to the migration of an increasing number of people, gaining particular significance in recent decades, especially in the context of globalization and increased cross-border mobility.

In this context, solidarity becomes a key principle in the management of immigration and asylum, with principles and public policies constituting the framework within which the management of solidarity is developed, while states and international organizations are involved through their shared responsibility to protect persons facing various dangers.

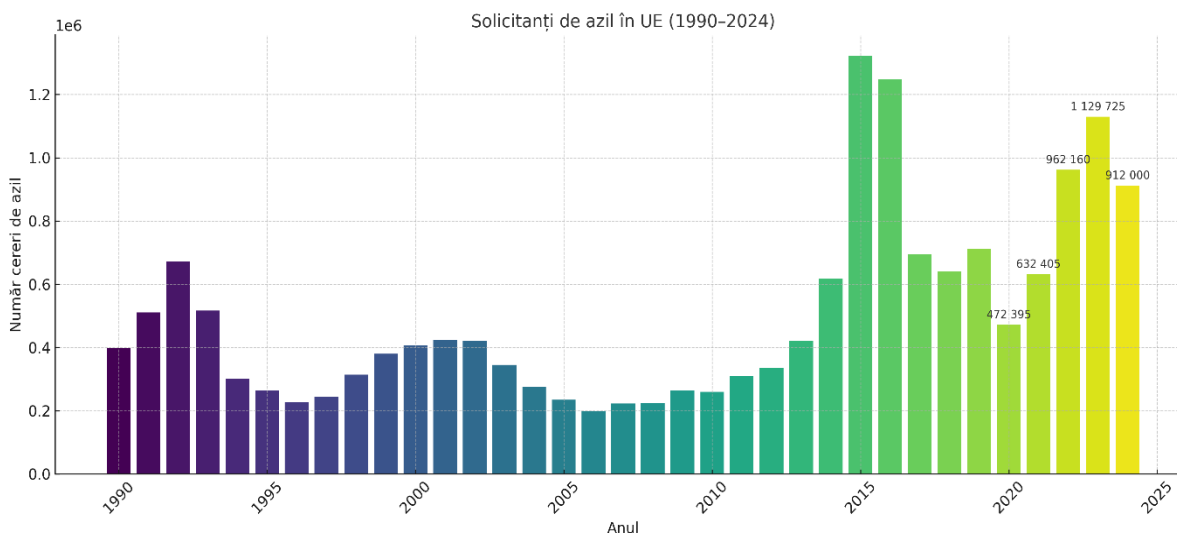
The research addresses a fundamental issue: how can the field of immigration and asylum be managed simultaneously with the protection of migrants within an efficient administrative framework based on solidarity and respect for fundamental human rights. The central issue concerns the relationship between solidarity and migration management, both at national and regional levels, namely at the level of the European Union. Furthermore, the research focuses on highlighting the ways in which public authorities may actively contribute to the development of public policies aimed at protecting these categories of vulnerable persons, by providing them with access to fundamental rights and facilitating their integration into host societies.

With regard to the topicality of the research subject, it should be noted that understanding the fields of immigration and asylum is essential to ensure the proper orientation of administrative practice in relation to clearly established objectives and goals, implemented and developed by the main decision-makers at both central and local levels, within which solidarity may represent the coordinating vector of the actions undertaken. The novelty element concerning the high number of applications for international protection registered at the level of the European Union in 2015 became a recurring feature in the years that followed. At regional level, approximately 912,000 applications for international protection were registered in 2024<sup>1</sup>, representing an increase of approximately

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<sup>1</sup> European Commission, Eurostat, “*Asylum Applications – Annual Statistics*”, *Statistics Explained*, available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Asylum\\_applications\\_-\\_annual\\_statistics](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Asylum_applications_-_annual_statistics), accessed on 18 August 2025.

44.2% compared to the number of applications for international protection submitted in 2021<sup>2</sup>, whereas in 2020, as a result of restrictions imposed due to the spread of the COVID-19 virus, only 472,395 asylum applications were registered at the level of the European Union.



Regarding the situation of Romania, our country has in recent years been characterized by an increase in the number of people choosing to immigrate to Romania, transforming it from a transit country into a destination country. At the same time, an upward trend can be observed in asylum applications submitted to the public administration authorities in our country. In 2022, 12,368 applications were recorded<sup>3</sup>, approximately 377% more than those registered in 2020, while in 2023 a total of 10,157 asylum applications were recorded, and in 2024 only 2,467 applications were registered<sup>4</sup>.

It should be emphasized that, alongside the adoption of immigration and asylum policies, their implementation by public administration authorities plays a crucial role in managing these two areas. Moreover, it is the responsibility of public administration to fulfill the development objectives

<sup>2</sup> Council of the European Union, “Asylum applications in the EU”, infographic, available: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/ro/infographics/asylum-applications-eu/>, accessed on 18 August 2025.

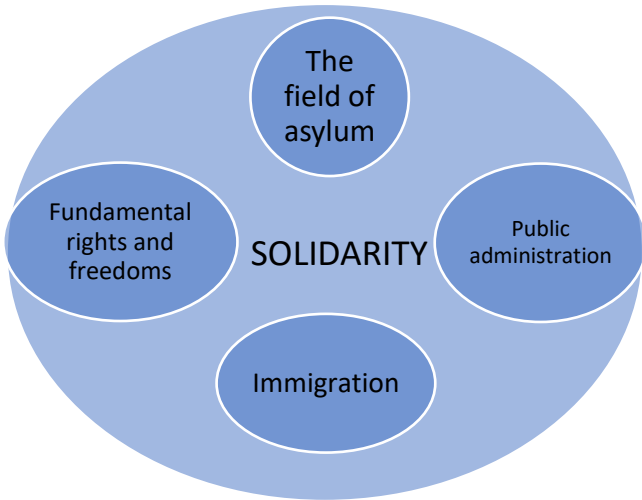
<sup>3</sup> General Inspectorate for Immigration, *Analysis of the activity of the General Inspectorate for Immigration in 2022* (Bucharest: IGI, 2023), p. 7, available at: [https://igi.mai.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Analiza\\_IGI\\_2022-PP.pdf](https://igi.mai.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Analiza_IGI_2022-PP.pdf), accessed on 20 December 2024

<sup>4</sup> General Inspectorate for Immigration, *Analysis of the activity of the General Inspectorate for Immigration 2024* (Bucharest: IGI, 2025), p. 9, available at: <https://igi.mai.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Evaluare.pdf>, accessed on 20 December 2024.

established by the government on behalf of the state it represents, as well as to ensure the implementation of actions aimed at guaranteeing the exercise of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

Therefore, we support the idea that immigration and asylum are not problems but rather challenges that require solutions, among which solidarity can be identified as a foundation for the actions of central and local public administrations.

