

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

Swedish Refugee Law Center

Name and title of contact person

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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?

The Government of Sweden continues to implement what it refers to as a paradigm shift in the field of migration and asylum. It means, inter alia, that Swedish legislation in the field of asylum will be adjusted to the minimum level required by EU law, and tightening of rules for family reunification (see e.g. Prime Minister Kristersson's Statement of Government Policy from 10 September 2024, <https://www.government.se/speeches/2024/09/statement-of-government-policy-2024/>).

Some changes in legislation have already been enacted, and a number of other legislative initiatives are under way. Most of these are based on an agreement from 2022 between the Government parties and the Sweden Democrats (the Tidö Agreement, available at e.g. <https://www.liberalerna.se/wp-content/uploads/tidoavtalet-overenskommelse-for-sverige-slutlig.pdf>). See also comments from the Swedish Refugee Law Center on the Tidö Agreement, available at <https://asylrattscentrum.se/tidoavtalet/>)

According to the latest figures from the Government of Sweden, the number of persons applying for asylum is continues to decrease. The number of applicants 2024 was 9 645. The number of "asylum-related residence permits" (residence permits to persons who have been granted asylum, including resettled refugees or family members to these persons) is the lowest since the mid 1980s, 6 250 persons. (See Pressbriefing om migrationen till Sverige under 2024, 10 January 2025, <https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2025/01/pressbriefing-om-migrationen-till-sverige-under-2024/>).

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?

The Government of Sweden submitted its national implementation plan to the Commission on 12 December 2024. According to the plan, Government considers that the current asylum system is a solid base for implementation of the new regulatory framework, and that adapted legislation will be in place when the Pact provisions will be applied in 2026. The Government does not anticipate a need for major changes in the asylum system infrastructure. The Pact components that are considered to require most analyses and resources are screening and border procedures and the new Eurodac system.

In terms of legislative changes, the Plan primarily refers to an inquiry that was appointed by the Government on 21 November 2024 (Ju 2024:E, not available online). The inquiry is tasked with reviewing the need for adaptation of Swedish law in relation to regulations on asylum and screening, including questions relating to fundamental rights monitoring mechanisms, and to submit proposals for necessary legislative amendments. The inquiry will present its report to the Government by 21 November 2025 at the latest. According to its terms of reference, the inquiry is to enable an effective and legally secure application of the relevant legal acts while ensuring a prudent and restrictive regulatory framework.

The Government agencies that primarily will play a part in Pact implementation are the Swedish Migration Agency and the Swedish Police Authority. According to the national implementation plan, the Swedish Police Authority will probably have the main responsibility for the screening procedure, however, the Swedish Migration Agency may be given responsibility for parts of the screening. The Swedish Migration Agency will have the main responsibility for border procedures. Both agencies have conducted pilot studies on what implementation measures may be necessary for the respective agency. The Swedish Migration Agency pilot study ended on 30 November 2024, whereas the Swedish Police Authority pilot studies will be concluded by 30 April 2025 at the latest.

Prior to submitting the national implementation plan, the Government of Sweden held a round-table discussion on the Pact on Migration and Asylum with some civil society organizations on 15 November 2024. In the meeting, the participants were asked to reflect on the role of civil society in implementation and what impact the Pact implementation may have on the organizations' roles and responsibilities (see Justitiedepartementet/Ministry of Justice, Rundabordssamtal om genomförandet av EU:s migrations- och asylopakt, 18 November 2024, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/artiklar/2024/11/rundabordssamtal-om-genomforandet-av-eus-migrations--och-asylopakt/>). A larger group of civil society organizations had a roundtable discussion on Pact implementation with representatives of the European Commission on 3 October 2024.

