

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

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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?

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

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?

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)

Among some of the most relevant developments to be mentioned, it is necessary to mention: the fact that in terms of access to the territory, at the end of 2023 and the beginning of 2024, several significant events have taken place:

- Increase in arrivals to the coasts at the end of 2023 via the Canary Islands route with subsequent transfer to the mainland of people coming from Morocco, Senegal and Mauritania and with origin in these countries, but also from Mali, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Gambia, etc.

- Those who have expressed their willingness to apply for asylum have been referred to the procedure in the Canary Islands, and most have made their applications in the Canary Islands, but formalisation has been taking place on the mainland, generating certain problems.

- There has been an increase in the reasons for flight related to climate change, given that in the North African region it would lead to water shortages and a reduction in crops and fishing resources. In this sense, there is an increase in ethnic conflicts in the region, some of which are closely related to access to resources and scarcity due to climate change. In any case, it is a nexus dynamic where the climate emergency is causing a notable increase in conflicts and the root causes of flight that the Geneva Convention recognises.

- Continued arrival at airports of foreigners who express their willingness to apply for IP. In this regard, there have been permanent incidents in access to the procedure, in addition to very poor conditions of accommodation. In this regard, since August 2023, there has been an exponential increase in the number of applicants for international protection at Adolfo Suárez Madrid Barajas airport, resulting in overcrowding in the asylum seeker processing rooms located in Terminal 1 and Terminal 4, and alarming delays in the formalisation of applications.

The international protection and inadmissibility rooms for the reception of asylum seekers exceeded their capacity, holding nearly 400 people at their peak.

Delays in formalising applications were as long as 18 days in December, although the situation has improved slightly to 8 days. This makes it difficult to detect specific needs (minors, victims of trafficking, physical or mental health, disability...) and prevents them from receiving the differentiated treatment to which they are entitled.

- People from African countries with transit visas have applied at the border (Somalia, Burkina Faso, etc.). Given the situation of overcrowding, the government established a transit visa for people from countries with a high protection rate (Sudan, Chad, Somalia, etc.), a condition that has made it difficult for these nationals to access the procedure. In addition to transit visas, Spain has asked Morocco to prevent people from Senegal from taking a plane with a stopover in Spain if they do not have a Schengen zone visa issued two years in advance. This is a transitional formula until the transit visa requirement comes into force on 19 February.

On the other hand, people with tourist visas from Latin America have been referred to the local application process, even in well-founded cases (Venezuela, Nicaragua, etc.).

It is also necessary to mention the fact that Spain continues not to apply article 38 of the Asylum Law, which contemplates asylum requests in embassies and consulates as a legal and safe migration route.

These are not known to be processed, except in very exceptional cases such as that of Afghan nationals in the Spanish consulates of Iran and Pakistan, requiring legal status in those countries.

In any case, there are delays of months or even years to access the visa procedure.

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

In the System of Reception, International and Temporary Protection, information and legal assistance continues to be adequately guaranteed, although certain distortions are observed in the Humanitarian and Emergency Care reception resources, with not all centers having legal assistance professionals fully assigned to them.

Persons outside the SAPIT or HA resources must turn to the Bar Associations and specific resources of the Autonomous Communities (Aragon) in which specialized asylum shifts have been implemented, but, for the most part, they still do not have interpretation services at their disposal, reducing the quality of the service. Regarding access to the procedure, difficulties and even impossibility of accessing the application in the territory continue to be observed due to the decentralisation of access management in the police stations with total discretion on the part of those in charge of the Aliens Brigade.

During 2024, the use of online appointments became widespread in most police stations, even in those that had previously used other mechanisms.

In some police stations there is a certain alignment with the STSJ of Aragón nº202/2024, of 22 May, which recognises the legality of the use of the 'online appointment' but also that if this system is not effective, it must ensure that an appointment is provided by another method, basing the request on the difficulties in accessing the official method provided.

In general, access by telephone and online was found to be impossible. However, it is noted that in some police stations, and only in some of them, there is dialogue mainly with NGOs and MISSM SAPIT reception entities in order to facilitate appointments for particularly vulnerable persons, either through email by social entities or by means of letters submitted directly by the persons themselves, in the sense explained in the STSJ of Aragón (Murcia, Valladolid, Huesca, Ciudad Real and others).

