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2025.41 Registration of applications for international protection

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

October, 2025

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.41 REGISTRATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP BELGIUM ON 20 AUGUST 2025

Exported for: Unrestricted Dissemination

Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(24 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU) describes the process of registering an application for international protection. Article 6(1) provides that Member States shall register an application no later than three days after an application is made. According to Article 6(2), Member States shall provide a person who has made an application for international protection with an effective opportunity to lodge it as soon as possible. If the person does not lodge their application, Member States may choose to apply the procedure in the event of implicit withdrawal or abandonment of the application as described in Article 28. Where simultaneous applications for international protection by a large number of third-country nationals or stateless persons make it very difficult in practice to respect the time limit of Article 6(1), Member States may provide for that time limit to be extended to 10 working days.

Next to this, the European Court of Justice ruled in case C-36/20 that the act of 'making' an application for international protection

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does not entail any administrative formalities, since those formalities must be observed when the application is 'lodged'. A third-country national acquires the status of an applicant for international protection, within the meaning of Article 2(c) of Directive 2013/32, from the point when he or she 'makes' such an application. Therefore, from this point on, the applicant should comply with the obligations and benefit from the rights under Directives 2013/32 and 2013/33.


WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **24 September 2025**.

1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.
2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?
3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.
4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).
5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.
6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?

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RESPONSES

		<p>Unrestricted Dissemination ?</p>	
	<p>EMN NCP Austria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Application: In Austria, applying for international protection is a low-threshold process and does not require any formalities. The application for international protection is deemed to have been made when the person concerned “in Austria makes a request for protection against persecution to an agent of the public security service or to a security authority” (Art. 17 para. 1 of the Asylum Act 2005). After the application has been made, the public security authorities conduct an initial interview and carry out identification procedures on the applicant (Art. 19 para. 1 of the Asylum Act 2005, Art. 42 para. 1 of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act). This interview serves in particular to determine the applicant's travel route and identity, but does not relate to the specific reasons for fleeing (Art. 19 para. 1 of the Asylum Act 2005). In Austria, there is no time limit for making an asylum application.</p> <p>Lodging an asylum application: Subsequently, the interview transcript and a report containing the following information are forwarded to the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (Art. 42 para. 2 of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act): Time, place, and circumstances of the application; Information on nationality; Travel route of</p>


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			<p>the applicant (place of border crossing); Results of the identification process; Results of any search of the person. On the basis of this information, the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum issues further orders, such as reporting to an initial reception centre or Regional Directorate, or appearing before an initial reception centre, Regional Directorate, or branch office (Art. 43 para. 1 of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act). Regardless of the specific decision made by the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum, the application for international protection is deemed to have been lodged once the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum has issued its decision (Art. 17 para. 2 of the Asylum Act 2005).</p> <p>There is no explicit time limit for lodging an asylum application. However, the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum must issue its order immediately after receiving the information collected during the initial interview (Art. 43 para. 1 of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum Procedures Act).</p> <p>Registration: As a rule, applicants must be issued with a procedure card (Art. 50 para. 1 of the Asylum Act 2005) "without undue delay after lodging of the application." The issuance of the procedure card corresponds to registration within the meaning of Art. 6 para. 1 of the revised EU Directive on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection (Schrefler-König and Szymanski, 2018: Art. 50 AsylG note 1).</p> <p>The procedure card must be issued without undue delay after the application has been lodged (Art. 50 para. 1 of the Asylum Act 2005).</p> <p>For details, see "Accurate, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure in Austria," pp. 9-15 and 21.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p>
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			<p>Reference may be made to the answer to question 1. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>In Austria, attention is already paid to the possible vulnerability of the applicant during the initial interview (see "Accurate, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure in Austria," p. 11). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>In Austria, all asylum seekers have been and continue to be registered in accordance with EU legal requirements. However, in times of high migration numbers – as was recently the case in 2022 – delays in registration could not be ruled out. Various measures were taken in this regard, such as setting priorities, expanding space capacities, opening new registration centers, and increasing the number of staff employed. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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			<p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Reference may be made to the answer to question 4. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>Reference may be made to the answer to question 4. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>The law (Immigration Act 1980, Article 50, §1-3) foresees a three-stage process:</p>

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			<p>The person 'makes' (présenter, aanmelden) their application to the Immigration Office after arrival on the territory, within eight days if they do not meet the valid entry requirements. An application at the border can be made with the Border Police Section of the Federal Police immediately at the border and asked about their motives for entering Belgium. The application can also be made in prison with the prison director or in a closed centre with personnel of the Immigration Office. These authorities refer the application immediately to the Immigration Office. Other applicants (the large majority) make their application directly on the Belgian territory at the Registration Centre in Brussels. The applicant receives a 'certificate of presentation' (attestation de présentation/bewijs van aanmelding) as soon as the application is made unless the application is lodged at the same moment, in which case they immediately receive an annex 26(quinquies) (step 3).</p> <p>The Immigration Office registers the application within three working days after it is made. This can be prolonged up to ten working days when a large number of asylum applicants arrive at the same time, rendering it difficult in practice to register applications within the three working days deadline.</p> <p>The asylum applicant 'lodges' (introduire, indienen) their application either immediately on the day it is made and registered, or as soon as possible after it is made but no later than 30 days after the application has been made. This period may exceptionally be prolonged by way of Royal Decree, which has not occurred so far. When the application is lodged, the applicant receives a 'proof of asylum application' certifying their status as a first-time applicant (Annex 26) or a subsequent applicant ('Annex 26 quinquies'). The Immigration Office informs the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) of the lodging of the application.</p> <p>In practice, applicants who apply at the Registration Centre lodge their application at the same moment as they make the application. They instantly receive the Annex 26 (quinquies). The aim is to avoid unnecessary movements of applicants between the different services and to respect the 3-day time limit of Article 50(2) of the Immigration Act. Consequently, most applications for international protection are registered and lodged on the same day.</p>
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2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?

The Registration Centre of the Immigration Office is in the city centre, near the European quarter. It is open every working day starting from 07:00 AM. Usually, the doors close around 09:00 AM. It is accessible by bus, train and metro.

Before the opening of the doors, applicants have to queue in two lines: (1) the line for single men and (2) the line for families, non-accompanied minors, women, and other vulnerable profiles. The second line is allowed to enter the building first, after which the first line is allowed to enter. The registration capacity is around 250 people. If this capacity is reached before everyone in the first line can enter, the remaining people receive an invitation with a later date. Once everyone is inside, the door closes.

Applicants who arrive after 09:00 AM can gain access later depending on their vulnerability. The staff of the Immigration Office reopens the door multiple times during the day to ensure that vulnerable profiles can enter. If the registration capacity has been reached at a certain point, non-vulnerable applicants are asked to return on a later day.

The staff of the Immigration Office is responsible for managing the lines. They have translators who explain the procedure in short to people waiting in line. There are no cultural mediators present to engage with people waiting in line. NGOs can freely access the waiting lines to provide information or distribute food and drinks.

The Registration Centre itself has some symbols and signs to indicate the opening hours and waiting lines. They are not available in multiple languages and are difficult to see when queuing. In the immediate vicinity of the registration centre, there are no signs indicating the location of the centre.

3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please


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			<p>explain.</p> <p>YES. When applicants are still waiting outside the registration centre, staff of the Immigration Office mostly relies on this visual assessment to identify vulnerable profiles. Therefore, applicants with less visible vulnerabilities run the risk of not being identified immediately. During the registration process, case workers doing the registration ask about any medical problems applicants might have. In addition, the staff can also identify vulnerabilities based on a visual assessment.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>YES. Since 2021, the Immigration Office has experienced difficulties in registering every applicant on the same day. Whenever the number of applicants waiting exceeds the available registration capacity, the Immigration Office invites non-vulnerable applicants to return on a later date. In most cases, this later date lies within this three-day deadline. However, on some occasions this date exceeded the three-day deadline. As a result, the Immigration Office then decided to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, in application of Article 50, §2 of the Immigration Act (see Q1).</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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			<p>YES. Whenever the number of applicants waiting exceeds the available registration capacity, non-vulnerable profiles are asked to return on a later date. In most cases, these invitations are within the established deadlines. However, on certain days during the winter of 2024-2025, some invitations exceeded the established deadlines. The persons concerned could choose to return the following days after receiving such an invitation, although entry to the Registration Centre could not be guaranteed at that time. An invitation served as a guarantee of access on the specified date. Instances of invitations exceeding the deadlines were exceptional and did not occur after January 2025 (with the exception of one day on 06/01).</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>The Immigration Office gives priority to vulnerable profiles. These are mostly families, non-accompanied minors, and single women. Only single men with very visual and severe vulnerabilities are considered to be part of the priority vulnerable group. Applicants who are not given immediate access to the procedure are given an invitation in French and Dutch, requesting them to present themselves at a later date. The contents of the convocation are briefly explained, in some cases with the presence of a translator while in other cases no translation is provided. No other information is provided. During the period before the invitation, they only have a right to urgent medical care. However, the access to this procedure is limited in practice.</p>
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	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>An application for international protection can be made either before the specialised asylum administration, the State Agency for Refugees, or before any other state authority, which will be obligated to refer it immediately to the State Agency for Refugees.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>If the asylum application is made before an authority different from the State Agency for Refugees, then status determination procedures cannot legally start until the asylum seeker is transferred from the border or detention centre and accommodated in any of the centres of the State Agency for Refugees (SAR) for registration to lodge the application in person. Under the law, this personal registration is to be implemented in any of the territorial units of SAR and within 3 working days after the making of the asylum application. If the application is lodged before a different government authority or institution, the deadline is set at 6 working days.</p> <p>It is possible asylum seekers to arrive on their own directly at a registration-and-reception centre of the State Agency for Refugees.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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			<p>Yes. The asylum seeker is accommodated in a transit, registration and reception center or in another place of shelter by the State Agency for Refugees after assessing the health condition, family and financial situation of the foreigner under the conditions and in accordance with the procedure determined by the Chairman of the State Agency for Refugees. The foreigner is subjected to a medical examination and tests. The medical examination establishes whether the foreigner seeking international protection belongs to a vulnerable group and whether he has special needs.</p> <p>Where an alien seeking international protection is found to belong to a vulnerable group or to have special needs, needs identification and assessment is conducted and, where necessary, a support plan is drafted. The documents drawn up are added to the applicant's personal file. The procedure takes into account the special situation of the applicant belonging to a vulnerable group or having special needs regardless of the stage at which these facts are established.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>In the autumn of 2013 a large influx of mixed migration flows occurred. The reception capacity was insufficient. Different measures were taken – the reception capacity was increased, new registration-and-reception centres were opened, the staff was increased, support from European Asylum Support Office for interpretation from non-available languages was requested in the framework of an Operating plan.</p>
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			<p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Currently not.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>In the Republic of Croatia, the TCN can ask for international protection application (make application) at any police administration or police station, or at the border crossing point. Police is in charge for registration of applicant and will instruct applicant to go to International Protection Reception Center where applicant will be provided with accommodation and where international protection will be lodged. The formal lodging of the application is conducted with the Ministry of the Interior’s Service for the Reception and Accommodation of Applicants for International Protection.</p>

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2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?


