

Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2025

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Dear Colleagues,

The production of the Asylum Report 2025 is currently underway. The annual [Asylum Report](#) presents an overview of developments in the field of international protection in Europe.

The report includes information and perspectives from various stakeholders, including experts from EU+ countries, civil society organisations, researchers and UNHCR. To this end, we invite you, our partners from civil society, academia and research institutions, to share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2024 by topic as presented in the online survey (**'Part A' of the form**).

We also invite you to share with us any publications your organisation has produced throughout 2024 on issues related to asylum in EU+ countries (**'Part B' of the form**).

These may be reports, articles, recommendations to national authorities or EU institutions, open letters and analytical outputs.

Your input can cover information for a specific EU+ country or the EU as a whole. You can complete all or only some of the sections.

Please note that the Asylum Report does not seek to describe national systems in detail but rather to present key developments of the past year, including improvements and challenges which remain.

All submissions are publicly accessible. For transparency, contributions will be published on the EUAA webpage and contributing organisations will be listed under the Acknowledgements of the report.

All contributions should be appropriately referenced. You may include links to supporting material, such as analytical studies, articles, reports, websites, press releases, position papers.

Some sources of information may be in a language other than English. In this case, please cite the original language and, if possible, provide one to two sentences describing the key messages in English.

The content of the Asylum Report is subject to terms of reference and volume limitations. Contributions from civil society organisations feed into EUAA's work in multiple ways and inform reports and analyses beyond the Asylum Report.

NB: This year's edition of the Asylum Report will be significantly revamped to achieve a leaner, more analytical report with streamlined thematic sections. The focus will be on key trends in the field of asylum rather than on individual developments. For this reason, information shared by

respondents to this call may be incorporated in the Asylum Report in a format different than in the past years.

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

Please submit your contribution to the Asylum Report 2025 by Friday, 10 January 2025.

Contact details

* Name of Organisation

Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado

Name and title of contact person

Veronica Laorden, manager of Research and Policy Studies

* Email

veronica.laorden@cear.es

I accept the provisions of the EUAA [Legal and Privacy Statements](#)

General observations

Before sharing information by thematic area, please provide your general observations on asylum developments as indicated in the following three fields:

What areas would you highlight where important developments took place in the country/countries you cover?

The first area concerns the increase in arrivals to the Canary Islands, and the lack of an adequate response from the Spanish authorities in the management of these arrivals. According to available data sources from the Ministry of Interior, in 2024 a total of 46 843 people arrived on the Canary Islands, an increase of 17,4 % with regards to 2023 (39 910 people)¹. The route leading to the Canary Islands, or Atlantic route, has now become the deadliest one for people trying to reach Europe, with a total of 1 011 persons dead or missing along this route in 2024 alone according to IOM sources², whilst grassroots civil society organisations estimate the figures to be much higher (9.757 according to Walking Borders)³. These figures serve as a stark reminder about how the lack of legal and safe venues is pushing people to take increasingly perilous journeys to reach safety. According to Frontex sources, these arrivals concern mainly persons from Mali (33%), Senegal (18,8%), Morocco (17,9%) and Guinea (8,72%)⁴, all countries suffering from protracted armed conflict, political instability and widespread human rights violations.

Many of the persons arriving on the Islands are unaccompanied and separated minors. In 2024 alone, 5 400 children were hosted in 86 facilities across the autonomous region. Many of these centers are overcrowded, understaffed and lack adequate hygiene and sanitation conditions. The reception of these children poses a significant challenge for the autonomous region, which both local and national authorities have attempted to tackle by different means, including through a proposal to amend the current Immigration Law (Ley de Extranjería) so as to establish a mandatory responsibility-sharing mechanism that would ensure a fair distribution of migrant children across regions. However, the lack of a political consensus and the increasing instrumentalisation of migration in political and media discourse has led to the failure of these attempts, leaving thousands of children unprotected.

The second major development regards the adoption of a new Immigration Regulation (Reglamento de Extranjería), with both positive and negative elements. On a positive note, the regulation foresees new visas that can be directly obtained at the countries of origin, and which grant both residence and work permits. Another positive aspect is the increased flexibility that will enable the regularisation of people present in the territory of Spain and currently without valid residence permits. For instance, the time requirement in order for migrants to obtain a residence permit on the basis of social links (“arraigo social”) has been reduced by one year, whereas the modality associated with socio-educational links (“arraigo socioeducativo”) now allows for migrants to work up to 30 hours per week while pursuing education, enabling the transformation of the original permit into a work permit once education is completed, provided that the person receives a job offer or has a formal work contract. However, most migrants will have to stay at least two years in an irregular administrative situation to access a work and residence permit and the time spent as asylum-seeker will not be considered. This may discourage applications for international protection and/or appeals against the refusal of international protection. In a context such as that of Spain, where the administrative asylum procedure lasts an average of 15 months and the appeal procedure another 15 months, a person in need of international protection may decide not to apply for it, in order to avoid being left with a negative decision after 30 months and being forced to remain in an irregular situation for a further two years in order to obtain access to residence on the basis of “arraigo”.

What are the areas, where only few or no developments took place?

Challenges to access asylum procedures persist, in particular linked to the long waiting period for asylum-seekers to schedule an appointment at the Police offices to formally file their asylum claims, as further detailed in question 1 of Part 1 of the present report.

Moreover, collective expulsions without due procedural safeguards and in breach of the non-refoulement principle continue to occur at the land and sea borders of Ceuta and Melilla, with impunity prevailing for documented such cases. The militarisation of the Spain-Morocco land border, coupled with the challenges to request asylum at the border posts of Ceuta and Melilla, pushes migrants and asylum-seekers to cross the barbed wired border fence to access Spanish soil. However, those who succeed are often faced with illegal expulsions to Morocco, a country far from being safe for people on the move and where, in particular people of Sub-Saharan origin, face widespread criminalisation, violence and discrimination. CEAR would like to highlight in particular, the rise in arrivals of unaccompanied children that reached Ceuta swimming in August 2024, many of whom were unlawfully expelled⁵. Moreover, on 26th August 2024 the Moroccan Human Rights Association (AMDH, Nador branch) documented how a vessel of the Spanish Gendarmerie (Guardia Civil) hit a speedboat with four people on the move who were trying to reach Melilla. In particular, CEAR would like to recall the “Melilla massacre” that resulted in 27 deaths, 70 disappearances and 470 illegal expulsions, which to date has not been investigated by the Spanish authorities, although CEAR and other human rights organisations have pointed to the responsibility of both Spanish and Moroccan authorities in acts that could amount to unlawful killings, torture, enforced disappearances and failure to aid.

