

# Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2026

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

Dear Colleagues,

The production of the Asylum Report 2026 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 2025 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 2025 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: Similarly to last year, this year's edition of the Asylum Report will be leaner and more analytical, 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. It will also feature prominently as info boxes in the [country overviews](#).***

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

**\*Please submit your contribution to the Asylum Report 2026 by Friday, 9 January 2026.\***

## Contact details

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Name and title of contact person

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## General observations

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**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?

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR RESTRICTIVE POLICIES DESPITE LOW NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS

The number of asylum seekers coming to Denmark remains low (1,835 people per 30 November 2025) but the Danish government continues to focus on restricting rights of asylum seekers and refugees.

Statistics by the Ministry for Immigration and Integration (in Danish): seneste-tal-paa-opholdsomraadet-november-2025.pdf

FIRST DANISH DUBLIN CASE BEFORE THE CJEU

On 18 December 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union made a judgment in a technical case concerning time limits in the Dublin procedure.

The judgment Tang (C-560/23) is available here: <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=307226&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=6893691>

Significantly, it is the Refugee Appeals Board's first time requesting a preliminary ruling from the CJEU. As a court-like appeals instance, the case also determined the Board's ability to refer questions to the CJEU.

Press release from the Danish Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2025/december/eu-domstolen-afsiger-dom-i-flygtningenaevnets-praejudicielle-forelaeggelse/>

## LANDMARK RULINGS BY THE DANISH SUPREME COURT ON ARTICLE 31(1) OF THE 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION

Denmark has faced criticism for prosecuting asylum seekers for document- and identity-fraud upon entry, despite Article 31 of the Refugee Convention prohibiting penalties for refugees entering illegally under certain conditions. Historically, Danish courts interpreted "coming directly" narrowly, excluding those who stayed in other countries before arrival. This led to convictions, imprisonment, and subsequent detention sometimes throughout the asylum procedure.

In 2025, the Danish Supreme Court issued a number of landmark rulings on this topic:

- June 17 (95/2024): A refugee who spent several years in Turkey and some months in Greece was still considered to have come "directly" The Court emphasized a purposive interpretation, recognizing "reasonable cause" for illegal entry.
- September 10 (13/2025): Article 31 applies even when entry violates a re-entry ban; criminal proceedings must await asylum decisions.
- October 2 (10/2025 & 20/2025): Protection extends during transit and attempted departure. And that Courts must assume potential refugee status when assessing legality of detention.

These rulings symbolize a positive development, significantly broadening the scope of Denmark's interpretation of the protection encompassed in Article 31(1) of the Refugee Convention.

Press release by the Danish Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2025/december/eu-domstolen-afsiger-dom-i-flygtningenaevnets-praejudicielle-forelaeggelse/>

## INCREASED NUMBER OF SYRIANS ARE INTERESTED IN VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION TO SYRIA

Denmark has a law on repatriation that allows people with a residence permit in Denmark to get financial support if they return to their country of origin. Danish Refugee Council (DRC) offers counselling on the possibility to repatriate, but the decision to provide repatriation support and assistance lies with the Danish authorities.

but Since the fall of the Assad regime on 8 December 2024, many Syrian nationals with residence in Denmark have contacted DRC to get information about the possibility to repatriate to Syria. There was also voluntary repatriation before the fall of the Assad regime, but in far lower numbers.

From January to November 2025, 580 Syrians availed themselves of this scheme. This was a significant increase from 93 in 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 Danish implementation plan for the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum has not been made public.

In September and December 2025, the Ministry for Immigration and Integration shared two draft legal proposals for implementation of the EU Pact in Denmark for hearing. The legal proposals have yet to be presented to the Parliament.

Danish Refugee Council's comments for the first draft legal proposal (in Danish): <https://www.asyl.drc.ngo/da/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-dansk-flygtningehjaelps-bemaerkninger-til-udkast-til-lovforslag-om-implementering-af-eu-s-asylpagt/>

## **PART A: Contributions by topic**

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**Please share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2025 by topic.**