In Croatia each police administration and police station, including border crossing points, is in charge for registration of international protection application, so we have more than 140 places where TCN can apply for international protection.

3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

Yes, during registration, attention is paid to determining vulnerability. It is determined whether the person is an unaccompanied minor, and in accordance with the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children, the appointment of a guardian is immediately requested. If the person is suspected of being a victim of human trafficking, the national human trafficking team is activated. In the case of persons who need urgent medical care, the person is transported to an appropriate medical facility. Also, when it comes to vulnerable groups (the sick, families with children, the elderly, pregnant women, etc.), the police provide transportation for the applicant to the Reception Center.

4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the extension(s).


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			<p>No.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p> EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Most applicants are crossing illegally in the country. As such, they are transferred to First Reception Center Pournara where all the procedures of registering and lodging are taking place. At the moment, we do not use the making procedure due to the extremely low waiting time between first registration and asylum registration and lodging.</p>

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			<p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>There is only one registration center, established with the premises of a designated First Reception Center. It is a closed center where all the registration procedures are carried, within the first day of arrivals of Third Country Nationals (TCN). All TCNs are accommodated in a specific residential area within then the camp, where the TCNs can easily access the registration area.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>YES. A pre/vulnerability assessment is carried out along with the pre-medical assessment. If there are strong vulnerability indicators, the TCN is referred to the appropriate referral procedures and an area of residence within the camp is appointed according to the individual reception needs.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No.</p>
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			<p>Art 6(5) denotes that “Where simultaneous applications for international protection by a large number of third-country nationals or stateless persons make it very difficult in practice to respect the time limit laid down in paragraph 1, Member States may provide for that time limit to be extended to 10 working days”.</p> <p>The registration center, had the necessary personnel capacity to cope with any arrival situation of TCNs with then camp, so as all the registration procedures to be completed withing 3 days.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice,</p>

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	Republic	<p>where relevant.</p> <p>According to the Asylum Act: Making an application: An application must be made in person at the designated place (§ 3a of the Asylum Act). In practice, this means at a police department responsible for receiving applications for international protection. Transmission to the determining authority: The police then transmit the application to the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior (§ 87(5) of the Asylum Act). Registration of the application: The Department for Asylum and Migration Policy is obliged to register the application within 3 or, in specific cases, 6 days (§ 3(6) of the Asylum Act). Lodging of the application: Lodging is carried out in the reception centre (§ 10 of the Asylum Act) — there is one on the territory and one in the transit zone of Prague International Airport. The applicant’s physical presence is required during the making phase (usually) and always during the lodging phase.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>As indicated above, registration is a purely administrative step carried out by the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy. Lodging takes place in the reception centre(s), which are accessible for applicants once the police have received their application.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. A preliminary vulnerability assessment may be conducted during the making phase. A full vulnerability assessment is carried out during the lodging phase.</p>
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			<p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and</p>

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	Estonia	<p>lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>According to the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens an application for international protection shall be submitted by applicant to the Police and Border Guard Board (the PBGB) immediately after entering Estonia. If a person who is at a border checkpoint has no legal bases for entry in Estonia and wishes to apply for international protection in Estonia, the person submits the application for international protection immediately to the Police and Border Guard Board. The registration of an application will take place immediately after a person has submitted a wish to be granted international protection but no later than three working days after the application is submitted. Where, due to an emergency, an emergency situation or a large number of applications for international protection, it is impossible in practice to respect the three days' time limit, the application may be registered within ten working days as of the date of its submission.</p> <p>In practice, the making, registering and lodging of an application for international protection are mostly done on the same day.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>International protection can be applied for either at an Estonian border crossing point, before entering the country (in case the person has no legal bases for entry in Estonia, eg valid visa, travel documents nor Estonian residence permit) or at a representative office of the Police and Border Guard Board (if the person is already in Estonia).</p>
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			<p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes, a person with special needs is identified as soon as possible after the submission of the application. All the administrative authorities and persons who are in contact with an applicant have to observe the special need of the applicant and consider it systematically and individually during the whole international protection proceedings, taking also account of the special need which has become evident in a later stage of the international protection proceedings.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>The timeline of the registration process was modified in Estonia in 2020 by amending the Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens. The registration time limit can be exceptionally extended to 10 working days in emergency situations (previously in 3 days).</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
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			<p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>The Aliens Act includes provision on the asylum procedure. According to the Aliens Act, an application based on a need for international protection which is lodged with the authorities at the Finnish border or on Finnish territory is processed in the asylum procedure. A person who refers to his or her endangered human rights is considered to be applying for asylum unless he or she specifically states otherwise. Granting the right of residence is also considered and decided on other emerging grounds in conjunction with the asylum procedure. Section 95 of the Aliens Act, includes provisions on lodging applications for international protection. An application for international protection shall be lodged with police or border control authorities upon entry into the country or as soon as possible after the entry. An application may be lodged later if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the circumstances in the alien's home country or country of permanent residence have changed during his or her residence in Finland; 2) the alien has not been able to present evidence in support of his or her application until

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			<p>later; or</p> <p>3) there are other reasonable grounds for it.</p> <p>The police or the border control authority shall register the application without delay. If an application for international protection is made to personnel of the Finnish Immigration Service, a reception centre, detention unit or Customs, the applicant shall be directed to lodge the application to the police or border control authority and the application shall be registered within six weekdays of it being made. If the number of applications has increased dramatically, the police or border control authority may extend the registration time limit to ten weekdays. The party extending the time limit shall notify the Commission of this on at least an annual basis, and shall give immediate notification should there no longer be a need to extend the time limit.</p> <p>The Finnish Aliens Act (in English): https://www.finlex.fi/api/media/statute-foreign-language-translation/688424/mainPdf/main.pdf?timestamp=2004-04-29T21%3A00%3A00.000Z</p> <p>In practice, a border control or police official will register the person as an asylum seeker. The official enters the applicant's basic details in the information register and takes his/her fingerprints, signature and photograph (biometric identifiers). The official will also make the necessary checks in other information registers. After the official has received the asylum application, the applicant will be directed to a reception centre.</p> <p>More information on the process: https://migri.fi/en/applying-for-asylum</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>In Finland, registration centers are not used under normal circumstances. The asylum application is registered by the border control official or police after which the applicant is directed to a reception centre.</p> <p>In the event of a large influx of applicants, the Government may decide on the deployment of registration centres to ensure that the authorities have sufficient powers and tools to register</p>
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			<p>asylum seekers in an orderly and secure manner in all circumstances. The decision as to when and where a registration centre will be established will be made by the Finnish Immigration Service on the basis of the situation. The registration centre can operate in a reception centre or any facility where asylum seekers can be provided with proper shelter, food and adequate washing facilities. The Finnish Immigration Service decides on the location of each registration centre.</p> <p>Source: https://migri.fi/en/-/government-makes-decision-on-registration-centres-finnish-immigration-service-to-organise-the-implementation</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>YES. All the Finnish authorities (Border Gard, Police, Immigration Services) assess vulnerabilities throughout the whole asylum process. All the authorities involved take in to consideration if there are any signs of vulnerability and provide necessary services to the asylum seeker. Vulnerability assessments are based on all observations. Vulnerability is assessed visually, but also by asking relevant questions when the asylum application is received. Questions concerning vulnerability relate, for example, to health. The Border Guard also records information on possible vulnerability in connection with the asylum application. The vulnerability assessment must also be carried out because, for example, the border procedure referred to in Section 104 of the Aliens Act cannot be applied if the support referred to in Section 96a cannot be provided.</p> <p>Aliens Act 96 a §: Applicants with special needs arising from a vulnerable status referred to in section 6 of the Act on the Reception of Persons Applying for International Protection (746/2011) or otherwise ascertained during the asylum procedure are given support to ensure that they can benefit from the rights connected with the asylum procedure and comply with the related responsibilities.</p>
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4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).

NO. Only in a few cases has registration not been possible within three days, but these have been due to technical challenges. In other words, the reason has not been directly based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU.


5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

NO. Without any registration interruptions, there are no problems registering within three days.

6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?

Finland has been able to register all the applicants in the timeframes given. All the authorities (Border Gard, Police, Immigration Services) have made plans how to manage situation when it is not possible. The only scenario for that is massive amount of asylum seekers like in 2015.

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	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>To apply for asylum in France, individuals must go to an initial reception centre for asylum seekers (SPADA), which is run by an association. There is one SPADA per department, and three in Paris. In principle, access to the SPADA is physical, with applicants having to go to the premises to obtain an appointment. In the Paris region, access is organised via a telephone platform: applicants must call a single number to obtain an appointment at a SPADA. Once they have visited the SPADA, their asylum application will be pre-registered and they will be given an appointment at the single point of contact for asylum seekers (GUDA), within a legal timeframe of 3 to 10 days (under Article 521-4 of the CESEDA). The GUDA brings together the counters of the prefecture and those of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) in the prefecture's premises.</p> <p>Since the law of 26 January 2024 'to control immigration and improve integration', the GUDA has been gradually replaced by the France Asile territorial centres, which now bring together in one place: the prefecture (administrative registration and fingerprinting), the OFII (assessment of vulnerabilities and material reception conditions), and the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), which is responsible for processing applications.</p> <p>The stated objective is to speed up the processing of applications and reduce the time between submission and review. To date, and since May 2025, this new system has only been implemented in one department in the Paris region, Val-d'Oise.</p>

