

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

* Name of organisation

Federación Andalucía Acoge - Sur Acoge

Name and title of contact person

Beatriz Suárez, Head of Communications

Adra Gomez, Head of Reception Area

* Email

acoge@acoge.org

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?

In general terms, the reception pathway within the Spanish reception system has been shortened for persons who have been granted international or subsidiary protection with a favourable decision. As a result, they are now entitled to only six months of reception from the date of notification, with no possibility of extension for persons with specific or heightened vulnerabilities (whereas until February 2025 an extension of up to 24 months had been possible). An exception applies to persons originating from Ukraine, who continue to benefit from an authorised stay of 18 months.

An increase has been observed in the number of persons arriving from the two Temporary Stay Centres for Immigrants (hereinafter, CETI) located in Ceuta and Melilla, cities situated on the border with Morocco. These individuals already hold proof of registration of their declared intention to apply for International Protection, which demonstrates that access to information through the EUAA protocol is achieving increasingly broader coverage.

Subsidiary protection has been granted to persons originating from Mali. It should be noted that these individuals present multiple vulnerabilities, many of them being very young single men who are granted only six months within the reception system, regardless of their specific needs. This limited period does not allow them to attain even a basic level of proficiency in the host country's vehicular language, thereby preventing them from interacting independently within the host society.

Persons of Venezuelan origin continue to be granted residence and work permits on humanitarian grounds, while international protection is denied. Consequently, they are required to leave the reception system within a period of 15 calendar days.

There has been a continued increase in arrivals of persons originating from Senegal, with the predominant profile being single men, as well as single women and/or single women with dependent children. These women present multiple vulnerabilities, including female genital mutilation, forced marriages and/or potential situations of trafficking. Such vulnerabilities are present in the majority of profiles of women originating from Sub-Saharan Africa (Somalia, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Conakry, among others).

It should also be highlighted that the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration has launched a labour intermediation project between companies and the reception system managed by associations. This initiative has resulted in an employment insertion rate of virtually 100% for the candidatures submitted in the case of Federación Andalucía Acoge – Sur Acoge. A key milestone distinguishing these placements from those previously carried out by the programme's employment counsellors is that the participating companies offer accommodation alternatives to selected individuals, including transport to the workplace.

With regard to the CETI, these centres have received a significant number of persons who, despite having entered Spanish territory by air (mainly through Madrid-Barajas Airport), have travelled from mainland Spain to these centres (CETI of Ceuta and Melilla) in order to expedite access to the reception system, as these centres are granted priority both for reception-related procedures and for asylum application procedures. It is important to note that efforts have been made to reduce the length of stay in the CETI, which has been achieved; however, these centres continue to operate in a state of over-occupancy for most of the time.

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

The asylum application process remains unchanged, with an insufficient number of appointments available for the submission or renewal of applications for International Protection, as well as an inadequate number of police stations authorised to process such applications. Furthermore, the issuance of the definitive Foreigner Identity Card (TIE) following the granting of International Protection continues not to be subsidised, with this cost being covered under the programme only for persons originating from Ukraine.

These administrative fees are considerable and, in many cases, unaffordable for beneficiaries of International Protection and of the programme, forcing them to remain undocumented until they are able to secure the financial means required to cover such expenses.

There continues to be an insufficient number of specialised care places. Although such places do exist, they are far from sufficient to meet the needs of the vast majority of individuals requiring this type of support. As a result, these persons continue to be accommodated in standard reception places, regardless of their vulnerabilities and specific support needs, including mental health needs, gender-based violence, sexual violence, potential situations of trafficking, and young people.

The system does not include any form of support or preparation for exit upon completion of the programme. This has been a consistent demand from all entities, calling either for an extension of the duration of support or for the creation of an additional programme that would guarantee a dignified exit from the reception system, thereby preventing situations of substandard housing. The current housing situation in Spain disproportionately affects migrant populations in terms of residential exclusion, often leading to an increase in irregular occupancy within reception facilities due to the lack of alternative housing options, particularly in the case of families with dependent children.

