

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

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

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)

A. The Polish-Belarusian border

There is an ongoing humanitarian crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border related to asylum-seekers crossing the border outside border crossings - and to the Polish state's pushback policy. Most of the information presented in last year's report remains relevant. So far, 55 bodies of migrants who died as a result of the border policy applied by the Polish and Belarusian authorities have been revealed. In addition, around 200 people are considered missing - people who lost contact with their relatives while crossing the Polish-Belarusian border - and have never regained it.

In 2023, the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Interior and Administration of 13 March 2020 on the temporary suspension or restriction of border traffic at certain border crossing points (hereinafter: the Border Regulation) are still in force and applied, on the basis of which foreigners detained after crossing the Polish-Belarusian border are returned by the Border Guard to the border line and then back to Belarus, without any procedures being followed and without any examination of their individual situation. This is despite the cessation of the pandemic threat, that was supposed to justify the issuance of the Border Regulation itself, as well as despite successive rulings by the Voivodship Administrative Court in Białystok, in which the pushback procedure has been found to be a violation of national law, including the Constitution of

the Republic of Poland, as well as international law rules.

In the judgement of 13 April 2023 in case II SA/Bk 145/23 and the judgement of 30 May 2023 in case II SA/Bk 244/23, as well as in the earlier judgements of 2022, the administrative court found that pushback to the border line under the Border Regulation violates the principle of non-refoulement, as expressed in Article 33 (1) of the Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The violation of this principle is due, inter alia, to the fact that in cases of turning back to the border line, the Border Guard does not take into account the situation of migrants in Belarus, including their treatment by Belarusian services, and ignores the circumstances related to the humanitarian crisis at the border. The administrative court also noted that the Border Guard authorities, when carrying out the action of returning a foreigner to the border line, do not examine the individual situation of the person being returned, do not collect evidence and do not verify the facts of the case, and do not take into account circumstances such as the foreigner's state of health or age.

As we reported in previous reports, last year a 5.5-meter wall was built on the Polish-Belarusian border, making it difficult to cross the border outside border crossings. Due to the lack of access to the latter, many people still cross the border line, exposing themselves to serious health and life hazards related to jumping over a high wall, or crossing the border in places where difficult landscape conditions prevented the construction of a dam (e.g. rivers).

In one of the judgments, the District Court in Bielsk Podlaski Zamiejscowy Wydział Karny in Siemiatycze, while acquitting four activists operating at the Polish-Belarusian border of a charge of violating order regulations, presented the findings of the proceedings, which show that the border wall does not stand exactly in the line of the border, but was built on the Polish side, about 1-2 metres from the border. The court's findings in this regard are important for assessing the situation of persons who are right next to the border wall and apply for international protection.

B. The Polish-Slovak border

On 3 October, The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration in Poland decided to introduce border controls on the border with Slovakia. The decision was justified with "the desire to combat illegal migration and people smuggling". Organizations providing humanitarian support to people migrating (including on the Polish-Belarusian border) informed about the difficult situation and the need for support for people who have chosen to cross the Polish-Slovak border. On the one hand, it concerned people who were trying to cross the border on foot, traveling through the Tatra Mountains - the highest mountains in Poland, and people who were stuck in Slovakia without having legal status there. However, the number of migrants and the scale of the threat to migrants traveling along this route seems to be much smaller than on the Polish-Belarusian border.

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

A. Migrants crossing the Polish-Belarusian border

As for people crossing the Polish-Belarusian border, the comments presented in last year's report remain valid. In them, we draw attention to the gross negligence of Polish institutions in providing information to migrants - both in the case of pushbacks, against whom no proceedings are pending yet, and people in the refugee procedure, primarily those staying in detention centres.

B. General provisions

The Polish Act on granting international protection in the territory of the Republic of Poland provides for the possibility of providing legal assistance to a person seeking protection - in the form of information provided by employees of the Office for Foreigners and in the form of assistance from a professional attorney in appealing against a negative decision. However, as our practice in providing legal assistance to migrants

shows, the legal support and legal information provided by institutions are not sufficient and encounter various problems.

