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National Country Report

Belgium



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The AIDA project

The AIDA project is jointly coordinated by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), Forum R efugi es-Cosi, Irish Refugee Council and the Hungarian Helsinki Committee. It aims to provide up-to date information on asylum practice in 14 EU Member States (AT, BE, BG, DE, FR, GR, HU, IE, IT, MT, NL, PL, SE, UK) which is easily accessible to the media, researchers, advocates, legal practitioners and the general public through the dedicated website www.asylumineurope.org. Furthermore the project seeks to promote the implementation and transposition of EU asylum legislation reflecting the highest possible standards of protection in line with international refugee and human rights law and based on best practice.



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Statistics

Table 1: Applications and granting of protection status at first and second instance

	Total applicants in 2014	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Humanitarian Protection ¹	Rejections (in-merit and admissibility)	Otherwise closed / discontinued ²	Refugee rate	Subs.Pr. rate	Hum. Pr. Rate	Rejection rate
	A	B	C	D	E	F	B/(B+C+D+E)%	C/(B+C+D+E)%	D/(B+C+D+E)%	E/(B+C+D+E)%
Total numbers	17213 ³	4805	1341	0	10184		29,4%	8,2%	0%	62,4%
Breakdown by countries of origin of the total numbers										
Afghanistan	1907	512	438	0	1584		20,2%	17,3%	0%	62,5%
Syria	1854	939	331	0	56		70,8%	25,0%	0%	4,2%
Iraq	1131	263	402	0	317		26,8%	40,9%	0%	32,3%
Guinea	1095	418	13	0	814		33,6%	1,0%	0%	65,4%
Russia	974	233	2	0	644		26,5%	0,2%	0%	73,32%
Indefinite ⁴	778	328	41	0	186		59,1%	7,4%	0%	33,5%
Eritrea	716	190	1	0	41		81,9%	0,4%	0%	17,7%
DR Congo	696	188	2	0	685		21,5%	0,2%	0%	78,3%
Kosovo	494	32	0	0	301		9,6%	0%	0%	90,4%
Albania	481	46	5	0	342		11,7%	1,3%	0%	87,0%
Others⁵										
Serbia	265	23	0	0	171		11,9%	0%	0%	88,1%
Pakistan	312			0						
Nigeria	123			0						
Ukraine	451	6	0	0	163		3,6%	0%	0%	96,4%
Somalia	318	107	31	0	99		45,1%	13,1%	0%	41,8%

Source: Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons

¹ There is no humanitarian protection status granted through the asylum procedure in Belgium (although a procedure for regularisation of the irregular residence status based on humanitarian or medical reasons exists). The number of 0 humanitarian protection decisions is mentioned for the purpose of the formula.

² These specific numbers could not be subtracted from available general numbers. Out of 18,701 decisions, a total 6,996 were on-merit refusals.

³ Including subsequent applications (only 10975 first applications, 63,8%); this number does not take into account children accompanied by their parents. Of the 1907 asylum applications made by Afghans, only 648 were first applications (34%). Syria is the first country of origin for first asylum applications with 1796 (97%), before Iraq with 792 (70%)

⁴ Mainly stateless persons of Palestinian origin (60%)

⁵ Other main countries of origin of asylum seekers in the EU in 2014, based on Eurostat data.

Table 2: Gender/age breakdown of the total numbers of applicants in 2014

	Number	Percentage
Total number of applicants	17213	
Men	11744	68,23%
Women	5469	31,77%
Unaccompanied children	531 ⁶	3,08%

Source: Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons, Aliens Office or the Council for Alien Law Litigation

Table 3: Comparison between first instance and appeal decision rates in 2014⁷

	First instance		Appeal	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total number of decisions	-16330		8710 ⁸	
Positive decisions				
Total	6146	37,64% ⁹	10	
<i>Refugee Status</i>	4805	29,42%	-	-
<i>Subsidiary protection</i>	1341	8,21%	-	-
Negative decisions	10184	62,36%		

Source: Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons, Aliens Office or the Council for Alien Law Litigation

Table 4: Applications processed under an accelerated procedure in 2014

	Number
Total number of applicants	17213
Number of applications treated under an accelerated procedure at first instance	N/A ¹¹

Source: Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons, Aliens Office or the Council for Alien Law Litigation

Table 5: Subsequent applications submitted in 2014

	Number of subsequent applications submitted
Total number	6238 (36,24%)
Top 5 countries of origin	
Afghanistan	1259

⁶ The number of unaccompanied children in the Aliens Office's final annual statistics are always slightly different: In 2014, out of a total of 804 asylum seekers declaring themselves to be under age, 533 were found to actually be under age, according to the [AO's monthly statistics](#).

⁷ Final Data on appeal decision rates are not yet available for 2013.