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)

Changes:

- On 1 March 2024 a new law entered into force that authorises the Government of Sweden to temporarily prohibit the transport of persons without valid identification documents by bus, train or passenger ship (see Government bill 2023/24:62 Tillfälliga förbud att transportera personer utan giltiga identitetshandlingar till Sverige, <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2023/12/prop.-20232462> , resulting in the act Lag [2024:70] om tillfälliga förbud att transportera personer utan giltiga identitetshandlingar till Sverige). The Government is only authorised to take such action if a serious risk to public order or domestic security in the country has emerged due to a situation in the field of migration.

The Swedish Refugee Law Center commented that the law risks undermining the right of asylum and international refugee law principles of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing (see Swedish Refugee Law Center comments available at <https://asylrattscentrum.se/tidoavtalet/inre-granskroller-till-sverige-ska-starkas/>)

When commenting on the draft bill before it was submitted to Parliament, the Council on Legislation (Lagrådet, who scrutinizes, inter alia, how proposed legislation relates to the constitution) held that it would be inappropriate for Parliament to delegate powers to the Government in a situation when it is unclear whether the proposal was in accordance with the constitution or EU law (see Lagrådet, Tillfälliga förbud att transportera personer utan giltiga identitetshandlingar till Sverige, 8 December 2023, available at <https://www.lagradet.se/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Tillfalliga-forbud-att-transportera-personer-utan-giltiga-identitetshandlingar-till-Sverige.pdf>

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

Developments:

- A previously appointed commission of inquiry, tasked with adapting the Swedish regulatory framework for granting asylum and the asylum procedure to the minimum level under EU law (Ju2023:18), was provided with added terms of reference on 21 November 2024. It is now asked specifically to investigate the need for adapting legislation in relation to the Pact provisions on legal counselling and legal assistance and representation. It will present a report on this by 31 March 2025 at the latest. (see the added inquiry terms of reference dir. 2024:115, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/kommittedirektiv/2024/11/dir.-2024115>)
- On 13 November 2024, the Government presented a proposal for a draft bill on public counsels in migration cases. In the bill, it is proposed that the requirements on who can be appointed as public counsels will be tougher, and that only persons with knowledge and experience and in other ways are deemed suitable may be appointed public counsels, and that representatives or counsels who are deemed unsuitable can be declared unauthorized to participate in migration cases. It is proposed that legislative changes enter into force on 1 January 2026. (See Utkast till lagrådsremiss: Skärpta krav för offentliga biträden och höjda kompetenskrav för tolkar i migrationsärenden, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/departementsserien-och-promemorior/2024/11/utkast-till-lagratsremiss-skarpta-krav-for-offentliga-bitraden-och-hojda-kompetenskrav-for-tolkar-i-migrationsarenden/>).

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)

Developments:

- The draft bill on public counsels (mentioned under question 2) also contains proposals for requiring increased qualification for interpreters and translators in migration cases. (See Utkast till lagrådsremiss: Skärpta krav för offentliga biträden och höjda kompetenskrav för tolkar i migrationsärenden, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/departementsserien-och-promemorior/2024/11/utkast-till-lagratsremiss-skarpta-krav-for-offentliga-bitraden-och-hojda-kompetenskrav-for-tolkar-i-migrationsarenden/>).

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)

Developments:

- A government bill submitted to Parliament on 7 November 2024 contains proposals that is supposed to ensure that asylum-seekers stay in accommodation centres run by the Swedish Migration Agency rather than arrange for their own accommodation. Asylum-seekers who arrange for their own accommodation would not have the right to daily allowance, and an asylum-seeker who would not inform the Swedish Migration Agency of their address may have their application withdrawn. The proposed changes are supposed to enter into force on 1 March 2025. (See Government bill 2024/25:149, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/proposition/2024/11/20242549/>).
- Another set of proposals on housing and reception conditions were presented by a Commission of Inquiry in October 2024 (See En ny ordning för asylsökandes boende, SOU 2022:64, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/statens-offentliga-utredningar/2022/11/sou-202264/>). It is, inter alia, proposed that
 - o asylum seekers shall be subject to mandatory attendance checks at accommodation centres and required to remain in the county in which they reside.
 - o persons subject to a deportation order shall also be required to live in asylum-seeker accommodation, to report to the Swedish Migration Agency and to remain within the county in which they reside.
 - o daily allowance shall be calculated as a percentage of the national standard for income support.
 - o asylum seekers shall be prohibited from entering the labour market until six months after their asylum application was submitted.