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 implementation of the agreement will begin in June. At present, we do not yet have much information on how it will be implemented or how it will be put into practice in terms of asylum.

The process for implementing the European Pact on Migration and Asylum is not being shared in a sufficiently broad or transparent manner by the Government. Although formal meetings have been held, there is currently very limited public information regarding the steps to be taken, the envisaged changes and the process of regulatory amendment.

Of particular concern are the potential reinforcement of detention centres, possible changes in the actors involved in border procedures, and the development of the Independent Monitoring Mechanism.

The European Union Agency for Asylum has organised numerous training sessions on the implementation of the Pact. However, given that Member States retain autonomy with regard to the specific measures for its execution, as well as in the identification of vulnerabilities within the framework of the European Pact, border countries (such as Greece, Italy and Spain) have expressed a particular interest in gaining insight into the concrete responses adopted by their respective States to the realities of migration.

PART A: Contributions by topic

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)

Federación Andalucía Acoge – Sur Acoge doesn't manage first arrival service, however, we attend first arrivals on CETI (Immigration Temporary Center) through different workshops. This service is in two different cities, where are Morocco border, Ceuta and Melilla.

Workshops are divided in different lines:

- Information, guidance and social intervention line.
- Training and leisure line.
- Welfare and Health line.
- Employment Skills and Tools line.

At the point of entry to the territory and within the asylum procedure, a sustained increase in arrivals has been identified at the borders of Ceuta and Melilla—including minors and young people—which has placed reception facilities under extreme pressure. The CETI in Ceuta has remained in a situation of severe overcrowding, with residents far exceeding its official capacity and individuals forced to sleep outdoors due to the lack of available places, particularly during the summer and autumn of 2025 (improvised tents and queues to access basic services).

In this context, the new State legislation (Royal Decree-Law 2/2025 and Royal Decree 658/2025) has introduced a relocation protocol for unaccompanied minors from territories declared to be in a situation of migratory contingency—such as the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla—to other Autonomous Communities, within a maximum timeframe of 15 days, based on distribution criteria and inter-administrative coordination mechanisms.

This instrument is not positively assessed as a measure to enhance efficiency and solidarity within the system, as its implementation has been uneven and, moreover, the legislation has been legally challenged. Several Autonomous Communities have lodged appeals against the Royal Decree-Law before the Constitutional Court and against the Royal Decree before the Supreme Court, which introduces operational uncertainty regarding its effective application in the short term. Furthermore, this transfer of competences between the Autonomous Communities and the central State would generate unequal treatment between minors within the child protection system and minor applicants for International Protection.

In parallel, an overload of the child protection system in Ceuta has been observed—characterised by occupancy levels far exceeding ordinary capacity and symbolic relocations that fail to alleviate saturation—along with bottlenecks in referrals to mainland Spain, which further exacerbate street situations and exposure to risk. In the field of International Protection (IP), while the State has significantly expanded the International Protection Reception System (SAPI) over the past decade (exceeding 32,000 places), the volume of

applications and delays in decision-making continue to leave hundreds of thousands of individuals awaiting resolution. Additionally, a reduction in humanitarian funding during 2024–2025 has been identified, placing further strain on first reception resources and psychosocial support services, with implications for response times and the quality of care provided.

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

Access to basic legal information on the procedure for and application for international protection has been guaranteed to all adults from the moment of arrival, extending this advice to the rest of the family unit. In addition, individual legal advice and group sessions have been provided, along with accompaniment and administrative procedures related to police stations and documentation (initial interviews, renewals, changes of file, family reunification/extensions, file expansions, changes of address, registration on the municipal census, and other procedures). Support for people with negative decisions has also increased, and specific guidance has been provided to those granted residence permits on humanitarian grounds regarding subsequent administrative steps.

