



## Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2026

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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I accept the provisions of the EUAA [Legal and Privacy Statements](#)

## 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:

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

During 2025, from 14 July to 14 October 2025, Greece suspended access to asylum for all refugees entering the country through North Africa, a measure that in practice affected arrivals on Crete and Gavdos. This provision, imposed through an [amendment](#) to a bill of the Ministry of Development and included in Article 79 of Law 5218/2025 (Official Gazette 125/A/14-7-2025), constitutes a flagrant violation of fundamental principles of national, European and international law. [National](#) and [international](#) institutions note that this suspension undermines the right to asylum, the principle of non-refoulement, and the state's obligations to protect individuals from arbitrary detention. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) issued two interim measures decisions ([14/08/2025](#), [29/08/2025](#)) prohibiting deportation of individuals who had been denied access to the asylum procedure.

In addition, the [Greek Law 5226/2025](#), published in September 2025, significantly reforms Greece's migration framework, focusing on stricter procedures for the illegal entry and stay of third-country nationals, introducing harsher penalties, accelerating return processes, and reforming residence permits, including removing a seven-year residency requirement for exceptional permits. Among other, the maximum duration for administrative detention of migrants awaiting return has been extended from 18 months to 24 months, with a review every six months, there is the official replacement of the term "irregular migration" with "illegal migration" in all state documents to reflect the new legal framework. The decision for return to multiple countries it is not predicted in the Directive 2008/115/EC creates legal uncertainty. The cost of the subsequent applications increased from 100 to 300 euros. It should also be noted that the provisions concerning administrative detention, returns and the penalization of illegal entry and stay do not explicitly exclude and therefore affect unaccompanied children or families





with children, contrary to guidelines of the UNHCR and of the Committee of the Rights of the Child. Finally, the Law introduces provisions regarding the use of AI systems in cases such as information provision to asylum seekers, interview transcription, and automated translation or subtitling software for audio data.

Moreover, delays on the payments have been observed in the whole child protection system, including unaccompanied children's [shelters](#), Guardians and the designated guardians, as well as the NERM. In addition, the payment of cash assistance continued to be [suspended](#) since July 2024. Furthermore, in the first months of 2025 the number of unaccompanied children have been vastly [increased](#), which has shown that when there are high flows of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), the system cannot be fully operation when there are not enough accommodation places. Regarding UASC [interim measures](#) from the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) were required in order the overcrowded safe area in Samos to be evacuated. The situation for children but for adults as well, not only in the Aegean islands but also in the [mainland](#), have been further deteriorated in Reception and Identification Centres (RIC), camps and Closed Controlled Access Centres (CCAC).

Another change we have observed from the field in 2025 is that the route which asylum seekers select to arrive in Europe through Greece was similar from the Libya coasts and the Aegean islands. Most of the [arrivals](#) in 2025 were in Crete, driving to many shipwrecks, since it is the most dangerous and longer in distance route. In such shipwrecks a big number of unaccompanied children has been rescued.

Finally, in 30<sup>th</sup> of December 2025 the Ministry of Migration and Asylum publish for public consultation [a draft law](#) with the title : "Promoting legal migration policies, incorporating Directive (EU) 2024/1233 on a single application procedure for third-country nationals, a single residence and work permit in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State, amendments to the Immigration Code and other provisions". Among the articles in terms of protection and integration the draft law abolishes the possibility that was foreseen to grant a 10-year residence permit to adults who had entered Greece and being registered as unaccompanied children and had successfully completed 3 years of study in a Greek school by the age of 23. This abolishment leaves former unaccompanied children with no options for integration, as it was predicted in the National Strategy for the Protection of the Unaccompanied Children in Greece.

## **2. What are the areas, where only few or no developments took place?**

## **3. 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?**

In the context of electronic communication via email with the Greek Dublin Unit, the latter now includes a note in their emails as follows: "*In view of the New Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 (AMMR) of the European Council and the Council of the 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration*





*management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 that is going to be applied in June 2026, please take into account that the deadline for sending requests will be shorter and the answer to the re-examination requests will be optional. In particular, the deadline for the sending of outgoing take charge requests (family reunification) will be 2 months – instead of 3 months – from the asylum request registration. Therefore, please send the necessary documents the soonest possible in the context of a trial period before the implementation of the New Regulation.”.*

## **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)

Network for Children’s Rights (“NCR”), is one of the implementing partners of the National Emergency Response Mechanism for unaccompanied minors in precarious living conditions (“NERM”), which is under the General Secretariat for Vulnerable Persons & Institutional Protection (former Special Secretary for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors) of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum.