Ensuring research on the activity of public administration in relation to the various forms of political decision-making, as well as social and economic characteristics, requires an essential exploration of the sphere of values of fundamental human rights and freedoms, guaranteed and protected by legal regulations. An effective management of immigration and asylum by public administration authorities, in correlation with the respect for human rights and freedoms, represents the guarantee of providing the necessary framework for the host state to become a real beneficiary of these processes.



**II. Research problem**

In the field of immigration and asylum, solidarity is essential for the fair distribution of responsibilities and for supporting Member States facing an increased number of migrants and asylum seekers. This principle is reflected in mechanisms such as the relocation of asylum seekers

and refugees, financial support granted to affected states, and cooperation to strengthen the EU's external borders.

All these actions are implemented by central and local public administration authorities of EU Member States in compliance with fundamental human rights, guaranteed by international treaties such as the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. International, regional, and national regulations ensure, among other things, for this category of vulnerable persons represented by migrants, the right to asylum, the right to non-discrimination, and the right to a fair trial, the list of these rights being non-exhaustive.

The role of public administration in managing immigration and asylum, while ensuring respect for human rights, is crucial. This role is also reflected in the implementation of immigration and asylum policies, in collaboration and cooperation with various actors to harmonize legislation and implement solidarity mechanisms. Therefore, there must be and be highlighted a connection between the management of immigration and asylum through the implementation of solidarity, the respect for human rights in actions undertaken in these fields, and the involvement of public administration in the entire mechanism involving the interconnection of economic, social, political, and cultural factors in managing immigration and asylum at regional and national levels.

### **III. Bibliometric analysis and scientific validation of sources used**

Bibliometric analysis represents a fundamental component of contemporary scientific research, as it allows the quantification and interpretation of the distribution, structure, and relevance of sources used in an academic endeavour. In the context of the present thesis, dedicated to the study of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, bibliometrics provides an overview of the coherence, interdisciplinarity, and timeliness of the documentary corpus.

It is not limited to a simple statistical inventory, but constitutes an epistemological analytical tool, revealing the conceptual evolution and dominant trends of research in the field. The application of the bibliometric methodology aimed not only at identifying the volume and temporal distribution of sources, but also at assessing the balance between academic literature, European and international legislation, institutional reports, and empirical studies. Since the topic of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum is highly intersectoral—situated at the intersection of legal, administrative, political, and social sciences—bibliometrics is an instrument for validating the interdisciplinary consistency of the work.

Thus, from a bibliometric perspective, the bibliography is balanced between theoretical works and normative and empirical sources, with scientific literature being represented by treatises, monographs, comparative studies, and articles published in prestigious academic journals, including both established authors and recent contributions.

With regard to the chronological dimension of the bibliography used, the thesis reveals an extensive temporal coverage, with a significant density of sources published in the last two decades and, in particular, starting from 2015, marking the period of intensified migration flows in Europe and the beginning of the reform of the Common European Asylum System.

At the European level, the bibliographic analysis indicates particular attention to the cases of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Poland, and Romania, these being representative states for the diversity of national approaches in applying the principle of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum. From a bibliometric perspective, the constant presence of well-established authors in the field of migration law and European studies—such as Aleinikoff, Guild, Peers, Carrera, Tsourdi, and Moraru—who have significantly influenced the current academic debate on European solidarity, confirms the alignment of this research with the main international doctrinal trends and contemporary scholarly debates.

From a thematic perspective, the thesis bibliography is built around a stable conceptual core: solidarity, migration, asylum, fundamental rights, and public administration. The concept of solidarity, as a transversal element, is addressed simultaneously in a legal sense (a principle derived from EU law), a political sense (a mechanism of cooperation between states), and an administrative sense (an instrument for managing migration flows). Thus, the selected bibliography reflects a dual dimension of solidarity: a normative one, derived from primary and secondary EU law, and a functional one, grounded in the analysis of administrative practices.

As a comprehensive conclusion, the bibliographic corpus of the thesis can be regarded not only as an informational support, but as an essential epistemic component of the scientific endeavour, capable of supporting both theoretical interpretation and practical validation of the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum and the involvement of public administration in this process, while also confirming the complexity, timeliness, and robustness of the researched topic.

#### **IV. Use of specialized literature in the research**

The specialized literature was carefully selected to ensure a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the fundamental concepts structuring the study—solidarity, immigration, asylum,

and the role of public administration—through a multidisciplinary perspective encompassing fields such as law, political science, public administration, sociology, and economics.

From the perspective of authorship, both an international distribution (authors from Western European and Nordic contexts) and a consistent presence of Romanian researchers can be observed. This indicates a progressive integration of national research into European analytical networks on migration, particularly from the perspective of the application and implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum.

The selection of literature was carried out through a strategic combination of general search engines (Google, Yahoo!, Bing, Ask) and internationally recognized academic databases, such as JSTOR, Wiley Journals and Ebooks, SpringerLink, PROQUEST Central, SAGE Journal Collection, Emerald eBooks Collection, and Taylor and Francis Journal Collection.

This methodological diversity facilitated access to high-quality sources authored by reputable scholars and published in journals with significant scientific impact, as well as documents produced by international organizations and academic associations. These sources promote innovative perspectives on immigration and asylum, closely linked to the respect for fundamental human rights and the application of the principle of solidarity.

In this regard, the study integrates the analysis of several representative recent works, such as those of Dos Santos Soares<sup>5</sup>, which examine the transition from the abstract principle of solidarity to effective policies in the field of asylum, as well as Cristina Carta<sup>6</sup>, who highlights the challenges and shortcomings of voluntary relocation instruments within the New Pact on Migration and Asylum.

With regard to methodology, the literature was used to provide a rigorous foundation for the research questions and hypotheses, offering a solid theoretical framework for the application of analytical and interpretative techniques. This enabled the development of in-depth comparative analyses, highlighting both convergences and divergences in the implementation of solidarity across different national and European contexts, as well as the correct interpretation of empirical data obtained, thereby increasing the credibility and objectivity of the results.

In conclusion, the specialized literature constituted both the theoretical foundation of the research and the analytical and critical support necessary for the development of a study with high

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<sup>5</sup> Alfredo Dos Santos Soares, “*La construcción de la solidaridad en el ámbito del asilo: De un principio abstracto a una política eficaz?*,” *Cuadernos Europeos De Deusto*, no. 06, (2022): 149.

<sup>6</sup> Maria Cristina Carta, “*La “recidiva” dell’inadeguato strumento delle ricollocazioni volontarie nel “nuovo” Patto europeo sulla migrazione e l’asilo.*,” *Novos Estudos Jurídicos*, no. 29(2), (2024): 286.

scientific value, capable of formulating innovative and well-argued recommendations for public policies and administrative strategies aimed at strengthening solidarity and improving the efficiency of public administration in the field of migration and asylum.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY PRESENTATION**

### **I. Research directions, hypotheses, and objectives**

To ensure a comprehensive research approach, the current reality was taken into account, highlighting the fact that developments in the fields of immigration and asylum have gained significant momentum, particularly at the regional level. In this context, it is important to emphasize that this phenomenon is not limited solely to migratory flows, but also includes the demands and challenges faced by states in managing them.