Would you have any observations to share specifically about the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum in the national context of the country/ countries you cover?

B1: The collection of biometric data linked to algorithmic biases may discriminate against migrants and refugees. There are concerns about coercion in taking fingerprints of children as young as six, with the Pact mentioning a “proportionate degree of coercion” without clear definition.

B2: he foreseen screening delays access to the procedure and its safeguards, as applications won't be registered until screening is completed. Additionally, a “no entry” legal fiction is established during screening and border procedures, potentially jeopardizing fundamental rights and breaching ECHR case law on jurisdiction.

B3: The Reception Directive allows Member States to impose severe restrictions on freedom of movement and limit reception conditions. It also restricts access to employment in most accelerated procedure cases, hindering the integration and autonomy of international protection applicants. The Directive expands circumstances for detaining applicants, though not mandating it. Spain must prioritize less harmful alternatives and avoid detaining minors and vulnerable individuals in all cases.

B4: the new regulations expand circumstances where Member States must process asylum applications through special procedures with fewer safeguards and shorter time limits. These procedures introduce discriminatory nationality-based criteria, undermining individual assessments. It is concerning that border procedures are now mandatory in many cases under vague concepts like “threat to national security,” and the concept of “adequate capacity” leads to differential treatment based on arrival time. Presuming a third country is “safe” based on bilateral agreements or lists is also troubling.

B5: the new legislation aims to accelerate and increase expulsions of those not deemed in need of protection through a unified asylum and return procedure, cooperation with third countries, and voluntary return incentives. Member States must ensure individuals are returned after being denied asylum, either voluntarily or forcibly, issuing the return decision alongside the asylum refusal. Appeals must be processed quickly or jointly. For forced returns, States must provide infrastructure for detaining individuals for up to 12 weeks, extendable to 16 in crises. If return isn't achieved within this period, the ordinary procedure applies with a maximum 6-month detention. There's no guarantee against systematic detention, and extended detention periods in crises apply to those previously denied asylum, awaiting return when the crisis is declared.

B6: The AMMR maintains the first country-of-entry criterion, putting disproportionate pressure on border countries like Spain. It includes provisions to limit liability transfers between Member States and shortens procedures. However, it imposes consequences for applicants who don't remain in the assigned Member State, such as restricting reception conditions, contrary to the CJEU ruling requiring the Reception Directive to apply until transfer. It is concerning that asylum seekers are deprived of reception conditions if they “abscond” or move secondary.

B7: It is concerning that the Regulation allows the Member State of relocation to send a relocated person to a third State. CEAR believes the discretionary clause should be applied to assess the asylum application of a person relocated from a Member State to avoid their transfer to a third State if Spain is the relocating State. Additionally, links to other Member States should be considered in relocation, ensuring compatibility with the country's needs, labor market, and family ties. All relocations should be carried out with prior written consent, providing tailored information and interpreter assistance.

B8: The Crisis Regulation allows Member States to request temporary exceptions to European asylum rules in crises or force majeure, potentially delaying or hindering access to international protection. It also enables a parallel asylum system with fewer guarantees and risks to fundamental rights. The vague definitions of terms like “crisis,” “force majeure,” or “instrumentalisation” allow broad interpretations, enabling States to evade obligations and even criminalize human rights organizations.

B9: The penalties for applicants who fail to comply with the new, broader obligations are concerning. Additionally, asylum seekers' right to remain is restricted by exceptions, including vague concepts like “danger to national security and public order,” leading to broad interpretations and potential expulsion. Expanding accelerated and border procedures to minors, including the possibility of detention or arrest, represents a serious setback.

B10: participation in the resettlement framework is not binding.
CEAR deeply regrets the lack of transparency and meaningful participation of CSOs in the drafting of the National Implementation Plan.

PART A: Contributions by topic

Please share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2024 by topic. Kindly make sure that you provide information on:

- New developments and improvements in 2024 and new or remaining challenges;
- Changes in legislation, policies or practices, or institutional changes during 2024.

1. Access to territory and access to the asylum procedure (including first arrival to territory and registration, arrival at the border, application of the non-refoulement principle, the right to first response (shelter, food, medical treatment) and issues regarding border guards)

According to the Spanish Ministry of Interior, 63 970 migrants arrived irregularly in Spain in 2024, marking a 12.5% increase from 2023. Most arrivals were by sea (95.9%). Sea arrivals to the Canary Islands accounted for over two-thirds of all sea arrivals, up 17.4% from 2023. The Balearic Islands saw a 178% increase, while other coastal areas experienced a decline. Land arrivals in Ceuta rose significantly by 137% (2 531 people), while land arrivals in Melilla decreased by over 30% compared to 2023.

From August 2023 to early 2024, Barajas airport saw an increase in arrivals of people seeking international protection, leading to overcrowded reception facilities and significant delays in accessing asylum procedures. This situation hindered the identification of persons with specific needs, such as minors, survivors of trafficking, and persons with disabilities, before they could file their asylum applications, undermining their procedural guarantees. In December 2023, CEAR filed a complaint with the Court for the Control of Inadmissible Chambers and the Ombudsman, who had been monitoring the situation since the summer. Both institutions confirmed the overcrowding and delays during their visits, urging the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Integration, and AENA to take urgent action. They also called for long-term measures to protect applicants' rights, such as providing adequate reception facilities, allocating sufficient resources to reduce processing times, and improving coordination among involved actors. Although increased staffing for asylum interviews helped reduce delays, overcrowding and unsanitary conditions persisted at times, particularly during the summer and October. Additionally, procedural shortcomings were noted, including a lack of interpreters, inadequate interview rooms, poor quality of interviews, and a lack of coordination between actors.

