

# Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2024

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

Dear Colleagues,

The production of the Asylum Report 2024 is currently underway. The [annual Asylum Report series](#) presents a comprehensive overview of developments in the field of asylum at the regional and national levels.

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 with us your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2023 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 2023 on issues related to asylum in EU+ countries. These may be reports, articles, recommendations to national authorities or EU institutions, open letters and analytical outputs (**'Part B' of the form**).

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. For reference, contributions to the 2023 Asylum Report by civil society organisations can be accessed [here](#), under 'Acknowledgements'. All contributions should be appropriately referenced. You may include links to supporting material, such as analytical studies, articles, reports, websites, press releases or position papers. If your organisation does not produce any publications, please make reference to other published materials, such as joint statements issued with other organisations. 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.

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

**\*Please submit your contribution to the Asylum Report 2024 by Thursday, 30 November 2023.\***

## Instructions

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Before completing the survey, please review the list of topics and types of information that should be included in your submission.

For each response, only include the following type of information:

### Part A:

- New developments and improvements in 2023 and new or remaining challenges;
- Changes in policies or practices, transposition of legislation or institutional changes during 2023;
- Across the different thematic sections feel free to make reference to issues related to the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive at national level.

### Part B:

- New publications your organisation produced in 2023

Please ensure that your responses remain within the scope of each section. Do not include information that goes beyond the thematic focus of each section or is not related to recent developments.

## PART A: Contributions by topic

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**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)

#### Guarantees for adequate reception in Poland

Since many asylum seekers are being detained in Poland, including children, the Refugee Appeals Board has since May 2023 required that the Danish Immigration Service obtain a guarantee for adequate accommodation of families with children.

<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/11052023>

#### Guarantees for access to the asylum procedure in Croatia

The pushback practice of Croatia has for years been documented by NGOs, including DRC, although it is denied by the authorities. Some national courts find that asylum seekers cannot be transferred to Croatia, because the asylum system is not working properly when pushbacks take place.

<https://pro.drc.ngo/resources/news/protecting-rights-at-borders-vi-what-we-do-in-the-shadows/>

Since March 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board has thus required that the Croatian authorities guarantee that they will treat Dublin returnees in accordance with EU and international law before a transfer can take place.

<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/25092023>

#### Guarantees for adequate reception in Bulgaria

In September 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board decided that the Bulgarian authorities should provide a guarantee for adequate reception conditions for a vulnerable asylum seeker in advance of the transfer.

<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/25092023-2>

#### Single adult asylum seekers cannot be transferred to Belgium

The Belgian authorities (Fedasil) have reported that they cannot accommodate all asylum seekers in the country due to lack of reception capacity.

In 2023, the Danish authorities continued to make Dublin decisions towards Belgium, and in selected cases the Refugee Appeals Board in January 2023 requested the Danish Return Agency to get guarantees from the Belgian authorities that could ensure that Dublin returnees from Denmark would be accommodated upon a transfer to Belgium.

Since the Belgian authorities could not guarantee adequate reception conditions for single men, the Refugee Appeals Board decided to suspend Dublin transfers of adult males.

#### Dublin-Italy decision continue although transfers to Italy remain suspended

In December 2022, Italy made a political decision to suspend all Dublin transfers arguing that the reception capacity was insufficient due to the increased number of new arrivals.

On 11 April 2023, Italy further declared a six-month state of emergency on migration due to increased arrivals. This led the Refugee Appeals Board to suspend all Dublin-Italy decisions until the Danish Immigration Service had provided information about the situation for asylum seekers during the state of

emergency.

In mid-April 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board decided to refer back two cases concerning transfers to Italy pursuant to the Dublin Regulation in order for the Danish Immigration Service to more generally examine the significance of the introduced state of emergency due to migration in relation to the reception and accommodation of Dublin returnees, including the significance of the state of emergency in relation to the Italian authorities' temporary suspension of Dublin transfers, as well as the significance of the state of emergency in relation to the general guarantee that the Italian authorities, by circular letter of 8 February 2021, have provided in relation to the reception and accommodation of Dublin returnees, especially vulnerable persons such as families with minor children.