⁸ Not including appeals against decisions of non-admissibility (of asylum applications from asylum seekers from safe or EU countries of origin, and from asylum seekers who already have obtained refugee status in another EU Member State or of subsequent asylum applications). From 1 June 2014 onwards, appeals against non-admissibility decisions from asylum applicants from safe countries of origin and of subsequent applications are full judicial reviews and are included in the number.

⁹ Only taking into account the admissible asylum applications at the CGRS, the positive decision rate is at 46,8%, as the CGRS communicates it in its [press release of 6 January 2015](#)

¹⁰ No distinct numbers available per protection status; In addition to recognition or granting of status, also annulment judgments, referring the case back to the CGRS, have been delivered. In 2013 the CALL delivered a total of 12595 asylum related (full judicial review) judgments, in 312 of which the refugee status of the applicant was recognized (2,48%), in 48 the subsidiary protection status granted (0,38%) and in 848 the first instance decision was quashed and the asylum file sent back to the CGRS (6,73%)

¹¹ No exact number available: 99 EU citizens (0,57%), 1640 applicants from safe countries of origin (9,53%), but no number of accelerated procedures in detention.

Russia	622
Guinea	589
Iraq	339
Kosovo	265

Source: Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons, Aliens Office or the Council for Alien Law Litigation

Overview of the legal framework

Main legislative acts relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention

Title in English	Original title	Abbreviation	Weblink
Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens	Loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers / Wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen	Aliens Act / Vreemdelingenwet (VW) / Loi 1980	https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/FR/Documents/19801215_F.pdf (in French) https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/NL/Documents/19801215_n.pdf (in Dutch) (updated, unofficially coordinated texts)
Law of 12 January 2007 regarding the reception of asylum seekers and other categories of aliens	Loi de 12 janvier 2007 sur l'accueil des demandeurs d'asile et de certaines autres catégories d'étrangers / Wet betreffende de opvang van asielzoekers en van bepaalde andere categorieën van vreemdelingen	Reception Act/ Loi d'Accueil / Opvangwet	http://www.ejustice.ju.st.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&la=N&cn=2007011252&table_name=wet

Main implementing decrees and administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention.

Title in English	Original title	Abbreviation	Weblink
Royal Decree of 8 October 1981 regarding the entry on the territory, residence, settlement and removal of aliens	Arrêté du 8 octobre 1981 concernant l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers / Koninklijk Besluit van 8 oktober 1981 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en verwijdering van vreemdelingen	Royal Decree 1981 / AR 1981 / KB 1981	https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/FR/Documents/19811008_f.pdf (unofficial coordination)
Royal Decree of 11 July 2003 determining certain elements of the procedure to be followed by the Aliens Office charged with the examination of asylum applications on the basis of the Law of 15 December 1980	Arrêté royal du 11 Juillet 2003 fixant certains éléments de la procédure à suivre par le service de l'Office des étrangers chargé de l'examen des demandes d'asile sur la base de la loi du 15 décembre 1980 / Koninklijk besluit van 11 juli 2003 houdende vaststelling van bepaalde elementen van de procedure die dienen gevolgd te worden door de dienst van de Dienst Vreemdelingenzaken die belast is met het onderzoek van de asielaanvragen op	Royal Decree Asylum Procedure AO / AR Procédure d'asile OE / KB asielprocedure DVZ 2003	http://www.ejustice.ju.st.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&la=N&cn=2003071106&table_name=wet

	basis van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen		
Royal Decree of 11 July 2003 determining the procedure and functioning of the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons	Arrêté royal du 11 Juillet 2003 fixant la procédure devant le Commissariat général aux Réfugiés et aux Apatrides ainsi que son fonctionnement / Koninklijk besluit van 11 juli 2003 tot regeling van de werking van en de rechtspleging voor het Commissariaat-generaal voor de Vluchtelingen en de Staatlozen	Royal Decree Procedure CGRS / AR Procédure CGRS / KB Procédure CGVS	http://www.ejustice.ju st.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=nl&la=N&cn=2003071105&table_name=wet
Royal Decree of 9 June 1999 implementing the law of 30 April 1999 regarding the employment of foreign works	Arrêté royal du 9 juin 1999 portant exécution de la loi du 30 avril 1999 relative à l'occupation des travailleurs étrangers / Koninklijk besluit van 9 juni 1999 houdende de uitvoering van de wet van 30 april 1999 betreffende de tewerkstelling van buitenlandse werknemers	Royal Decree Foreign Workers / AR Travailleurs étrangers / KB buitenlandse werknemers	http://www.ejustice.ju st.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=1999060935&table_name=loi
Royal Decree of 2 August 2002 determining the regime and regulations to be applied in the places on the Belgian territory managed by the AO where an alien is detained, placed at the disposal of the government or withheld, in application of article 74/8 §1 of the Aliens Act	Arrêté royal de 2 août 2002 fixant le régime et les règles de fonctionnement applicables aux lieux situés sur le territoire belge, gérés par l'OE, où un étranger est détenu, mis à la disposition du Gouvernement ou maintenu, en application des dispositions citées dans l'article 74/8, § 1er, de la loi du 15 décembre 1980 / Koninklijk besluit van 2 augustus 2002 houdende vaststelling van het regime en de werkingsmaatregelen, toepasbaar op de plaatsen gelegen op het Belgisch grondgebied, beheerd door de DVZ, waar een vreemdeling wordt opgesloten, ter beschikking gesteld van de regering of vastgehouden, overeenkomstig de bepalingen vermeld in artikel 74/8, § 1 van de Vreemdingenwet	Royal Decree Closed Centers / AR Centres Fermés / KB Gesloten Centra	http://www.ejustice.ju st.fgov.be/cgi_loi/change_lg.pl?language=fr&la=F&cn=2002080275&table_name=loi