Over the past years we have witnessed with deep concern the deployment by Spanish authorities of a strategy consisting of imposing transit visas to curb the increase in arrivals of people from certain nationalities, most of them from conflict-affected countries. Transit visas currently apply to asylum-seekers originating from Egypt (since November 2024), Mauritania (since August 2024), Sudan and Tchad (since June 2024), Senegal (since February 2024), and Kenya (since January 2024). Other countries concerned by these measures include Burkina Faso (since 2023), Türkiye (since 2022), Haiti (since 2021) and Yemen (since 2020). This represents a limitation to the right of asylum for people of the concerned nationalities, whilst not providing them with any legal and safe alternatives.

As for the situation in the CETIs, there are currently two in Ceuta and Meilla. These centres are managed by the Spanish Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration and provide basic services such as accommodation, food, healthcare, psychosocial support and legal counselling. CEAR provides legal counselling in these centres, whilst other CSOs provide different services. With the capacity to accommodate up to 512 people, the CETI of Ceuta recorded its highest occupation rate in August 2024, with 698 people, and the lowest one in January 2024 with 257 people registered. The main nationalities registered were Morocco (43.33%), followed by Algeria, Guinea Conakry, Sudan, Syria, Mali, chad, and Senegal. In December 2024, the CETI in Melilla, with a capacity of 782, reached its highest occupancy, hosting 856 people. The main nationalities were Colombia (22%), Morocco (16%), Venezuela (14%), Mali (5%), and Peru (4%). The presence of Latin American migrants reflects the lack of appointments to file asylum applications in mainland Spain, prompting those who arrived by air to travel to Melilla. Additionally, child accommodation centers in Ceuta are increasingly overcrowded, negatively affecting reception conditions.

Significant challenges persist for asylum-seekers to access asylum procedures. In particular, the appointments needed for asylum-seekers to formally submit their asylum applications are virtually impossible to obtain, with asylum-seekers waiting an average of 9 months to schedule one. Moreover, there is currently an emergent irregular "market" of appointments, with fees ranging from 30-500€. This market has become the only way to obtain an appointment in practice. This situation leaves asylum-seekers in legal limbo, preventing them from accessing a whole range of rights such as adequate accommodation, healthcare, education and employment. This constitutes a breach of the Asylum Procedure Directive as well as the Reception Directive, and articles 18 and 41 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

2. Access to information and legal assistance (including counselling and representation)

There is no provision of information by the authorities at the time of the appointment to initiate the international protection procedure, resulting in many applicants turning up on the day of the interview without this information and without legal assistance. Hence, access to information is generally ensured thanks to civil society organisations actively working with asylum-seekers and refugees. In October 2024, the Ministry of Inclusion launched an information hotline in eight languages on international and temporary protection⁷. In addition, as recalled in previous years, obstacles remain with regards to information on international protection available for unaccompanied minors, whose number of arrivals by sea continues to increase, especially to the Canary Islands. Unaccompanied minors are not always fully autonomous enough to make an asylum claim on their own, yet there are no standardised procedures to help those in need of international protection to access their right.

Free legal aid is provided in all administrative procedures that may lead to expulsion and in international protection procedures, both at the administrative and appeal stages. It is compulsory in border asylum procedures (border crossing points and detention centres) and it is provided by bar associations and NGOs such as CEAR. In the ordinary procedure at territory, it is a right of applicants for international protection, but since in practice they often have access to information only on the day of the interview, the interview is usually conducted without legal assistance.

With regards to legal aid, we at CEAR have expressed our concern about the situation in the Canary Islands. Cases have come to our attention of migrants who have been made to sign by the Ministry of the Interior that they have exercised their right to a lawyer when they have not seen one, as well as evidence of the consistent practice of one lawyer for every 6 people, without individualised assistance. Similarly, the overcrowded asylum facilities at Madrid Barajas airport made it difficult to provide legal assistance with all the guarantees during the border procedure, with interview rooms that did not guarantee confidentiality, a lack of interpreters, and telephone booths that did not allow calls to be made, so that applicants were unable to contact their lawyers.

3. Provision of interpretation services (e.g. introduction of innovative methods for interpretation, increase/decrease in the number of languages available, change in qualifications required for interpreters)

In terms of challenges, there is a lack of visibility of the tasks undertaken by both interpreters and translators, and there has been no improvement in their working conditions despite their crucial role in facilitating communication among professionals from different areas as well as in the social inclusion of people we serve.

As reported in 2023, a major positive development is the addition of increasingly specialised training opportunities to the EUAA's training curricula. This type of specialised training can contribute to the overall improvement of the services delivered and, in particular, to the professionalisation of interpreters of languages that are less common in the hosting country.

With regards to the profile of people supported through CEAR's interpretation services, data collected indicates that whilst a large volume of services were delivered to persons from Ukraine (19.49% of all people supported, or the second largest nationality), there is a continuous increase in the number of persons from Senegal, which represents the first nationality of origin of people supported by CEAR's interpretation services (24.19%). Mali, (14.78%), Morocco (9.69%) and Gambia (4.61%) are the other most common countries of origin of the persons we supported, with a significant increase in the number of persons from Mali compared to 2023.

From a linguistic perspective, it should be noted that trends reported in 2023 continued in 2024, with a significant increase in the interpretation requests for languages of sub-Saharan countries. Whilst requests in other languages experienced a slight decrease, there was a significant increase in requests in Wolof, Bambara, Mandinga, Somali and Fula, with Wolof becoming the first language in terms of interpretations requests made to CEAR's interpretation services, and Bambara the third one. Therefore, there was a need to reinforce the number of interpreters collaborating with the Service that provides interpretation in such languages. Indeed, in 2024 six new interpreters of Sub-Saharan languages stated their collaboration with CEAR. As for other languages less common in Spain, this has been challenging as there are few speakers in Spain with adequate level of Spanish. Moreover, there is no specialised training in translation and interpretation for this linguistic combination, and usually speakers will not be registered in the professional associations. An additional challenge is the lack of materials and specific terminology in those languages that these professionals can refer to, as well as the lack of established terminology equivalences, especially regarding law terminology and administrative jargon. Moreover, translators face cultural differences that challenge their ability to find terminology equivalences, as many concepts do not exist in the culture of origin and there are no official entities able to produce unified guidance on terminology for the concerned idiomatic combinations.

An additional challenge to highlight regards the transliteration from languages that do not use the latin alphabet, which can lead to different administrative challenges.