On 27 April 2023, the Refugee Board's Coordination Committee decided to suspend all pending cases of transfer to Italy pursuant to the Dublin Regulation until a response to the hearing has been received. The Danish Immigration Service continued to send Dublin requests to the Italian authorities, which are accepted, but they did not make any first instance Dublin-Italy decisions.

In August 2023, the Danish authorities received a reply from the Italian authorities.

Start October 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board resumed processing of Dublin-Italy cases and decided to uphold several decisions by the Danish Immigration Service (<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/101023>).

However, the Refugee Appeals Board did not consider that the Italian government on 5 October 2023 extended the state of emergency (<https://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/it/normativa/delibera-del-cdm-del-5-ottobre-2023-proroga-dello-stato-di-emergenza-incremento-flussi-migranti/>).

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

### Special Act for displaced persons from Ukraine

Due to Denmark's legal reservation or so-called "opt-out" from the EU cooperation in the area of Justice and Home Affairs, the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) does not apply in Denmark. Instead, the Danish Parliament on 16 March 2022 passed a Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine that resembles the TPD (link to the legal text in Danish: [https://www.ft.dk/samling/20211/lovforslag/L145/som\\_vedtaget.htm](https://www.ft.dk/samling/20211/lovforslag/L145/som_vedtaget.htm)).

The Special Act applies to Ukrainian citizens and refugees recognized in Ukraine who fled the country after 1 February 2022. It also applies to those in the above groups who resided or had a residence permit in Denmark on 1 February 2022.

It is also possible for close family members of the two groups to be reunited with a person, who has been granted residence under the Special Act in Denmark. Family members are defined as nuclear family members, i.e. spouse, partner and minor unmarried children, as well as other close relatives, who prior to the flight shared a household with and were financially dependent on the main person.

In September 2023, the Special Act was extended until March 2025 (<https://uim.dk/nyhedsarkiv/2023/september/saerloven-for-fordrevne-fra-ukraine-forlaenges-med-et-aar/>).

People fleeing from Ukraine also have the option of applying for asylum. The examination of asylum applications from Ukrainian citizens was suspended by the Refugee Appeals Board (second instance in all asylum cases) since 24 February 2022, but it has been resumed in October 2023 (<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/301023>).

### Special Act for evacuated persons from Afghanistan

After the Taliban took over control of Kabul on 15 August 2021, the Danish government evacuated about 1,000 persons from Afghanistan. The selection of persons was based on a political agreement of 11 August 2021.

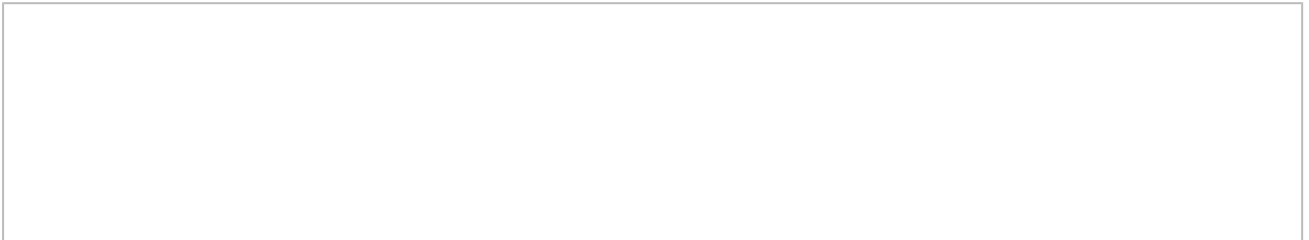
The evacuation scheme also covers persons, who have applied under the 2013 Interpreters' Agreement. The Interpreters' Agreement is ongoing and covers persons, "who have assisted the Danish effort in

Afghanistan and who are directly menaced or imperiled as a result of having assisted the Danish effort in Afghanistan". The agreement from 2013 has been prolonged for the sixth time until the end of 2022. On 11 November 2021, the Danish Parliament passed a special law on temporary residence for persons, who had assisted the Danish authorities in Afghanistan. The residence permit is valid for two years and cannot be extended. Only the groups covered by the political agreement are eligible for the special residence permit. The main person can get family reunification with nuclear family, but family members that were evacuated with the main person do not have the same rights. For them, family reunification to other family members will only be possible in special cases, where it otherwise would be a breach of Denmark's international obligations.

