

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

Save the Children

Name and title of contact person

Federica Toscano, Senior Advocacy Advisor

* Email

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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?

Reception conditions
Guardianship
Access to asylum

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?

little to no meaningful consultation with civil society at all levels

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:

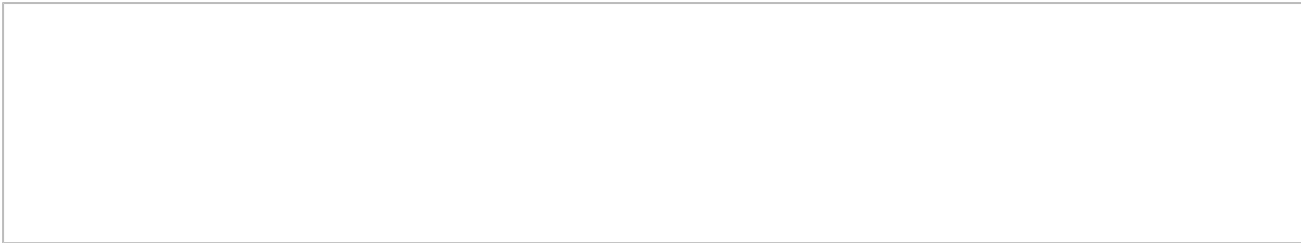
- New developments and improvements in 2024 and new or remaining challenges;
- Changes in legislation, policies or practices, or institutional changes during 2024.

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)

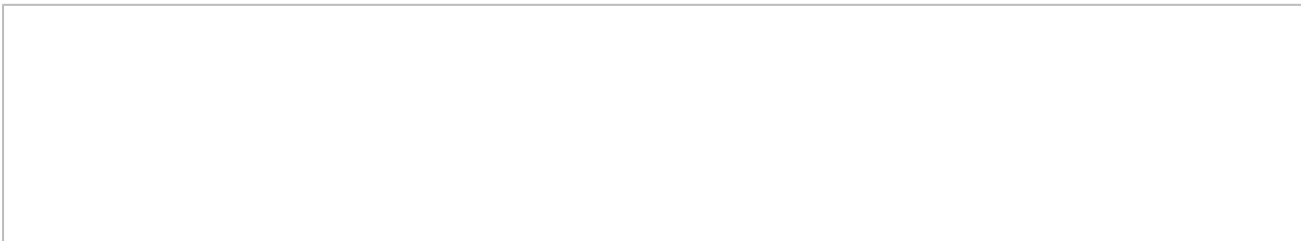
2. Access to information and legal assistance (including counselling and representation)

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)

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



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



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)

In 2024 we published the report "It does not feel like real life": Children's everyday life in Greek refugee camps", in collaboration with the Greek Council for Refugees. The report documented and analysed the experiences of children who have resided for months across ten mainland refugee camps with their families. Families interviewed between April and July 2024, described living spaces with mold, food served past its expiry date, and a severe lack of safe, child-friendly spaces and child protection services. Some children interviewed also reported feeling isolated and unsafe, along with cases of discrimination. The challenges reported extend beyond violence and poor living conditions. Families also shared experiences of children lacking access to schooling and adequate mental health support, contributing to anxiety, frustration, and a sense of exclusion among some children interviewed.

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)

In 2024 we published the report "Everyone around is suffering" on the detention of migrant children in Poland. In practice, the percentage of Border Guard applications for placement in a guarded centre approved by the courts is high, and the question arises as to the actual treatment of this measure as ultima ratio. Children, regardless of age, can also stay in guarded centres, provided they have arrived with their parents. Whereas when a minor is found in Poland without a guardian, the possibility of depriving them of liberty depends on their age and the type of administrative proceedings pending against them. This means that if they are alone and under 15 years old, they cannot be placed in a centre. It is also apparent from Polish practice that courts which rule on the placement of foreigners in guarded centres or on the prolongation of detention very rarely appoint expert psychologists and psychiatrists to give an opinion on whether the migrant has experienced violence. They mostly base their decisions on documentation provided by the Border Guard, which, according to the Ombudsman, cannot, for instance, effectively identify victims of violence. They do not independently check whether a person's mental and physical state may indicate that they have experienced violence.

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)

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

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

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)

We also published a report on the situation of children transitioning to adulthood in Italy, "Nascosti in piena vista 2024" In Italy, there are 19,215 unaccompanied foreign minors within the reception and protection system. Over 75% are aged between 16 (23.75%) and 17 years (52.15%), 13.66% are between 7 and 14 years old, and only 1.65% are in the 0–6 years age group. The analysis in "Hidden in Plain Sight" highlights the significant risk of exclusion and loss into obscurity faced by newly-turned 18-year-olds due to bureaucratic delays and difficulties. These issues, compounded by delays in reception processes and the appointment of guardians, can affect administrative continuation, the issuance of required approvals, the conversion of residency permits upon reaching adulthood, or the procedure for recognizing international protection.

As of September 30, 2024, more than one in four minors in the reception system were hosted in large facilities, including temporary and emergency structures, with over 6% (252 minors) placed in facilities intended for adults.

Upon turning 18, all the challenges come forward, and the paths diverge. The lack of documents or delays in their issuance can significantly slow down the inclusion process. This creates a situation of great uncertainty for young people, limiting their opportunities to access employment, services, including healthcare, and education.

There are young people who, through what is known as prosieguo amministrativo (administrative continuation), obtain permission from the Juvenile Court to continue receiving support until the age of 21. This support helps them access work, pursue studies, or find housing. These stories demonstrate how a strong network of reception and inclusion can make a real difference.

As of October 17, 2024, there are 1,601 active administrative continuations.

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)

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)

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](#))

16. Other important developments in 2024

PART B: Publications

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

"Everywhere around is suffering": <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/Everyone-around-is-suffering-Report-on-psychological-support-offered-by-the-Polish-Migration-Forum-Foundation-to-persons-staying-in-guarded-detention-centres-for-foreigners.pdf/>

"It does not feel like real life": <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/Children-in-Greek-refugee-camp-report-online.pdf/>

"Nascosti in piena vista" (in Italian) <https://www.savethechildren.it/blog-notizie/nascosti-piena-vista-cosa-accade-ai-minori-stranieri-soli-18-anni>

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).

Please upload your file

The maximum file size is 1 MB

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				
2				
3				
4				
5				

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

[Word template to submit input](#)

Contact

[Contact Form](#)