On the other hand, as demands from different organisations and private entities increased, it became even harder to find duely qualified interpreters.

Challenges linked to the availability of interpreters for some languages at the time of formally lodging applications for international protection led to further delays in the needed appointments and, in some cases, in the interpretation over the phone, negatively impacting the quality of the interview and overall procedure.

It is also worth noting that in the absence of an official registry of translators and interpreters other than the registry of sworn interpreters it is very challenging to ensure the provision of quality translation and interpretation services required by persons of concern.

Finally, it should be noted the challenges to obtain sworn interpretations from Ukranian to Spanish. In Spain there are only four qualified translators, who are overwhelmed and sometimes do not accept new tasks or can do so only within very large timeframes and a very high cost. This is also the case for other languages such as Turkish, with only one qualified translator. Moreover, in many cases people in need of the translation do not possess the original documents, which further complicates their sworn translation.

4. Dublin procedures (including the organisational framework, practical developments, suspension of transfers to selected countries, detention in the framework of Dublin procedures)

Official data covering from January to September 2024, indicates that 4 110 petitions were received by Spain from other EU Member states in application of the Dublin regulation, mainly from France (1642) and Germany (1 096). This represents a significant decrease from the 7.168 petitions submitted within the same period in 2023.

39.4% of these requests were accepted (1 620), yet there is no official information to date about effective transfers reported during the year. As in previous years, CEAR notes that transfers are still being carried out without prior coordination between the authorities of the two countries regarding the specific reception needs of the applicants, which makes it difficult to guarantee them adequate reception conditions.

5. Special procedures (including border procedures, procedures in transit zones, accelerated procedures, admissibility procedures, prioritised procedures or any special procedure for selected caseloads)

According to the latest data available, from January to November 2024 there were 155 984 applications for international protection filed in Spain, up from 137 918 applications registered during the same period in 2023. Of these applications, 4% were submitted at border posts and 2% at Alien Detention Centres (CIEs) and Embassies.

At Adolfo Suárez-Madrid Barajas Airport, the main point of entry and which concentrates most applications submitted at border posts, there have been significant delays throughout the year in accessing the procedure, with times when people have had to wait more than 20 days at the airport to lodge their application for international protection. Likewise, at times there have been situations of overcrowding in airport facilities for applicants for international protection, making it difficult to guarantee the minimum conditions established in the Reception Directive. In these circumstances, it becomes very challenging to identify persons with specific needs, leading to the inadequacy of the procedure and reception conditions alike.

As detailed in question 1, Part A, the requirement of a transit visa to citizens from different countries including Kenya, Senegal, Tchad, Sudan, Mauritania (all introduced in 2024) or others such as Palestine, Syria and Yemen (introduced in previous years), makes it impossible for these nationals to access a border post at Spanish airports to lodge their asylum applications, leaving them with no legal and safe avenues to access international protection. However, if we analyse the recognition rates for asylum applications submitted by nationals of the concerned countries, these show that they are not entirely excluded as potential refugees with the corresponding status granted by Spanish authorities. As an example, according to UNHRC data available covering January to November 2024, the recognition rate for asylum-seekers originating from Sudan was 100%. Palestine and Syria rank also among the nationalities with the highest recognition rates for international protection applications in Spain (90% and 81% respectively). Beyond these statistics, the restriction of access to asylum is also incomprehensible in view of the exodus of nationals from the Occupied Palestinian Territory due to Israel's ongoing genocidal war on Gaza from 7 October 2023.

Another special procedure to be highlighted in 2024 is the maintenance of temporary protection status granted to persons displaced following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, for which 3 081 applications have been registered up until November 2024. As reported in 2023, the Spanish government continues to process all these applications within 24 hours, thanks to special registration and referral desks known as CREADE, a model that should be replicated for other potential beneficiaries of international protection.

6. Reception of applicants for international protection (including information on reception capacities – increase/decrease/stable, material reception conditions - housing, food, clothing and financial support, contingency planning in reception, access to the labour market and vocational training, medical care, schooling and education, residence and freedom of movement)

With regards to the information and reception of asylum-seekers, CEAR has internally developed a “cohabitation contract”, approved by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Affairs and Migrations, that provides all relevant information regarding the centres or apartments where persons of concern are hosted (there are two different contracts based on whether the person is hosted at a centre or apartment). This contract provides all relevant information regarding the characteristics of the accommodation, co-habitation rules, as well as the rights and obligations of persons of concern.

Access to healthcare is linked to the registration of the persons of concern at the relevant municipality (“empadronamiento”). In this regard, persons of concern still face challenges to register at many municipalities, in breach of their legal obligation to ensure such registration and leading to multiple violations of the fundamental rights of persons of concern, including access to healthcare within their area of residence. Overall, there is a lack of adequate healthcare provision to persons of concern, with healthcare providers requiring documents that are difficult to obtain or that rely on municipal authorities, such as the aforementioned census certificate (“certificado de empadronamiento”).

Although in 2024 there has been some improvement at the level of the public administration’s structures, in many autonomous regions many challenges persist due to the lack of awareness and knowledge by civil servants about international protection and the rights asylum-seekers are entitled to.

In addition, housing is increasingly becoming one of the major challenges faced by migrant people due to the disproportionately high prices of the housing market in contrast with the low housing subsidies provided by the authorities.

Currently, we are facing a housing crisis at the global level due to the increasingly high prices, which is becoming one of the major drivers of inequality. The EU is also facing a critical situation in terms of housing affordability. At the level of the European Commission, a new Commissioner for Housing (with a joint portfolio on Energy) has been announced in order to seek solutions to support affordable social housing. In this sense, EU member states have different policies and the EU does not have competences on this area, therefore the specific tasks of the Commissioner have not yet been defined. Between 2015-2025 housing prices have increased up to 15% within the EU, whilst in Spain prices have increased of 26%. In big cities, prices have almost doubled.

This context generates a funnel effect for asylum-seekers, leading to a violation of their rights following their inability to continue within the international protection programme scheme and preventing them from reaching the inclusion stage, as they cannot afford the high rent fees. The timeframe for the international protection programme (18-24 months) keeps counting, and whenever the timeframe is completed without them being able to find an accommodation they will not be able to access the last stage of the programme (inclusion).