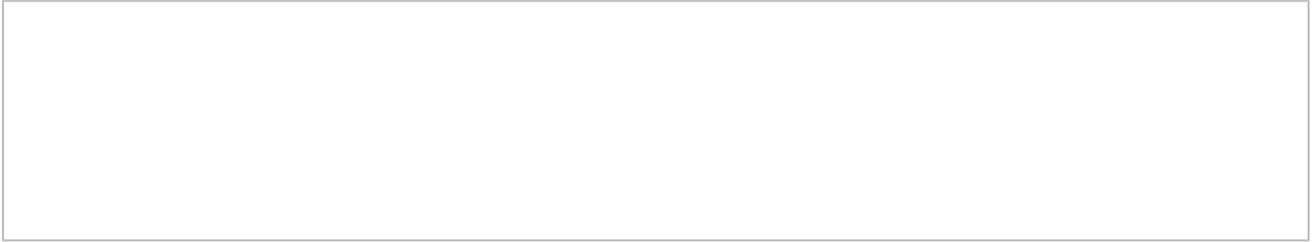
**Kindly make sure that you provide information on:**

- New developments and improvements in 2025 and new or remaining challenges;
- Changes in legislation, policies or practices, or institutional changes during 2025.

**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)**

INCREASED PROCESSING TIMES FOR DUBLIN CASES

Through our legal representation in Dublin cases, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has observed long waiting times for decisions in Dublin cases, especially cases that are awaiting a decision by the Refugee Appeals Board. The Dublin procedure thus seemed unnecessarily lengthy for many asylum seekers.

DETENTION OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN THE DUBLIN PROCEDURE

In 2025, the Danish authorities continued to detain asylum seekers in the Dublin procedure if they had several EURODAC hits, regardless of whether they are vulnerable or not.

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) offers counseling to detained asylum seekers. We often meet detained asylum seekers in the Dublin procedure who appear to be vulnerable, such as mentally ill asylum seekers and victims of torture.

They have usually been detained because they have been registered in two or more EU+ member states before arriving in Denmark. It is often unclear if vulnerability assessments have been carried out and/or to what extent alternatives to detention have been considered for this group of applicants.

Vulnerable asylum seekers are not being released although the authorities recognize that the individual person belongs to a specific vulnerable group.

As the Dublin procedure in Denmark sometimes can be very long (many months), vulnerable asylum seekers can be detained for a long time. DRC has also experienced that asylum seekers have given up their complaint, because the detention had such a negative impact on them. Detention thus limits the right to legal remedies.

DECISIONS ABOUT TRANSFERS TO CROATIA UNDER THE DUBLIN III REGULATION

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) offers legal representation to all asylum seekers who appeal in the Dublin procedure. We therefore represent almost everyone who wants to challenge the authorities' decision to send them to another European member state.

In many cases, applicants have been subjected to repeated pushbacks across the border, severe violence from border guards, denial of access to water and food – even for children and other vulnerable individuals – as well as degrading treatment, such as being stripped of all their clothing.

On 24 April 2024, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board suspended the processing of all Dublin appeal cases

concerning transfers to Croatia. This means that around 60 people have been waiting a long time for a decision in their case.

On 12 May 2025, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board announced that it is now resuming the processing of the Croatia cases. The Board has decided to overturn the cases that were submitted to it before 24 April 2024, which constitutes the vast majority of the cases. This means that applicants who have all been waiting for more than a year in the Dublin procedure can finally have their asylum cases processed in Denmark.

A smaller group of cases that were submitted to the Refugee Appeals Board after the suspension date, 24 April 2024, were remitted by the Board for renewed consideration by the Danish Immigration Service. These remitted cases were subsequently overturned by the Immigration Service, meaning that the asylum cases were taken up for processing in Denmark.

Press release by the Danish Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2025/maj/flygtningenaevnet-har-besluttet-at-genoptage-behandlingen-af-sager-vedroerende-dublinoverfoersler-til-kroatien/>

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

### **SPECIAL LAW FOR EVACUATED PERSONS FROM AFGHANISTAN HAS BEEN REPEALED**

On 30 November 2025, the law on temporary residence permits for persons who have assisted Danish authorities, etc., in Afghanistan (the Special Law for Afghans) was repealed. The repeal means that it is no longer possible to apply for an extension for those who hold a residence permit based on the Special Law.

Almost all Afghans, who were granted a residence permit under the Special Law for Afghans have since applied for and been granted asylum in Denmark.

### **EXTENSION OF THE SPECIAL LAW REGARDING PEOPLE, WHO HAVE BEEN DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE**

The Danish Parliament decided to extend the Special Act on temporary residence permit for displaced persons from Ukraine (the Special Act), thereby extending temporary stay for people displaced from Ukraine until 17 March 2027. The Special Act is similar to the Council decision on the Temporary Protection Directive.