In this framework, all matters related to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are interlinked to the operation of the NERM.

Regarding the access to territory and the asylum procedure, unaccompanied children may still lodge their asylum claim directly with the Greek Asylum Service. According to the new circular 2964/2025 that was issued on 07/01/2025, unaccompanied minors who are transferred to RIC Diavata or RIC Malakasa under the responsibility of the police or coastguard authorities or according to a decision of the General Secretariat for the Reception of Asylum Seekers or the Central Reception and Identification Service, may lodge their asylum claim at those RICs (Diavata or Malakasa) without necessarily being referred to the Regional Asylum Offices.

According to the new law (5226/2025, Article 27, paragraph 2), when unaccompanied minors arrive at our organization and want to be accommodated but have not been registered, the mobile unit of our organization transports them to the police station for their identification and the following procedures are followed:

- First stage: Criminal procedure

- Creation of a file – stage of apology. The unaccompanied minor is asked to sign a written statement, which states that they will testify before the public prosecutor. Our organization provides interpretation services if interpreter services are not available.





- Sending the file to the public prosecutor – Written response to «release» the unaccompanied minor
- End of criminal procedure
- <sup>1</sup><sub>SEP</sub> Start of administrative procedure (as was the procedure prior to the new law)
- Sending the file to the Criminal Laboratories Directorate (Δ.E.E) – response
- Sending the results to the Immigration Department and awaiting a response for release
- Issuing an identity document
- End of administrative procedure

The most problematic aspect of this issue is that the administrative procedure took several hours, and now the criminal procedure has been added, which also takes several hours, making the whole process exhausting for unaccompanied children and in any case it is not acting in favor of their best interest.

Regarding the safe areas, in 2025 new safe areas, except Malakasa and Diavata, operate in the mainland and specifically within the RICs of Alexandria, Kavala, Drama and in Vagiohori, the latter closed after some months of operation.

As regards pushbacks, on 7 January 2025, the European Court of Human Rights delivered its judgment in the case of A.R.E. v. Greece (no. 15783/21). [This](#) is the first judgment in which the European Court of Human Rights has considered allegations of pushback by the Greek authorities. The Court found inter alia that pushbacks are a “systematic practice” of the Greek authorities, that the Greek authorities had indeed pushed back the Applicant to Türkiye, and that the Greek judiciary does not effectively investigate cases of pushbacks, including the case of the Applicant. Furthermore, the Court found that the Applicants have been informally and arbitrarily detained prior to the push back and noted that pushbacks are carried out in circumstances which put human life at risk.

From NCR work on the field on supporting UASC, NCR has received testimonies of UASC being pushed back, especially by interviews that took place during 2024. According to children’s testimonies, their detection was carried out by groups of uniformed and/or non-uniformed individuals, dressed in black or camouflage uniforms, with covered faces or wearing hoods. There were reports of gunshots fired into the air to intimidate and force people to return. In incidents occurred at sea, descriptions included intimidating maneuvers by vessels circling around the boats of the alleged victims, creating waves, approaching by Coast Guard vessels or vessels bearing Greek insignia, removal of engines from boats, or forced boarding onto vessels without a motor. As regards incidents that occurred in the area of Evros, testimonies reported transportation by van-type vehicles from detection locations – often in points within hinterland – to informal detention places and subsequently to locations of physical removal, where children were forced to cross the river by swimming or in inflatable boats.

Furthermore, the vast majority of the testimonies report the use of violence during the physical removal stage as well as inhumane and degrading treatment: beatings with wooden sticks, threats, seizure of personal belongings (mobile phones, documents, money, clothing), and





destruction of documents. Specifically, in incidents at sea, explicit references were made to the throwing of children's documents into the sea.

The Recording Mechanism of Incidents of Informal Forced Returns established by the Greek National Commission for Human Rights (GNCHR) has issued its [annual report](#) for 2024. In the report there are recorded testimonies about 52 incidents of alleged IFRs that took place within the last three years, by 61 personal testimonies, of which 60 were provided by alleged victims and one by an eyewitness. According to testimonies in the 52 IFR incidents recorded, it is estimated a minimum of 1,517 individuals, including at least 300 women, 225 children, and 133 people with special needs.