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			<p>During this appointment at the GUDA or the France Asile centre, the prefecture official registers the asylum application for the applicant and their family. After taking their fingerprints, the officer determines the type of procedure the asylum seeker is subject to: the normal procedure, the accelerated procedure, or the Dublin procedure.</p> <p>A certificate of asylum application is then issued to all applicants. This allows them to stay legally in France for the duration of the asylum procedure or the procedure to determine the State responsible for applicants under the Dublin procedure.</p> <p>An OFPRA form is given to asylum seekers in the normal or accelerated procedure. OFII agents assess the vulnerability of the applicant in order to determine the material conditions of reception. A payment card is issued to the person, onto which the asylum seeker's allowance will be paid.</p> <p>The SPADA provides asylum seekers with a registered address so that they have a postal address. It provides social, legal and administrative support for the preparation of OFPRA files, the registration of health insurance rights and the enrolment of children in school.</p> <p>To assess the asylum application, the applicant's file is first reviewed by OFPRA. Asylum seekers in the normal or accelerated procedure have 21 days to send the asylum application form to OFPRA so that its agents can determine whether the applicant's situation meets the criteria for granting international protection. To examine the application, OFPRA invites each asylum seeker to a confidential interview, which may be conducted in the presence of an interpreter if necessary. Upon request, the asylum seeker may also be accompanied by a third party (lawyer, representative of an authorised association, health professional for applicants with disabilities).</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>Access is by appointment, which must be made in advance by telephone by the SPADA. The asylum seeker must then go, on the date specified in the appointment letter issued by the</p>
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			<p>SPADA, to the GUDA, which brings together the services of the prefecture and the OFII and is the centre for registering applications for international protection. There are 38 GUDAs in France, at least one per region in mainland France. The prefectures concerned are all located in large cities, served by public transport (bus, train or metro depending on the location). Opening hours vary from one prefecture to another. As a general rule, GUDA offices are open to the public from Monday to Friday, between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. However, some prefectures close for lunch, and others only receive applicants in the morning. The conditions for receiving visitors at the prefecture also vary from one prefecture to another.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>YES As part of its mission to provide reception conditions for persons whose asylum applications have just been registered, the OFII is required to 'conduct, within a reasonable period of time and after a personal interview with the asylum seeker, an assessment of the latter's vulnerability' (Article L. 744-6 of the CESEDA).</p> <p>This assessment is carried out on the basis of a questionnaire that allows the OFII to determine whether the applicant is a pregnant woman, a minor, whether they have a sensory or motor disability, or more generally whether they 'need the assistance of a third party for essential daily activities'.</p> <p>Health issues may also be raised at this stage, and the OFII may refer the case to a doctor to review medical documents or examine the applicant. This assessment, which takes place at the beginning of the procedure and is carried out within a short period of time, is limited to so-called 'objective' and immediately visible vulnerabilities.</p> <p>The specific reception needs of vulnerable persons 'shall also be taken into account if they become apparent at a later stage of the asylum procedure' pursuant to Article L 744-6 of the aforementioned CESEDA, which should make it possible to supplement the initial assessment.</p>
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4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).

YES. France has the option of extending the registration period from three to ten working days, as provided for in Article L. 521-4 of the CESEDA, when a 'large number of foreigners apply for asylum simultaneously'.


5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

YES. Although French law sets a deadline of three days (or ten days in the event of a large influx), this deadline may be exceeded.

In 2019, France encountered difficulties in meeting the legal three-day deadline, even though the average time limit fell from 18.2 days in 2017 to 7.2 days in mainland France for the first eight months of 2019. According to the authorities, the average registration time was 4 days in 2020, 2.6 days in 2021, 4.1 days in 2022, 3.8 days in 2023 and 2.2 days for the first eight months of 2024.

Although the 3-day deadline was generally met, in 2022 there was a temporary deterioration linked to the crisis in Ukraine (5.2 days on average in mainland France in October 2022). In 2024, the situation was generally under control but remained very complicated in at least three territories: the department of Isère (Grenoble GUDA), where the registration time was around two months at the end of 2024, and the overseas departments of French Guiana and

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			<p>Mayotte, where waiting times exceeded 18 months in 2024 for French Guiana, mainly due to the significant increase in Haitian asylum seekers as a result of the security crisis in Haiti.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>no information so far</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>All individuals reporting as seeking asylum in Germany are registered. Personal data is recorded at this point. All applicants are photographed; the fingerprints are also taken of people older than 6 years. The recorded data is stored centrally in the "Central Register of Foreigners" (Ausländerzentralregister, AZR). All public agencies which subsequently need them for their respective tasks have access to these data to the extent that they need them for their respective remits.</p> <p>In a first step, the new data is compared with that already available in the AZR, as well as with those of the Federal Criminal Police Office. It is examined amongst other things whether an initial application, a follow-up application or possibly a multiple application has been made.</p>

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It is also investigated using Eurodac whether another European state might be responsible for carrying out the asylum procedure.

Asylum-seekers receive a proof of arrival (Ankunftsnachweis) at the reception facility or arrival centre which is responsible for them to prove that they have registered. As the first official document, the proof of arrival serves to document the entitlement to reside in Germany. And what is equally important is, that it constitutes an entitlement to draw state benefits, such as accommodation, medical treatment and food.

A personal asylum application is then filed with a branch office of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (an arrival centre or an AnKER facility). An interpreter is available for this appointment. Applicants are informed of their rights and duties within the asylum procedure. They furthermore receive all the important information in writing in their native language. The personal data are recorded during the application procedure, if this has not already taken place.

Applicants are obliged to prove their identity if they are able to do so. Documents accepted include a national passport, as well as other personal documents such as birth certificates and driving licences. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees uses physical and technical document examinations to assess the original documents. The application is made in person as a rule. A written asylum application may only be filed in special cases, for instance if the individual in question is in a hospital or has not yet reached the age of maturity.

Please see the brochure "The stages of the German asylum procedure" by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees for further information on the asylum procedure in Germany:
https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/EN/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/Asylverfahren/das-deutsche-asylverfahren.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=26

Please see this link for further information on arrival centres and/or AnKER facilities:


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			<p>https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/Ankunftscentren/ankunftscentren-node.html</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>All asylum-seekers arriving in Germany must report to a government agency directly on arrival or immediately thereafter. They can do this as soon as they reach the border or later within the country; usually, the police is the agency which will initially register an asylum applicant. Anyone already reporting as seeking asylum on entry approaches the border authority. This authority then sends asylum-seekers on to the closest initial reception centre. Anyone who does not make a request for asylum until they are in Germany can report to a security authority (such as the police), an immigration authority, a reception facility or directly to an arrival centre or AnkER facility. Only then can the asylum procedure begin.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. As a result of the federal division of responsibility between the federal states (Länder) and the federal government, only the Länder are responsible for accommodation in accordance with Sec. 44 et seq. of the Asylum Act (https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_asylvfg/englisch_asylvfg.html#p0425). The obligation to identify vulnerable persons also rests within the competence of the Länder. Therefore, in practice, the identification of vulnerable persons differs between the various Länder. All Länder report identified vulnerabilities to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees using a standardised template.</p>
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			<p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No. As far as the Federal Office is aware, there have been no difficulties.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Registration of the application for international protection during the reception and identification procedure (carried out by the Reception and Identification Service/RIS)</p> <p>According to article 38 Law 4939/2022, all third-country nationals and stateless persons who enter the territory of Greece without complying with the legal entry formalities or who remain irregularly are subject to reception and identification procedure. This procedure is carried out by Reception and Identification Service/RIS of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, within the Reception and Identification Centers (RICs). Third-country nationals and stateless persons that disembark in the territory following a SAR operation, are apprehended in connection with an unauthorised crossing of the external borders or apply for asylum at external border crossing points are subject to reception and identification procedures at the borders, while third-country nationals and stateless persons that apply for asylum in the mainland are subject to reception and identification procedures in the mainland.</p> <p>At the borders The procedure at the borders is carried out within the RICs located near the Greek-Turkish borders on the islands of Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Kos, and Leros, as well as on the mainland in Fylakio (Evros) depending on the entry point of the person. The RICs in the five islands have been transformed to Closed Controlled Access Centers (CCACs). Within these centers a Unit of the RIS, a Regional Asylum Office (RAO) of the Asylum Service of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum [apart from Lesbos, where the Asylum Office is not within, but in proximity to the Center] and a pre-removal detention center [apart from Samos] operates. Reception and identification procedure includes five stages: Provision of information (article 39, L.4939/2022): information is provided on their rights and</p>
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			<p>obligations, an overview of the stages of the registration and identification procedure that are to be followed, possibility of transfer to other facilities, possibility to seek international protection, voluntary return etc. In practice, this stage takes place on the first day of their entry in the center.</p> <p>Inclusion in the reception and identification procedure (article 40, L.4939/2022): third country nationals and stateless persons are subject to a 5-days restriction of freedom of movement within the RIC, imposed by a decision of the Head of the RIC, which is issued within five days of entry into the center. If the procedure has not been completed within this timeframe, the restriction may be extended until its completion, for a maximum total duration of 25 days. The identification and registration, is conducted by Hellenic Police officers, who are supported by FRONTEX staff. TCNs are fingerprinted, their personal data are recorded, and they are registered in the police database.</p> <p>Identification and medical checks (article 41, L.4939/2022): recording of the personal data (filling an online form), including any expression of interest to apply for international protection ("making"), the verification of their identity and nationality, as well as a medical and vulnerability assessment. Medical and psychosocial Screening aims to identify persons with special reception needs or who may require special medical assistance. Where relevant, persons are referred to the age assessment procedure and medical and/or psychosocial support is provided.</p> <p>Referral to the asylum procedure (article 42, L.4939/2022): as of 1.9.2022, the competent authority for the registration of initial applications of third-country nationals/stateless persons who are required to undergo reception and identification procedures is the RIS. Previously, this competence belonged to the Asylum Service, which has retained competence for the registration of certain cases. Where the RIS is competent, it proceeds with the registration of the application, whereas in cases where the AS retains competence, the RIS refers the case to the competent Asylum Office (operating within or in proximity to the RIC). Example: In Greece, the registration process always begins with fingerprinting for Eurodac (Category 3). If a Eurodac hit indicates that a previous application has already been made, since the AS is</p>
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			<p>responsible for registering subsequent applications (see below), the applicant will be referred to the Asylum Unit within the RIC. RIS conducts the full registration of asylum applications in an Information System that is also used by the Asylum which is the competent authority to examine the claims and issue a decision. Following the completion of this step, the applicant for international protection is provided with an "International Protection Applicant's Card" or "applicant's card", which has a 1-year validity.</p> <p>Further referral and transfer to other reception facilities, if they have claimed asylum (and, thus, are asylum seekers). Otherwise, TCNs are referred to other actors or competent authorities (IOM, Hellenic Police) for return or repatriation (detention facilities depending on the circumstances of the case, article 43 Law 4939/22).</p> <p>Asylum Service is competent to register: subsequent applications, persons under criminal or administrative detention, applications submitted on account of babies born in Greece after the registration carried out by RIS.</p> <p>while the RIS is generally responsible for all other cases. With regard to the latter, these persons are immediately taken to the RICs, under the responsibility of the police or Coast Guard.</p> <p>In the mainland The procedure in the mainland is carried out within the RICs located in Malakasa and Diavata, located in proximity to the two major urban centers of Athens and Thessaloniki. Third-country nationals or stateless persons have to book an online appointment through the webpage of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and upon which they receive a receipt at the e-mail address provided. All persons arriving at the RIC are required to reside in the facility until the</p>
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			<p>reception and identification procedure and the registration process is completed, for a maximum period of 25 days. The online appointment is not considered the “making” of the application, as the “making”, as explained above, take place at the third step of the reception and identification procedure during the recording of their personal data. The same procedure described above applies, except for following cases where Asylum Service is competent to register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-subsequent applications,-persons under criminal or administrative detention [e.g. administrative detention centers of Xanthi, Paranesti, Amygdaleza (Athens) and Korinthos],-unaccompanied minors. <p>Registration of the application for international protection outside the reception and identification procedure (carried out by the Asylum Service)</p> <p>The AS has competence for the registration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">applications submitted by persons who entered the territory lawfully, including nationals of Member States,subsequent applications,applications submitted by an additional family member whose application has not already been registered together with the family, including on account of babies born in Greece after the registration carried out by RIS,applications submitted by persons under criminal or administrative detention [e.g. administrative detention centers of Xanthi, Paranesti, Amygdaleza (Athens) and Korinthos],applications submitted by unaccompanied minors (exclusive competence of Asylum Units for Vulnerable Groups of Attica and Thessaloniki). <p>Apart from the five Asylum Offices that operate within the CACCs on the islands of Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Kos, and Leros, there are two additional Regional Asylum Office on Rodos and Crete islands.</p> <p>In addition to the Asylum Office that operate within the RIC of Fylakio (Evros) and the two</p>
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			<p>Asylum Units for vulnerable Groups in Athens and Thessaloniki, there are seven more Asylum Offices/Units across the country (Alexandroupolis, Xanthi, Paranesti, Thessaloniki, Ioannina, Korinthos, Patra) and eight more in Athens with different areas of competence.</p> <p>Third-country nationals and stateless persons must contact the nearest Asylum Office to book an appointment. Appointments for subsequent applications, however, can be booked only online through the website of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and the cases will be automatically assigned to the competent asylum Office for the registration of the application. For every subsequent asylum application each applicant was subject to a € 100 fee, which increased to €300 under Law 5226/08.09.2025.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>Each registration center has organized its practical accessibility according to the characteristics of its premises, e.g. whether it is a container within a RIC or a building located in the city of Athens. Special emphasis is placed on practical arrangements that ensure effective access for persons with mobility difficulties.</p> <p>The initial application for asylum is submitted in the RIC of Evros or in the RICs that operate within the Closed Controlled Access Centres/CCAC (Lesvos, Chios, Samos, Kos and Leros). Applications can also be submitted in the RICs of Malakasa and Diavata (mainland), for third country nationals who are already in the mainland (through appointments booked online) or who have landed at a geographical area not covered by one of the five CCACs or who have been rescued during SAR operations.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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As mentioned above, for those obliged to undergo reception and identification procedures there is a vulnerability assessment before the registration process. All third-country nationals/stateless persons are obliged to undergo a medical examination carried out by the Medical Examination and Psychosocial Support Unit of the RIC, regardless of whether they have expressed their interest in submitting an asylum application. Where deemed necessary by the competent medical staff of, a psychosocial assessment is also carried out.