Another key challenge faced in 2024 is the refusal of many house-owners to rent to migrant persons. We continue to face a situation of marginalisation and isolation where there are no guarantees that house-owners will have a positive attitude towards migrants.

We must urgently generate knowledge in order to equip institutions with tools that protect the right to housing of migrants.

7. Detention of applicants for international protection (including detention capacity – increase /decrease/stable, practices regarding detention, grounds for detention, alternatives to detention, time limit for detention)

Spain continues to tighten its surveillance and detention of migrants, in particular at the Southern border.

As highlighted in previous reports, there have been no significant changes with regards to the detention conditions migrants are subject to at alien detention centres (CIEs). Of major concern is the lack of access to information in the CIEs, which is reportedly highly discretionary, varying greatly from one centre to another. Asylum applications submitted at the CIEs represent 0.5% of all asylum applications submitted in 2024. These concerns primarily persons who are detained in CIEs pending a removal decision following their unlawful stay or a court conviction. Since the June 2020 ruling of the CJEU, persons arriving by sea to Spain and expressing their will to apply for international protection are not usually detained in CIEs but instead referred to the international protection system.

As for the detention of persons seeking international protection at border posts, CEAR has noticed that on January 2024 the detention period in Madrid Barajas airport has been extended from the moment applicants expressed their willingness to apply for international protection until they formalized their application through a personal interview, leading to situations of overcrowding of the facilities where they are held. At other times of the year, the increase in the number of applicants for international protection arriving at Madrid Barajas airport did not cause significant delays in processing, but it did lead to overcrowding in the accommodation facilities, which did not meet the minimum requirements of the Reception Directive: with bunk beds side by side in the same room, with no separation of families (art. 11.4 Directive 2013/33/UE), with no protective measures for children (such as handrails on the bunk beds or protection for plugs and cables), with no leisure activities (art. 11.2 Directive 2013/33/UE); with no natural light or access to fresh air or ventilation (art. 10.2 Directive 2013/33/UE), so that the odours in the room are very unpleasant and the hygiene conditions are not optimal; the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the bathrooms are very poor, with not enough bathrooms for all the people housed.

8. Procedures at first instance (including relevant changes in: the authority in charge, organisation of the process, interviews, evidence assessment, determination of international protection status, decisionmaking, timeframes, case management - including backlog management)

The backlog of pending decisions in Spain continues to increase, being the second EU country with the highest number of pending asylum decisions, only after Germany. Data until December 2024 from the Minister of interior indicates that 242 056 asylum seekers in Spain were awaiting a decision or pending admission by authorities in charge, which represents a 27% increase compared to the overall figures of 2023 (191 095). Out of the pending applications, the majority (133 102) concern applications pending admission whilst the remaining ones concern those pending a decision. The nationalities with the highest number of pending decisions are Colombia, Venezuela and Peru.

Regarding asylum decisions, according to the Ministry of the Interior , there were 57 415(including protection on humanitarian grounds and file archiving). This figure represents a decrease compared to the 92 247 decisions taken in 2023. Furthermore, as in previous years, we reiterate that decisions are still not being taken within the legally established timeframe of 6 months, with delays ranging approximately between 3 and 18 months depending on the cases. In 2024, a total of 38 686 of asylum applications ended in refusal, a slight increase compared to 35 392 of negative decisions in 2023. Regarding refugee status recognitions in 2024, there is a decrease (6 355) compared to 2023 (7 330).

It is worth highlighting the 198% increase in the number of subsidiary protection decisions (11 453) compared to the previous year (3 833). Mali was the country with the highest number of people benefiting from this type of protection.

As for the specific type of protection for humanitarian reasons, the number of decisions has fallen from 41 487 in 2023 to 33 535 in 2024. Venezuela alone represents over 97,7% of the decisions taken on humanitarian grounds.

Regarding family reunification, obstacles previously highlighted persist, for example, concerning physical access to Spanish embassies and consular representation for family members, which need to be ensured and reinforced. Besides, obstacles remain in regards the certification and proof of dependence, which is especially difficult for some specific nationalities. Although there were some improvements during 2024, another difficulty is the delay in the processing of family extension applications, which can take up to 2 years in some cases, leaving family members in situations of great vulnerability in their own countries or in third countries where they have moved. CEAR has denounced how this situation has endangered the lives of the families of Afghan refugees in Spain.

9. Procedures at second instance (including organisation of the process, hearings, written procedures, timeframes, case management -including backlog management)

The violation of the right to an effective remedy in Spain persists, as the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has established in *AC vs. Spain*. Legal assistance at second instance is assured in every case, but the remedy is not effective as it does not have a suspensive effect. Just as stated in the previous reports the suspensive effect has to be requested by means of an urgent interim measure and it is a case-by-case decision of the court, which in the vast majority of cases tends to be refused. That leads to several High Court decisions granting this suspensive effect, despite the National Court had refused

As for appeals in territory procedures, in 2023 the National Police started to document rejected applicants who had lodged an appeal and an interim measure of suspension of the return and the latter was granted.

However, the issuing of this documentation also suffers many delays, so that in practice people have no way of proving that they continue to enjoy the rights of applicants for international protection in accordance with article 46 of the Asylum Procedures Directive and article 15 of the Reception Conditions Directive.

10. Issues of statelessness in the context of asylum (including identification and registration)

From January to the end of September 2023, 727 persons applied for statelessness recognition in Spain, 504 were men and 223 were women. Of the 895 decisions in the first 8 months of 2023, 90% were positive decisions. Almost an absolute majority of the applications and decisions relate to stateless persons from Western Sahara. Compared to the same period of the previous year 2022, there were 21% less applications but 28% more decisions.

Since the Supreme Court ruling of 2020, the Asylum and Refuge Office of the Ministry of Interior initiates the statelessness procedure ex officio when it detects in the international protection procedure at the border that the applicant may be stateless. However, it does not authorize entry as an applicant for statelessness, so if the application for international protection is rejected, the person is returned to the country of origin, despite having an application for statelessness pending in Spain.