Generally, legal information is provided to migrants in the procedure in the form of instructions. Although they are available in many language versions, these texts are complex and translation into another language is not always enough to understand them - especially in the case of people coming from a community with a completely different legal culture than Poland. Moreover, according to the information we received from the Office for Foreigners, it does not have a simplified version of the instruction - addressed even to children or unaccompanied minors. In their case, the responsibility for providing information is transferred to the legal guardian (curator) - for whom, however, translation support is not provided for in the Act.

Moreover, access to legal assistance is particularly difficult for people detained in the Guarded Center for Foreigners. Their contact with the outside world is limited to telephones - but without Internet access - and the occasional use of central computers without many functionalities. Although the Center's authorities usually allow regular visits by NGO representatives to provide legal advice, the number of difficult cases often exceeds the capacity of civil society to support them. Moreover, visits often take place in conditions that make it difficult to provide reliable and safe advice - e.g. lawyers are restricted from bringing certain items into the room and handing over items (including basic necessities) to their principals; rooms are locked from the outside and their reopening is decided by a guard locked in another room, with whom contact is difficult. Last year's monitoring from guarded centers, which we presented in detail in the previous report, remains in force.

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)

We have not noted any significant developments or changes in this field this year.

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

We have no additional information on this topic.

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

In 2023, two procedures that were introduced into the Polish legal order in response to the crisis on the Polish-Belarusian border are still in force and applied.

Procedure from the Border Ordinance - i.e. the Ordinance of the Minister of Internal Affairs and

Administration of 13 March 2020 on temporary suspension or restriction of border traffic at certain border crossings (precisely: § 3(2b)).

Turning back to the border line on the basis of a border ordinance is a so-called administrative action. This means that it is not preceded by any formal procedure and is not in writing (the Border Guard does not create any documents for this purpose). It is applied to foreigners who found themselves on the territory of Poland after crossing the border in a place not intended for this purpose, regardless of whether they were apprehended directly while crossing the border or in a place distant from the border line.

The procedure regulated in the Aliens Act - which consists in the Border Guard issuing and executing an order to leave the territory of Poland (Article 303b in conjunction with Article 303(1)(9a) of the Aliens Act).

In this case, the basis for turning back to the border line is a document: a personal decision obliging to leave the territory of Poland, issued in writing by the commanding officer of the Border Guard division (the one whose officers apprehended the foreigner). Decisions are issued to detained persons immediately after crossing the border. No provision defines the term "immediately". In practice, the procedure is applied both to persons apprehended immediately after crossing the border and those apprehended at a place far from the border.

A foreigner has the right to appeal against the decision obliging him/her to leave the territory of Poland. The appeal shall be lodged within 7 days from the date of issuing the decision and delivering it to the foreigner. Lodging an appeal shall not in any way suspend the enforcement of the decision on obliging the foreigner to leave the territory of Poland. The foreigner will be sent back to the border immediately after the decision is issued.

Both procedures will be in force from 2021. (successively from August and October 2021) and are applied arbitrarily, in identical factual situations.

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)

A. Collective housing

At the beginning of March 2023, an amendment to the Act on Aid to Citizens of Ukraine came into effect, which stipulates that Ukrainian refugees whose stay in collective accommodation centers has exceeded 120 days will pay 50 percent of the cost of assistance - but no more than PLN 40 (about €10) per person per day. As of May 2023, refugees whose stay exceeds 180 days started to pay 75 percent of the costs, but no more than PLN 60 per day per person (about €15). Already at the stage of preparation and discussion in Parliament, the amendment aroused great controversy, especially among civil society organizations working on the subject (e.g. Amnesty International, Association for Legal Intervention, Migration Consortium). Although the amendment also stipulates that people who are "in a difficult life situation that makes it impossible for them to contribute to the cost of assistance" will be excluded from this obligation, it was not clear how the verification of "difficult life situation" would take place. No criteria for such an assessment were indicated.

Around the time the amendment went into effect, reports of problems with it resurfaced. Representatives of NGOs speaking to the media pointed out that the surcharge provisions will hit the most disadvantaged in life - because almost only such people are left in places of collective accommodation. In addition, they pointed out that these measures are not accompanied by ideas of systemic support for seeking accommodation outside the center - at a time when the rental housing market in Poland has become extremely difficult.