In addition, in the same report there has been testimonies from 85 unaccompanied minors (all male, with an average age of 16 years) reported a total of 361 IFR incidents, which allegedly occurred within a timeframe ranging from three years to one month prior to the day that the interview date took place.<sup>1</sup>

Regarding the [Pylos shipwreck](#), by order of the Prosecutor of the Reviewing Court, criminal proceedings are to be brought against four senior officers of the Coast Guard, including its current chief, whose case had been shelved by the prosecutor of the Piraeus Naval Court.

The [criminal prosecution](#) concerns a felony and other offences, specifically: a) serial exposure through failure to fulfil the legal obligation to rescue and assist persons in distress, which caused the death of the victims, b) serial exposure of other persons by failure to fulfil the legal obligation to rescue them and leave them helpless, and c) manslaughter by negligence through serial failure to fulfil legal obligations.

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

Unaccompanied and Separated Children (“UASC”) access to information and legal assistance falls under the scope of NERM of the General Secretariat of Vulnerable Persons and Institutional Protection (“GGSVPIP”) and its implementing partners (NCR, ARSIS, IOM, METAdrasi). In the CCACs of the Aegean islands (Kos, Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Leros), UASC fall under the scope of GGSVPIP and the implementing partner (Zeuxis).

NERM's key core is the timely identification of unaccompanied children living on the street or in precarious living conditions and their transfer to safe accommodation aiming to provide an operational alternative to the practice of protective police custody (abolished with Law 4760/2020). NERM also attempts to cover the lack of services for UACs who do not wish to be formally accommodated.

NCR in cooperation with NERM, aiming to support UASC in the region of Attica and southern Greece. Info desk team, both Emergency & Case Management Team, conducts identifications of unaccompanied minors living in precarious living conditions or they are totally homeless. Caseworkers conducts Best Interest Assessment (both Rapid & Comprehensive) & make referrals to suitable accommodation facilities for unaccompanied minors. Moreover, they

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<sup>1</sup> Recording Mechanism of Informal Forced Returns Incidents, annual report 2024, p. 59, available at : [Annual\\_Report\\_2024.pdf](#) (last visited 16/12/2025).





identify minors at Regional Asylum Offices. Mobile Unit team supports unaccompanied minors during Identification/registration procedures at Police Departments. In addition, is responsible for the immediate transfer of unaccompanied minors in accommodation facilities. Both Info desk & Mobile Unit, conducts Streetwork/Outreach activities. in order to trace even the most vulnerable minors.

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)
  
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, decision-making, timeframes, case management – including backlog management)

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

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

**11. Children and applicants with special needs** (special reception facilities, identification mechanisms/referrals, procedural standards, provision of information, age assessment, legal guardianship and foster care for unaccompanied and separated children)

Delays persist in the designation of the guardianship actor and the appointment of individual guardians, resulting in unaccompanied children not having access to a lot of the steps of the asylum procedure for which a guardian is required.

For example, a lot of unaccompanied children are unable to attend their scheduled asylum interview themselves, without the presence of a guardian, resulting in the interview being postponed to a later date, often after they turn 18.

One fact that cannot be overlooked is the employment of unaccompanied children, and more specifically, informal employment. It has been observed that unaccompanied children are employed "informally" in various types of work, such as construction and agricultural work. The complexity of the issue lies in the fact that unaccompanied children are reluctant to provide information about their place and type of work, with the result that the extent of informal work is not known. This results in reports being compiled and sent to the competent Juvenile Prosecutor's Offices, but these reports are incomplete, with the result that the phenomenon is becoming increasingly widespread.

According to the unaccompanied children themselves, the reason for this phenomenon is the need to financially support their families in their country of origin.

Delays in the authorization of guardianship actors and the appointment of individual guardians continue to constitute a structural challenge in the protection of unaccompanied minors in Greece. In practice, significant numbers of unaccompanied children remain without an appointed guardian for long periods, with direct consequences on their access to rights, procedures and services.





The absence of a guardian often results in unaccompanied children being unable to effectively participate in crucial stages of the asylum procedure. In particular, asylum interviews are frequently postponed due to the lack of a guardian's presence, leading in many cases to interviews being rescheduled after the child has reached the age of 18. This practice undermines procedural safeguards applicable to children and effectively shifts cases into the adult asylum system, contrary to the principle of the best interests of the child.

Access to education is similarly affected<sup>2</sup>. Unaccompanied minors cannot be enrolled in public schools without a guardian or unless they are accommodated in facilities for unaccompanied children. As a result, children living in precarious conditions and outside formal accommodation often remain excluded from education for extended periods. In many cases, school enrolment only becomes possible once they reach adulthood, when they are legally able to act on their own behalf. This gap significantly hampers social inclusion and long-term integration prospects.