Considering this premise, it follows that the interest of institutions and authorities involved in managing immigration and asylum has significantly increased. In a context in which national and international policies on immigration and asylum are continuously evolving, as global challenges develop and new socio-political, economic, and cultural realities emerge, these authorities must respond quickly and effectively to new migratory flows, adapting to the dynamic context of national and regional diversity.

The research aimed to analyze the migration phenomenon, as well as the contribution of solidarity implementation in the field of immigration and asylum, focusing on inter- and multidisciplinary aspects not only from the perspective of administrative authorities, but also from the perspective of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

In this regard, the research emphasized the interaction between these rights and public policies, particularly in relation to the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, alongside an analysis of the impact on the societies of countries of origin and destination countries.

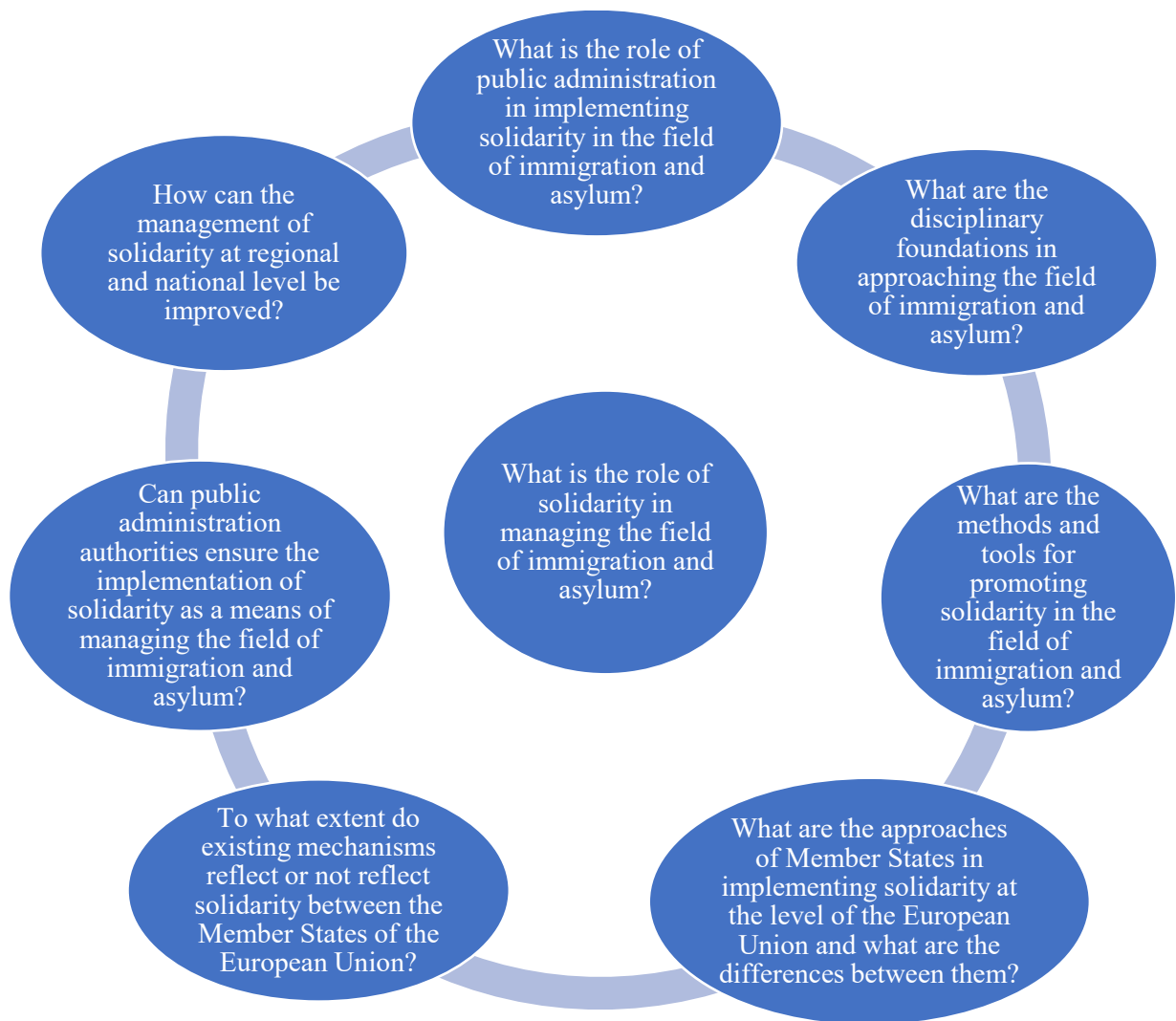
The main objective of this study was to conduct an in-depth analysis of the role, efficiency, and effectiveness of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, as well as the involvement of public administration authorities in finding solutions to migration-related issues and ensuring predictability in assessing situations specific to immigration and asylum.

Given the complexity of the field under study, it was necessary, in addition to the main objective, to highlight several secondary objectives, such as:

1. Investigating the multidimensional and interdisciplinary characteristics of the phenomenon represented by immigration and asylum through the lens of human rights and solidarity expressed in both fields, as well as the role of public administration in managing these areas.
2. Highlighting the way in which solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum is linked to human rights and public administration, and analyzing public policies in this area.
3. Conducting a comparative analysis of approaches to solidarity in immigration and asylum across various EU Member States and identifying the most effective characteristics.

The main research question: *What is the role of solidarity in managing immigration and asylum?* was complemented by the following secondary research questions:

1. What is the role of public administration in implementing solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum?
2. What are the disciplinary foundations of the approach to immigration and asylum?
3. What are the methods and tools for promoting solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum?
4. What are the approaches of Member States in implementing solidarity at EU level, and what are the differences between them?
5. To what extent do existing mechanisms reflect solidarity between EU Member States?
6. Can public administration authorities ensure the implementation of solidarity as a means of managing immigration and asylum?
7. How can solidarity management at regional and national levels be improved?



**The hypothesis of the research** was based on the premise **that the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum significantly influences the capacity to manage immigration and asylum, depending on the degree of involvement of central and local public administration authorities.**

As such, this work aimed to determine whether and to what extent the deficiencies arising from the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum can be remedied, starting from the broad foundation of solidarity, considering that an understanding of these aspects will facilitate their application in public administration, while guidelines for their application and interpretation can be taken into account and made more coherent.

**The purpose** of this paper is not to present all aspects of immigration and asylum, but to focus on the most important elements that can highlight the role, efficiency, and effectiveness of

solidarity in the management of the two fields, as well as the involvement of public administration authorities in the implementation of solidarity.