Third-country nationals/stateless persons are informed, in a language they understand, of the reasons for undergoing the medical examination. The procedure is carried out individually, taking into account their gender and age, and in conditions that ensure confidentiality.

The reception and identification process is a crucial part of which is the medical screening, as it allows the Reception Authority to identify in a timely manner persons with vulnerabilities and special reception needs, as well as risks for the public health and take the necessary measures to respond to each case. Medical screening also includes a psychosocial screening component, conducted by psychologists and social workers. The medical doctors who are employed within the RIS Facilities are able to provide first degree medical treatment. During the stage of the medical examination and psychosocial assessment, the identification of vulnerability indicators takes place, including detection of victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation, as well as potential victims of trafficking in human beings. Efforts are made to have the medical examination in the presence of an interpreter of the same gender to the applicant.

If it is found that an examination by a medical specialty not included among the staff of the Unit is required, or that hospitalization is necessary, the Medical Examination and Psychosocial Support Unit issues a referral note and informs the Director of the center for the transfer of the person to the relevant public healthcare service.


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			<p>For each third country national or stateless person, a physical and digital medical file is created. Any medical documents and certificates that the person may hold and submit are also recorded in the medical file, provided that they are considered valid by the competent medical personnel.</p> <p>During the registration, some questions are posed regarding the medical state and potential disabilities of the applicant.</p> <p>During the registration process, if indicators of vulnerability are identified that the applicant is a vulnerable person, the officer will flag this in the database so that all relevant authorities are informed. Where there are indications that the applicant suffers from a serious health condition, they will be provided with a referral to the appropriate public healthcare service. The applicants are obliged to submit the medical document to the competent authority (RIS / AS) afterwards on their own initiative.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>The registration of an application for international protection must take place in due time (article 69(1) of Law 4939/2022). If, for any reason, registration cannot be carried out promptly, the Asylum Service, by decision of its Director, may conduct a pre-registration within 3 working days, recording only the minimum necessary data. The complete registration must then be scheduled within 15 working days from the pre-registration (article 69(2) of L.4939/22). Furthermore, where a third-country national or stateless person in detention expresses the intention to apply for international protection, the competent detention</p>
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			<p>authority must inform the competent asylum authority within 3 working days, and the registration must be scheduled within 7 working days from the pre-registration (article 69(7)(b) of I.4939/22). It should be noted that the deadlines for examining an application under the different procedures (regular, border, and fast-track) start from the date of registration.</p> <p>Moreover, RIS ensures that registration procedures are carried out immediately upon arrival and in full compliance with the applicable national and European legal framework. However, in periods of sudden and unforeseen increases in arrivals, the exceptionally high pressure on regional structures has required the activation of the flexibility foreseen by the Directive. In such exceptional cases, the possibility of extending the registration timeframe has been applied, in order to allow the orderly and dignified management of the reception and identification procedures.</p> <p>Available information on the statistics of application registrations for the Asylum Service and the RIS are available on the Ministry of Migration and Asylum's Statistics webpage: https://migration.gov.gr/statistika/</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>According to RIS, during periods of mass migratory flows and overcrowding at RICs and Closed Controlled Access Centres (CCACs), difficulties have occasionally been encountered in finalising all registrations as swiftly as intended. Even though RIS, with the support of EUAA, has consistently sought to optimise resources and accelerate procedures.</p> <p>Also, in practice, each Asylum Office organizes the registration of the applications based on its specific operational conditions.</p>
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			<p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>In such circumstances, RIS adopts immediate decongestion and management measures to safeguard both the continuation of the registration process and the dignified treatment of all applicants. Priority is given to vulnerable persons, while geographical restrictions may be lifted to facilitate transfers to mainland facilities. At the same time, applicants are guaranteed dignified living conditions, family unity, access to emergency health care and psychosocial support, special treatment for vulnerable groups, adequate information about their rights and obligations, legal assistance and guidance, as well as the possibility to remain in contact with relatives and civil society organizations active in migration and human rights.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Submitting an application for asylum: According to current Hungarian legislation, by submitting a declaration of intent to apply for asylum in person, the applicant informs the asylum authority that (s)he intends to travel to Hungary in order to submit an application for asylum. This declaration of intent shall be submitted at the Hungarian foreign mission in a non-EU member country neighbouring</p>


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			<p>Hungary.</p> <p>Cases of applying for asylum within the territory of Hungary are laid down by Govt. Decree 361/2024 effective from 1st January 2025.</p> <p>The abovementioned decree lays down that submitting a declaration of intent to apply for asylum at the Hungarian foreign mission is not mandatory if the applicant is a beneficiary of subsidiary protection currently residing in Hungary, is a family member of a beneficiary of subsidiary protection or of a refugee – as defined by Act LXXX of 2007 on asylum – residing in Hungary at the time of submitting the application for asylum, is under penalty or measure of custody – excluding arrest, compulsory attendance, or infraction procedural custody.</p> <p>Registration:</p> <p>An application for asylum shall be submitted only in person before the asylum authority. This step is followed by the registration of the application for asylum, which consists of the following measures.</p> <p>The personal data of the applicant(s) and their application are registered in the Asylum Information System ('MIR').</p> <p>The applicant is photographed and their fingerprints are recorded.</p> <p>If needed, an in-person interview is conducted.</p> <p>Thus, lodging can be considered carried out within the phase of registration.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>Current asylum regulations state that no "registration centre" is actively operating in Hungary.</p>
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			<p>The National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (hereinafter: NDGAP) as asylum authority is a national competent body. Thus, applications can be made in any region of Hungary.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>K) of Section 2 of Act LXXX of 2007 states that “a person with special needs are unaccompanied minors, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, single parents of minors, and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological physical or sexual violence, who, following an individual assessment, are identified as person with special needs.” Indicators of vulnerability are primarily recognised by visible signs (e.g., missing limbs). During their registrations, foreigners have the possibility to express their indicators of vulnerability to the asylum authority via native interpreter’s service. Indicators of vulnerability may be physical or psychical. Should any indicator of vulnerability occur during registration, the asylum authority’s goal is to identify these, and prioritise measures to be taken.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No. The asylum authority of Hungary has not previously utilised the possibility to extend a registration period from 3 to 10 working days, based on article 6(5) of the Asylum Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU.</p>
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			<p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Since November 2022, registration (Section 13(2) & Section 15 International Protection Act 2015)[1] and lodging (formerly a physical questionnaire) take place simultaneously using a digital application form. The applicant is assisted by a cultural mediator or interpreter in completing the application form. This exercise takes place on day 1.</p>

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Where an applicant “makes” an application at a port of entry, preliminary details (Section 13(2)) and biometrics are taken and the applicant is instructed to present to the International Protection Office (IPO) to register and lodge their application. Where an applicant presents out of hours, they are instructed to present to the IPO on the next working day to register and lodge.

Currently, there is capacity to register and lodge all applications within the 72 hour timeline. The only exception to this is where an issue arises with sourcing an interpreter for a rare language. In these cases, the applicant is accommodated and invited to the IPO at the earliest opportunity to register and lodge with the assistance of an interpreter or cultural mediator.[2]

[1] <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/act/66/enacted/en/html>

[2] Correspondence with the International Protection Office, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025

2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?