News from Danish Immigration Service: <https://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-GB/News-Front-Page/2025/10/Extension-of-residence-permit-under-the-Ukraine-Special-Act>

### **PROCESSING OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS FOR PEOPLE FROM UKRAINE**

In Denmark, the processing of applications for international protection filed by Ukrainian nationals was officially suspended up until October 2023 when the Danish Refugee Appeals Board decided that applications for international protection from Ukrainians should again be processed, if they were not eligible for protection under the Special Act on temporary residence permit for displaced persons from Ukraine.

Hereafter, the Danish Immigration Service unofficially kept the cases on hold with reference to gathering of relevant COI.

In 2025, the Danish authorities resumed examination of Ukrainian asylum claims for applicants, who were not eligible for residence under the Danish Special Act. The Danish Refugee Appeals Board made the first decisions in asylum applications for Ukrainian nationals in April 2025.

Press release by the Danish Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2025/april/flygtningenaevnet-har-truffet-afgoerelse-i-de-foerste-sager-vedroerende-personer-fra-ukraine/>

**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)**

**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)**

**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)**

**STILL LONG PROCESSING TIME IN ASYLUM CASES**

Through our legal counselling and our presence at the Danish asylum centers, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in 2024 observed an increase in cases, where applicants waited for a long time for a decision in their cases even though the number of persons seeking international protection in Denmark is very low. This tendency continued in 2025.

The DRC is in contact with many applicants, who describe that the waiting time and the uncertainty of when they will receive a decision in their case is affecting their everyday life and their mental health.

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

POSITIVE DECISION BY THE DANISH REFUGEE APPEALS BOARD AFTER CRITIQUE BY THE UN COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

On 24 May 2024, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed criticism of the Danish Refugee Appeals Board's decision concerning a female asylum seeker from Somalia. Hereafter, the Board decided to reopen the case.

During the asylum procedure, the parents of the asylum seeker stated on her behalf that they feared their daughter would be subjected to forced female genital cutting.

In January 2025, the Board found that the asylum seeker, upon return to Somalia, would face a real risk of being subjected to forced female genital cutting, and therefore granted her a residence permit under Section 7 (1) of the Danish Aliens Act.

As a consequence of the decision to grant the applicant a residence permit, the applicant's mother and brother were likewise granted residence permits under Section 7(1) of the Aliens Act.

Press release by the Danish Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2025/marts/20032025/>

#### POSITIVE DECISION BY THE DANISH REFUGEE APPEALS BOARD AFTER SUBMISSION TO THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

In 2024, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board rejected an asylum claim from a Ugandan trans man, citing credibility concerns. The asylum seeker initially identified as lesbian but later clarified his gender identity after receiving support and gaining awareness about this terminology in Denmark.

Despite detailed explanations and extensive documentation, including evidence of activism for LGBT rights, the Board deemed his account "superficial" and highlighted perceived improbabilities rather than inconsistencies. Highlighting also his "changing explanation" in going from self-identifying as a lesbian to trans-man.

Following the rejection, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) submitted an individual complaint to the UN Human Rights Committee, alleging violations of ICCPR Articles 6, 7, 9 (non-refoulement), and 26 (non-discrimination).

The Committee granted interim measures, suspending removal. Shortly thereafter, upon reviewing the contents of the international complaint, the Refugee Appeals Board reopened the case on its own initiative, before any formal UN decision was reached. At a new hearing in March 2025, the Board reversed its decision and granted asylum to the applicant.

The case is described here: <https://fln.dk/praksis/2025/marts/ugan20252/>

#### EXAMINATION OF CASES REGARDING SYRIAN NATIONALS HAS BEEN RESUMED

On 9 December 2024, the examination of asylum applications by Syrian nationals was put on hold by the Danish Refugee Appeals Board. In June 2025, the Board lifted the suspension and decided that the cases should be remitted for renewed consideration at first instance by the Danish Immigration Service.

After having gathered new country of origin information, the Danish Immigration Service has announced that the first decisions on asylum will probably be taken in first instance in January 2026.

Press release by the Danish Refugee Appeals Board: <https://prod-auth.fln.uim.local/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2025/010725>

## 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)

### LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP GAP FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES IN DENMARK

Under Danish law, legal guardianship (værgemål in Danish) can only be appointed for individuals with legal residence in Denmark. This legal limitation means that asylum seekers with severe disabilities—who are unable to manage their own affairs—cannot be assigned a guardian. As a result, some of the most vulnerable individuals are left without the necessary legal support to apply for residence permits, authorize representation, or consent to essential procedures.