However, there is no transparency in this regard, and it is completely impossible to be aware of these alternative channels through the third sector or through the presentation of letters addressed to the Brigade. Therefore, the principle of legal certainty and the principle of equality and non-discrimination on grounds of territory in access to the procedure in the territory is clearly being violated.

In any case, the restriction and release of appointments to only a few generates a bottleneck in the telephone and online systems, making access impossible for people with limited capacities and resources and those affected by the digital divide.

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)

Interpreter services are guaranteed during asylum interviews by the Ministry of the Interior and within the System of Reception, International and Temporary Protection by the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration. No

However, the right to an interpreter is not guaranteed by all the Bar Associations in the country to facilitate legal assistance.

On the other hand, there are still many asylum interviews that are not conducted with an interpreter in the applicant's native language, not even in a language that he/she understands with all the guarantees, and are very often conducted by telephone.

In cases where the interpretation is by telephone, and in addition there is a waiver of legal assistance, there may be a violation of the right to a defence, and there is already case law in this regard (SAN 3949/2023, ECLI:ES:AN:2023:3949)

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

In 2024, the application of the Dublin procedure for persons coming from some European countries such as Italy is established. Nationals from Colombia or Russia, as an example.

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

There is no evidence that the rules established for priority or special procedures in cases of vulnerability are generally applied in police stations. Difficulties are often mentioned in accrediting the elements of vulnerability that would justify priority or differentiated treatment, describing as impossible the gradation in the understanding that all applicants are vulnerable and that no differentiation can be made that would justify a differentiated treatment in the procedure for the purpose of speeding up appointments or using alternative channels to the telephone or online appointment.

However, there is evidence that in some police stations and by indication from the General Police Station of the Brigade and Borders, there is collaboration, at least, with the reception entities - or at least with some of them - in order to facilitate the formalities and procedures for and procedures for those persons admitted to the public programme of the Ministry for Inclusion. Some police stations do apply them, such as Valladolid, a paradigmatic case of good practice.

However, it has not been applied to other persons in a similar situation of vulnerability or in the situation of vulnerability or those in other programmes.

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)

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During the year 2024 there was a long delay in the management of applications for admission to the System of Reception, International and Temporary Protection and, especially, a delay in the effective admission to the first reception centers due to the lack of places.

In relation to the right to material reception conditions, there continues to be a great lack of knowledge and lack of application on the part of the general social services, which deny and even hinder or prevent access to basic social benefits such as emergency social assistance or others. This situation is especially relevant in the group of applicants who have not yet been able to access the first appointment at the police stations where the application is registered, due to the difficulties of access already mentioned.

The provision by the Ministry of the Interior of a varied and changing typology of documentation to applicants continues to generate discrimination in access to services based on the document held at any given time without taking into account the asylum regulations, either community or internal.

In addition, the right to documentation of IP applicants is violated at various stages, which seriously affects the rest of the rights, given that documentation serves as a means for the exercise of these rights.

Before registration of the application: The formulation of the application is not recognized if it is not possible to obtain an appointment for registration at the police station, leading to a situation of undocumented status.

Between registration and formalization: The foreigner's identity number is not stated in the document provided as "manifest of willingness to request international protection, which makes it difficult and even prevents the exercise of rights, such as opening bank accounts or receiving financial aid, educational grants, etc. The National Police Force refers that the person is in an "irregular situation".

After the formalization for not delivering the so-called "red card" with the admission for processing, delaying its delivery to 6 months from the formalization, keeping instructions related to COVID19. Many public administrations do not recognize the receipt of the application for international protection as a sufficient document to prove identity, thus restricting or preventing access to public services and rights.

Appeal procedures are several months late in recognizing its existence and the consequences derived from it, such as the renewal of documentation as "applicant".

Thus, in the case of applicants who have not been able to formalize the application, it is impossible to access practically most public services, including the census, if they do not have a passport.

In relation to access to the census, the regulations and technical instructions to the municipalities do not consider the document provided with the registration of the application (manifesto of willingness to apply for international protection. or manifest) as a valid document for census registration and, in addition, the Ministry of the Interior still does not include the Foreigner Identification Number in the same, which could facilitate census registration with the same for people who do not have a passport. Failure to register means not being able to receive basic health care or obtain a health card as an applicant or even as a person in an irregular situation.

