EJTN 1h Lunch Webinar

18 March 2021

COVID-19 pandemic and its effects on refugees and asylums seekers Catherine Koutsopoulou Judge Court of First Instance of Athens Independent Appeals Committees Vice President International Association of Refugee and Immigration Law Judges (IARMJ)





Lunch webinar

Impact of COVID-19 on asylum

- Adopted measures
- New asylum reality



States' obligations under EU law and international human rights law



Impact of COVID-19 on asylum

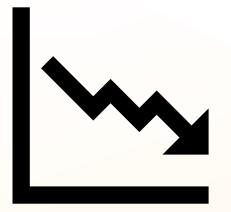
 various measures to contain the contagion and reduce its transmission



- significant implications on fundamental rights and freedoms
- direct impact on asylum, reception and return procedures



Asylum statistics (Eurostat)



2019: 578,580 applications for international protection

35% decrease

2020: 375,255 applications for international protection



Asylum procedures

- Border closures
- Public access to asylum authorities: totally/semi restricted
- Registration: temporarily suspended/limited
- Documentation
- Personal interviews: discontinuation/video conference
- Judicial proceedings: limited



Reception procedures

- Newly-arrived asylum seekers: quarantine/self-isolation/medical screening
- Emergency shelters
- General restrictions: safety principles and protocols
- Restrictions of movement / activities suspended



Return procedures/Detention

Return procedures

- interrupted
- Asylum procedure for applicants for international protection in detention:
 - affected



Second wave of restrictive measures

From Mid-April 2020 onwards: Phasing out of measures

- Since August 2020:
 - Epidemiological situation has worsened
 - Added pressure on healthcare services
 - New restrictive measures: local and regional-level
 restrictions
 - Basic services/less impact



New reality in asylum procedures

- Operations of asylum services: each system's resilience
- Extensive preventative measures
- E-services: New communication channels
- Interviews: remote / rooms with plexiglass
- E-notification

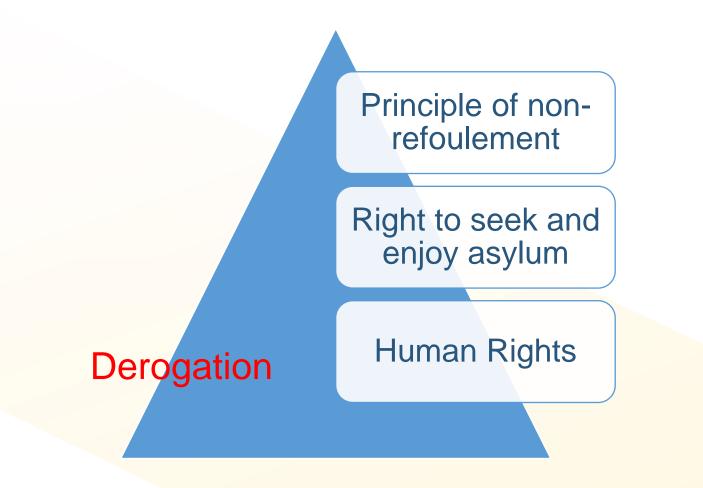


New reality in reception procedures

- New arrivals: medical screening/quarantine
- General health measures
- Temporary restriction of movement
- Re-organisation
 - Accommodation capacity/occupancy rates
 - Food/financial allocations/Online distance learning
 - Restricted access to civil society organisations
 - Legal services: designated area
- Second instance procedures maintained
- New restrictions in detention



States' obligations during times of COVID-19 pandemic





Border Closure?

Necessity-Proportionality

- Continuous review
- Time bound / not permanent
- Not a blanket measure
- Explicit exemption for asylum-seekers



Measures other than border closures?

- Medical screening
- Quarantine/Isolation: reasonableproportionate- non discriminatory



Danger for prolonged quarantines



Closure of registration facilities?

- Article 6 APD
- Asylum aquis
- Effective access to international protection
- establish or extend legal stay
- access to services



Derogatory rules in asylum procedures?

Article 6 APD

• Extend the time limit for registration/ other changes

• Derogatory measures:

- risk assessments + scientific advice + proportionate
- temporary changes
- Information
- contact with UNCHR/NGO's/legal counselling
- Working through backlogs + fair procedures



E-services

- Positive momentum:
 - Automatization of processes, registration and lodging,
 - Safeguards for applicants with special needs
- Interviews?
 - Social distancing arrangements
 - Remote interviews: maintain quality
 - Not suitable for all applicants



Reception and living conditions

- Human dignity + Right to health+ Material conditions
- People in reception centers- overcrowded camps?
- Suspended procedures?
- Restriction of movement?



Different modalities for material reception conditions

- Health Screening: identify the appropriate precautionary measures
- Housing: homeless asylum seekers? Closure of reception centers?
- Education: Distant learning modalities/ equal access



Detention/Returns

- Not arbitrary and discriminatory/ authorized by law/ procedural safeguards
- Health concerns: Do not justify systematic use of detention
- Prevailing circumstances: is detention lawful or appropriate?
- Conditions in detention
- Return and corona related deteriorating living conditions in the country of origin



Thank you!

Sources:

EU COM: Brussels, 16.4.2020 C(2020) 2516 final EASO: Asylum Trends and COVID-19 UNCHR: Practical Recommendations and Good Practice to Address Protection Concerns in the Context of the COVID – 19 Pandemic, https://im.unhcr.org/covid19_platform ECRE: Covid-19 measures and updates related to asylum and migration across Europe