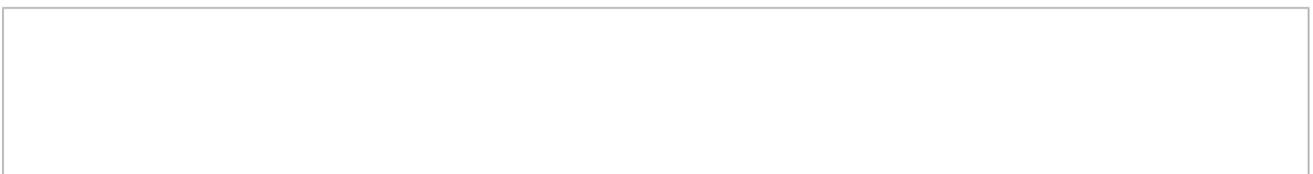
Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has consistently raised this issue, both in individual cases and at a systemic level. In 2024, DRC co-signed a letter with the Danish Red Cross to the Ministry of Immigration and Integration urging legislative reform. Despite acknowledgment from the Ministry, the issue remains unresolved leaving a small group of highly vulnerable asylum seekers effectively excluded from accessing their rights.

### LACK OF PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS WITH DISABILITIES

In individual cases, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has advocated for reasonable accommodations, such as sign language interpretation for deaf applicants and oral interviews for individuals with dyslexia. However, we remain concerned that the Danish Immigration Service lacks written guidelines on how to handle cases involving applicants with disabilities.

While physical and sensory disabilities are often acknowledged and accommodated, psychosocial disabilities tend to be overlooked. The absence of clear internal procedures leaves case workers uncertain about what tools and accommodation are available to mitigate the barriers faced by applicants with mental health conditions or cognitive impairments.

## 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

#### NEW PRACTICE FOR UAM'S ACCESS TO ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN SUPPORT

A recent change in practice by the Danish Return Agency concerns the eligibility of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) for Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) support.

Under previous practice, an application submitted before the age of 18 could result in access to AVR support even if the actual departure occurred after turning 18. Under the revised practice, departure must take place before the age of 18 in order for UAMs to be eligible. The scheme is rarely used by UAMs, and the change may further limit its access.

The Danish Return Agency has informed that, in exceptional cases and subject to an individual assessment, AVR support may still be approved for departures occurring after the age of 18.

### 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)

#### RESETTLEMENT MISSIONS

During 2025, there were two resettlement missions concerning Afghan refugees in Türkiye and Congolese refugees in Rwanda, primarily women and children.

In December 2025, the Danish Minister of Immigration and Integration decided that Denmark should receive 200 refugees on the 2025 resettlement quota. The focus will be on Congolese refugees staying in Rwanda and refugees from Afghanistan and Eritrea in neighboring countries.

News by the Danish Ministry for Immigration and Integration (in Danish): <https://uim.dk/nyhedsarkiv/2025/december/danmark-tager-200-kvoteflygtninge-fra-rwanda-eritrea-og-afghanistan/>

### 15. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2025 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))

#### JUDGEMENT FROM THE DANISH SUPREME COURT (95/2024), 17 JUNE 2025

On 17 June 2025, the Danish Supreme Court acquitted a Syrian refugee who had used another person's ID card to enter Denmark. The Court ruled that the act was not punishable under Danish law due to the protection granted by Article 31(1) of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

The refugee, who fled Syria due to persecution and later received asylum in Denmark, had stayed 8 years in Turkey and 2 months in Greece, as well as transited through a number of EU-countries without seeking asylum, on his way to Denmark. Despite this, the Court found he had come "directly" from a place where his life and freedom were threatened, as defined by the Convention. Therefore, his use of false documents was not deemed unlawful.

Interestingly, the defendant initially pleaded guilty back in 2022 and was sentenced to 14 days in prison. After

-serving his sentence, he applied for asylum and was granted refugee status the following year.

It was only after receiving asylum that he received guidance about the protection under Article 31(1) of the Refugee Convention. Although his appeal was filed long after the expiration of the legal deadline, the Danish courts admitted the case, citing Denmark's obligations under international law.

This is the link for the judgment (in Danish): <https://www.domstol.dk/hoejesteret/aktuelt/2025/6/ikke-straftbart-for-flygtning-at-anvende-en-anden-persons-id-kort-ved-indrejsen-i-danmark/>

#### FIRST DANISH DUBLIN CASE BEFORE THE CJEU

On 18 December 2025, the Court of Justice of the European Union made a judgment in a technical case concerning time limits in the Dublin procedure.