We would like to express our concern about the future and change in the structure of the international protection application process with the imminent implementation of the European Pact on Migration and Asylum. From what we have seen in the implementation documents, and in the absence of information on how the actual implementation will take place, it appears that there may be a reduction in guarantees of assistance and legal certainty. One example being the elimination of the suspensive effect in appeals against the denial of international protection.

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)

Interpretation and translation have been maintained as a key service to ensure genuine understanding under conditions of equality, especially during interviews, health-related accompaniment, in educational centres, and in group workshops. The service has been adapted to the specific needs of individual case files and integration pathways, with significant demand in several languages, particularly Ukrainian, Arabic, Bambara and French.

From our organisation, particular importance is attached to this service. As it is provided by an external company, it ensures the impartiality of the interpretation, with professionals who have specialised training in migration as well as in gender issues. For individual interviews, interpreters of the same gender are always requested.

Similarly, with regard to what we can foresee with the imminent implementation of the European Migration Pact, we are particularly concerned about the implementation of seven-day border screening, which in principle will be carried out solely by the State Security Forces and the International Organisation for Migration, without the involvement of personnel from entities specialising in vulnerability detection who have mediation teams, which could have a very negative impact on the detection of vulnerabilities.

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

Within the Federación Andalucía Acoge – Sur Acoge, there is also no evidence that the Dublin Treaty has been applied, as it has not been applied in any case.

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

Within the special resettlement program of the Spanish Ministry of Social Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, the Directorate General has reserved three places within the International Protection reception system for a Syrian family unit residing in a refugee camp in Lebanon. The family consists of a couple; the man lost a leg in a bombing, along with his seven-year-old daughter.

Also arriving under the same resettlement program, and from the same origin in Lebanon, is another Syrian family unit consisting of a 55-year-old man, his 38-year-old wife, and their two-year-old son.

These two families have been residing in the Andalusian region of Spain since September of this year, 2025.

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)

Federación Andalucía Acoge - Sur Acoge has a reception system for applicants seeking international protection. This system consists of reception facilities and legal and psychological services, access to employment, housing search and all the social services necessary for successful integration into society.

In 2025, our 208 humanitarian places were converted into the international protection reception system, and this year we are managing 567 places, of which only 22 are designated for vulnerable individuals (18 for women victims of gender-based violence and 3 for young men).

A high volume of people has been assisted within the system, specifically 906 individuals from January to June 2025, and we are now in a new implementation period from July 2025 to June 2026. The majority of those assisted are in the temporary reception phase. Reception resources and support measures have been deployed to cover basic needs, provide social information, and ensure accompaniment.

There is a shortage of temporary reception places for people presenting different vulnerabilities who require specialized attention, such as victims of gender-based violence or people with mental health problems. As a consequence of the lack of specialized resources, people with multiple vulnerabilities are assisted without adequate attention to the specific characteristics and needs of each group.

The reception system in Spain establishes a social inclusion pathway aimed at achieving autonomy and independence for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection who lack sufficient economic resources to meet their basic needs. The system foresees three phases:

- Zero phase, access to the system, managed through three first-reception organizations under the Initial Assessment and Referral Phase;
- First phase, the “Temporary Reception Phase”;

- Second phase, the “Autonomy Phase”.

This final Autonomy Phase was modified by a resolution dated 24/02/2025, according to which only beneficiaries of temporary protection (Ukraine conflict) and beneficiaries of special programmes may progress to the Autonomy Phase.

With regard to material reception conditions (housing, food, financial support, access to employment, health care, schooling, etc.), basic needs have been met through financial assistance and reception facilities for all individuals assisted. Furthermore, support in health and education has been strengthened, ensuring full school enrollment for all children of compulsory school age and providing referrals to specialized services such as mental health, pregnancy follow-up, gender-based violence units, and disability assessments, among others.

At the same time, housing has emerged as the main obstacle to autonomy and social inclusion for applicants and beneficiaries of international protection: limited supply, high prices, abusive conditions and discrimination based on origin or perceived status, as well as additional difficulties for families and people requiring accessibility adaptations or proximity to health services.