The transition to adulthood remains particularly abrupt and insufficiently supported. Upon turning 18, former unaccompanied children face a sudden loss of child-specific protections, while many critical administrative and legal issues remain unresolved. Delays in asylum procedures, lack of an integration policy and provision of stable accommodation along with limited access to social support mechanisms exacerbate the risk of homelessness and exploitation during this transition phase.

Within this context, informal employment of unaccompanied children has emerged as a persistent and growing concern. Unaccompanied children are reported to engage in undeclared work, primarily in sectors such as agriculture and construction. The scale of the phenomenon remains difficult to assess, as children are often not willing to disclose information about their employment due to fear of negative consequences. Consequently, reports submitted to the Prosecutor's Offices frequently lack sufficient detail, limiting effective intervention and oversight. According to children's declarations, informal work is largely driven by the need to financially support family members in their countries of origin, highlighting the intersection between migration, protection gaps and socio-economic pressures.

Given the prolonged delays in guardianship appointments, many unaccompanied children are unable to reopen their cases within the prescribed deadlines and are forced to submit subsequent applications as adults, facing additional procedural and practical barriers. Overall, these developments point to persistent gaps in the guardianship system and in transition frameworks, underscoring the need for timely appointment of guardians, child-centred procedural guarantees and structured support mechanisms for the transition to adulthood.

NCR has noticed as well that the practice of the Asylum Unit for Vulnerable Groups of Attica that started since mid-2024 concerning the issuing of decisions to discontinue the examination of the asylum application (suspension decisions) for UASC that have informally left their shelters (based on article 86 para. 2(d) of L. 4939/2022) persists. It has been observed that, contrary to the best interests of the child principle, these suspension decisions were issued despite the fact that a designated guardian had not yet been appointed to the UASC, and therefore it was not possible for the UASC to be notified of the decision or to apply to reopen the case, until a

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<sup>2</sup> Children on the Move in Greece – September - December 2025, page 4, paragraph 3, available at [Save-GCR-Joint-Briefing\\_Q4\\_final.pdf](#) (last visited 8/1/2026)





designated guardian has been appointed. Moreover, it has been observed that the legal effects of the suspension decision were taking place before the notification of the decision to the UASC, and, in particular, the asylum card was deactivated upon the issuing of the decision, without the UASC having been informed about the said decision in any way. As a result, UASC lacking a guardian would have no immediate access to remedies and would therefore be deprived of the rights accorded to asylum seekers in general but also of the special protection applied to UASC. Due to the general delays in the designation of guardians, UASC would have to wait until they turn 18 in order to submit an application to continue the examination of their case, according to article 86 para.4 of L. 4939/2022. However, given that the latter stipulates a 9-month deadline for the submission of said application, most UASC miss this deadline by the time they turn 18 and the only option is to submit a subsequent application. However, adult asylum seekers are required to book an appointment for the submission of a subsequent application through a designated platform on the website of the Ministry of Asylum and Migration, whereas such appointments are scheduled several months after.

In August 2025, the Ministry of Asylum and Migration and the Ministry of Health issued the Joint Ministerial Decision 147627/22-8-2025 on the age assessment procedure of asylum seekers. The issued JMD poses serious threats of violation of children's rights, as these are registered in CRC, CRC, ECHR<sup>3</sup> and ESC<sup>4</sup>. As already known, these conventions, according to the Greek Constitution, predominate over any other legal provision. Furthermore, the JMD provisions are in direct opposition to the EU legislation. Below, the major points of the JMD which are problematic are presented.

The procedure that is stipulated in the JMD is against Art. 25 par. 1 and 2 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1348 on asylum procedures. This article imposes an explicit regulation of successive age assessment stages, giving clear priority to non-medical methods of assessing age. The JMD provision of 3 combined scientific stages to be conducted all 3 of them the very same day is against both the letter of the Regulation, as well as its spirit.

Concerning the reliability of the medical and the x-ray examinations World Medical Association (WMA) has issued a [statement](#) on age assessment procedure, approved during its 70<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, stating that “there is controversial evidence over the correctness and the credibility of the available medical methods of assessing the age of a person, that can lead to important error margins.” In parallel, WMA expresses concerns regarding the ethical issues that are raised related to some medical methods, for example x-rays, due to the fact that these methods can put into danger the health of the examined persons and can violate the privacy and the dignity of persons that have survived serious trauma. Similar estimations can be found in documents

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<sup>3</sup> Mainly Article 8 ECHR, see also T.K. v. Greece of 18.01.2024, 16112/20, Diakite v. Italy of 23.9.2023, 44646/17, Darboe and Camara v. Italy of 21.07.2022, 5797/17. According to the Darboe and Camara v. Italy ECHR decision non confrontation with the procedural guarantees for the age assessment and reference just to the age of the bones, extracted with a method that is not totally reliable, is in itself a violation of the positive obligation of the state to protect the unaccompanied minor applying for international protection.