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and lawyer Jacob Goldschmidt represented the applicant in the case. The applicant is an Afghan asylum seeker, who has waited many years in the Danish asylum system without a decision on which country should examine his asylum application.

While the Court finds that EU Member States enjoy procedural autonomy and that there is wide discretion in terms of the procedural steps that can be taken in an appeal case, the Court underlines that a decision in the Dublin procedure must be made within a short period of time. The Court requests the Refugee Appeals Board (RAB) to assess whether the Board did in fact process the case within 'a short period of time', highlighting that the Board spent 8 months on procedural steps in the appeals case.

This is an important judgement that emphasizes the obligation to ensure effective access to asylum procedures. Danish legislation has no specific time limits in relation to the Refugee Appeals Board's processing of Dublin cases. Nor does the Refugee Appeals Board have any so-called target processing times for Dublin cases.

Significantly, it is the Refugee Appeals Board's first time requesting a preliminary ruling from the CJEU. As a court-like appeals instance, the case also determined the Board's ability to refer questions to the CJEU.

The judgment Tang (C-560/23) is available here: <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=307226&pageIndex=0&doclang=EN&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=6893691>

#### STAND-ALONE POSITIVE DECISION ON DRAFT EVASION IN UKRAINE

From January to October 2025, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board rejected 11 cases concerning Ukrainian nationals, who feared the consequences of draft evasion.

In a single case of October 2025, the Board overturned the decision by the Danish Immigration Service concerning a Ukrainian national who claimed draft evasion to perform military service and the derived risk of being sentenced to imprisonment. With reference to the general prison conditions in Ukraine, the Board granted the applicant a residence permit under Section 7(2) of the Danish Aliens Act.

Description of the case (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/praksis/2025/oktober/ukra202512/>

The decision is also mentioned in the minutes of the Danish Refugee Appeals Board's Coordination Committee on 13 November 2025. The decision is discussed by the Committee, and the different views about the precedence of the case are reflected under section 17 (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/media/spzfqvhl/referat-af-moede-i-koordinationsudvalget-den-13-november-2025.pdf>

## 16. Other important developments in 2025

## PART B: Publications

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### 1. If available online, please provide links to relevant publications produced by your organisation in 2025.

Danish Refugee Council, Experiences of Return and Reintegration. Voices of returnees from Denmark to Iraq, June 2025: <https://www.asyl.drc.ngo/en/policy-and-recommendations/materials/voices-of-returnees/>

Danish Refugee Council, Country Report on Poland, June 2025: <https://www.asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-country-report-on-poland/>

Danish Refugee Council, Policy brief on adequate asylum procedures for women and girls, May 2025: <https://www.asyl.drc.ngo/en/policy-and-recommendations/materials/drc-policy-brief-on-adequate-asylum-procedures-for-women-and-girls/>

Danish Immigration Service & Danish Refugee Council, Joint thematic COI report, The West Bank Security and human rights situation, January 2025: <https://www.asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/us-drc-report-on-the-west-bank-security-and-human-rights-situation/>

Danish Refugee Council, Vidensnotat om eritreiske kvoteflygtninge (Briefing note on resettled refugees from Eritrea), December 2025: <https://integration.drc.ngo/bliv-klogere/materialer/kvoteflygtninge-fra-eritrea/>

Danish Refugee Council, Vidensnotat om afghanske kvoteflygtninge (Briefing note on resettled refugees from Afghanistan), May 2025: <https://integration.drc.ngo/bliv-klogere/materialer/kvoteflygtninge-fra-afghanistan/>

Danish Refugee Council, Ansøgning om dispensation fra krav til permanent ophold – en analyse af en kompliceret proces (New study shows the difficulties refugees with PTSD have in getting dispensation for the requirements for permanent stay), June 2025: <https://integration.drc.ngo/bliv-klogere/materialer/ansogning-om-dispensation-fra-krav-til-permanent-ophold/>

### 2. If not available online, please share your publications with us at: [Asylum.Report@euaa.europa.eu](mailto: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.**

	<b>Title of publication</b>	<b>Name of author</b>	<b>Publisher/Organisation</b>	<b>Date</b>
1				
2				
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## **Useful links**

[EUAA Asylum Report 2025 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2025\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2025)

[Executive Summary -Asylum Report 2025 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2025-executive-summary\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2025-executive-summary)

[Sources on Asylum 2025 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2025\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2025)

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

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

## **Background Documents**

[Word template to submit input to the 2026 Asylum Report.docx](#)

## **Contact**

[Contact Form](#)