Consequently, this document aims to further develop research in the field of immigration and asylum, as well as the application of the concept of solidarity, which has become a principle, and to identify key elements at both EU and national level. Thus, the research analyses administrative approaches and provides an overview of all human rights and the practical exercise of these rights by migrants.

Solidarity policy in the field of immigration and asylum must be viewed from a dual perspective: on the one hand, through the norms that regulate it, and on the other hand, through the role of society in addressing the phenomenon of migration and the solidarity manifested in the field of immigration and asylum. In light of these aspects, the idealism and the concrete implications of public administration in implementing solidarity in the two fields are called into question.

## II. Research Methodology

The research conducted aimed to provide a complementary perspective on the field of immigration and asylum through the lens of solidarity, as well as to achieve a coherent integration of the most important aspects of methods, tools, and public policies specific to the field of study. The analysis is based on specific observations, moving from general aspects to more particular ones, and combines both an inductive approach and deductive reasoning. Considering the complexity of the topic, an interdisciplinary<sup>7</sup> and multidisciplinary approach was necessary, offering a new research perspective based on the analysis of system convergence<sup>8</sup>. The study of immigration and asylum required comprehensive approaches related to sociological, economic, political, legal aspects, as well as public administration.

These different types of approaches also led to the identification of differences in the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum by the authorities of various EU

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<sup>7</sup> For a more nuanced analysis of concepts and methods, see, among others: Richard Wilson, „Human Rights, Culture and Context: An Introduction”, in Richard Wilson (ed.), *Human Rights, Culture and Context: Anthropological Perspectives* (London: Pluto Press, 1997): 17. Michael Freeman, *Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach* (Malden, MA: Polity Press, 2002). Damien Short, „Researching and Studying Human Rights: Interdisciplinary Insight”, in *Contemporary Challenges in Securing Human Rights* (London: Institute of Commonwealth Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, 2015):9. Outi Korhonen, „Within and Beyond Interdisciplinarity in International Law and Human Rights”, *European Journal of International Law* 28, nr. 2 (2017): 634.

<sup>8</sup> Systemic analysis studies general principles, wholes, symbioses, interrelations, and evolutionary patterns, rather than specificities, particularities, or rigid fragments.

Member States, as well as differences between national policies expressed and implemented at domestic level. At the same time, the research benefited both from the perspective of the theoretician and that of the practitioner, professional experience providing a more comprehensive understanding of the subject. While avoiding rigidity in relation to certain principles, the research adopted an open attitude, allowing for an effective and continuous analysis of the epistemological and ontological dimensions of the study.

The qualitative analysis also included relevant jurisprudence in the field of immigration and asylum, particularly concerning the implementation of different forms of solidarity, as well as an analysis of the mechanisms used for its implementation. This contributed to identifying effective ways of using solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum and to optimizing the main research objective.

In addition to the analysis of reference documents, quantitative data-based methods were also used, aiming to obtain an objective and rigorous picture of the studied issue through deductive reasoning, mainly supported by numerical data that reduce researcher intervention and ensure an objective relationship between variables, based on a predefined static framework.

**The historical method** was used in order to establish the evolution of the field of immigration and asylum in certain EU Member States, analysed chronologically, including the evolution of legislation on the protection of fundamental rights of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees. At the same time, **the logical method** was used to define concepts, notions, and principles, as well as to highlight the connections and interdependencies between them throughout the research process.

Complementing the logical method, **the prospective method** was used, where forecasting was based on the interrelation between stable elements and continuously changing phenomena. Another method used throughout the research was **empirical research**, which focused on thematic analysis, and especially comparative analysis, ensuring a comprehensive, clear, and effective interpretation and processing of the collected data.

**The statistical method** was used to highlight the evolution of the number of migrants, asylum seekers, and beneficiaries of international protection within EU Member States, including those registered at national level, emphasizing indicators resulting from the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum. At the same time, institutional practices, specific standards in the field, and methods of implementing solidarity at regional level were analysed.

A **functional analysis method** was also employed in order to define the role of public administration in managing immigration and asylum, as well as to outline an effective way of implementing solidarity in these two fields.

Regarding **comparative analysis**, it was used both transversally, by identifying elements of solidarity implementation in several EU Member States, and longitudinally, focusing on the evolution over time of specific indicators, legislative frameworks, and mechanisms in the field of immigration and asylum.

The aim was to present the most important aspects of solidarity in immigration and asylum through an extensive study of legal regulations and mechanisms used in EU Member States, as well as of relevant literature, in order to identify common points that have generated efficiency in the implementation of solidarity at regional level.

## **II.1. Online Questionnaire Survey**

In order to highlight at national level the perception of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, as well as the involvement of public administration in managing these fields, a questionnaire was used. This allowed a certain degree of flexibility, as well as the possibility of identifying future research directions and assessing the connection between research results and respondents' opinions, contributing to the validation or invalidation of views expressed in the literature.

The sample consisted, on the one hand, of representatives of central and local public administration working in the field of immigration and asylum, representatives of civil society, and NGOs, and, on the other hand, students from bachelor's and master's programmes, as well as postgraduate trainees whose field of study is directly or indirectly related to fundamental human rights, immigration, and asylum. Their contribution was valuable in assessing the level of awareness, involvement, and perception of Romanian society regarding the evolution and innovation brought by the implementation of solidarity in these two fields.

The questionnaire was applied to a total of 267 respondents, contributing to an overall understanding of the involvement of national and European public administration in managing the two fields, as well as the role of solidarity in this process, Creswell<sup>9</sup> noting that questionnaires

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<sup>9</sup> John W. Creswell, *Steps in Conducting a Scholarly Mixed Methods Study* (2013), available: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/300035421\\_Steps\\_in\\_Conducting\\_a\\_Scholarly\\_Mixed\\_Methods\\_Study](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/300035421_Steps_in_Conducting_a_Scholarly_Mixed_Methods_Study), accessed on 17 January 2025.

represent an efficient and cost-effective data collection method that provides researchers with a better understanding of the studied subject.

Data analysis was mainly conducted by the researcher using Microsoft Excel, including Pivot Table functions, with support from artificial intelligence tools. The questionnaire, consisting of 29 questions, was distributed between 20 February and 06 March 2025 via social media groups (LinkedIn<sup>10</sup>), professional WhatsApp groups, and Email.

The questions were designed based on the relevant literature, as well as the research objectives and hypotheses.

## II.2. Research Limitations

Regarding **the limitations of the research**, these can be defined from several perspectives, with the note that such limitations should be interpreted in terms of their importance in focusing the study and ensuring its feasibility and relevance.

One perspective is **the geographical and temporal limitation**, which derives from restricting the research to a specific geographical and temporal framework. Thus, the analysis of solidarity in immigration and asylum is conducted in relation to a specific region, namely EU Member States, which benefit from a common legislative framework in this area.