<sup>4</sup> Mainly Art. 17 par.1 on the legal protection of children, see also Reference 114-2015 EUROCEF v. France, according to which “the medical evaluations on age, as applied today can have serious consequences for the minors and using bone testing methods for the specification of the age of unaccompanied third country minors is improper and unreliable.”





issued by the Council of Europe<sup>5</sup>, UNICEF<sup>6</sup>, in recent scientific articles on age assessment<sup>7</sup> as well as in EUAA Practical Guide on Age Assessment<sup>8</sup> and the General Comment No 6 by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (par.31a (i))<sup>9</sup>.

Moreover, the bodies having the right to announce the necessity of an age assessment procedure are fewer, compared to the previous JMD 9889/13-8-2020.

Furthermore, according to the new JMD it is not predicted if there can be an age assessment procedure for persons that for various reasons have been wrongfully registered as adults, nor what is the body in charge of initiating this procedure. This is against the principle of legal certainty, leading to situations when there is the danger of having children registered as adults, with all the grim outcomes of such a situation, and in complete contrast with the obligation to protect children and to respect the presumption of minority.

Additionally, the deadline for appeal against the decision is now shortened from the previously existing of 15 days, to the newly existing of just 5 days.

Last but not least, the documents mentioned which can remedy the age and can be submitted in the form of original documents officially translated into Greek language have the character of burdensome extra prerequisites, outside the framework posed by Art.25 par.1 c of Regulation (EU) 2024/1348 on asylum procedures.

Finally, according to our knowledge an application for annulment against the Joint Ministerial Decision has been filed in the Council of State by an NGO.

**12. Content of protection** (including access to social security, social assistance, health care, 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**

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<sup>5</sup> Available at : <https://rm.coe.int/ageassessmentchildrenmigration/168099529f>, pages 13 and 15-18, last accessed on 17/9/2025

<sup>6</sup> Terry Smith & Laura Brownlees, Age Assessment: A Technical Note, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), January 2013, <https://www.refworld.org/reference/themreport/unicef/2013/en/90892>, last accessed on 17/9/2025

<sup>7</sup> Age determination of unaccompanied migrant children: An appraisal of the jurisprudence of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Published online: 04 Mar 2025, available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/18918131.2025.2458401>, last accessed on 17/9/2025

<sup>8</sup> <https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/practical-guide-age-assessment>, 2018, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, page 33, last accessed on 17/9/2025

<sup>9</sup> [General comment No. 6 \(2005\): Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside their Country of Origin | Refworld](https://www.refworld.org/docid/4a1e1e1e.html), last accessed on 17/9/2025





**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**

## Part B: Publications

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

Eurochild, ["Unequal Childhoods: Rights on paper should be rights in practice"](#) Network for Children's Rights, Panhellenic Association for Adapted Activities (ALMA) and the Smile of the Child, pages 118-125, 20/11/2025.

Below you can find reports and open letters which Network for Children's Rights have co-sign and support:

More than 200 Organisations: Inhumane Deportation Rules Should be Rejected: [More than 200 Organisations: Inhumane Deportation Rules Should be Rejected | Human Rights Watch](#)

The unlawful suspension of access to asylum in Greece must be immediately withdrawn: [greece\\_statement\\_asylum\\_ban.pdf](#)

JOINT STATEMENT: The Ministry of Migration and Asylum must rescind the eviction order of people on the move from camps : [JOINT STATEMENT: The Ministry of Migration and Asylum must rescind the eviction order of people on the move from camps - Network for Children's Rights](#)

Palestine: Joint call by 118 Civil Society Organizations (greek): [Παλαιστίνη: Κοινή έκκληση 118 Οργανώσεων της Κοινωνίας των Πολιτών - Network for Children's Rights](#)

186 organisations demand EU leaders change course and end your war on migrants: [186 organisations demand EU leaders change course and end your war on migrants – Equal Legal Aid](#)

2. If not available online, please share your publications with us at:





[Asylum.Report@euaa.europa.eu](mailto:Asylum.Report@euaa.europa.eu)

3. For publications that due to copyright issues cannot be easily shared, please provide references using the table below.

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