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)

We understand that we have no information indicating that detentions are taking place, but we are concerned about the possibility recognised by the European pact that asylum seekers may be detained.

As we have indicated in previous questions in this report, we are currently not aware of any detentions of applicants for international protection, but with the implementation of the PEMA, we believe that they will begin to occur. We must first see the practical implementation of the procedure, but in its implementation plan, detentions in detention centres and returns to third countries are envisaged.

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)

There continues to be a very serious problem with access to the procedure. In most provinces, there are no appointments available to apply for asylum on an almost daily basis, which means that many people wait months to be able to process their application for international protection, and even that many others resort to an illegal market for appointments in order to submit their application.

On the other hand, the Asylum and Refugee Office is resolving cases more quickly than in previous years, but there is still a lack of communication. When evidence is submitted to a file, in many cases there is no certainty that it has arrived.

No changes have been observed in the responsible authority, the organisation of the process, interviews, deadlines or file management at first instance.

However, there has been a significant increase in refusals of international protection, which has required additional advice and support for affected individuals to help them understand their situation and explore subsequent administrative options. While asylum refusals have increased, subsidiary protection is granted to Malian nationals in virtually 100% of cases.

With the imminent implementation of the Migration and Asylum Pact, although we do not have much information about how the procedure will actually be carried out, we know that social entities will not participate in the initial screening process (screening); only the State Security Forces and the International Organisation for Migration will do so. We also know that this initial process may include the detention of asylum seekers, although we do not know the criteria or which individuals will be sent to detention centres. The possibility of transferring individuals to a safe third country has also been established.

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

For years, the Asylum and Refugee Office has experienced a major backlog in resolving appeals against asylum denials. Recently, due to the new reform of the Immigration Regulations and the administration's desire to end the backlog at the Asylum and Refugee Office, additional staff have been hired to resolve these appeals, and some decisions have been reached.

However, we would also like to express our concern about the implementation of the Migration and Asylum Pact, which has established that the suspensive effect of appeals will be annulled. We believe that this could create legal uncertainty for people whose applications for international protection are denied.

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

We have not encountered any cases of statelessness during the past year, and there is nothing relevant to report in this regard.

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)

A significant number of minors within family units have been assisted, with guaranteed schooling at compulsory ages and indirect support provided through work with their parental figures. Various positive parenting workshops have been delivered, both with parents and with the family as a whole.

People with specific needs have also been assisted, particularly cases related to mental health and mobility limitations, as well as family units in situations of special vulnerability (including gender-based violence).

There is also a clear shortage of specific places for vulnerable individuals and a lack of specialised mental health resources, which requires referrals to 24-hour continuous care facilities or to specialised care resources outside the reception system when regular International Protection reception facilities are unable to provide adequate support.

With regard to regulations, in July 2025, Royal Decree 658/2025 of 22 July was published, regulating the measures to be adopted in situations of extraordinary migratory contingency for the protection of the best interests of unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents. This regulation establishes the bases and protocols for the transfer of migrant minors from their points of entry and their distribution throughout the peninsula and includes regulatory provisions on interviews and specific procedures. It is a very positive

measure and is beginning to be implemented. At Federación Andalucía Acoge – Sur Acoge, we are monitoring this recent regulatory application, which in this case has taken social entities into account to guarantee the rights of these minors.

On the other hand, following a Supreme Court ruling, a precautionary measure was issued obliging the Government to transfer foreign minors who had requested international protection to specific international protection centres. This has given rise to some alarming situations due to the immediate obligation to implement the precautionary measure imposed.

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)

Inclusion has been addressed through individualized pathways and cross-cutting actions: language learning differentiated by level; employment guidance and intermediation through personalized pathways; psychosocial support with individual and group care and referrals; and accompaniment to facilitate access to health, education, and community resources.

In the autonomy phase, intervention focuses on consolidating independence while maintaining support and monitoring of pathways, although this is constrained by structural barriers to housing access and by immediate exits resulting from the refusal of international protection applications.