Evacuated Afghans must apply for asylum to be eligible for residence permits as refugees.

In November 2023, the Special Act for Afghans was extended, so all residence permits under the Act can be extended until 30 November 2025 (<https://www.ft.dk/samling/20231/lovforslag/141/index.htm>).

## **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)**

Perceived increase in detention of asylum seekers due to even minor criminal convictions

DRC and lawyers working in the field are concerned about what appears to be an increase in convictions for false documents or impersonation, as the Danish courts seem to have narrowed their interpretation of the protection afforded in article 31 of the Refugee Convention. Convictions under these provisions will generally include an expulsion and entry ban.

The Danish Return Act (hjemrejseloven) section 14(2) allows for the detention of applicants for international protection throughout the processing of their asylum-case, if the applicant has previously been convicted and expelled. Thus, even minor convictions resulting in initially 10 to 40-day sentences can result in subsequent administrative detention for a significant periods of time.

Third country nationals with an expulsion decision by a Danish court to serve prison sentences in Kosovo  
In December 2021, a political agreement was reached at the Danish Parliament to let non-EU citizens (including asylum seekers) convicted of a crime and given an expulsion decision serve their prison time in Kosovo (<https://www.euronews.com/2021/12/21/denmark-agrees-15-million-deal-to-rent-prison-cells-in-kosovo>).

In April 2022, Denmark signed a treaty with Kosovo regarding the lease of prison facilities in the Giljan prison with the aim to host 300 prisoners sentenced in Denmark (<https://www.justitsministeriet.dk/pressemeddelelse/traktat-om-leje-af-faengselspladser-i-kosovo-nu-underskrevet/>).

In June 2022, the Danish Parliament passed legislation to allow for transfers of prisoners from Denmark to Kosovo ([https://www.ft.dk/samling/20211/lovforslag/L180/som\\_vedtaget.htm](https://www.ft.dk/samling/20211/lovforslag/L180/som_vedtaget.htm)). Danish Refugee Council and

other organizations criticized the law proposal (e.g. <https://asyl.drc.ngo/media/pi5elisu/h%C3%B8ringssvar-30-03-2022-f%C3%A6ngsler-i-kosovo.pdf>)

In June of 2023, the Legal Affairs Committee (retsudvalget) approved the initial payment of 5 million euros to the state of Kosovo upon their ratification of the treaty (<https://www.ft.dk/samling/20222/almdel/REU/bilag/235/2730057.pdf>).

The Giljan prison needs refurbishment to reach Danish standards and until now no transfers of prisoners have taken place.

The plan has also been criticized by the Committee on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) in the periodic report of November 2023 (<https://www.omct.org/en/resources/news/denmark-conditions-of-detention-in-deportation-facilities-to-be-addressed>).

## **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)**

Examination of asylum claims from Russian nationals

In 2023, a very limited number of asylum cases from Russia have been decided by the first instance, the Danish Immigration Service. Most cases of Russian nationals seem to have been on an informal hold during the year. The Danish Immigration Service has informed that they expect to start taking decisions in Russian cases involving military service and mobilization at the end of 2023/beginning of 2024.

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

Examination of Sudanese cases has been suspended

Since April 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board has suspended the examination of asylum applications from Sudanese nationals.

Examination of Ukrainian cases has resumed

From 24 February 2022 to October 2023, the examination of asylum applications from Ukrainian nationals had been suspended by the Refugee Appeals Board (second instance in all asylum cases). The examination has been resumed and a small number of cases has been sent back from the Refugee Appeals Board to the Danish Immigration Service for a new first instance decision (<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/301023>).