In response to a marked increase in applications in 2024, the IPO opened a 2nd location to register applications from family groups. This, in turn, led to an increase in human resources to facilitate access to the procedure for increased numbers of applicants.[1]

The process differs slightly between each location however, all elements of application registration and lodging are carried out on the first day.[2]

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			<p>The following are the practical steps taken to ensure successful registration and lodging[3]:</p> <p>Applicant is matched with an interpreter or cultural mediator if necessary Applicant creates an account on the IPO Portal (IPOP) Account details validated via applicants' email Applicant is given a tablet containing the full application form and completes it in English with assistance from the interpreter if needed Floor manager reviews the application and makes any clarifications, then submits Applicant is photographed Applicant is fingerprinted Applicant is provided with their Temporary Residence Certificate Applicant undergoes vulnerability assessment or triage[4] Applicant considered for reception conditions</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the International Protection Office, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025 [2] Correspondence with the International Protection Office, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025 [3] Correspondence with the International Protection Office, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025 [4] See question 3.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. Firstly, applicants are screened to ensure they are an adult or in the care of an adult who they have an established relationship with. Unaccompanied minors are referred by the International Protection Office to Tusla (the Child and Family Agency) to be taken into the care of the state. The age of age-disputed minors is assessed by the IPO and if satisfied that the applicant is</p>
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			<p>underage or where the assessment is inconclusive and the benefit of the doubt applies, they are referred to Tusla.[1]</p> <p>IPO staff are trained to identify vulnerabilities from a procedural guarantees perspective; however vulnerability assessments are under the remit of the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS).</p> <p>In accordance with S.I. No. 230/2018 - European Communities (Reception Conditions) Regulations 2018, IPAS is obliged to assess whether a recipient has special reception needs, and if so, the nature of those needs. A Vulnerability Assessment Programme is in place to assess special reception needs of families, couples and single females. Vulnerability Assessments are conducted on the day the person/family make their application for International Protection. The Vulnerability Assessment Programme is led by a Social Work Advisor from the Resident Welfare Team in IPAS and assessments are conducted by Assessment Officers contracted by IPAS.[2]</p> <p>The assessments are voluntary, and applicants are not required to participate or to share information with IPAS. Where an applicant states that they, or their child, have a special need, including a medical need, a disability or other serious vulnerability during an assessment, the person will be sign posted to relevant services. Where appropriate, the applicant will be provided with information on how to make a self-referral or to directly access the relevant service. The information is also used by IPAS to appropriately accommodate people where required.</p> <p>Despite intensive efforts to source emergency accommodation, the Department is currently not in a position to provide accommodation to all single male International Protection Applicants due to the severe shortage. Vulnerability Triage Assessments are offered to single male International Protection Applicants, also on the day they make their application for International Protection.</p>
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			<p>The Vulnerability Triage Programme is led by a Social Work Advisor from the Resident Welfare Team in IPAS and triage assessments are conducted by Assessment Officers contracted by IPAS. The Vulnerability Triage aims to identify the most vulnerable within this cohort and ensure that they are prioritised for accommodation. Those who consent to participate in an assessment, have a number of questions posed to them to determine significant vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Where a person indicates that they have a current or ongoing health need, they are referred to a HSE Team in the IPO for an initial review. The HSE will notify the IPAS Assessment Officer if an applicant has indicated that they have an urgent health need. The Assessment Officer will then determine if the applicant requires priority for accommodation and will make a recommendation to have accommodation offered immediately or as soon as it is available.</p> <p>Where a vulnerability emerges or is advised to IPAS after a person or family has been accommodated and they require accessible or more suitable accommodation in a particular location on medical grounds, they are asked to submit a referral form in accordance with the IPAS Protocol for Medical Transfer. The referral enables the person's medical professionals to outline the accommodation requirements including mobility, proximity to hospital or other service which are then used by IPAS to identify the most suitable accommodation available within its portfolio.</p> <p>Most persons seeking international protection are entitled to a medical card and their treatment is provided in the same manner as Irish citizens. Waiting times for certain treatments and assessments apply, similar to all other persons seeking medical treatment in Ireland. Transport to medical appointments/medical services is provided for International Protection Applicants.[3]</p>
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			<p>[1] Correspondence with the International Protection Office, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025</p> <p>[2] Correspondence with the International Protection Accommodation Service, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025</p> <p>[3] Correspondence with the International Protection Accommodation Service, Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, September 2025</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>N/A. Ireland is not a signatory to the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU).</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A. Ireland is not a signatory to the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU).</p>
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			<p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A. Ireland is not a signatory to the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Access to the international protection procedure in the Italian system is structured in the following phases: i) expression of the intention to apply for international protection ("making"); ii) registration, which includes fingerprinting and consultation of the national database and Eurodac; iii) formalization of the international protection application. In practice, it is not uncommon for the registration and formalization to occur simultaneously. The intention to apply for international protection must be expressed in person by the applicant at the Immigration Office (Ufficio Immigrazione) of their place of residence/domicile, or directly at the border upon entry (in the latter case, the third country national is invited to report to the competent Immigration Office). Once the intention to seek asylum is expressed, the</p>


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			<p>applicant receives initial information about the asylum procedure, undergoes fingerprinting (either immediately or in the following days), and is given an appointment for the formalization of the application.</p> <p>The application is formalized through an interview and the completion of a standard form that includes personal information and the grounds supporting the request. The application is then entered into an online system and forwarded to the territorial commission for assessment. According to national legislation, the expression of intent to apply for asylum must be formalized within three working days of the applicant's arrival, or, in exceptional situation, within ten days. Following the formalization, the applicant is issued a residence permit for asylum application along with a named certificate confirming the submission of the request.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>Third country nationals who wish to express their intention to apply for international protection must present themselves in person at the Central Police Stations (Questure) in order to access the different stages of the procedure.</p> <p>In practice, it is not uncommon for this presentation to be preceded by an email sent via certified mail (PEC) by the third country national's legal representative to the Immigration Office.</p> <p>The management of access and the scheduling of appointments for the various procedural stages depend on the organisation of each individual Immigration Office, the available human resources, and the office's logistical setup.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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			<p>The identification of any indicators of vulnerability is ensured throughout all stages of the procedure, starting from the expression of the intention to apply for international protection. This is also made possible thanks to the contribution of specialized personnel such as vulnerability experts deployed by the EUAA, as well as IOM mediators who receive specific training and assist police personnel in this activity.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>Please see answer to Q.5.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. The occurrence of increases in the number of arrivals in certain years or periods of the year has led to an exponential rise in international protection applications and, consequently, an increased workload for the immigration offices.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to</p>
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			<p>certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>In cases where it is not possible to register applications within the established time limits, a scheduling system is implemented, giving absolute priority to the registration of applications from vulnerable individuals.</p>
 EMN NCP Latvia	Yes		<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>The rights of persons to receive asylum in Latvia is regulated by the Asylum Law (https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/278986-asylum-law).</p> <p>In accordance, a person shall submit an application in person to the State Border Guard (SBG):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at a border crossing point or in a border crossing transit zone before entering the Republic of Latvia or - at a SBG structural unit, if the person is already in the Latvia. <p>If a person has expressed their desire to obtain refugee or subsidiary protection status to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, the State Police or the Prison Administration, they shall immediately, no later than within three working days, contact the SBG so that the asylum seeker can submit an application. In such cases, the SBG shall immediately initiate measures to ensure that the person can submit an application in person (for example, organize and coordinate a meeting with other institution administrations to carry out initial</p>