In the same sense, until the application is formalized and admitted for processing, access to employment services for training purposes is not facilitated. In many provinces there are delays of 1 to 2 years from registration to formalization of the application, so that during that time access to vocational training is restricted.

This situation sometimes occurs in access to the health and education system, although it is less frequent.

In relation to the driving license, responsibility of the Directorate General of Traffic, erroneous instructions and interpretations of the right of asylum are observed, reaching the point of preventing in Huesca the exchange of the foreign license or obtaining a Spanish driving license until the document called "red card" with authorization to work, since November 2022, This has no legal coverage and implies a discriminatory treatment between people who access the procedure at the border or by territory, since the Traffic General Directorate would allow applicants at the border to access after 6 months from the presentation of the application and applicants in territory after 9 months, given that in territory the red card is not provided until 9 months have elapsed from the presentation of the application.

In addition, from 2021 it will be totally inaccessible to make appointments for the exchange of the foreign license through any of the channels enabled for the procedure, these are through a telephone call to 060, or on the web page of the Dirección General de Tráfico (Traffic General Directorate).

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)

Under international law, immigration detention should only be used as a last resort, after alternatives to detention have been explored on a case-by-case basis.

as a last resort, after alternatives to detention have been explored in each individual case. The term “alternatives to immigration detention” (ATD) has no established legal definition and is not a prescriptive concept. As a working definition, the European ATD Network understands ATD to mean “any law, policy or practice by which people are not detained for reasons related to their immigration status”.

The importance of adopting an approach based on alternatives to detention is manifested in Goal 13 of the Global Compact on Migration, which emphasizes integrated and secure border management, and is reflected in SDG targets 10.3 and 16.

UNHCR and CERD, through General Recommendation 30, consider that the preventive detention of migrants in an irregular administrative situation constitutes differential treatment of certain persons on the basis of their national status.

At the national level, the Report on National Preventive Mechanisms (2017) of the Ombudsman's Office is an important milestone, as it explicitly links the need to reform the treatment of irregular migration with the implementation of alternatives to detention.

A growing body of international research, best practices and evidence shows that the most effective DTAs are those that involve migrants in immigration proceedings, particularly through personalized case management.

Global comparative research, which analyzed 250 examples of alternatives to detention in 60 countries, concluded that such alternatives achieve case resolution and recognition rates of 70-99%, higher rates of non-forced voluntary return and a reduction of around 20% in the cost of detention.

The European Commission has recognized that “early intervention and holistic, resolution-focused case management” have proven effective as an alternative to detention.

In its revised Return Handbook (2017), it recommends that states aim for: “Systematic horizontal coaching of all potential returnees, covering advice on possibilities for legal stay/asylum, as well as on voluntary/forced return from an early stage (and not only once enforced removal decisions are taken).”

However, few EU member states have implemented alternatives based on case management, which means that evidence-based models are still lacking in Europe.

ATD remains an abstract concept for many European governments and civil society stakeholders. This has been a key obstacle to the expansion of alternatives that can actually reduce the use of immigration detention in the region.

Currently, and as a consequence of the implementation of the Implementation Plan of the European Pact on Migration and Asylum, States are urged to consider and introduce into national legislation the possibility of alternatives to immigration detention, as a new safeguard for the rights of migrants and refugees, thus creating a new framework of political opportunity to further advance rights.

Moreover, in the case of Spain as a southern border country, the risk of increased immigration detention is a potential risk that must be monitored and evaluated in a decisive manner.

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)

As regards asylum interviews, they continue to be carried out in police stations by non-specialized personnel from the Asylum Office, which distances the instructing personnel from the cases and makes it necessary to provide more information and documentation throughout the investigation.

In this regard, there are shortcomings in the training of the police personnel currently responsible for asylum interviews, which means that they are not, in general, a reliable source for properly assessing the cases. Moreover, they are often carried out in unsafe or unpleasant environments, even standing up and at a window without respecting confidentiality (Canarias and Canary Islands). confidentiality (Canarias and Fuenlabrada in Madrid).