Overview of the main changes since the previous report update

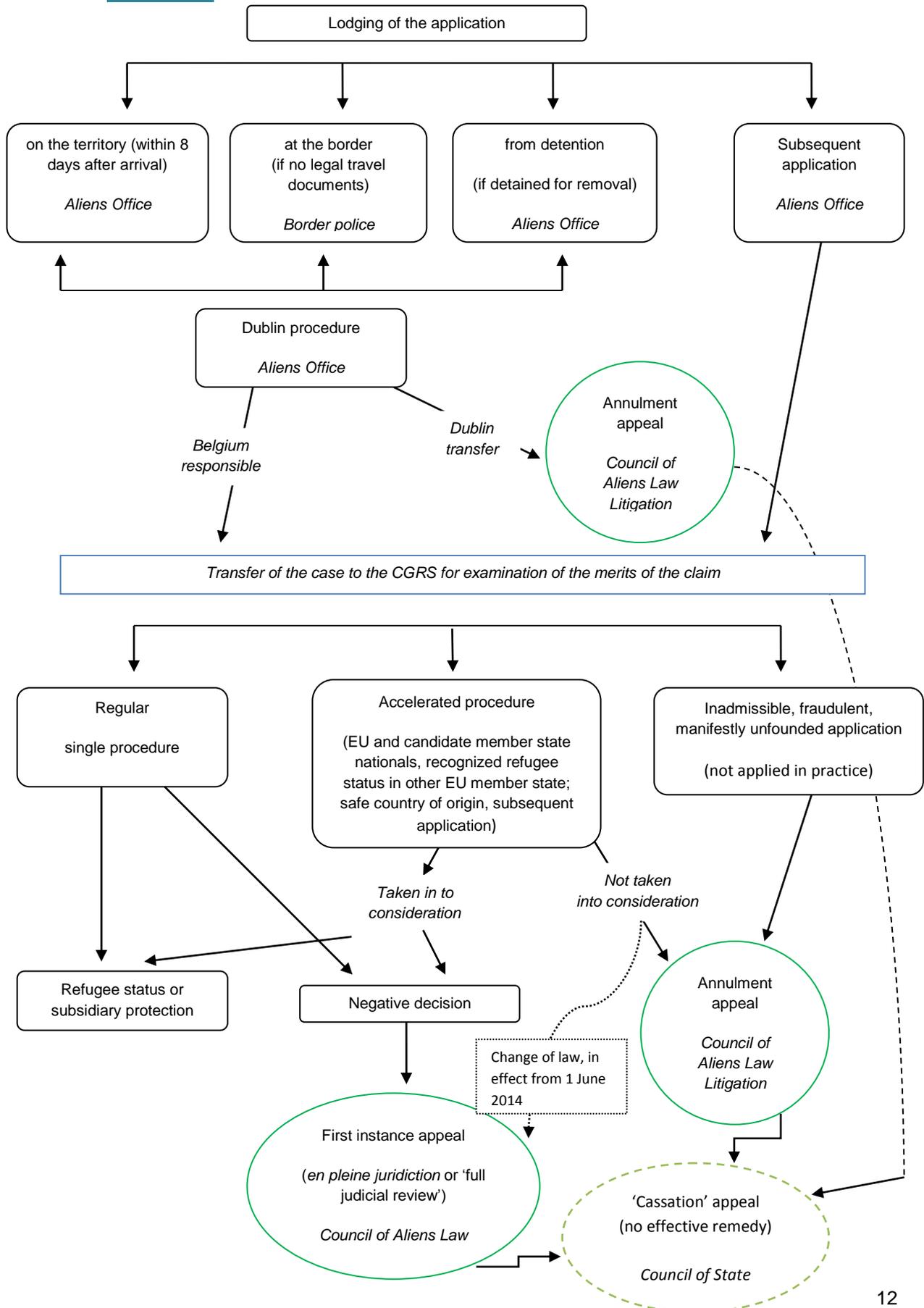
The report was previously updated in June 2014