Representatives of local governments that most often run such centers, grouped, for example, in the Union of Polish Metropolises, pointed to difficulties in applying the provisions of the amended speculative law. First, it does not provide guidance on the assessment of a "difficult life situation," the existence of which would exempt refugees from the obligation to pay for their stay. Second, it lacks descriptions of the procedures related to enforcing the obligation to pay and the consequences of its evasion.

Another place of temporary residence for war refugees from Ukraine about which there were reports of problems is the reception point at the railway station in Przemyśl, near the Polish-Ukrainian border. A characteristic feature of this point is the presence of Roma Ukrainian citizens there. For example the Commissioner for Human Rights had been in correspondence with the local government on this issue since his visit there in November/December 2022 until July 2023. In the last letter to the Podkarpackie Governor dated 24 June 2023, he requests that a medical aid station be re-established at the reception point. At the same time, the request also included an intervention on the discriminatory treatment of people of Roma origin at the station. In her response of 11 July 2023, the Podkarpackie Voivode was skeptical about the allegations raised regarding discrimination against Ukrainian Roma - blaming them for the unequal treatment they experienced. In her opinion, the behavior deemed discriminatory was in fact a response to abuse by people seeking assistance at the support point.

B. Access to social support

In the past year, there have been many reports about numerous complaints from war refugees from Ukraine about the loss of their UKR status – both, from institutional and media sources. UKR status is granted under the Act on Aid to Citizens of Ukraine, pursuant to Article 4(17a) of which departure from Poland for more than 30 days results in the loss of UKR foreigner status. This means the loss of entitlements under the Special Act on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine – such as the right to medical care or social assistance. Complaints indicate that Ukrainian citizens lose their UKR status despite returning to Poland from Ukraine within 30 days. There have been cases where the status was revoked despite an uninterrupted stay in Poland.

The introduction of regulations and guidelines facilitating the withdrawal of the UKR status was a response to reports of the abuses of the Polish social support system by Ukrainian citizens de facto still residing in their country - also reinforced by numerous fake news and disinformation content. As it turned out, however, the changes also affected many people who did not exceed their rights and maintained time limits for trips to Ukraine.

Moreover, in the election campaign before the 2023 parliamentary elections, representatives of various groups - including: the previously ruling Law and Justice party (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość), or the largest opposition party whose leader will most likely head the new government, the Civic Coalition (Koalicja Obywatelska) - have, in a more or less direct way, announced the reduction of social support for Ukrainian citizens enjoying temporary protection in Poland.

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)

Number of applicants for international protection in detention in three periods:

31.12.2021 – 1267,

31.12.2022 – 444,

15.04.2023 – 331.

Number of foreigners to whom applied alternatives to detention:

1.01.2021 - 31.12.2021 – 765,

01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 – 821,

01.01.2023 -15.04.2023 – 364.

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)

We have no additional information on this topic.

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

In 2023, there have been major changes to the Aliens Act - in particular including provisions on the obligation of foreigners to return. The most important change was the change of the second instance authority - from the Head of the Office for Foreigners to the Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guard. The decision in the first instance is still issued by the Commander of the Border Guard Post or Regional Unit. This issue has remained unchanged.

This change raises a number of questions from the point of view of realising the right to an effective, fair appeal. In the new legal order, decisions in both instances are issued by branches of the same institution - in addition, an institution that is a uniformed service organised in a strongly hierarchical model.

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

In the past year, there were no major changes in this field compared to previous years.

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

In the past year, there were no major changes in this field compared to previous years.

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)

Unaccompanied minors

A. From Ukraine

Most of the observations from the previous report regarding unaccompanied minors from Ukraine and their long-term stay in Poland remain valid. In 2023, there were significantly fewer cases regarding the appointment of temporary guardians for unaccompanied minors from Ukraine - due to the fact that migration from Ukraine to Poland is on a much lower scale than in 2022.

According to the information obtained from i.e. the Polish Office of UNHCR, since May 2023 returns to Ukraine of some groups of children from Ukrainian foster care institutions previously evacuated to Poland have been organized. These returns have raised concerns among national and international NGOs as reports have emerged that they deviated from standards under international children's rights. They were to take place almost overnight, without assessing the health of the children (most of whom have disabilities), without evaluating their best interests, and without hearing their position on the matter.

It was also concerning that the forced returns were also to include young adults with disabilities who have been in the same institutions as children. The Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre offered legal support to two such persons who do not agree to participate in forced return and express their wish to remain in Poland.