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			<p>procedural actions, including the acceptance of the application, with the asylum seeker who is in custody).</p> <p>It should be noted separately that if there are indications that a third-country national or stateless person who is at a border crossing point or in a border crossing transit zone at the external border of Latvia or is in a place of detention might express a desire to obtain refugee or subsidiary protection involved institutions shall provide him with information on the possibility of doing so.</p> <p>A person is entitled to express a desire to obtain refugee or alternative status orally or in writing. An orally expressed desire to obtain refugee or alternative status shall be formalized in writing by the VRS in the presence of the asylum seeker.</p> <p>After receiving an application it must register it no later than three working days after receiving the aforementioned application. If a large number of third-country nationals or stateless persons submit applications at the same time and it is impossible to meet the three-working-day deadline, the deadline for registering the application may be extended to 10 working days.</p> <p>Upon receiving the application procedural actions take place: namely, takes the fingerprints of each 14-year-old asylum seeker, identifies the asylum seeker and establishes his or her nationality, familiarizes the asylum seeker with the conditions of Regulation 604/2013, as well as with the information decides on the application of restrictive measures, ensures the production and issuance of an asylum seeker's document, conducts negotiations and an initial interview with the asylum seeker, etc.</p> <p>Within 10 working days from the moment of registration of the application SBG submits all the information at its disposal about the asylum seeker, the information obtained during the negotiations and the initial interview, and the application to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for consideration of the application and for adoption of the relevant decision</p>
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			<p>within the framework of the asylum procedure. Office shall adopt a decision on accepting the application for consideration or leaving it without consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- within five working days, if the application has been submitted at a border crossing point or in a border crossing transit zone;- within 10 working days, if the asylum seeker is located in the territory of the Republic of Latvia. <p>In practice: SBG official immediately accepts the said application from the asylum seeker. If the asylum seeker cannot write an application (illiteracy, physical disabilities or other circumstances) or has expressed a desire to obtain refugee or subsidiary protection status orally, the SBG official shall immediately draw it up from the words of the asylum seeker in the official language, if necessary, using the services of an interpreter.</p> <p>In addition, the SBG official to whose structural unit the asylum seeker has submitted the application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- conducts an inspection of the asylum seeker and his/her belongings, if necessary, inviting experts and specialists (for example, medical personnel, dog handlers, specialists in in-depth examination of documents, etc.)- ensures an in-depth inspection of the documents in the person's possession (identity or travel documents, driving licenses, etc.) and obtaining copies, as well as checking data in the information systems available to officials with the aim of obtaining any possible information about the person and their travel documents;- inform him/her about the asylum procedure, its deadlines, his/her rights and obligations during this procedure, about the possible consequences if the asylum seeker does not fulfill his/her obligations and does not cooperate with the institutions involved in the asylum procedure, about the consequences of an explicit or implicit withdrawal of the application, about the competence of the institutions involved in the asylum procedure, about the institutions that provide legal aid, as well as about the reception conditions, including the right
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			<p>to receive health care services.</p> <p>After the official of the VRS territorial administration (hereinafter – VRS TP) structural unit, who will carry out further actions with asylum seekers, arrives at the border crossing point, border guard department or structural unit within the country, the official of the relevant VRS TP structural unit informs the official of the VRS TP structural unit, who will carry out further actions with asylum seekers, about the circumstances of submitting the application and the procedural actions taken within the framework of the asylum procedure, directs the asylum seeker for further action within the framework of the asylum procedure and hands over:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- application;- Certificate of information on the progress of the asylum procedure;- Inspection and removal protocol;- seized documents and objects, if any, and other possible documents relating to the asylum seeker and the asylum procedure; <p>Further procedural actions within the framework of the asylum procedure are carried out by specially trained officials of the SBG (in work with minors, interviewing, identification, etc.) who are competent in activities with asylum seekers. Taking into account the fact that the Asylum Seekers Register was established for the registration of asylum seekers and the advancement of the asylum procedure, officials who are competent in activities with asylum seekers, after receiving the application, no later than within one working day, include information about the application in the aforementioned register, while simultaneously informing the institutions involved in the asylum procedure (Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, State Security Service) about it.</p> <p>In addition, officials perform other procedural actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) if the asylum seeker has not been detained – immediately, but if the asylum seeker has been detained – no later than within 12 hours from the moment of registration of the application, perform the acquisition of asylum seeker data and sending it to the Eurodac
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			<p>central database;</p> <p>b) if the asylum seeker has not been detained, draw up and issue the asylum seeker's personal document, which certifies that the person has the status of an asylum seeker and that the person has the right to reside in Latvia during the asylum procedure;</p> <p>c) in order to obtain the information necessary to determine the Member State responsible for examining the application in accordance with Regulation 604/2013, as well as to obtain information about his/her individual situation and circumstances necessary to make a decision on accepting the application for examination or leaving it without examination, basic information on the grounds for requesting international protection, conduct an interview and an initial interview with the asylum seeker within 36 hours of the registration of the application;</p> <p>d) establish an asylum seeker's file, to which all materials obtained during the asylum procedure are attached, including sound and video recordings;</p> <p>e) within 10 working days from the moment of registration of the application, attach scanned or in any other file extension form to the records section of the Asylum Seekers Register all copies of documents, the application and its translation, materials attached to the application, copies of personal identification documents and other documents presented (if any), additional information obtained during the process of carrying out identification measures regarding the identity of the asylum seeker, as well as other documents that are important for decision-making in the asylum procedure;</p> <p>d) to the Asylum Seekers Register, electronically transfer the case to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for consideration of the application and adoption of the relevant decision within the framework of the asylum procedure.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p>
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			<p>As mentioned above, a person can submit an application at a border crossing point or in a border transit zone before entering Latvia, as well as at a SBG structural unit if the person is already in Latvia.</p> <p>Structural units operate continuously – around the clock (24/7). Upon receiving an application, an official of structural unit to which the asylum seeker has submitted the application performs initial actions with the asylum seeker and, after the arrival of the VRS TP structural unit official, who will carry out further actions with the asylum seeker, informs the structural unit official, who will carry out further actions with the asylum seeker, about the circumstances of submitting the application and the procedural actions taken within the framework of the asylum procedure, directs the asylum seeker for further actions within the framework of the asylum procedure (see also the answers to question 1).</p> <p>In addition, it should be noted that the officials of structural unit who will carry out further actions with asylum seekers have a set working time. Asylum application is registered immediately, but no later than within one day from the moment of receipt of the application.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Upon receiving an application, the SBG assesses whether the asylum seeker has special reception or procedural needs.</p> <p>According to the Asylum Law, an asylum seeker who has special procedural or reception needs is a minor, a person with a disability, a pregnant woman, a parent with a minor child, a victim of human trafficking, a person who requires special care due to their health condition, a person with mental disorders, a person who has suffered torture, rape or other forms of serious psychological, physical or sexual violence, or another person requiring special</p>
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			<p>protection whose ability to exercise rights and fulfill obligations during the asylum procedure is limited.</p> <p>In the event that there are indications that an asylum seeker may have procedural or reception needs, before initiating procedural actions, the official who will carry out further actions with asylum seekers completes the practical tool developed by the European Union Agency for Asylum (https://ipsn.euaa.europa.eu/lv/ipsn-tool). The assessment conclusion of the practical tool is attached to the asylum seeker's file.</p> <p>In turn, if the SBG has reasonable suspicions at the time of submission of the application or during the asylum procedure that the person may have been a victim of human trafficking, torture, rape or another criminal offence, it shall immediately inform the State Police.</p> <p>If the desire to obtain refugee or subsidiary protection status is expressed by an unaccompanied minor, the SBG shall immediately inform the Orphan's Court.</p> <p>All procedural actions, both initial and subsequent, with an unaccompanied minor take place in the presence of the minor's representative.</p> <p>In addition to the above, it should be noted that in order to ensure that the asylum seeker is able to exercise the rights set out in the Asylum Law and fulfil the obligations imposed on him, the SBG shall, at the time of submitting the application, inform him about the asylum procedure, its deadlines, his rights and obligations during this procedure, about the possible consequences if the asylum seeker does not fulfil his obligations and does not cooperate with the institutions involved in the asylum procedure, about the consequences of an explicit or implicit withdrawal of the application, about the competence of the institutions involved in the asylum procedure, about the institutions that provide legal aid, as well as about the reception conditions, including the right to receive health care services. The State Border Guard official shall provide the asylum seeker with the aforementioned information in writing in a language that he understands or in a language that there is reason to believe that he understands. If</p>
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			<p>necessary, the State Border Guard official shall also provide the aforementioned information orally.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>Discussions on legislation initiatives regarding implementation of Migration Pact is still in process</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>In Lithuania, the procedure of applying for international protection is regulated by the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners () and implemented through the Minister of the Interior’s Order No. 1V-131, which approved the Procedure for Granting and Withdrawing Asylum in the Republic of Lithuania ().</p> <p>According to the law, an application for asylum may be submitted to the State Border Guard Service, the Migration Department, or another competent authority as specified in Article 67 of the Law. The application is considered submitted once it is received by an authorized institution. If a person applies to an authority not listed in the law, that authority must inform the Migration Department within two working days and guide the applicant on where and how to formally submit the request.</p> <p>Registration is carried out in the Migration Information System (MIGRIS). The authorized official must register the asylum seeker’s personal data and application within two working days of submission. In situations of martial law, emergency, or mass influx, this deadline may be extended to ten working days. The registration process includes creating an electronic case file, photographing the applicant, taking fingerprints from applicants over 14, collecting available documents, and filling out a standard application form. A preliminary interview is conducted to gather information on identity, travel route, family members, and the reasons for seeking protection.</p> <p>After registration, the Migration Department assumes responsibility for examining the application. Within one month, a substantive interview is scheduled, during which the applicant can fully explain the grounds for seeking asylum and submit supporting evidence.</p>

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			<p>The interview is recorded, conducted in the applicant's language (or with interpretation), and applicants may be assisted by a lawyer, including state-guaranteed legal aid if they cannot afford one.</p> <p>The distinction between law and practice in Lithuania's asylum procedure becomes clear when comparing the formal rules with actual implementation. Legally, the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners and the Minister of the Interior's Order No. 1V-131 set precise steps and deadlines; in practice, however, as confirmed by the Seimas Ombudsperson's findings, these deadlines have not always been respected, with delays attributed to high caseloads after the 2021 migrant influx and limited administrative capacity . The law also obliges the Migration Department to inform applicants proactively if deadlines are exceeded, yet practice shows that information is often provided only when applicants themselves inquire. Thus, while the law establishes a structured, timely, and rights-based procedure, practice reveals systemic delays, prioritization of certain cases (e.g. unaccompanied minors), and reliance on applicants' persistence or NGO support to access updates and safeguards.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>In Lithuania, practical accessibility to registration is organised through several designated entry points. An application for international protection may be submitted to the State Border Guard Service at border control points or in border areas, to a territorial unit of the Migration Department if the person is already on the territory, or directly at the Foreigners Registration Centre in Pabradė. The Migration Department operates five territorial units located in Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys, which provide additional access points for applicants. In most cases, applicants are directed to the Foreigners Registration Centre, where registration and accommodation take place. The Migration Department decides on accommodation arrangements: applicants may stay at the Registration Centre, in other accommodation facilities designated by the Government or its authorized institutions, or, if</p>
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			<p>they wish and are able, at their chosen place of residence in Lithuania.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>During the registration of an application for international protection in Lithuania, a vulnerability assessment is carried out. According to the Asylum Procedure Description approved by Order No. 1V-131 of the Minister of the Interior, the authorized officer conducting the initial interview records data about the applicant and performs a primary assessment of vulnerability. This includes identifying whether the applicant falls within the category of vulnerable persons (such as unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons with serious illnesses, or those who have been subjected to torture, rape, or other serious forms of psychological, physical, or sexual violence). Based on this assessment, the Migration Department may establish special procedural guarantees, which are noted in the applicant's file and must be observed throughout the procedure. If necessary, a more comprehensive assessment may later be conducted with the involvement of social workers, medical doctors, and psychologists.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p>
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			<p>Yes. Lithuania has made use of the possibility under Article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU to extend the time limit for registering applications from three to ten working days. This measure was applied in situations of a mass influx of third-country nationals, in particular during the state-level emergency declared in 2021 following the unprecedented irregular crossings from Belarus. During that period, the authorities faced a sudden and very large number of applications for international protection, which made it objectively impossible to complete registration within the three-day deadline. The legal framework, as reflected in the Asylum Procedure Description approved by Order No. 1V-131, expressly provides that in cases of martial law, emergency, or mass arrival of foreigners, the registration period may be extended to ten working days, and this was activated in practice in 2021.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. Lithuania has experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines. These challenges have been most evident during periods of increased arrivals, when the capacity of the State Border Guard Service and the Migration Department has been under strain. In such situations, the legal deadlines for registering and examining applications were not always met, with delays linked to limited infrastructure and human resources. While the law foresees the possibility of extending the registration period to ten working days in cases of mass influx, in practice the volume of applications has at times led to longer waiting periods before applicants could be fully registered and interviewed.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to</p>
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			<p>certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>When Lithuania has been unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines, a combination of measures has been implemented. Priority is given to unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable persons, whose applications must be processed first. The law also allows the registration deadline to be extended from three to ten working days in situations of mass influx or emergency. During the 2021 crisis and the subsequent arrival of Ukrainian war refugees, new registration centers were temporarily opened in several cities (including Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Alytus, and Marijampolė) to manage the increased numbers. At the same time, the Migration Department increased its workforce, creating dozens of new positions and recruiting staff specifically to handle asylum applications. These measures, together with support from municipalities and NGOs, allowed the authorities to absorb the caseload and maintain access to registration despite exceptional pressure.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>In order to lodge an application for international protection, the applicant must be physically present in Luxembourg. It is not possible to carry out these procedures at a Luxembourg Embassy or Consulate. Making, registering and lodging an application, generally occur on the same day.</p>

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Pursuant to Article 4 (1) of the amended Law of 18 December 2015 on international protection and temporary protection (hereafter amended Asylum Law), when a person submits an application for international protection to the Minister, registration shall take place no later than three working days after the submission of the application. If the application for international protection is submitted to an officer of the Airport Control Service, the Grand Ducal Police, the detention centre, or the penitentiary institutions, registration shall take place no later than six working days after the submission of the application. Where, due to the large number of third-country nationals or stateless persons simultaneously applying for international protection, it becomes practically very difficult to comply with the time limits referred to in the preceding paragraph, the period for registration may be extended to ten working days.

In practice, the application is usually registered immediately, on the day the wish is expressed, while the legal deadline is 3 working days.

As mentioned above, if the application for international protection is made to an officer of the Airport Control Service, the Grand-Ducal Police, the detention center or the prison, the application is forwarded to the General Department of immigration, and the registration process must be completed no later than 6 working days after the wish to make an application for international protection is expressed. In cases where the applicant is in prison or the detention center, an official from the General Department of immigration will then go to said center to proceed with the registration of the application. AIPs, including both accompanied or unaccompanied minors, are required to appear in person at the General Department of immigration within the Ministry of Home Affairs to proceed with the registration of their application.