Another aspect influencing the limitations is **the jurisdictional criterion**. In other words, although it is possible to compare legal systems regulating immigration and asylum across different states, the comparative character is limited by the diversity of legal and political systems, as well as differences in asylum policy implementation, even within the EU's common legal framework.

**The political and social context** also represents an important limitation. When research focuses on solidarity and public responsibility within specific political contexts (for example, countries with restrictive or more open migration policies), it is necessary to consider the constraints generated by constantly changing political and social factors.

From a **methodological perspective**, limitations may arise from the research methods themselves. For instance, questionnaires completed by government officials may not fully reflect general migration policy as accurately as statistical migration data.

In conclusion, for a comprehensive study, it is essential to identify the limitations of the thesis by considering theoretical approaches, geography, time frame, methodology, socio-political aspects,

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<sup>10</sup> LinkedIn is a professional social networking platform where users publish their CVs online, build business relationships, and search for or offer employment opportunities. There are also companies that post job offers and information. Available at: <https://about.linkedin.com/>, accessed on 09 October 2024.

jurisprudence, legislation, literature, and the categories of research subjects. It is also essential to distinguish between national responsibility and regional or international solidarity, as well as between public policy and administrative responsibility in the field of migration and asylum. These distinctions contribute to clarifying the research objectives and guiding the theoretical and analytical process of the thesis.

## **PART I: CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES**

Part I aimed to define the conceptual and theoretical framework of the research through a multidisciplinary analysis of the notions of solidarity, immigration, and asylum, in relation to the role of public administration. By adopting a convergent approach encompassing legal, sociological, political, economic, and administrative dimensions, the study sought to develop a unified and coherent understanding of the migratory phenomenon and of the principle of solidarity as a foundation of public action.

The findings of the analysis demonstrate that solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum cannot be understood outside an integrative conceptual framework that brings together its normative, institutional, and value-based dimensions.

From a theoretical perspective, the research highlighted that solidarity is a constitutive value of the European Union, enshrined in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) and operationalised through Article 80 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). It implies a shared and equitable responsibility among Member States in addressing challenges related to immigration and asylum, a responsibility that transcends the political sphere and becomes a legal and administrative imperative.

Thus, solidarity is not limited to a moral or voluntary dimension, but is expressed through a complex network of institutional, financial, and political mechanisms designed to ensure a fair distribution of responsibilities among EU Member States.

The conceptual analysis also revealed the multidimensional nature of migration, which goes beyond a strictly legal interpretation. From a sociological perspective, migration is a complex human mobility process driven by economic, political, cultural, and security factors, while asylum represents a specific form of this process in which the humanitarian dimension prevails. The study demonstrated that addressing these phenomena through the lens of public administration requires an integrated perspective in which the protection of fundamental rights, the efficient management of migratory flows, and interstate solidarity become interdependent components of modern governance.

From a doctrinal standpoint, solidarity as a principle of collective action is intrinsically linked to the concepts of good governance and good administration, as established in the academic literature. Good administration, defined through legality, transparency, proportionality, and fairness, becomes the instrument through which public administration transforms solidarity from an abstract concept into a concrete mechanism of support and cooperation. Accordingly, national administrations and European institutions must act not only as implementers of legal norms, but also as active promoters of an administrative culture grounded in human dignity and the protection of vulnerable groups, including asylum seekers and refugees.

From the perspective of the European institutional framework, the research highlighted the fundamental role of actors such as EUAA, FRA, UNHCR, and IOM. Their activity demonstrates the interdependence between the normative and practical dimensions of solidarity, confirming that the management of immigration and asylum requires not only administrative coordination but also the internalisation of shared values within public policies.

The interdisciplinary approach allowed the identification of convergences between legal, administrative, and socio-political perspectives, demonstrating that solidarity is simultaneously a legal principle, a public policy mechanism, and a social value. In this regard, the research emphasised the importance of balancing Member State autonomy with European cohesion, as solidarity does not imply uniformity but contextual adaptation depending on resources, capacities, and national needs. Furthermore, the economic analysis underlined the importance of European financial instruments such as the AMIF and the European Social Fund (ESF) in the practical implementation of solidarity, contributing both to the management of migration flows and to social cohesion and mutual trust among governance levels.

From a politico-administrative perspective, the research confirmed that solidarity in immigration and asylum reflects a delicate balance between national interests and collective European commitments, achieved through intergovernmental dialogue, institutional cooperation mechanisms, and shared responsibility in the face of migration crises.

At the same time, the integration of theoretical and practical dimensions confirms the hypothesis that solidarity in the context of immigration and asylum is not only an expression of European values, but also an essential condition for efficient, equitable, and rights-based public governance.

Thus, the analysis conducted in Part I provided the conceptual and methodological foundations necessary for the further development of the research, establishing the theoretical

premises for understanding solidarity as both an instrument of administrative action and a central element of European immigration and asylum policies.

## **PART II: MANAGEMENT OF SOLIDARITY IN IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM THROUGH THE LENS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

The second part aimed to analyse the concept of solidarity from a legal-administrative and human rights perspective, focusing on the fundamental rights of individuals and the responsibility of public administration in managing the complex phenomenon of immigration and asylum. The objective was not only to identify the normative framework that enshrines solidarity as a principle of the European Union, but also to examine the concrete ways in which it is implemented, operationalised, and managed in practice at both national and European levels.

The findings demonstrate that solidarity, as a legal and administrative principle, constitutes an essential dimension of European governance in the field of immigration and asylum.

The analysis revealed that legal and administrative solidarity is inseparably linked to the respect and protection of fundamental human rights, with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees forming the normative pillars of protection for individuals in need of asylum or international protection.

In this context, solidarity is not limited to relations between states but extends to its anthropological dimension, focused on the protection of individuals. The implementation of solidarity policies thus involves a dual level of responsibility: towards other Member States and towards the final beneficiaries of these policies—migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees.

Part II demonstrated that the management of solidarity in immigration and asylum cannot be separated from the principles of good governance, good administration, and public responsibility. Public administration plays a central role in ensuring the balance between the application of legal norms and respect for human dignity, becoming the main vector for the implementation of solidarity at national and European levels.

From a doctrinal perspective, good administration, as promoted in European literature, implies impartiality, efficiency, transparency, and respect for individual rights. In this sense, solidarity is materialised through the action of public institutions in providing services, protection, and integration for migrants and asylum seekers.

The analysis of European instruments, including the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, highlighted the structural tension between the principle of solidarity and the principle of responsibility. Although these mechanisms were designed to ensure a fair distribution of administrative and financial burdens among Member States, their implementation has often been uneven and selective. The 2015 migration crisis represented a turning point, revealing deficiencies in the Common European Asylum System and the lack of effective solidarity.

The case studies examined showed that voluntary solidarity, although based on state consent, cannot substitute mandatory solidarity established under EU primary law. In the absence of a coherent implementation mechanism, solidarity risks remaining a declarative value without concrete legal and administrative effects.