The new legislation is proposed to enter into force on 1 October 2026.

(See also the Swedish Migration Agency summary of the new proposals on their website, available at <https://www.migrationsverket.se/english/aboutthemigrationagency/currenttopics/theswedishmigrationagencyanswers/migrationsverketsvarar/theswedishmigrationagencyanswersthereceptionandhousingofasylumseekershowdoesitwork.4.72cc6cbb19262add977528.html>)

- A Commission of Inquiry presented a report on 26 November 2024 with proposals on, inter alia, a regulatory framework for expanded exchange of information to reinforce enforcement efforts and make it more difficult to live in Sweden without a permit. The proposal is to oblige six government agencies (Swedish Public Employment Service, Swedish Social Insurance Agency, Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Swedish Enforcement Agency, Swedish Pensions Agency and Swedish Tax Agency) to provide certain information on foreign nationals to the enforcement agencies (the Swedish Police Authority, Swedish Migration Agency and Swedish Security Service). The inquiry concluded that the health service, schools and social services are societal functions that should not be subject to an obligation to provide information. It would be difficult to reconcile with their remit, be a risk to health, lead to children forfeiting their right to education and to children being denied access to protection provided by social services. The new legislation is proposed to enter into force on 1 July 2026. (See Vissa åtgärder för stärkt återvändandeverksamhet och utlänningskontroll SOU 2024:80, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/c126e6c34ea54a5cab31fcd1232b4bb9/vissa-atgarder-for-starkt-atervandandeverksamhet-och-utlanningskontroll-sou-202480.pdf>).

Before the Commission of Inquiry presented its report, many civil society organizations, including the Swedish Refugee Law Center, commented about the potential negative consequences of a new reporting obligation, primarily in the sectors of education, health care and social services. According to a Swedish Red Cross report published in November 2024, persons without permits have stated they are less willing to seek health care since the issue became part of the political agenda in 2022 and 2023. (See Swedish Red Cross, Humanitära konsekvenser av informationsplikten, available at <https://www.rodakorset.se/contentassets/23b0aac0034d42f3a3ba86da72023993/roda-korset-humanitara-konsekvenser-av-informationsplikten.pdf>)

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)

•◆A Commission of Inquiry presented a report on 10 January 2024 with proposals aimed at strengthening the safety and security in the detention facilities run by the Swedish Migration Agency. The report had proposals on e.g. introduction of a mandatory security screenings, room searches and supervising visits through introduction of glass partitions in the visiting rooms. The Commission of Inquiry proposed that legislative changes enter into force on 1 July 2025. (See Förbättrad ordning och säkerhet vid förvar, SOU 2024:5, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/statens-offentliga-utredningar/2024/01/sou-20245/>). The Commission will present proposals on making it possible to detain foreign nationals in more situations than currently and for longer periods of time (see the Commission's terms of reference, Moderna och ändamålsenliga regler för förvar, dir. 2023:119, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/pressmeddelanden/2023/08/mer-moderna-och-andamalsenliga-regler-for-forvar/>).

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)