CEAR would like to highlight that in October 2024 dozens of asylum-seekers of Western Saharan origin were expelled after being confined for several days in the asylum facilities at the Adolfo Suárez Madrid-Barajas, including families with children, although they have a stateless application in process. CEAR, in line with the recommendations of the Spanish Ombudsman, had requested to the Spanish Government that these persons be allowed entry into the Spanish territory on the basis of humanitarian reasons, which would allow for individualised assessment of each stateless case. The expulsion of these persons and its handling to the Moroccan authorities poses a serious risk to their lives and rights. Moreover, all the concerned people originate from the Western Saharan territories illegally occupied by the Kingdom of Morocco, and therefore their statelessness applications must be thoroughly assessed, which is not feasible within the tight time constraints foreseen by the border procedures. Lastly, CEAR also recalls that Spanish authorities must guarantee the presence of Hassaniya (Arabic dialect spoken in Western Sahara) interpreters, in line with the recommendations of the Spanish Ombudsman.

The application for statelessness is made in writing, and is presented to the Police, the Foreigners' Office, the Asylum and Refuge Office or any public registry. There are delays in registering the application and despite the fact that the Statelessness Regulation provides for this possibility, most applicants for statelessness are not documented as such, which hinders access to basic rights.

11. Children and applicants with special needs (special reception facilities, identification mechanisms/referrals, procedural standards, provision of information, age assessment, legal guardianship and foster care for unaccompanied and separated children)

The Canary Islands' protection system is hosting a number of unaccompanied children that exceeds its capacity to ensure an adequate inclusion process. By July 2024, this figure had reached 5,700 unaccompanied children distributed across 80 facilities, primarily emergency shelters. These centers are completely overcrowded, undersized, and some present inadequate and unsanitary conditions. Additionally, there is a lack of consistency in management practices among different entities, which affects the quality of care provided. Delays in age determination further create legal uncertainty and hinder inclusion and schooling planning, while the coexistence of minors with adults raises serious concerns about their safety and well-being. All these issues are resulting in a significant lack of protection for children.

Currently, the age assessment procedure is based on a combination of medical examinations largely considered non-reliable by medical and legal professionals alike, besides being physically intrusive and raising therefore serious concerns with regards to the right to privacy and bodily autonomy. This procedure is deemed therefore inadequate to determine age, a parameter with multiple and far-reaching legal consequences. In this context, and according to the EU's Economic and Social Committee (EESC), a holistic and multidisciplinary approach constitutes a more appropriate alternative, as it would take into account a variety of factors and personal circumstances of each individual assessed, furthermore allowing for a better adjustment of the level of physical intrusion using most intrusive methods as a measure of last resort only. Thus, the procedure would uphold the rights and dignity of the person assessed, who might be a child. The EESC has accordingly asked EU member states to reinforce the legal framework applicable to unaccompanied children and, in accordance to the best interest of the child principle, to avoid using medical examinations which are non-reliable and intrusive.

With regards to persons with specific needs, other than children, Spain is currently facing significant challenges in providing adequate support for individuals in vulnerable situations, particularly within the framework of its international protection programme. Limited specialised resources mean that organisations like CEAR, which offers 35 places for gender-based violence survivors and 91 places for people with mental health conditions and dual pathology, are unable to meet the growing demand. Facilities such as CEAR's reception center (CEMI) in Getafe serve individuals with complex health needs (cancer and mental health patients, among others), but insufficient resources, inadequate specialised staff, and the repurposing of international protection facilities as hospital resources hinder effective care. Despite ongoing advocacy with the Ministry of Inclusion to address these gaps, our demands have not been met due to the lack of places within the system.

Additionally, adapted and accessible accommodations represent only 2% of available places in CEAR, highlighting the urgent need for broader investment in inclusive and specialised care.

12. Content of protection (including access to social security, social assistance, healthcare, housing and other basic services; integration into the labour market; measures to enhance language skills; measures to improve attainment in schooling and/or the education system and/or vocational training)

Access to asylum procedures remains a major challenge across the country, due to the delays in obtaining an appointment to formally submit the asylum application, which leaves asylum-seekers unprotected and in an irregular situation. This situation hampers their ability to access adequate and safe employment opportunities as well as education and training.

Once they are able to formally lodge their asylum application, a range of administrative barriers prevent asylum-seekers from accessing employment and education opportunities. Notably, asylum-seekers are only given a work permit 6 months after formally lodging their asylum application. Moreover, as their administrative situation is under review, many private companies refuse to employ them given the uncertainty about their application's result, the change in their administrative status it can entail, the challenges to maintain a stable workforce and the training efforts required without knowing for sure what will be the duration of their working permits.

Besides these administrative barriers, asylum-seekers are often confronted with discrimination and prejudice on the side of companies. In particular, there is a perception among the latter that asylum-seekers are poorly educated or underqualified. On the other hand, cultural differences and lack of knowledge about the asylum-seekers' background, specially by recruitment teams, can lead to exclusion and discrimination.

Another key challenge refugees face when accessing the labour market is the lack of type approval of the qualifications obtained in their country of origin. Many asylum-seekers arrive to Spain without the required documents needed to facilitate their access to quality employment, such as degree certificates from their country of origin, employment records, etc. This hampers their access to quality employment, leading them to accept jobs in posts for which they are overqualified. Although Spain has recently adopted legislative measures on type-approval (Regulation 889/2022, of 18th October 2022), this has only shortened the legal timeframe for the administration to issue a decision of type approval of secondary still require 2-3 years.

Moreover, due to the pressing need to find a source of income, migrants and refugees accept precarious jobs, underpaid and even outside the legally established recruitment channels and modalities. Most common sectors of employment are often the most precarious ones, with less stability and protection such as domestic work (mostly in the case of women), building, hospitality, agriculture, etc.

In addition, asylum-seekers and refugees often lack support networks, both personal and professional, which further hampers their access to the labour market . All these factors impact negatively their effective inclusion.

Furthermore, the fact that work experience is not taken into consideration by the relevant legislation in order for asylum-seekers to access a residence permit via the "arraigo" procedure, constitutes an additional challenge to access work opportunities in dignified conditions, as well as for those who receive a negative decision about their asylum application to be able to regularise their administrative situation. Thus, many resort to informal jobs which are often linked to excessive working hours, salaries that do not comply with the minimum wage and lack of safety measures at the workplace.

With regards to changes in education policies, the recently adopted Law 3/2022 has introduced significant changes in the vocational training in Spain, with the aim of creating a single and flexible system fit for the job market and facilitating permanent qualification. To date, there has not been significant changes in the application of this law, which sets 31st December 2024 as the deadline for all autonomous regions to apply it. However, we cannot yet ascertain its impact as regions have not yet started its full implementation.