During the registration procedure, the applicant is photographed and fingerprinted (only applicants aged 14 or over). Applicants are also interviewed by an officer of the Grand-Ducal

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			<p>Police who is responsible for verifying their identity and the declared itinerary route before arriving in Luxembourg. In this context, the Grand-Ducal Police does not operate within a criminal framework, but acts under a mandate from the General Department of immigration to fulfill part of the obligations. If deemed necessary, a physical search by the police officer may take place. All this data is added to the physical file of the applicant and saved to the internal server of the General Department of immigration.</p> <p>At the time of registration, the applicant receives a form for lodging an application and an appointment is scheduled for that (but this generally occurs on the same day).</p> <p>Lodging: Applications must be lodged in person at the Department for Refugees of the General Department of immigration at the Ministry of Home Affairs. At the time of their appointment, applicants must submit the completed application form (provided to the applicant at the moment of registration) with all supporting documents. The form includes the applicant's personal data as well as other relevant information. The form may be filled in with the assistance of an agent of the General Department of immigration, in various languages and interpretation services are provided only when required. The interpretation can't be provided remotely.</p> <p>Any adult with legal capacity has the right to lodge an application for international protection in their own name. An application can be lodged on behalf of an accompanied minor by the parent, any adult family member, or an adult legally responsible for the minor. The presence of the child is required. An application may also be lodged on behalf of a dependent adult, upon their consent, after they have been informed about the consequences of an application being lodged on their behalf and about the possibility to introduce their own application.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors must lodge their application through an appointed representative, or 'ad hoc administrator', in their presence. The role of the administrator is to assist and</p>
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			<p>represent the minor throughout the asylum procedure.</p> <p>If the applicant does not complete the lodging of the application, an implicit withdrawal or waived waiver of the application will be presumed (article 6(2) of the amended Asylum Law). The failure to respond to the authorities' request for essential information or the refusal to be fingerprinted are also considered grounds for implicit withdrawal.</p> <p>Then, applicants receive an explanatory information document concerning applications for international protection, in a language that they understand, or that it is reasonable to assume they understand, including the Dublin procedure, as well as their rights (including their right to legal assistance) and obligations during the process and the potential consequences of failing to fulfill those obligations or refusing to cooperate with the minister.</p> <p>Finally, they sign the lodging and they are considered applicants of international protection.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>Applicants must register and lodge the application in person at the Ministry of Home Affairs, the General Department of Immigration – Department for Refugees located at 26 route d'Arlon, L-1140 Luxembourg. The opening hours of the General Department of immigration where a third country national can lodge and register an asylum application are Monday to Friday from 8:30 am to 12 pm.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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During the registration process, an initial vulnerability assessment may be conducted. According to the amended Asylum Law, a vulnerability assessment should be carried out as soon as possible and within a reasonable period following the submission of an application for international protection (Article 19). Consequently, the agents of the General Department of immigration, who are responsible for registration and lodging, received training on the identification of vulnerable persons. At this stage, agents primarily rely on visual assessment to identify vulnerable profiles, meaning that applicants with less apparent vulnerabilities may not be identified immediately. However, the identification of a vulnerability, and thus the determination of the need for special procedural safeguards, is also taken into account if such a need arises at a later stage of the procedure, without requiring the procedure to be restarted.

In addition to the agents of the General Department of immigration, the detection of vulnerabilities and disabilities may also be carried out by the physician of the Directorate of Health appointed by the Ministry of Health (Sanitary Inspection) and by the staff of the National reception Office (ONA). In this context, all applicants for international protection are required to undergo a mandatory medical check-up within the first six weeks following their arrival. This medical examination is conducted under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Where relevant special reception needs are identified, this information may, with the applicant's consent, be communicated to the asylum authority.

4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).

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			<p>No, in recent years, Luxembourg didn't activate the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No, Luxembourg has not experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines. However, there are occasional instances where the three-day deadline is exceeded, most often due to the unavailability of interpreters within that timeframe. Since many interpreters reside abroad and do not live in Luxembourg, they are sometimes unable to arrive within the required deadline.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p>

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In the Netherlands, the process of applying for international protection (making, registering and lodging) is laid down in the Aliens Act Implementation Guidelines 2000 (Vreemdelingencirculaire 2000, Vc), paragraph C1/2.1 and the Aliens Decree 2000 (Vreemdelingenbesluit 2000, Vb), paragraph 2. Applicants 'make' (aanmelden) their application with the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, IND) or the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (Koninklijke Nederlandse Marechaussee, KMar) during border control or other surveillance (Vc, C1/2.1). The application has to be made as soon as possible, at least within 48 hours (unless the applicant has good reasons for the delay) (Vc, C1/4.3.2.4). The Asylum Seeker Identification and Screening Service (Dienst Identificatie en Screening Asielzoekers, DISA) or the KMar registers the application within 3 days. If the application is made with another authority then beforementioned, the term for registration by DISA or KMar is 6 days (Vb, article 3.107b). If the applicant has already been identified by DISA or KMar, or has previously gone through a procedure with the IND, the registration will be carried out by the IND in application center (AC) Ter Apel (Vc, C1/2.1). Basically, every applicant for international protection has to lodge their application in AC Ter Apel. If someone spontaneously reports to another IND location or to the Aliens Police Department, Identification and Human Trafficking (Afdeling Vreemdelingenpolitie, Identificatie en Mensenhandel, AVIM) with the intention to submit an asylum application, they must be referred to AC Ter Apel. They will be provided with a train ticket and directions to travel there. If the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, a taxicab will be arranged. An exception applies to applicants in detention, they have to lodge their application in AC Schiphol, where the detention centre is. This is the case for applicants in the border procedure, in aliens detention and applicants who are involved in a criminal case.

2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?


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			<p>AC Ter Apel can be reached by public transport. If an applicant for international protection makes himself known in another part of the Netherlands, public transport tickets will be provided to travel to Ter Apel. For unaccompanied minors a taxicab will be arranged. In the immediate vicinity of the registration centre, there are signs indicating the location of the centre.</p> <p>Every applicant enters through the porter's booth in Ter Apel. Applicants can register at any time of the day. The applicant reports to the porter's booth at the barrier and is directed by a security officer to the entrance building. There is a separate entrance for applicants who already have an appointment. If the applicant arrives after 9:30 PM, the security officer will direct him to the reception desk of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers, COA). COA accompanies the applicant to the sleeping area. The applicant will then be directed to the IND entrance building the following morning.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>As is laid down in Vb article 3.108b, before or during the examination of the application for international protection, it is assessed whether the applicant requires special procedural guarantees as referred to in Article 24 of the Procedure Directive (2013/32/EU). However, during the registration process this is not a separate administrative process. The applicant is asked if there is anything (vulnerabilities or other factors) that need to be taken in account. If the applicant requires special procedural guarantees, appropriate support will be provided during the examination.</p> <p>The day after the registration phase, the applicant has an appointment with a doctor of the GZA (Asylum Seeker Healthcare). During this appointment, the applicant receives a general</p>
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			<p>medical check-up. During the application interview with the IND, the applicant is again asked if there are any special procedural needs. After the application interview, the applicant is offered a so-called 'medical advice.' This is an appointment with a nurse to officially assess any special procedural guarantees.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No, the Netherlands has never activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedure Directive 2013/32/EU.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes, the Netherlands experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines at the beginning of the COVID-pandemic.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p>
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			<p>Unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable third country nationals are given priority. The registration process is designed in a way that enables rapid scaling. There is a flexible pool of employees and if necessary, process steps can be applied modularly, steps that can wait longer are carried out later while registration continues.</p>
 EMN NCP Poland	Yes		<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>The foreigner submits the application in person (Article 26 section 1) through the Border Guard authority (Article 24 of the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners on the Territory of the Republic of Poland) to The Head of the Office for Foreigners. In practise – making an application takes place in the Border Guard’s station depending on foreigner’s place of stay. If an applicant stays in detention centre or in prison the application is submitted to Border Guard’s authority by which the guarded centre / penitentiary unit is territorially covered. The application is made and registered in so-called Refugee Procedure Register which is connected with informatic system POBYT governed by The Head of the Office for Foreigners. Registration in Refugee Procedure Register takes place at the same date as receiving the application. Then, the application form with detailed questions is generated (a template for application form is an attachment to Ministry’s of interior Regulation from 4 November 2015). After reading and signing by foreigner the application form is send to The Head of the Office for Foreigners within 48 hours. The competent Border Guard authority provides interpreter assistance when submitting the application (Article 30 section 1 point 6 of the law mentioned above). The</p>

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application is being received when the interpreter's of rare language assistance is provided. Availability of the interpreter could be limited what extense the time for registering the application.

The provisions of the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners on the Territory of the Republic of Poland link the launching of the procedure, among others, with the applicant's obligation to appear at a reception centre. If a foreigner does not report to the centre within 2 days from the date of submitting the application and at the same time does not indicate another place of residence, the application is considered to have been implicitly withdrawn. The same consequence applies if the applicant fails to appear at the reception centre within 2 days after release from a detention centre or guarded centre for foreigners, unless obliged to stay in another specified location and provided that no address of residence has been indicated.


2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?

Currently, Border Guard's structure consist of 9 units and 99 stations. According to Article 24 of the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners on the Territory of the Republic of Poland a foreigner submits the application to The Head of the Office for Foreigners via commander of Border Guard's unit or station. If submission of the application for international protection on the form mentioned in answer for the first question is impossible due to reasons laying on Border Guard's side, on a day, when foreigners appeared and declared the will of submission such an application, the Border Guard authority provides him an information (in understandable language) about the date, time and place of making an application for international protection and prepares a report on this activity. Making and registering the application takes place immediately, no later than 3 working days from receiving the declaration of submitting the application. In case of massive flow of foreigners this period could be extended to 10 working days (art. 28 section 5 of the law mentioned above).