- An analysis by The Swedish Agency for Public Management (Statskontoret), the Government's organisation for analyses and evaluations of state and state-funded activities, clearly indicated clearly that the Swedish Migration Agency has difficulties in maintaining uniformity and legal security in the asylum procedure (see Statskontoret, Många öar små – Migrationsverkets styrning och uppföljning av den rättsliga kvaliteten i asylprocessen, 2024:14, 7 October 2024, available at <https://www.statskontoret.se/publicerat/publikationer/publikationer-2024/manga-oar-sma--migrationsverkets-styrning-och-uppfoljning-av-den-rattsliga-kvaliteten-i-asylprocessen/>). Findings included:
 - o The proportion of approval and rejection decisions differs between the Migration Agency's regions in a way that cannot be explained.
 - o There are clear differences between the three Migration Agency regions in terms of the extent to which the migration courts change the Migration Agency's decision or send the case back to the agency.
 - o The Swedish Migration Agency's internal governance, control and follow-up are weak, and the agency does not follow up the legal quality of asylum processing in a systematic manner.
 - o Reports from external organisations and the Swedish Migration Agency own reports show that there are shortcomings in the legal quality of the Swedish Migration Agency's assessments of asylum cases, especially in so-called LGBTQI and convert cases.
- After the fall of the Syrian regime in early December 2024, the Swedish Migration Agency decided on 10 December, as a rule, to halt decisions on asylum applications for Syrian residents. The decision expires on 10 March 2025, at the latest. Enforcement of return decisions has also been halted. (See Swedish Migration Agency, Rättsligt ställningstagande. Prövning av skyddsbehov och verkställigheter för personer hemmahörande i Syrien - RS/007/2024, available at <https://lifos.migrationsverket.se/dokument?documentSummaryId=48887>).
- The Swedish Migration Agency has under 2024 conducted an oversight on country-related governance in decision-making. (See Swedish Migration Agency, beslut Gd/035/2024, Uppdrag att se över formerna för rättslig styrning av asylärenden och stöd till operativ verksamhet, decision by the Director-General, not available online.)

- On 17 December 2024, the Government presented a draft bill to the Council on Legislation on changes to, inter alia, the provisions on statutory limitation on removal orders. The start date of the statutory limitation period is amended from the date on which the order becomes final and non-appealable to the date on which the alien leaves the country in accordance with the removal order. This takes away the current possibility for a person to submit a new application for a residence permit, even if he or she has not left the country and regardless of whether any new circumstances have arisen. It is also proposed that the duration of the statutory limitation period be amended from four years to five years. (See draft bill Preskription av avlägsnandebeslut och vissa frågor om återreseförbud, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/rattsliga-dokument/lagratsremiss/2024/12/preskription-av-avlagsnandebeslut-och-vissa-fragor-om-aterreseforbud/>).

In the Swedish Refugee Law Center comments on the original proposal from a Government commission of inquiry (see Preskription av avlägsnandebeslut och vissa frågor om återreseförbud, SOU 2024:10, available at <https://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/b01344c5bf2f4149ac7b194c048b00f2/preskription-av-avlagsnandebeslut-och-vissa-fragor-om-aterreseforbud-sou-202410/>), the Center stated that the proposal may lead to persons who, for various reasons, are unwilling, and sometimes, due to circumstances outside of their control, unable to comply with an expulsion order may end up in an even more vulnerable situation than they are in today, and due to their lack of permit, and at risk of crime and labour exploitation. The Swedish Refugee Law Center noted, amongst other things, that the figures presented by the Commission of Inquiry in its report showed that between 2017 and 2022 between 22 and 29 % of persons who submitted new applications after the statutory limitation had passed were granted some form of residence permit. Between 14 and 19 % of the new applicants were deemed to be in need of protection. (See Asylrättscentrums remissvar på delbetänkandet Preskription av avlägsnandebeslut och vissa frågor om återreseförbud, available at <https://asylrattscentrum.se/remissvar/preskription-av-avlagsnandebeslut-och-vissa-fragor-om-aterreseforbud/>).