13. Return of former applicants for international protection

14. Resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes (including EU Joint Resettlement Programme, national resettlement programme (UNHCR), National Humanitarian Admission Programme, private sponsorship programmes/schemes and ad hoc special programmes)

In the absence of 2024 data, we can provide information from the previous year. Spain continued to fall short of its resettlement commitments in 2023. Most resettled individuals were Syrian nationals from Lebanon, which surpassed Turkey as the primary host country. A total of 1,111 people were resettled in Spain in 2023, the same number as in 2022 and again below the commitment of 1,200 people. Regarding the country of origin, the majority were Syrian nationals (933 resettled individuals), but Spain also resettled 166 people from Nicaragua and 8 from other nationalities, such as Iraq. In terms of host countries, Lebanon remained the main host country for individuals resettled by Spain (641 resettlements). However, there were notable resettlements from Turkey (302), due to the February 2023 earthquake, and Costa Rica emerged as a new host country (168 resettlements).

In 2024, a total of four CEAR beneficiaries were relocated under the voluntary relocation program. As of July 9, 2024, the Ministry announced the indefinite suspension of the program. In January, the National Plan for the Resettlement of Refugees in Spain for 2024 was approved, which agreed to receive up to 1,200 refugees. Regarding some of the missions carried out during the year 2024, in which CEAR has participated as a collaborating entity, it welcomed a total of 32 people of Nicaraguan and Syrian nationalities.

In the last quarter of the year 2023, the General Sub-Directorate for International Protection Programs announced a change in the model for the reception of resettled persons, with the aim of improving efficiency in the management of reception places.

To this end, a second channel was opened for access to SAPIT through the Initial Valuation and Deviation Phase (FVID), phase 0, with centers exclusively enabled for this purpose. In any case, the current reception channel has been maintained through the Adolfo Suarez Madrid-Barajas airport for resettled persons for the most vulnerable cases. Through this access route, in 2024 CEAR received a total of 26 people, of whom 23 are Syrian nationals and 3 Nicaraguan nationals.

Regarding the special program “Solidarity with Moldova Platform”, unlike the resettlement program, people do not arrive in Spanish territory with international protection granted, but must apply for it upon arrival, in this case temporary protection. All this meant a difficulty for the technical teams, since in the cases received by CEAR the people had to request appointments at the reception, care and referral centers (CREADE) in order to be documented. In this case, CEAR took in 3 people of Russian and Ukrainian nationalities in 2024.

Apart from the need to increase substantially the number of places for resettlement as the main legal pathway to access protection, CEAR insists that is imperative to promote other complementary mechanisms of this kind, including labour mobility, humanitarian visa, family reunification, humanitarian protection and communitarian sponsorship. Among the pending challenges that still need to be improved and addressed in 2023 are the regularisation of children not born in Spain whose parents have a residence authorisation and a regulation on family reunification that guarantees the full right to family life.

On the other hand, there are already some practices in Spain in terms of community sponsorship, as pilot experiences on the UNHCR proposal. In the Basque Country, the programme has been running since 2019. Likewise, in Valencia and Navarra, with the support of different organisations committed to undertake pilot

actions for a period of between 18 and 24 months, the aforementioned sponsorship goes on since it was first launched in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

As for the Humanitarian Visas, CEAR insist in the persistence of some discretionary use of this measure, thus, a degree of uncertainty, after a lack of definition of what to consider “humanitarian reasons”. Anyhow, although article 38 of the Asylum Law provides for the transfer of persons in need of international protection from a third country to Spain for the purpose of initiating the procedure, this channel is not systematically applied, nor are there clear protocols or procedures. In the Spanish embassies of countries bordering Afghanistan the appointment to initiate this procedure is given with great delays, and its processing also suffers continuous delays, as well as a lack of uniform criteria in its granting.

In relation to complementary protection channels, and in light of the deterioration of the current situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, CEAR reiterates the need to implement humanitarian corridors for refugees from this country, and the suspension of the EU-Afghanistan declaration on return and readmission and relaxation and streamlining of family reunification processes. This has been included in the recent reform of the Spain’s Aliens Act, although not with sufficient ambition.

15. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2024 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))

CEAR welcomes the admission in June 2023 of its appeal for amparo before the Spanish Constitutional Court in the "Tarajal Case", where the deaths of at least 14 people at the border between Spain and Morocco that have gone unpunished since 6th February 2014. We consider it an opportunity to establish Constitutional doctrine that protects the right to life of migrants at the borders and the right to effective judicial protection due to the archiving of the judicial investigation in 2019.

In the national jurisprudential chapter for the first semester of 2024 (<https://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Poder-Judicial/Tribunal-Supremo/Recurso-de-Casacion-Contencioso-Administrativo--L-O--7-2015-/Cuadernos-de-casacion/Extranjeria--Actualizado-a-1-de-mayo-de-2024->). There have been important developments on humanitarian residence, access to asylum from embassies (STS 680/2024, 6 February 2024) and the suspensive effect of appeals against asylum refusals (STS2086/2024, 16 April 2024), and the impact of the asylum application in the return procedure since the moment someone express his/her will to seek asylum before an authority (such as police, border guards, and personnel of detention facilities) not competent for the registration under national law (STS 5568/2024, 6 November)

Among these, STSS nº 1067/2024, 17 June 2024, 1211/2024 and 1212/2024, 5 July 2024, 1417 /2024, 1412/2024, and 1418 /2024, of 24 July 2024, High Court has clarified t the authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons is configured as a third level of protection within the regulatory framework of international protection in Spanish law and its concession is allowed in the context of an application for international protection (after the rejection of asylum and subsidiary protection).

In addition, STS 5869/2024, of 27 Novembre 2024 determine the legal regime applicable to foreign nationals who are in a Temporary Alien Attention Centre (CATE) is detention in a police facility;

16. Other important developments in 2024

Racism and xenophobia continue to impact refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants, leading to discrimination and unequal access to fundamental rights like health and education, which are essential for social inclusion. In 2024, the trend in racist and xenophobic crimes continued. In 2023, Spanish police recorded 2,268 hate crimes and offences, a 21% increase from 2022, with 40% (856 incidents) related to racism and xenophobia. However, over 80% of incidents remain unreported due to normalised discrimination, fear of retaliation, lack of knowledge of reporting channels, or the belief that reporting will not lead to action.