13. Return of former applicants for international protection

We do not offer the return programme from Federación Andalucía Acoge – Sur Acoge.

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)

From Federación Andalucía Acoge – Sur Acoge, we do not manage the resettlement program; however, we provide reception and support to resettled individuals and families from third countries, as outlined in Section 5 on Special Procedures.

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](#))

We include a ruling on social benefits to which beneficiaries of international protection are entitled, which was obtained by the legal team of the Seville Delegation of the Federación Sur Acoge. This ruling has not yet been

published, but we provide the reference and a summary of it here:

Judgment of Social Court No. 4 of Seville, Social Security Benefits Proceedings No. 1003/2024, Negotiated No. 4. This judgment concerns the obligation of States not to require beneficiaries of international protection to provide documentation from their country of origin. The case concerns a family from Afghanistan who are beneficiaries of refugee status and who, when applying for the minimum living income, were required to provide documentation from their country of origin, such as legalised birth certificates for their children. and were denied because they could not provide them. This denial was appealed in court, and the court established the State's obligation not to require beneficiaries of international protection to provide documents from their country of origin that they cannot provide. This is a very important ruling regarding the provision of documents for social and administrative service applications by beneficiaries of international protection.

16. Other important developments in 2025

Regulatory changes are expected in the regulations governing the entire international protection system due to the imminent implementation of the new Migration and Asylum Pact.

Several relevant trends are observed:

- An increase in profiles with low or no literacy, which has led to the establishment of a dedicated foundational literacy tier within language training, specifically intended for individuals with little or no prior formal education;
- An increase in refusals of international protection, raising the need for legal guidance;
- Sustained pressure in the housing market, hindering transitions to autonomy and generating situations of discrimination and precariousness;
- Participation in Ministry-linked employment offers (mostly in the agricultural sector) and other offers, with unintended effects due to very rapid exits from the system after exceeding economic thresholds, creating inequalities and a risk of precariousness compared to other integration pathways.

In general, the very short timeframes applied once income thresholds are exceeded (15 days during the reception phase and immediate exit during the autonomy phase) significantly complicate transitions out of the system. As a result, temporary job offers are often declined, since completing the programme would leave individuals without any support network. This situation prevents them from gaining work experience while they wait for an open-ended employment contract, which is extremely difficult to obtain without prior experience.

- There is also an increase in vulnerabilities among women travelling alone, including victims of female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and other forms of gender-based violence.

Measures with a gender perspective and the detection of potential situations of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation have been strengthened, including mediation, reporting, training of professionals and awareness-raising workshops.

In addition, joint working groups have been carried out with the Ministry and social organisations to revise and complete the protocol for cases of gender-based violence and human trafficking, as well as to develop guidelines for interventions with men who have perpetrated violence.

PART B: Publications

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

1. Recommendations for implementing PEMA by Federación Andalucía Acoge - Sur Acoge (July 2024, updated in 2025): https://acoge.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/AREAINCIDENCIA/IQD-G_nUSuyATrgVKb3PkSPvAfZDFC8MIQmq0tFUv3Uhtpl?e=Bs37vg
2. Document containing recommendations from Andalucía Acoge regarding the Spanish Government's implementation proposal submitted to the European Commission, setting out the main concerns by Federación Andalucía Acoge - Sur Acoge (January 2025): <https://acoge.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/AREAINCIDENCIA/IQDOLldybwulRpQnMNRT--H9AdyaPOgHXwa5RVkkIlgMF5DI?e=9PHtS7>
3. Concerns and recommendations Social Organisations - Migration and Asylum Pact by ngo's group of work (april 2025): https://acoge.sharepoint.com/:b:/s/AREAINCIDENCIA/IQAv0kHYWZ_4Toqt4ZYWBX4nAc6QM9faMEfmxmVIY48xdYM?e=8yONNr
4. 2024 report by Federación Andalucía Acoge - Sur Acoge: https://acoge.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Memoria-Andalucia-Acoge-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).

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 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](#)