However, in the majority of cases, this is the only information used by the staff of the Asylum Office to study and assess the cases, and there are numerous false negatives, i.e. persons fleeing persecution but who are not provided with the appropriate environment to explain the reasons for their application and the necessary details for a guaranteed assessment, without subsequently being given a new appointment for examination. In relation to the instruction and evaluation, there is a lack of sufficient individualized study of the cases coming from the countries with the greatest influx, such as Venezuela, Colombia or Senegal, for which models of response are used without taking into account the peculiarities of the case and based solely on asylum interviews where adequate conditions for the presentation of the case have not been guaranteed. for the presentation of the case.

As for the specific family extension procedure, it is still unregulated and therefore known only to a few specialists and, above all, it is excessively delayed, so that it does not fulfill its intended purpose of facilitating the family reunification of vulnerable, persecuted persons or those with difficulties in obtaining documentation in origin.

In relation to the family extension files of those who are in origin, the main problem lies in the excessive delay that causes the procedure to lose its purpose. Currently, it is common to take between 1 and 3 years to proceed with a standard regrouping.

This puts the lives and physical integrity of the persons to be reunited, including minors, at risk.

In this regard, coordination and collaboration with consulates and embassies could be improved in order to speed up the recognition of the family extension of asylum, to submit independent asylum applications at embassies, but linked to pre-existing cases, and to facilitate visas or safe-conducts to enter Spain for humanitarian reasons or international protection.

Finally, in 2023, there is a clear violation of the right to appeal and effective protection on a massive scale due to defective notifications and without guarantees of requests and decisions rejecting asylum.

It is noted that, especially since 2023-2024, notifications have been made to non-designated addresses, in electronic mailboxes or without complying with guarantees such as certification of delivery, being unknown to the applicants in such a way that they are aware of the resolution when they go to the police station to renew the applicant's documentation, warning them that their case would have been resolved and notified months ago, thus discouraging them from lodging an appeal, generating doubt as to their exemption from the right to appeal.

This creates doubts about the untimeliness of the decision.

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

In relation to the administrative appeal procedures, the delay in their resolution is very long (one or more years) and the automatic effect of suspension is still not guaranteed in general, forcing to request precautionary measures interpreting that once accepted, either by silence or expressly, the condition of “applicant” would be recovered and therefore the right to stay, work and be documented for it, with high obstacles to obtain new documentation accrediting the applicant's condition.

In this sense, the Police do not recognize the filing of appeals and the effects derived until the Asylum Office does not share this information, by means of the annotation in the computer application. Thus, it does not recognize the status of “applicant” to persons pending appeal and, therefore, keeps them undocumented. When the OAR records the appeals, the CNP provides a new model document (April 2023) for which there are no instructions or internal regulations. The document is similar to the RSPI and it restricts the rights to its possession. The document also does not serve to prove identity and does not adequately guarantee the rights of applicants in the appeals phase.

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

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There continues to be clear discrimination between applicants for international protection and those with stateless status, who are not granted the same rights and are not even generally documented as such, making it very difficult for them to secure the few rights attached to their status as applicants.

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)

In regions saturated by the arrival of minors, the lack of presentation of the asylum application during the minor age is detected, and the same is referred to the age of majority upon leaving the center.

In the case of The Gambia, in 2024, there is a tendency for the various prosecutors' offices not to recognize the minority of age of children arriving by coasts who carry birth certificates or passports validated by their authorities and proving their minority, relying mainly on medical tests without taking into account psychological, emotional or maturity aspects.

In addition, during the long determination processes, the precautionary principle or the principle in benefit of the minor is not being applied, so that during these processes they are treated as adults, and until there is no judicial resolution.

In the new RELOEX of 2024, the possibility of requesting exceptional residence has been blocked for minors who have been removed from custody as a consequence of precautionary measures in judicial age determination processes, making their regularization more difficult.

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 housing continues to be the main problem for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, who are not recognized as having special differentiation in access to public programs. Difficulties are generalized throughout the country but are accentuated in relation to situations of international protection, given their greater vulnerability.

In this sense, a lack of housing policies that take into account the circumstances and difficulties of access by vulnerable people has been noted, with the Tax Agency refusing to facilitate the deduction for renting a habitual residence when the lessee is an entity that receives people requesting and benefiting from international protection. international protection.

13. Return of former applicants for international protection

Not detected in our reception devices.

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)

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](#))

- STS nº1172/2024, of November 6, ECLI:ES:TS:2024:5568. Recognizes the application of the right to the suspension of return proceedings to persons who have merely expressed their wish to apply for international protection, interprets Recital 27, art. 2 and 6 of Directive 2013/32/EU and art. 17 et seq. of the Asylum Act.