CEAR is concerned over the increase in hate speech, in particular on social media. For instance, the latest available data from the Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia (November 2024), show an increase of 10% in content that present migrant people overall as a threat to citizens (35%); while an alarming 22% of content included incitement to violence, either through direct or indirect threats. Moreover, online hate speech included also messages of disrepute towards targeted groups based on stereotypes (12%), whilst 3% promoted the expulsion of people of foreign descent.

CEAR welcomes the increased resources allocated to the Assistance and Orientation Service for Victims of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination by the Ministry of Equality, leading to a significant rise in supported cases in 2023. Most cases concern access to bank services (15%), healthcare (14%), employment (14%), and goods /services (9%), with others related to housing, education, and justice. However, despite the adoption of Law 15/2022 for Equal Treatment and Against Discrimination in July 2022, its effectiveness has been hindered by the delay in establishing the Independent Authority for Equal Treatment, which should have been set up within 6 months.

With regards to the externalisation of migration policies, in 2024 the Government of Spain sought to deepen existing ties with African countries and establish new ones, with the aim to curb the increase in arrivals of migrants from the continent, in particular through the Atlantic route. Migrants taking this route departed mainly from Mauritania, Senegal and The Gambia. Indeed, in parallel to the upsurge of arrivals from the aforementioned countries, there were a number of visits from high-ranked Spanish officials to Senegal, including two visits of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs in December 2023 and June 2024, as well as a visit from the Prime Minister and the Minister for Inclusion in August 2024. The latter led to the adoption of a new bilateral agreement with the country in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on circular migration. The adoption of this MoU, which has not been publicised to date, was also accompanied by the announcement of a commitment from the Spanish government to increase development funding to the country to 180 million euros from 2024-2028.

As for Mauritania, also coinciding with the upsurge in migrants' departures from the country trying to reach Spain through the Atlantic route, a number of visits from the Spanish Minister of Interior and other public officials took place in 2023 and 2024, as well as a joint visit from the President of the European Commission and the Spanish Prime Minister in February 2024. The latter was preceded by the announcement by the Commission of a funding package of 210 million euros and concluded with a new "comprehensive deal" with Mauritania, eminently geared toward curbing migration. A last visit by Spanish Prime Minister and Minister for Inclusion took place in 2024, leading to the adoption of a MoU on circular migration, not publicised. Also in 2024 a media investigation revealed how funding from both the Spanish Ministry of Interior and the EU had been channeled towards the building of migrant detention centres in Mauritania, as well as towards the purchase of several military equipment used by security forces in the violent repression of civil society and migrants.

Finally, with regards to The Gambia a similar approach was taken by Spanish authorities, with a visit to the country by both Spanish Prime Minister and Minister for Inclusion during an "African tour" in August 2024 that concluded with the adoption of a MoU on circular migration, not publicised.

PART B: Publications

1. If available online, please provide links to relevant publications produced by your organisation in 2024

CEAR, Annual report 2024 and Executive summary:

https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/CEAR_INFORME_2023.pdf?_gl=1*ncxqht*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=CjwKCAiApY-7BhBjEiwAQMrrERgpNifM3glZRXSGvP--yPMAgcgVI81YmpJvkhCOCCChGEbKVFX-WLhoCU0IQAvD_BwE

CEAR, Recommendations for implementing the European Pact on Migration and Asylum from a protection and human rights-based approach and Executive summary:

https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/PROPUESTAS-CEAR-PARA-LA-IMPLEMENTACION-PEMA_ENG.pdf?_gl=1*fsze76*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=CjwKCAiApY-7BhBjEiwAQMrrERgpNifM3glZRXSGvP--yPMAgcgVI81YmpJvkhCOCCChGEbKVFX-WLhoCU0IQAvD_BwE

CEAR, European Pact on Asylum and Migration: Challenges and Threats to Human Rights:

https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/European-Pact-on-Migration-and-Asylum_ChallengesAndThreats.pdf?_gl=1*15qfy*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=CjwKCAiApY-7BhBjEiwAQMrrERgpNifM3glZRXSGvP--yPMAgcgVI81YmpJvkhCOCCChGEbKVFX-WLhoCU0IQAvD_BwE

CEAR, Older migrants in vulnerable situations in Spain (in Spanish):

https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Estudio-personas-mayores-migrantes_.pdf?_gl=1*ysk4m2*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=CjwKCAiApY-7BhBjEiwAQMrrERgpNifM3glZRXSGvP--yPMAgcgVI81YmpJvkhCOCCChGEbKVFX-WLhoCU0IQAvD_BwE

CEAR, International protection for LGTBI persons: access to the right of international protection on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (in Spanish):

https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/Guia_La-proteccion-internacional-para-personas-LGTBI.pdf?_gl=1*1qcpw7d*_up*MQ..*_gs*MQ..&gclid=CjwKCAiApY-7BhBjEiwAQMrrERgpNifM3glZRXSGvP--yPMAgcgVI81YmpJvkhCOCCChGEbKVFX-WLhoCU0IQAvD_BwE

CEAR, Elections to the European Parliament in 2024: proposals to uphold the rights and improve the protection of refugees (in Spanish):

<https://www.cear.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Propuestas-CEAR-Elecciones-Europeas-Migracion-y-Asilo.pdf>

2. If not available online, please share your publications with us at: Asylum.Report@euaa.europa.eu or upload your file using the functionality below (max. file size 1MB).

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3. For publications that due to copyright issues cannot be easily shared, please provide references using the table below.

	Title of publication	Name of author	Publisher/Organisation	Date
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Useful links

[EUAA Asylum Report 2024 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024)

[Executive Summary -Asylum Report 2024 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024/executive-summary\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024/executive-summary)

[Sources on Asylum 2024 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2024\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2024)

[National asylum developments database \(https://euaa.europa.eu/national-asylum-developments-database\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/national-asylum-developments-database)

[International Protection in Europe: 2023 in Review \(https://euaa.europa.eu/international-protection-europe-2023-review\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/international-protection-europe-2023-review)

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