A key finding of the research is that solidarity implies both vertical and horizontal cooperation: vertically between EU institutions, and horizontally between levels of domestic governance (central, regional, and local administration).

In this framework, national public administration has a dual role: as an implementer of EU policies and as a guarantor of fundamental rights at domestic level. Through its normative, executive, and consultative functions, public administration becomes the primary instrument of applied solidarity, capable of transforming legal principles into effective institutional practices.

The research also highlighted the role of public administration in building a “culture of solidarity” within society, shaping public perceptions of immigration and asylum. Through awareness campaigns, public–private partnerships, and cooperation with NGOs and international organisations, public administration contributes to inclusion and to reducing discrimination. In this sense, administrative solidarity acquires an ethical and educational dimension beyond its strictly normative function.

Another major aspect identified is the interdependence between solidarity and security. In a global context marked by humanitarian and geopolitical crises, Member States must simultaneously ensure refugee protection and internal security. Public administration is therefore required to strike a balance between border control and compliance with the principles of non-refoulement, proportionality, and protection of vulnerable persons. In this regard, solidarity becomes a form of human security based on responsibility and cooperation.

From a doctrinal standpoint, the research confirmed that solidarity in immigration and asylum has a dual status: it is both a principle of EU law and a public policy instrument. As a legal principle, it establishes the obligation of Member States to act jointly in a spirit of mutual trust, as consistently

interpreted by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). As an administrative instrument, solidarity is expressed through relocation schemes, funding mechanisms, and protection policies adapted to national realities.

The research further demonstrated that solidarity cannot be conceived without integrating the fundamental rights dimension. In line with the work of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), the protection of migrants' rights constitutes a test of the legitimacy of solidarity. Genuine solidarity therefore implies not only burden-sharing, but also the internalisation of the Union's core values—respect for dignity, freedom, equality, and the rule of law.

In conclusion, the management of solidarity in immigration and asylum represents a complex synthesis of legal, administrative, and humanitarian dimensions of public action. In this context, solidarity is both a normative principle of European law and a performance criterion for public administrations.

### **PART III: STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLIDARITY IN IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM AT REGIONAL LEVEL AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES**

The application of the questionnaire represented the researcher's attempt to achieve the general objective of the study, namely to analyse in depth the role, efficiency, and effectiveness of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, as well as the involvement of public administration authorities in identifying solutions to migration-related challenges and ensuring predictability in assessing developments in the field of immigration and asylum. It also aimed at achieving the three secondary research objectives supporting the main research endeavour.

The questionnaire, addressed to 267 respondents, consisted of 29 questions structured into five parts, as follows:

Part A: In-depth analysis of the role, efficiency, and effectiveness of solidarity in immigration and asylum, and the involvement of public administration authorities in identifying solutions to migration challenges;

Part B: Examination of the multidimensional and multidisciplinary characteristics of immigration and asylum through the lens of human rights and solidarity, as well as the role of public administration in their management;

Part C: Analysis of how solidarity in immigration and asylum is linked to human rights and public administration, and examination of public policies in this field;

Part D: Comparative analysis of approaches to solidarity in immigration and asylum across various EU Member States and identification of the most effective characteristics;

Part E: Collection of socio-demographic data (age, gender, education, profession).

The study aimed to evaluate the mechanisms through which solidarity, as established at normative and theoretical level, is translated into practice through the action of public institutions and inter-institutional cooperation across governance levels. The empirical analysis highlighted the essential role of public administration in transforming the principle of solidarity into an operational tool for managing migratory flows and integrating persons under international protection.

The research demonstrated that administrative solidarity is not confined to the central level but has a strong decentralised dimension, reflected in the involvement of regional and local authorities.

Documentary analysis and case studies revealed the diversity of solidarity implementation models at regional level. In some Member States, regional administrations hold extensive competences in migrant integration and social service delivery, while in others, competences are centralised and local authorities play primarily an executive role. This institutional variability reflects the administrative structure and level of decentralisation of each state, as well as its democratic and administrative maturity. In the case of Romania, the research identified a significant evolution towards strengthening inter-institutional cooperation, involving the General Inspectorate for Immigration, county and local authorities, as well as non-governmental and international partners.

The results showed that the implementation of solidarity at regional level depends directly on the institutional capacity of public administration. Factors such as qualified human resources, adequate funding, administrative infrastructure, and civil servants' competences significantly influence the effectiveness of policy implementation. Lack of coordination, excessive bureaucracy, and fragmentation of responsibilities represent major obstacles to coherent implementation. Conversely, where regional administrations benefit from functional autonomy and strong inter-institutional partnerships, results are more consistent and better adapted to local needs.

From a doctrinal perspective, this part emphasised the importance of strengthening multi-level governance, a concept promoted in contemporary European literature that explains the interaction between European, national, regional, and local levels in the implementation of common policies. This network of institutional interdependencies creates the conditions for functional solidarity based on the effective sharing of responsibilities and the integration of efficiency, transparency, and fairness.

A key finding is the role of local administration as the “first line” in implementing solidarity, directly facing migration-related challenges—from housing provision and access to social services to labour market integration and education. Local authorities thus act as an interface between public policy and social reality, between European normativity and the concrete needs of beneficiaries. Their capacity for inclusive and coordinated action determines the overall success of solidarity implementation at societal level.

The research also highlighted the importance of institutional partnerships, particularly between public administrations and non-governmental organisations, which significantly contribute to strengthening solidarity through direct assistance, expertise, and the implementation of EU-funded projects. Solidarity thus emerges as the result of broad cooperation between public and private actors, complementing the role of public administration in delivering essential services to migrants and asylum seekers.

The study found that the implementation of solidarity at regional and local levels cannot be assessed solely through quantitative indicators such as relocation numbers or international protection beneficiaries. A qualitative approach is also required, focusing on social inclusion, beneficiary satisfaction, and community cohesion. In this respect, public administration has a complex mission: not only to manage migratory flows, but also to promote integration, diversity, and peaceful coexistence.

Understood in this way, solidarity is not merely a European policy, but a continuous process of institutional and social adaptation involving all levels of governance. The hypothesis is thus confirmed that administrative solidarity represents a key element of multi-level governance effectiveness and a condition for the sustainability of public policies in immigration and asylum.

Therefore, the empirical analysis supports the view that the success of European solidarity depends essentially on the ability of regional and local administrations to cooperate, innovate, and act within a shared framework of values grounded in dignity, responsibility, and respect for fundamental rights.

#### **PART IV: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOLIDARITY IN THE FIELD OF IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM IN VARIOUS EU MEMBER STATES**

Given the substantial differences existing among EU Member States, the management of immigration and asylum is characterized by various forms of implementing solidarity, within a

context in which the coherent and common character of public administration actions must remain proactive. The management of immigration and asylum represents a common objective of Member State authorities, and a thorough understanding of how these two fields are managed cannot be achieved without an analysis of the key aspects specific to different Member States regarding the implementation of solidarity in these areas.