- STS nº875/2024, of May 21, ECLI:ES:TS:2024:2855. Reiterates the suspensive effect of asylum appeals with transposition of art. 46 of Directive 2013/32/EU through the Spanish precautionary system.

- STS nº1067/2024, of June 17. Consolidation of third IP modality in Spain by HR STSJ of Aragón nº202 /2024, of May 23. Difficulties in accessing the procedure in the territory and online appointment.

- STJS of Andalucía -Málaga- nº1753/2023, of July 3. Formulation of asylum asylum before the Foreigners Brigade.

16. Other important developments in 2024

On November 20, 2024, a new RELOEX was published that could seriously affect the right to asylum and ancillary aspects, making access to the legal residence regime more difficult for IP applicants, former IP applicants and even IP beneficiaries such as children of refugees.

In the first place, there is an incentive not to file an asylum application or to renounce the right to appeal by preventing the compatibility of the asylum application with an exceptional residence authorization, based on the social, labor or training roots of the person, under the same conditions as any person in an irregular situation. Likewise, it is established that the processing time of the asylum procedure will not be taken into account for the purposes of residence authorizations based on roots, which require 2 years of factual permanence in Spain. Delays in the processing due to causes not attributable to the person are not taken into account.

On the other hand, it is established the exceptional and punctual possibility of passing from the asylum procedure, once the application is denied or the appeal is dismissed, provided that this happens before 20/05 /2025, to a residence application for roots, but after 6 months of irregularity (DT5^a of the new RELOEX), not knowing the reasons or purpose of such period, since art. 37 of the Asylum Law establishes a direct passage to the general regime of foreigners, once the asylum application is denied.

The passage from legal residence for humanitarian reasons of international protection and temporary protection (Ukraine) to residences of national character is restricted, preventing the modification of the authorizations.

Finally, there is an attempt to restrict the obtaining of legal residence to minors born in Spain, children of refugees, so that they are forced to apply for the extension of the Refugee Status with the existing high delay.

PART B: Publications

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

- Challenges for the reception and social insertion of immigrant population in rural environments:
<https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Retos%20para%20la%20acogida%20y%20la%20inserci%C3%B3n%20social%20de%20poblaci%C3%B3n%20inmigrante%20en%20entornos%20rurales.pdf>

- EEMCIE - State and Evolution of Migration and Intercultural Coexistence in Spain: <https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/II%20Informe%20EEMCIE%202024.pdf>

- Preview of Results Mediating Cities 2024. Una propuesta metodológica para la convivencia intercultural de CONVIVE Fundación Cepaim: https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/CONVIVE_CiudadesMediadoras_Libro2.pdf

- Spain under review in terms of human rights (UPR): <https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/legacy-wordpress-documents/2024/10/Informe-recomendaciones-EPU-2024-2.pdf>

- Guidelines for Intervention in Violence Prevention and Promotion of Equality with Young People Migrating Alone - XMEN: https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/XMEN_Toolkit_ES.pdf

- INDEX Statelessness Report 2023- 2024: <https://index.statelessness.eu/node/197?language=es>

- “Investing in ‘Welcoming Spaces’ in Europe: revitalizing shrinking areas by hosting non-EU migrants.”

- Assessing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration: <https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/Evaluando-el-Pacto-Mundial-para-la-migracion-segura-ordenada-y-regular.-Propuesta-de-indicadores-de-la-sociedad-civil.pdf>

- Baseline report on the compliance of the Spanish State with the Global Compact for Migration: <https://sociedadcivilpactomundial.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/INFORME-LINEA-DE-BASE-v3.pdf>

- CIVIL SOCIETY VIEWS Assessment and perspectives on the European regional review of the 2024 Global Compact for Migration: <https://sociedadcivilpactomundial.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Informe-Miradas-Sociedad-Civil-OK.pdf>

- Practical guide for the participation of civil society organizations in international advocacy spaces: <https://www.cepaim.org/sites/default/files/Guia-practica-para-la-participacion-de-las-organizaciones-de-la-sociedad-civil-en-espacios-de-incidencia-internacional.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 |
|---|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|------|
| 1 | | | | |
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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)

Background Documents

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