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)

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](#))

- The Migration Court of Appeal held on 14 June 2024 (MIG 2024:5) that an Eritrean applicant must be excluded from international protection due to his involvement in acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the UN, as while he worked at an Eritrean embassy abroad he contributed to the collection of diaspora tax which was done using illegal means, as confirmed by a UN Security Council Resolution in force from 5 December 2011 to 14 November 2018. (Available at <https://caselaw.euaa.europa.eu/pages/viewcaselaw.aspx?CaseLawID=4404&returnurl=%2fPages%2fsearch.aspx>)
- The Migration Court of Appeal held in on 30 September 2024 (MIG 2024:11) that a third-country national who has been granted refugee status and residence permit in another EU member state, and whose application for asylum in Sweden has not been considered, may be forced to leave to the other EU state without being urged to travel there voluntarily. (Available at <https://www.domstol.se/globalassets/filer/domstol/migrationsoverdomstolen/avgoranden/mig-2024-11.pdf>)
- The Migration Court of Appeal referred a case to the Court of Justice of the European Union for a preliminary ruling on 8 November 2024. The case concerns the possibilities for a Syrian citizen, with an expulsion decision, to be released from the obligation to perform military service by paying a fee to the Syrian authorities. The Court of Appeal is of the opinion that existing case law from the Court of Justice of the European Union does not provide sufficient guidance on what standards there are to determine when there is a procedure for conscientious objection (Case no. UM 1553-24). (See <https://www.domstol.se/nyheter/2024/11/migrationsoverdomstolen-beslutar-att-begara-forhandsavgorande/>)
- The Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman issued a decision on 10 December 2024 following a complaint about the decision of the Swedish Migration Agency to halt all consideration of asylum applications from Ukrainian citizens due to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The reason was the uncertain situation in Ukraine, which made it difficult to assess the need for protection. Since the decision stoppage lacked both a time limit and a clear formulation of the legal basis for the decision, the Migration Agency was criticized by the Parliamentary Ombudsman. (See Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman, no. 7382-2023, available at <https://www.jo.se/besluten/kritik-mot-migrationsverket-for-utformningen-av-ett-beslutsstopp-for-asylansokningar-rorande-medborgare-i-ukraina-och-for-att-inte-ha-foljt-ett-forelaggande-fran-domstol-om-att-snarast-avgora-ett-aren/>)

16. Other important developments in 2024

Population registration for persons from Ukraine granted temporary protection:

During the period June to October 2024, persons who had been granted temporary protection under the Temporary Protection Directive, and had a temporary residence permit for more than two years, could be listed in the Swedish population register.

Following a legislative change that entered into force on 1 November 2024, it is now possible to be listed after having had a residence permit under the Temporary Protection Directive for one year. However, a person who becomes registered in the population register under the new rules will only have a limited right to financial support in comparison with other persons registered in the population register. (See e.g. the Swedish Migration Agency, New rules on population registration for people from Ukraine, 1 November 2024, available at <https://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Protection-under-the-Temporary-Protection-Directive/Nyhetsarkiv/2024-11-01-New-rules-on-population-registration-for-people-from-Ukraine.html>)

The Swedish Refugee Law Center has commented that vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and people with disabilities not having access to the assistance and efforts needed to ensure reasonable living conditions (see e.g. Asylrättscentrums yttrande över Förbättrade levnadsvillkor för utlänningar med tillfälligt skydd (utkast till lagrådsremiss), 5 April 2004: <https://asylrattscentrum.se/remissvar/forbattrade-levnadsvillkor-for-utlanningar-med-tillfalligt-skydd/>)

PART B: Publications

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

a) Country report Sweden 2023 – Asylum Information Database, available at [AIDA-SE_2023-Update.pdf](#) and [Sweden - Asylum Information Database | European Council on Refugees and Exiles](#)

b) Asylsökande med särskilda behov- Rättigheter i asylprocessen (Asylum-seekers with Special Needs – Rights in the Asylum Procedure), available at asylrattscentrum.se/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Asylsokande-med-sarskilda-behov.pdf

The report was published a part of an EU-funded project on Rights and protection of vulnerable persons. It contains an overview of international refugee and human rights law and standards, domestic legislation and guidelines and international and domestic jurisprudence of relevance for how the asylum procedure should be adapted for persons with special needs.

c) Att prata med barn: Guide för offentliga biträden (Speaking to children: Guide for public counsels). Available at <https://asylrattscentrum.se/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/Guide-att-prata-med-barn-Asylrattscentrum-2024.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				
2				
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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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