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			<p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>NO</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>YES</p> <p>The application is being received when the interpreter's of rare language assistance is provided. Availability of the interpreter could be limited what extense the time for registering the application. For example: if persons – rare language speakers- apply for international protection at the same time in all (5) detention centers and those living on their own or in reception centres.</p>
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			<p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>In that situation there are taken administrative actions connected with registering the declaration of submitting the application for international protection, and then, regarding the same date, the actual registering of the application. Beside that, additional human resources could be engaged in registering applications on time. Sometimes foreigners could be asked to appear on particular time.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>In law: An application for international protection is considered to be made at the moment the applicant expresses this intention before the competent authorities. "AIMA, I.P. registers the application for international protection within three working days after it has been made." In practice in PT: The three steps — making, registering, and lodging — usually occur simultaneously. The exception concerns applications submitted to the police authorities, where the process takes place in three separate stages.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p>

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			<p>AIMA/CNAR has three main registration centres, namely in Lisbon, Porto, and Coimbra. However, efforts have been made to ensure that all AIMA branches gradually register applications for international protection, which is already taking place. Access is guaranteed through in-person appointments, spontaneous arrivals, or referrals by police authorities.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>YES. During registration, a preliminary vulnerability assessment is carried out to identify unaccompanied minors, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, victims of trafficking or violence, and other profiles with special needs. This information is recorded and referred to specialised support services.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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			<p>NO</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>In the Slovak Republic the law and practice are aligned.</p> <p>Process: Making (declaration of a foreigner that he or she is applying for asylum) + 2. Registering Under Section 3(2) of the Asylum Act, the competent authority to accept the declaration referred is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the case of a foreigner applying for asylum or subsidiary protection when entering the territory of the Slovak Republic, the police department at the place of the border crossing, b) in the case of a foreigner who is applying for asylum or subsidiary protection after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic, the police department established at the asylum facility, c) in the case of a foreigner who arrives by air to the territory of the Slovak Republic and does


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			<p>not meet the conditions for entry into the territory of the Slovak Republic, a police unit in the transit area of the international airport,</p> <p>d) in the case of a foreigner who is placed in a facility for foreigners pursuant to a special law, a police department in this facility,</p> <p>e) in the case of a foreigner who is in institutional health care, the police department according to the location of the institutional health care facility,</p> <p>f) in the case of a foreigner who is in custody or serving a prison sentence, the police department according to the location of the detention facility or the prison for the execution of a prison sentence,</p> <p>g) in the case of a foreigner who is placed in a facility for the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, the police department according to the location of this facility.</p> <p>In the Slovak Republic, the stages of "making" and "registering" are basically done at the same time at the relevant police department following Section 3 (2) of the Asylum Act.</p> <p>3.Lodging the application – Asylum Department of the Police Force in Humenne (eastern Slovakia, at the place where the reception centre is situated)</p> <p>The current practice will undergo few changes in relation to the Pact implementation within the new Asylum Act which is under preparation.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>"Registration centres" – i.e. the units competent for the process as described in question 1 – are located throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic – mostly in the eastern part of the country due to its geographical proximity to the external border – especially the Humenne Police Department, which is close to the Humenné reception centre – where asylum seekers move after submitting the asylum application (if they are not detained).</p>
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			<p>If there is a need to transfer asylum seekers, this is currently done by the police department.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. Already during the first contact with the asylum seeker, the police department evaluates their health and mental condition, vulnerability, age, any individual needs, etc. Vulnerability is first evaluated visually, by conversation and active listening. If necessary, a doctor, psychologist or social worker is contacted – depending on the individual needs of each case.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
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			<p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>NA</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Every state authority or authority of a local community that is informed of a foreigner’s intention to apply for international protection shall notify the police. In cases where the police discover the foreigner before they have expressed their intention to apply, the foreigner must declare this intention directly to the police. In every case, the police must take over the foreigner, carry out the preliminary procedure, and notify the competent authority (the Ministry of the Interior) of the expressed intention and the completed registration of the applicant.</p> <p>The second stage of access to the procedure is registration, in which the police officers must obtain a handwritten statement from the foreigner that they wish to apply for international protection in Slovenia, thereby granting the foreigner the status of “intending applicant.” In addition to this statement, the preliminary procedure also includes the completion of a registration form, which contains the applicant’s personal data, the reasons why they wish to apply for international protection, and the route by which they arrived in Slovenia. The police</p>


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			<p>establish the identity of the intention applicant and the route by which they entered the Republic of Slovenia, and prepare a report, which they then submit together with the applicant and all accompanying documentation to the Office of the Republic of Slovenia for the Care and Integration of Migrants, where the applicants are subsequently accommodated.</p> <p>After registration, intention applicants are informed about the procedures, the rights and obligations of applicants, the possible consequences of failing to comply with obligations and of not cooperating with the competent authority, as well as the deadlines for exercising legal remedies. In addition, the intention applicant is informed about the consequences of arbitrarily leaving the reception facilities. All information is provided to the applicant in a language they understand. Intention applicants are then taken to the reception facilities of the asylum home, where they wait for sanitary disinfection and a preventive medical examination, during which all applicants undergo a medical check-up. Before the application for international protection is formally accepted, an official in the premises of the competent authority photographs the intention applicant and takes their fingerprints. During the application acceptance procedure, each applicant is informed of the date of their personal interview.</p> <p>All registrations at police stations are carried out as quickly as possible from the moment the wish to submit an application for international protection in the Republic of Slovenia is expressed.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>All registration procedures take place at police stations throughout the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, which allows easy access to the registration of applications.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please</p>
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			<p>explain.</p> <p>The process of identifying vulnerabilities in the Republic of Slovenia begins with registration at police stations, where police officers have their first contact with foreigners who wish to apply for international protection in the Republic of Slovenia. If vulnerability is identified, the asylum center is notified for accommodation and medical care purposes, and the vulnerability findings are entered on the registration form so that they are available to the competent authorities for the acceptance of the application. All unaccompanied minors are assigned a guardian for special cases by the Social Work Center during the registration process.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable</p>
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			<p>to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>The first step to ask for asylum under the standard procedure for international protection in Spain is to obtain an appointment. Appointments are obtained through various channels depending on the province. After obtaining an appointment, there are two ways to process the application for international protection: the first one consists of making an expression of willingness to apply for IP and then carry out the registering and lodging of the application; the second way consists of directly registering and lodging the application for IP. The registering and lodging of the application in both cases are carried out together, in a single step.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>The registering and lodging of the applications take place in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the border (border checkpoints, ports, and airports) before the national police; or, • if already in the territory of the country, before the National Police officers in designated

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			<p>provincial police stations or district police stations, at the Directorate General for International Protection (in specific situations), prison facilities or Detention Centers for Foreigners (CIE), if in detention.</p> <p>The entire appointment system is designed to organize access and avoid problems.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>The detection of vulnerabilities or special needs is carried out at the time of registering and lodging the application. In some cases, this detection may occur before the lodging (when the interview is conducted), while in others it takes place during the interview. There are different protocols for action depending on the case.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>We do not have a deadline for registration, as the making is not mandatory and once the appointment has been obtained, the registering and lodging of the application take place on the same day.</p>
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			<p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p> <p>N/A.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. How is the process of applying for international protection (making, registering, and lodging) organised in your Member State? Please differentiate between the law and practice, where relevant.</p> <p>Expression of intent to seek asylum A person can express a need for asylum in Sweden in several different ways. The most common way is for the individual to visit an application unit at the Swedish Migration Agency and inform us that he or she is in need of asylum in Sweden. The asylum application can be made based on the oral information provided to our staff at the application unit. Other ways to express the intent include a person, upon entry into Sweden, first contacting the Police Authority, the Swedish Customs, or the Coast Guard and stating a need for asylum. These authorities are obliged to forward the individual's request to the Swedish Migration</p>

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			<p>Agency, which shall register the asylum application. Another way is that a person expresses a need for asylum to the Migration Agency by letter, email, or that a legal representative or public counsel with a power of attorney sends a document stating that a named person is expressing a will to apply for asylum. This could, for example, be a person who is detained, imprisoned, or held in custody pending deportation.</p> <p>Registration and lodging</p> <p>For an asylum application to be registered, as a general rule the applicant must appear in person at the Migration Agency. If a written expression of intent to seek asylum is received by the Migration Agency, the person will be summoned to the Migration Agency to register and lodge their asylum application. The Agency will not begin processing until the registration procedure has been carried out, which includes photographing and fingerprinting. If the person is in custody, serving a prison sentence, or in need of care and cannot leave a hospital, the Migration Agency may need to visit the person who has expressed an intent to apply for asylum.</p> <p>An application is registered at an application unit where several details about the individual, travel route, documents are documented. The applicant will then be photographed and leave fingerprints. When these steps are completed, we consider the application lodged. The applicant will then receive a receipt which constitutes lodging of the asylum application. This concludes the application process.</p> <p>The three different stages of the revised Asylum Procedures Directive – making, registering, and lodging – normally constitute a coherent stage at the Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>According to Chapter 4, Section 20 of the Aliens Ordinance, an asylum application must be submitted to the Swedish Migration Agency. A written asylum application submitted to the Swedish Migration Agency is a public document (see Chapter 2, Section 3, first paragraph of the Freedom of the Press Act) to which the provisions on public documents apply. Provisions on the registration of public documents are found in Chapter 5 of the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act. The first paragraph of Chapter 5, Section 1 of the Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act states that, as a general rule, a public document must be</p>
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			<p>registered as soon as it is received or drawn up by an authority. There is therefore a requirement that public documents, such as asylum applications, must be registered immediately. A document must always be registered as received on the day it was received by the authority. This applies even if the actual registration does not take place on the same day that the document was received. The provisions on the registration of public documents and the duty of public authorities to provide service are fundamental rules that apply throughout the public administration.</p> <p>2. How is the practical accessibility of the registration centre(s) organised?</p> <p>Our application units are located in Sweden's three largest cities: South (Malmö), West (Gothenburg), and North (Stockholm). There are also opportunities to submit applications at certain units, in other cities, equipped with fingerprint scanners, this is primarily for unaccompanied minors or people in special needs. The locations of the application units have also been chosen based on where we have observed the main points of entry for our applicants.</p> <p>3. Is there a vulnerability assessment during the registration process? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>The Swedish Migration Agency, has an obligation to identify and evaluate whether an asylum seeker has specific needs. Specific needs may concern special procedural guarantees and/or special reception needs. This assessment is made at the time of application and is documented, then continuously reviewed throughout the asylum process.</p> <p>An evaluation and documentation of whether an individual has special needs must always be</p>
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			<p>conducted after the registration interview, unless a sufficient assessment and documentation have been made earlier.</p> <p>4. In the past, has your Member State activated the possibility to extend the time limit for registrations from three to ten working days, based on article 6(5) of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU? YES/NO. If YES, please provide further details on the situation(s) that caused the(se) extension(s).</p> <p>No, Sweden has not made use of the possibility to extend the time limit from three to ten working days.</p> <p>5. Has your Member State experienced difficulties in registering all applicants within the established deadlines (outlined in your answer to Q1)? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Sweden experienced difficulties during the autumn of 2015, when there was a sudden and rapid increase in the number of asylum seekers arrived. As a result, the registration procedure was modified, with priority given to register applicants as efficiently as possible. A simplified process was introduced, whereby certain steps—such as the application interview—were temporarily left out.</p> <p>6. If you answer YES to Q5, what measures does your Member State implement when unable to register all applicants within the established deadlines (e.g. waiting list, priority given to certain profiles, support for persons unable to register, etc.)?</p>
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			<p>The primary focus is to ensure the registration of the application. To achieve this, specific priority is applied to certain case profiles, such as unaccompanied minors, vulnerable groups and Dublin cases.</p>
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