To highlight comparative elements regarding the implementation of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, five EU Member States have been selected, ensuring a balanced representation of different regions of the European Union and of approaches to the concept of solidarity, as follows: Germany, as a destination country for migrants, with the highest number of asylum seekers registered at EU level and with an immigration policy supporting the implementation of the principle of solidarity and its mandatory mechanism; Sweden, also considered a destination country for migrants, with a long tradition of receiving migrants and a supporter of both voluntary and mandatory solidarity mechanisms; Italy, which in recent years has become both a transit and destination country, as well as a direct beneficiary of the implementation of the principle of solidarity; Poland, a member of the Visegrad Group that has consistently opposed the implementation of the principle of solidarity in immigration and asylum matters, regardless of whether it was promoted through voluntary or, more recently, mandatory mechanisms, and which has been sanctioned by the CJEU for non-compliance with the principle of solidarity; and Romania, which initially opposed the intra-EU relocation process but later agreed to implement it in the spirit of solidarity and has become one of the actors directly involved in implementing the voluntary solidarity mechanism, an evolution that facilitated acceptance of the mandatory solidarity mechanism in the field of immigration and asylum following the adoption of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum.

The comparative study provided an integrative perspective on the institutional and normative diversity within the European space, highlighting both convergences and structural and functional differences characterizing governance systems in migration and asylum matters. The analysis demonstrated that although solidarity is a fundamental principle of the Union, its effective implementation varies significantly among Member States, depending on administrative traditions, political culture, institutional capacity, and attitudes towards migration phenomena.

Thus, three main implementation models have emerged: the cooperative model, specific to Western European states (Germany); the pragmatic model, characteristic of Central and Southern Europe (Italy); and the restrictive model, present in some Central and Eastern European states (Poland). In the case of Germany, the research highlighted a model of institutionalized solidarity

based on a federal administrative architecture and close cooperation between governance levels, enabling the system to combine the principle of solidarity with efficiency requirements and the rule of law, through integrated policies for reception, vocational training, and social integration. In Italy, solidarity has been manifested mainly at the local and regional level, through a decentralized system of reception centers and inclusion programs funded by AMIF and European structural funds.

In contrast, Central and Eastern European states have shown significant reluctance towards mandatory solidarity mechanisms, preferring voluntary or selective forms of cooperation. The cases of Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, analyzed through the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU, Cases C-715/17 and C-718/17), demonstrate that refusal to participate in relocation schemes and failure to comply with obligations imposed by Council decisions constitute a breach of the principle of solidarity and of the principle of institutional loyalty (Article 4(3) TEU). This selective approach has undermined the coherence of the common asylum system and highlighted the limits of solidarity based solely on political will.

The comparative analysis also revealed that Southern European states—such as Italy—bear a disproportionate burden in managing migratory flows due to their geographic position and the vulnerability of external borders. In these cases, European solidarity has been expressed primarily through financial and operational support rather than effective relocation or equitable burden-sharing. This asymmetry demonstrates that European solidarity still faces difficulties in practical implementation, as there is no permanent and predictable mechanism for cooperation among Member States.

From a doctrinal perspective, the analysis confirmed the hypothesis that solidarity in asylum and migration policies functions both as a legal principle and as a fundamental political value of the European construction. A key aspect highlighted by the research is the relationship between solidarity and mutual trust between Member States, repeatedly invoked in the case-law of the CJEU as the foundation for the functioning of the Common European Asylum System.

However, inconsistencies in the application of reception standards for asylum seekers and the protection of fundamental rights have led to the erosion of this trust, generating fragmentation of solidarity. In this context, the CJEU jurisprudence has played a decisive role in reaffirming the binding nature of solidarity and strengthening its legal dimension.

Furthermore, the comparative analysis emphasized the significant role of national and local public administrations in adapting solidarity mechanisms to internal realities. In states with a strong administrative tradition, solidarity is materialized through coherent integration and social inclusion

policies, whereas in others with limited institutional capacity, it is implemented through pilot projects, international partnerships, and cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

Empirically, the analysis also showed that solidarity cannot be reduced to the relocation of asylum seekers alone. It also includes financial, technical, and humanitarian dimensions of inter-state cooperation. European funding instruments, technical assistance mechanisms, and operational support represent complementary forms of solidarity that help balance Member States' capacities. From this perspective, financial solidarity becomes a prerequisite for political solidarity, and coordination between them determines the sustainability of the Common European Asylum System.

In doctrinal terms, the research confirms that the future of European solidarity depends on transforming it into a consolidated legal and administrative instrument capable of responding uniformly and predictably to migration challenges. This requires an integrated approach combining normative, financial, and social dimensions within a multi-level governance framework based on cooperation and mutual respect.

## **GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM**

The research findings indicate that the management of immigration and asylum will remain a central topic in the policies of the European Union and its Member States. This subject raises fundamental questions both about the European polity and European identity. It is acknowledged that the EU will not be able to eradicate illegal migration; however, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the principle of solidarity in this field, together with the involvement of all Member States in the solidarity mechanism, may ensure a functional policy and the achievement of long-term sustainable effects.

At the same time, the contribution of third countries located in the immediate vicinity of the EU should not be overlooked. Cooperation and collaboration between the authorities of these states and those of the Member States can ensure preventive actions aimed at reducing pressure on EU asylum and immigration systems by lowering migratory pressure on third countries. Otherwise, the entire Union may be placed in the less favourable situation of having to manage a high number of migrants entering the territory of Member States.

In this context, the EU, through its new regulatory framework, should benefit from strengthened systems for managing immigration and asylum, particularly through the contribution of Member State authorities in implementing the principle of solidarity via the promoted mechanisms. Even in the context of implementing the provisions of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, EU Member States remain in a difficult situation. Internal controversies and divergences, together with the position of certain parties resistant to EU migration and asylum policies, further deepen the contradictions regarding the possibility of implementing the principle of solidarity in a unified and coherent manner.

Therefore, it is evident that maintaining balance within the European Union is fundamental. Identifying optimal solutions for the implementation of relevant regulations and their acceptance by all Member States represents a key concern of regional institutions and organisations, within a context that also requires the development of cooperation with third countries.

It is also worth noting the potential impact of artificial intelligence on the management of immigration and asylum. AI may be used in the implementation of the principle of solidarity in various ways and at different stages. All 27 EU Member States have made significant progress in digitalisation during the pandemic, including the modernisation of existing services and the development of new services aimed at supporting third-country nationals, such as AI-based automated translation or the accelerated digitalisation of initial asylum procedures.

