

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

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Name and title of contact person

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General observations

Before sharing information by thematic area, please provide your general observations on asylum developments as indicated in the following three fields:

What areas would you highlight where important developments took place in the country/countries you cover?

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

Would you have any observations to share specifically about the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum in the national context of the country/ countries you cover?

PART A: Contributions by topic

Please share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 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)

Over the past year, it has been observed that the tightening of migration policies has an impact on migration routes. In the context of the European Union, a westward shift has been recorded this year: arrivals to Italy have decreased, while arrivals to Spain have increased. It is relevant to analyse how this dynamic is related to the policies implemented in Italy. Although these are still emerging trends and there is no clearly defined migration route, the issue deserves to be explored due to its potential impact on the management of migration flows and on international protection policy planning.

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

3. Provision of interpretation services (e.g. introduction of innovative methods for interpretation, increase/decrease in the number of languages available, change in qualifications required for interpreters)

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

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

6. Reception of applicants for international protection (including information on reception capacities – increase/decrease/stable, material reception conditions - housing, food, clothing and financial support, contingency planning in reception, access to the labour market and vocational training, medical care, schooling and education, residence and freedom of movement)

The Refugee Chair, which is part of the Institute for Migration Studies, holds annual meetings with civil society organisations. At this year's meeting, the organisations noted the following: the transformation of the reception system in Spain. Spain currently has 70,000 reception places, although funding remains insufficient. Managing reception has posed a considerable challenge for all organisations involved.

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)

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)

Within the framework of the Refugee Chair, a session of the annual seminar on statelessness was held, during which the following issues were discussed:

The session addressed the reality faced by stateless persons and the severe limitations in access to basic rights—such as education, healthcare, and employment—that stem from the lack of a recognised nationality, with particular attention to the Spanish context. In its presentation, UNHCR outlined the conceptualisation of statelessness and its international legal framework, focusing on its application in Spain. It highlighted the gap between international legal standards and their effective implementation, as well as the persistence of administrative obstacles that contribute to the invisibility of statelessness. In this regard, it noted that in Spain 95% of applications for recognition of stateless status are submitted by Sahrawi individuals, due to their specific historical and legal link with the Spanish state.

The Spanish case was analysed in depth, including existing protection gaps and the social and legal consequences of living without nationality. The discussion pointed to everyday dynamics of exclusion—such as difficulties in registering on the municipal census, accessing basic services, or proving one’s identity—as extreme expressions of institutional neglect and denial of human dignity. The subsequent debate allowed for an exchange between legal perspectives and practical experiences of supporting stateless persons in Spain, highlighting the urgent need to strengthen mechanisms for identification, recognition, and protection.

Link: https://tv.comillas.edu/media/Seminario+Migraciones+y+Refugio.+Las+personas+invisibles+en+el+sistema+de+asilo%3A+la+apatridia.++20+11+2025/1_rbe3o3bz/66275281

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 2025 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))

16. Other important developments in 2025

The new Asylum Law, which has not yet been released by the Ministry of the Interior, has at least reached the draft stage, pending clarification on how it will ultimately take shape. This would be Spain's third asylum law, in a context in which the European Pact on Asylum has yet to be implemented.

PART B: Publications

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

Within the framework of the IMPACt project, funded by the EUAA, two reports have been prepared:

1. Military Service and International Protection in Europe. Jurisprudence on applicants invoking compulsory military service, draft evasion and desertion as grounds for international protection: https://caselaw.euaa.europa.eu/Documents/2025_jurisprudence_compulsory_military_service_EN.pdf
2. Jurisprudence on Asylum Pronounced by the European Court of Human Rights in 2024–2025 (forthcoming / pending publication).

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				
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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](#)