Regarding these returns, the Commissioner for Human Rights sent an inquiry to the Ministry of Family and Social Policy - he was particularly interested in the issue of compliance with the highest standards of care. In its reply, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy stated that there are no tools or possibilities to stop the departure of underage Ukrainian citizens from the territory of the Republic of Poland, if the decision on their return is made by a person authorised to do so under Ukrainian law (the consul). At the same time, according to their information, it did not note any discrepancies in the views, rights and wishes of the child, his/her parents or legal guardian. However, the Ministry stressed that the Ministry has prepared mutually accepted procedures for the departure of minors in agreement with the Ukrainian side and is exchanging formal and working information with the Ukrainian side, as well as local self-governments and provincial offices and the Polish office of UNICEF in order to standardise and create situational awareness among the partners.

B. General provisions

The situation of unaccompanied minors from countries other than Ukraine has also remained largely unchanged - and the legal framework for dealing with them has certainly not changed. Information obtained from organizations providing humanitarian aid on the Polish-Belarusian border shows that unaccompanied minors constitute a representative group of asylum seekers to whom they provided assistance. The exact number of unaccompanied minors in Poland (excluding those benefiting from temporary protection for Ukrainian citizens) is not known - data obtained from the Office for Foreigners shows that in the last two years it was 202 (2021) and 218 (2022), respectively. They most often came from countries such as the Russian Federation, Afghanistan, Belarus and Iraq (data received in response to the Foundation's request for access to public information).

In October 2023, there was a change in the division of roles between several Guarded Centers for Foreigners in Poland. Among other things, unaccompanied minors were transferred from the Guarded Center for Foreigners in Kętrzyn to the new family building of the Guarded Center for Foreigners in

Lesznowola.

Our sources, as well as a special meeting organised by UNHCR, confirmed that this relocation involves a number of organisational problems. The guarded centre for foreigners in Kętrzyn had been dealing with the cases of unaccompanied minors for many years - as a result, the staff had learnt the right ways to deal with them and had established a network of contacts with, inter alia, the local district court and foster care centres. This was crucial especially in cases where a minor was released from the centre, for example due to an application for international protection, when the Border Guard could literally transfer the minor out of the centre within hours or days - and such releases happened frequently. Unfortunately, as it results from the information obtained, employees of the Guarded Centre for Foreigners in Lesznowola do not have experience in unaccompanied minors' cases. The problems included: worse treatment of unaccompanied minors - isolating them; delays in accepting applications for international protection and in releases from guarded centers in the event of submission of such applications; poor contact with the local District Court in Grodzisk Mazowiecki when it comes to applications for potential guardians for unaccompanied minors.

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)

We have not noticed any major changes in this field in the past year - apart from the issue of access to education for Ukrainian children, described in detail in the previous section.

14. Return of former applicants for international protection

We have not noticed any major changes in this field in the past year

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)

Poland does not participate in these programmes.

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

The ongoing work on the new Pact on Migration and Asylum at the EU level has significantly influenced the public discussion in Poland on the topic of migration in 2023. Politicians representing conservative positions (e.g. the Law and Justice party, which was in power until November, the radical right-wing Confederation) have primarily addressed the possibility of a mention of the 'relocation' of migrants between EU Member States in this document - expressing strong opposition to it. The coincidence of this work and the parliamentary elections meant - as in 2015 - that anti-refugee and anti-EU discourses were readily used to build political capital. The scale of the change in public opinion this has led to is as yet unexplored.

A referendum has been scheduled for election day, in which two of the four questions are to be on migration: Question 3: Do you support the removal of the barrier on the border between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Belarus?

Question 4: Do you support the admission of thousands of illegal immigrants from the Middle East and Africa, according to the forced relocation mechanism imposed by the European bureaucracy?

The referendum - along with questions on migration - was the ruling party's idea, and both opposition groups and human rights monitoring organisations (e.g. common statement of about 40 NGOs) in Poland have criticised it. Commentaries critical of the referendum point, among other things, to the misuse of the institution of the referendum for political purposes (in this case to maintain power in parliamentary elections), and to the trivialisation of the very important debate on future Polish migration policy in this way.