These changes are particularly noteworthy, given that digitalisation has rarely been mentioned in migration and integration policy documents, despite EU initiatives such as the Digital Strategy (2015), the Digital Education Action Plan (2018), and the European Data Strategy (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of these policies, leading the EU to combine access to services and refugee rights with a more efficient service design, in line with the Union's fundamental values and commitments.

This integrated approach is reflected in major initiatives such as the Digital Compass and the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), as well as in specific integration policies such as the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027 and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. At the same time, it is argued that the use of artificial intelligence must comply with legislation ensuring respect for fundamental rights and freedoms. Any deviation from these fundamental principles may have serious consequences.

In this context, public administration authorities must develop coherent and concrete responses to emerging situations, address existing shortcomings, and demonstrate flexibility and

adaptability. Public authorities' attention should be directed towards the factors and elements that contribute to population movements, thereby enhancing the development of favourable conditions in host states. Thus, the central role of public administration is to maximise the positive effects of immigration and asylum and to limit the negative consequences they may generate.

## **PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM OF SOLIDARITY**

With regard to the research, it is necessary to highlight the comprehensive analysis of the specific elements identified at regional and national level, together with the emphasis on the role of public administration in relation to the management of immigration and asylum. We are witnessing a social context in which the organization of society as a whole is becoming increasingly complex, while the role of public administration is becoming ever more relevant and necessary in the field under consideration. Recent years have demonstrated that society is facing major challenges caused by military, political, economic, social, epidemiological and climatic developments, showing that public administration is required to demonstrate flexibility and adaptability.

Thus, as proposals for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the solidarity implementation mechanism at the level of the European Union in the field of immigration and asylum, we identify the need to develop knowledge regarding the role, objective and binding nature of the principle of solidarity as a foundation in managing immigration and asylum. To achieve this objective, we highlight the necessity of implementing this principle in a coherent manner by all EU Member States, through the promotion of common public policies in the spirit and practice of solidarity, as well as by identifying, highlighting and addressing the risks that may arise in the management of immigration and asylum. It is also essential to take into account that immigration and asylum systems must be updated and adapted in line with ongoing developments, as well as recognizing the increasing role of artificial intelligence, which may contribute to the implementation of this principle, while ensuring its use within a framework that respects fundamental human rights.

At the same time, we do not exclude the possibility of using other means to support the implementation of the principle of solidarity at regional level, including aspects related to the external dimension, as even Member States opposing a mandatory solidarity mechanism have expressed the view that solidarity towards the needs of third countries may represent a viable solution in this field. In this regard, we propose the development of instruments dedicated to extending the application of

the principle of solidarity through direct reference to the EU external dimension in the field of immigration and asylum.

Furthermore, it must not be forgotten that the evolution of contemporary society entails necessary transformations to ensure the adaptation of public administration systems in all EU Member States, including the Romanian public administration system, to current realities.

At national level, given that public administrations in EU Member States are confronted with unprecedented situations, one proposal refers to national budgets which should be designed taking into account scenarios such as the armed conflict in Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, or even artificial intelligence. Therefore, these budgets must ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the relevant fields, supported by regulatory frameworks that ensure competitiveness<sup>11</sup>. At the same time, in order to ensure the effective implementation of solidarity at national level, we consider it essential to clearly define and delimit the roles of the various authorities involved in managing immigration and asylum, as well as to establish and use inter-institutional coordination mechanisms that contribute to the efficient use of instruments specific to the field.

At local level, it should be noted that although immigration and asylum policy is a responsibility of national governments, this responsibility must primarily involve local public administration authorities, which have the obligation to be proactively engaged in the management of immigration and asylum. Considering that local authorities are in closer contact with migrants, it is evident that their role is essential in implementing policies related to the principle of solidarity, while also serving as a source of innovation in this area.

The proposal formulated by the author regarding the development of policies on the implementation of the principle of solidarity by local authorities is not intended to diminish the major role of central authorities, as national-level policies remain crucial for the development of regulations and mechanisms used in implementing solidarity.

Thus, we propose that local public administration authorities should be proactively involved in the implementation of regulations and public policies in the field of solidarity, as local institutions are better positioned to adopt effective measures in the field of immigration and asylum and to address related challenges.

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<sup>11</sup> European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, *A Comparative Overview of Public Administration Characteristics and Performance in EU28* (Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2018), 2.

In order to further enhance familiarity with the implementation of the principle of solidarity in immigration and asylum, we consider it useful to increase awareness at local community level regarding the essence, objective and role of solidarity in these fields. In this regard, it is highly useful to strengthen the role of local authorities in fostering migrants' participation in host societies and reinforcing their sense of belonging, by assigning explicit responsibilities to local authorities, adopting specific programmes or services for newcomers organized in cooperation with the local community. Social services should represent the core of solidarity, alongside awareness campaigns on ethnic diversity and multiculturalism, promoting anti-discrimination, tolerance, local innovation and good practices.

At the same time, experience gained in recent years, especially since the onset of the migration crisis until the present, justifies taking into account the emergence of any factor, of any nature, that may influence the management of immigration and asylum. For this reason, central and local public authorities, together with the governments of Member States and EU institutions, must act in solidarity, *“for man, in his perfection, is the noblest of beings, yet deprived of law and justice, he is the worst of all”*<sup>12</sup>.

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum, proposed by the European Commission on 23 September 2020 and adopted in May 2024, consists of regulations aiming to promote a Common European Asylum System (CEAS) based on the principle of solidarity, providing flexibility in the forms of solidarity and seeking to prevent situations such as those faced by Greece and Italy during the migration crisis. It remains to be seen whether this new policy framework will prove effective in a context in which, although applicable from June 2026, the New Pact is already considered by some to have shortcomings, with governments of certain Member States such as Hungary and Poland expressing total opposition to its content and implementation.

We can conclude that the landscape of immigration and asylum at international level has evolved continuously, with all regions of the world increasingly concerned about this phenomenon, particularly over the last ten years, during which we have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of forcibly displaced persons globally. In this context, a fundamental part of the international response has been the multilateral and multi-stakeholder effort to develop an architecture capable of ensuring a fairer and more predictable sharing of tasks and responsibilities, also due to the fact that the profile of migrants takes various forms affecting all population categories.

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<sup>12</sup> Aristotel, *Politica*, în Igor Ciobanu, *Criminologie* (București: Ch. Cartdidact, 2007), 86.

We anticipate that, in the future, as highlighted throughout the study, human migration will continue to increase, meaning that the European Union will remain affected by these population movements. In this regard, the New Pact on Migration and Asylum must be implemented in the spirit and consistency of solidarity, contributing to the strengthening of solidarity at regional level and, above all, to the proper functioning of the Union.

At the same time, we emphasize that only if public administration authorities continue to ensure the implementation of the principle of solidarity in the field of immigration and asylum, taking responsibility for continuous adaptability to the dynamics of the phenomenon, risk forecasting and the maximization of the effects generated by population movements, will it be possible to achieve the general objective of society: the effective management of immigration and asylum.