Deportations to Gaza have been suspended

Due to the volatile situation in Gaza, the Refugee Appeals Board in October 2023 decided to suspend the execution of deportations of stateless Palestinians to Gaza.

<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/301023>

## **10. Availability and use of country of origin information (including organisation, methodology, products, databases, fact-finding missions, cooperation between stakeholders)**

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

Guidance on the possibility to apply for Danish citizenship for stateless children

Since mid-2023, the Danish Immigration Service has begun to inform stateless children and their families about the possibility to apply for Danish citizenship. <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20222/almdel/ifu/spm/194/svar/1974367/2741817.pdf>

## 12. Vulnerable applicants (including definitions, special reception facilities, identification mechanisms/referrals, procedural standards, provision of information, age assessment, legal guardianship and foster care for unaccompanied and separated children)

Best interests of the child in Dublin and inadmissibility cases

Denmark has an inadmissibility procedure in situations, where an asylum seeker has been granted international protection in another Member State, similar to the Asylum Procedures Directive art. 33(2)(a). In both Dublin and admissibility cases, the Danish authorities do not take adequate consideration to the interests of the child, e.g. best interests determinations are not always made in cases concerning children.

Detention of vulnerable persons

Asylum seekers in the Dublin procedure are being detained due to the number of EURODAC hits, regardless of whether they are vulnerable.

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.

New decision from the Immigration Appeals Board on children's attachment to Denmark

On 1 May 2023, the Danish Immigration Appeals Board decided in an appeal case regarding a family with minor children from Armenia, who had been in Denmark without a legal residence permit for more than 15 years as rejected asylum seekers. The Board found that the family should not be rejected in their application for a residence permit under section 9(c)(1) of the Danish Aliens Act with reference to the children's attachment to Denmark.

The children had stayed in Denmark for respectively 12 and 15 years and the Board found that they have had their formative years in Denmark and that it would be in breach of their best interest to reject the application.

The decision differs from previous jurisprudence from the Board, as it is the first time that the Board recognizes that a child also forms an attachment to Denmark during an illegal stay, that is relevant in the assessment of the best interest of the child and that cannot be dismissed with reference to immigration control and not having a legitimate expectation to be allowed to stay.

New decision from the Refugee Appeals Board after criticism from the Committee on the Rights of the Child

In a decision from 16 May 2023, dated 9 June 2023, the Committee on the Rights of the Child criticized a decision from the Danish Refugee Appeals Board in a case regarding a female asylum seeker from Somalia. The applicant's parents had applied for asylum together with the child stating that they feared that the child

would be subjected to forced female genital mutilation upon return to Somalia.

<https://fln.dk/-/media/FLN/Nyheder/30062023--Flygtningenaevnets-afgoerelse-af-29januar-2021.pdf?la=da&hash=C6C11037BDF4AEACD34ACA567068105D690B2CEF>

The criticism from the CRC can be found here (English): [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2FC%2F93%2FD%2F140%2F2021&Lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2FC%2F93%2FD%2F140%2F2021&Lang=en)

In August 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board made a new decision in the case. After an overall assessment, the Board found that the applicant would be at risk of FGM if she returned to Somalia. Subsequently the Board decided to grant the child and her family a residence permit pursuant to section 7(1) of the Danish Aliens Act on the basis that it would constitute persecution.

The decision from the Refugee Appeals Board can be found here (Danish): <https://fln.dk/-/media/FLN/Nyheder/Flygtningenvnets-afgreelse-af-august-2023.pdf?la=da&hash=BC7B60E71C592AE49B43EB29A50B154E67CA7CF2>

### **13. 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)**

Continued focus on refugee protection as temporary in Denmark.

The strong focus of the Danish government on protection being of a temporary nature is a continued concern.

On 5 October 2023, a proposal to amend the Danish Aliens Act was made by the Minister for Immigration and Integration. According to the proposal refugees can have their residence permit revoked if they travel to their country of origin regardless of the duration of their stay in Denmark. <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20231/lovforslag/L40/index.htm>

According to the said proposal a refugee with a temporary residence permit will risk revocation of their residence permit if they travel to their country of origin even after 15 or 20 years in Denmark.