Parliamentary elections and the referendum in Poland took place on October 15. While turnout in the elections was very high (74,38%), in the referendum it was 40,91%, which means that the latter's result was not binding. The ruling party won the elections, but the opposition parties have a guaranteed majority in the new Sejm and the new prime minister will most likely come from the liberal opposition.

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](#))

Judgment of the Voivodship Administrative Court in Warsaw (Wojewódzki Sąd Administracyjny w Warszawie) of 9 May 2023, ref. no. IV SA/Wa 415/23.

The Council for Refugees, after considering the appeal against the decision of the Head of the Office for Foreigners to refuse refugee status and to refuse subsidiary protection - upheld the contested decision, stating that there is no well-founded fear of persecution in the country of origin. The decision includes also the wife and children of a foreigner. As the main reasons for applying for international protection, the applicant stated: "Three reasons: First, my daughter is ill and needs medical help, second, my wife's father has been killed, third, terrible economic situation in the country, it is getting worse and worse." Foreigner's representative lodged an appeal. The court found that the application deserved to be upheld, as the contested decision infringed the law by considering only the first and third reasons mentioned by the applicant. The Council's position regarding the refusal to grant international protection to the applicant and his family must be regarded as premature. In the court's view, the Council did not take all the necessary steps to deal with the case. The statement of reasons for the contested decision is laconic and, for the most part, constitutes theoretical considerations and cites the positions of administrative court rulings. The court decided that the Council would re-examine the appeal taking into account the court's remarks.

Judgment of the Voivodship Administrative Court in Warsaw (Wojewódzki Sąd Administracyjny w Warszawie) of 17 July 2023, ref. no. IV SA/Wa 883/23.

The Council for Refugees, having considered the Foreigner's appeal against the decision of the Head of the Office for Foreigners, has upheld the decision to deprive the foreigner of refugee status due to information about existence of a threat to the national security mentioned in documents submitted by Internal Security Agency (Agencja Bezpieczeństwa Wewnętrznego). This position is based on confidential information provided by the Head of the Internal Security Agency. As a rule, the Council is deprived of the possibility to verify them. Consequently, the Council refused to let the Foreigner or his lawyer review the documents. The representative of the Foreigner appealed the decision to the Voivodship Administrative Court in Warsaw invoking that by completely failing to provide factual reasons for the decision, even in the form of informing the foreigner of the principal reasons for the contested decision by the Authority's exercise of merely formal control over the classified information collected in the case, led to the infringement of the foreigner's right to be heard and make statement of the principal reasons for the withdrawal of his international protection and of his right to an effective remedy. Infringement of procedural provisions affected the outcome of the case, i. e. Article 73 § 1 of the Code of Administrative Procedure in conjunction with Article 51 Section 3 in conjunction with Article 31 Section 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland by depriving the Appellant of access to the evidence decisive in the case, as well as by unjustified restriction of the exercise of constitutional freedoms and rights when it was not necessary and infringes the essence of those rights and freedoms. The Court decided that documents submitted by Internal Security Agency do not relate directly to the circumstances determining the Complainant's entitlement to international protection. It cannot be assumed that the Head of the Office, ruling on the documents of the Head of the Internal Security Agency on the withdrawal of a foreigner's refugee status, is bound by the content of the documents in such a way that he is not authorised to control its clarity, logic and coherence. It should be acknowledged that the Head of the Office has competences in this area, and in exercising them he is authorised, inter alia, to request additional explanations from the Head of the Internal Security Agency. Moreover, it should be stated unequivocally that the material submitted to the authorities and the Court does not provide any basis for concluding that the Applicant is guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations. Thus, there is no legal basis for withdrawal of refugee status. The Court decided that the Head of the Office will re-examine the case, applying the assessments indicated in the Court's ruling.

18. Other important developments in 2023

None.

PART B: Publications

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

<https://hfhr.pl/publikacje/ksenofobia-i-instrumentalizacja-dyskursu-wokol-migracji-kampania-wyborcza-2023>
<https://hfhr.pl/publikacje/raport-przyjda-i-zabiora-antyukrainska-mowa-nienawisci-na-polskim-twitterze->

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				

Contact details

* Name of Organisation

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Name and title of contact person

Ada Tymińska

* Email

refugees@hfhr.pl

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

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