It should be noted that the requirements for permanent residence permits are very high in Denmark, and many refugees live in decades in Denmark with a temporary residence permit.

According to the current rules the time limit is 10 years, after which travels to the country of origin does not entail a risk of revocation of the person's residence permit.

In the original proposal, refugees who had obtained a permanent residence permit would risk losing their residence permit. This was afterwards changed, and according to the present proposal it applies only to refugees without permanent residence permit.

Critique by the CoE Commissioner for Human Rights and CAT

From 30 May to 2 June 2023, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe, Dunja Mijatovic, visited Denmark. In the report published 25 October 2023, she expressed concerns over the Danish paradigm shift:

“The Commissioner is concerned about the consequences of a paradigm shift in Denmark, towards the provision of protection, in principle, only on a temporary basis, and with a view to returning individuals to their country of origin as soon as possible, rather than integrating them into Danish society. This has been accompanied by a range of legislative amendments and practices which impact on many aspects of the lives of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, and which are causing both distress and uncertainty. Among these practices are the introduction of very short-term durations of residence permits, frequent reassessments of the need for protection, and in some cases, a lowered threshold for revocation of protection.”



<https://www.coe.int/az/web/commissioner/-/denmark-refocus-on-protection-and-integration-in-asylum-policy-and-step-up-measures-to-improve-the-situation-of-persons-with-disabilities>

A similar concern was expressed by the Committee against Torture in its Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of Denmark adopted on 22 November 2023:

“The Committee also expresses its concern over the apparent onus placed by the State party on asylum seekers because of temporariness of asylum, noting the introduction in 2019 of a system whereby the asylum status of persons receiving international protection is subject to a regular mandatory review upon the expiration of residence permits, rather than on the basis of new information indicating a change in conditions in the country of origin, and notes the detrimental effect that this may have on the mental health of refugees, including many victims of torture.”

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/news/2023/11/experts-committee-against-torture-welcome-denmarks-global-efforts-combat-torture-ask>

#### **14. Return of former applicants for international protection**

#### **15. 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)**

No decisions on resettlement in 2023

Only one resettled refugee has come to Denmark in 2023 and the person was part of the resettlement quota for 2022 (<https://us.dk/media/10616/seneste-tal-paa-opholdsomraadet-oktober-2023.pdf>). The Danish Minister for Immigration and Integration has not decided how many refugees should be resettled to Denmark in 2023.

#### **16. Relocation (ad hoc, emergency relocation; developments in activities organised under national schemes or on a bilateral basis)**

#### **17. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2023 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))**

LGBT (Uganda):

In September 2023, the Refugee Appeals Board found in two cases that the situation for LGBT+ individuals in Uganda had notably worsened due to the introduction of "The Anti-Homosexuality Act 2023" in 2023 and determined that it is currently impossible to ascertain how the law implemented in Uganda will be enforced, particularly in terms of prosecuting cases, etc. After a comprehensive evaluation of the individual

circumstances the Board found that the applicants faced risk of persecution and were granted refugee status.

<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/301023>

#### Change in asylum practice for Afghan women

In December 2022, the Refugee Appeals Board eased its evidence assessment in the Board's processing of asylum applications from women and girls from Afghanistan.

On 15 December 2022, the Coordination Committee of the Refugee Appeals Board decided to continue concrete and individual processing of asylum applications from Afghan women and girls. However, the Committee found that in cases concerning Afghan women and girls, a lenient assessment of evidence should be applied in view of the arbitrariness and uncertainty with which the Taliban's de facto exercise of authority takes place, as well as the continued serious deterioration of conditions for women and girls, which the background information reflected.

At an extraordinary meeting on 30 January 2023, the Coordination Committee of the Refugee Appeals Board decided to change practice in cases concerning women and girls from Afghanistan. Now; women and girls from Afghanistan will be covered by the Danish Aliens Act section 7(1) (asylum) solely because of their gender due to worsening conditions in Afghanistan (<https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2023/30012023>). The decision is made on the basis of information about the continued worsening conditions for women and girls in Afghanistan, including a Country Guidance report by the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), published on 24 January 2023. The report shows that the situation for a number of groups of people in Afghanistan, including women and girls, is of such a nature that it constitutes persecution within the meaning of the Refugee Convention.

#### Withdrawal of protection from some Syrians in Denmark

In 2023, the Danish authorities continued the focus on considering withdrawal of protection for Syrian refugees, who had been granted a temporary residence permit pursuant to Section 7(3) of the Danish Aliens Act due to the general security situation in Syria and the risk of being exposed to generalized violence. The practice concerns refugees from Damascus, Rural Damascus, Latakia and Tartous. UNHCR, experts and INGOs have strongly rejected the Danish interpretation of the security situation in Syria.

In revocation cases it is always tried if the personal ties to Denmark have reached a level where revocation would breach the rights of private or family life according to ECHR art 8. But the test seems very lenient, and the proportionality test likewise.

According to current Danish practice 5 or 6 years stay in Denmark is not enough to remain, even for families with minor children attending school or in other ways with significant ties to Denmark. In several cases young adults (women) with extensive family in Denmark have lost their residence permits, even when it would mean that they would be without close family members in Syria.

Danish Refugee Council is very concerned about the practice of revocation and the risks for returnees in Syria and has in September 2023 written a letter to the Refugee Appeals Board: <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/postioner-og-anbefalinger/drc-s-opfordring-til-flygtningenaevnet-om-at-genoptage-sager-for-syriske-flygtninge-i-danmark/>

#### General security situation (Syria, Latakia)

On 17 March 2023, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board decided on two test cases involving Syrian citizens from Latakia. In both cases, the Refugee Appeals Board concurred with the Danish Immigration Service's assessment that the general conditions in Latakia were no longer such that the mere presence of any person in the area would put them at risk of abuse or degrading treatment contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

However, based on individual assessments, the Board found grounds to grant the applicants refugee status in both cases and as a result overturned the Immigration Service's decisions.

<https://fln.dk/-/media/FLN/Koordinationsudvalg/Referat-af-moede-i-koordinationsudvalget-den-27-april-2023.pdf?la=da&hash=31894C9FB7D102D674D8BBFD8C2CE81F347C632D>

General security situation (Homs – not east)

With reference to COI from EUAA and others, the Danish Immigration Service is in the process of reconsidering the continued need for protection for Syrian refugees from Homs. No decisions have to our knowledge been taken by the end of November 2023.

## 18. Other important developments in 2023

## PART B: Publications

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### 1. If available online, please provide links to relevant publications produced by your organisation in 2023

Recommendations for EU's extra-territorial migration cooperation:

Addressing Protection Implications of EU Extra-Territorial Migration Cooperation: Policy recommendations, Publication written by Solveig Als, Kathrine Starup and Cecilia Vejby-Andersen (DRC) / November 2023, <https://www.asileproject.eu/addressing-protection-implicationsof-eu-extra-territorial-migration-cooperation/>

Publication of new report on the situation for LGBTIQ+ persons in Uganda:

In July 2023, the DRC Danish Refugee Council has published a new report on the situation for LGBTIQ+ persons in Uganda. The report reviews relevant background information on the situation for LGBTIQ+ people in Uganda in connection to the adoption of a new anti-homosexuality law on 2 May 2023 in the Ugandan parliament which was signed by President Museveni on 29 May 2023 and thus finally approved. The report is in Danish and can be found here: <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/lande-og-temarapporter/drc-rapport-om-uganda/>

### 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				
3				
4				
5				

## Contact details

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\* Name of Organisation

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Name and title of contact person

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

### Useful links

[EUAA Asylum Report 2023 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2023\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2023)

[Executive Summary -Asylum Report 2023 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2023/executive-summary\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2023/executive-summary)

[Sources on Asylum 2023 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2023\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2023)

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

[Asylum in Europe in 2022: A Year in Review \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-europe-2022-year-review\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-europe-2022-year-review)

### Background Documents

[Word template to submit input](#)

### Contact

[Contact Form](#)