- In the second half of 2014, numbers of asylum applications started to rise again after a serious drop from the beginning of 2013 until mid-2014. In 2014, a total of 17,213 asylum applications were introduced, compared to only 15,840 in 2013 and 21,463 in 2012. The proportion of subsequent applications in that number continued to be high, with 36.24% (6,238 applications), up from 29% in 2012 and 35% in 2013.
- At the same time, the recognition rate has also continued to rise to 37.6% (29.4% refugee status and 8.2% subsidiary protection), compared to 22% in 2012 and 27% in 2013. Excluding inadmissible applications, the recognition rate may even be counted as high as 46.8%. This represents a total of 6,146 positive decisions (4,932 in 2013 and 4,419 in 2012).
- Meanwhile, the reduction of reception capacity as well as the occupation rate has continued: At the end of 2014 the asylum reception network had a total capacity of 17,411 places, 13,777 (79%) of which were occupied. This is a very significant decrease from the maximum capacity at the end of the reception crisis (23,989 places in 2012).
- In October 2014, a new national government was sworn in, with Theo Francken as the newly appointed State Secretary for Migration and Asylum. He announced a stricter migration policy, limiting access to individual reception conditions for asylum seekers and cessation and withdrawal of protection status for persons who pose a threat to national security and public order. At the same time, the new government envisages greater focus on a more effective return and detention policy (including a policy shift back to detention of families with minor children). The transposition of the Asylum Procedures Directive and the Reception Conditions Directive is also on the agenda.
- The national report update provides almost complete data for 2014 on the asylum procedure and for 2013 on Dublin, detention and the appeal procedure.

Asylum Procedure

A. General

1. Flow chart



4. Number of staff and nature of the first instance authority (responsible for taking the decision on the asylum application at the first instance)

Name in English	Number of staff (specify the number of people involved in making decisions on claims if available)	Ministry responsible	Is there any political interference possible by the responsible Minister with the decision making in individual cases by the first instance authority?
<i>Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS)</i>	416.2 (full time equivalent) staff, of whom 203.4 (full time equivalent) protection officers (incl. 6 heads of service and supervisors).	State Secretary for Asylum and Migration - associated to the Minister of Justice	There is no interference by the State Secretary with the refugee status determination; the protection policy belongs to the independent competence of the CGRS

5. Short overview of the asylum procedure

An asylum application may be lodged either on the territory (within 8 working days after arrival with the Aliens Office) or at the border (in case the asylum seeker does not dispose of valid travel documents to enter the territory with the border police) or from a detention centre (in case the person is already being detained for the purpose of removal). The examination of an asylum application lodged in Belgium roughly involves three main stages:

1. the examination of the criteria in the Dublin Regulation by the Aliens Office (AO) to determine whether Belgium is the responsible authority;
2. the examination of the merits of the asylum application by the Commissioner-General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS);
3. an appeal against a negative decision of the Commissioner-General before the Council for Aliens Law Litigation (CALL).

The Aliens Office is the mandated administration of the Minister responsible for the entry to the territory, residence, settlement and removal of foreign nationals in Belgium. It also has the competence to register asylum applications and decides on the application of the Dublin criteria. Until recently, it also had the competence to decide whether a subsequent application had to be taken into consideration (and examined on its merits by the CGRS) or not, but this has now become the competence of the CGRS since the law of 8 May 2013 entered into force on 1 September 2013. The AO now only registers subsequent applications and transfers them to the CGRS.¹⁴

The CGRS is the central administrative authority exclusively responsible for the first instance examining and granting, refusing, and withdrawing of the refugee and/or subsidiary protection status. A single procedure applies and includes a possibility for a person granted subsidiary protection to lodge an appeal in order to obtain refugee status. It is independent in taking individual decisions on asylum applications and does not take any instruction from the competent Minister – or State Secretary – for Asylum and Migration in this respect, with the exception of some organisational aspects and a limited so-called injunction right as regards cases that should be examined with priority.

¹⁴ See new Article 57/6/2 Aliens Act and modified Article 51/8 Aliens Act.

The Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) is an administrative Court competent for handling appeals against all kinds of administrative decisions in the field of migration, among others against the first instance negative decisions of the CGRS. These appeals are dealt with by chambers specialised in the field of asylum. Appeals before the CALL against the decisions of the CGRS have an automatically suspensive effect and must be lodged within 30 calendar days after the decision has been notified to the applicant. The CALL has no investigative competence and has to take a decision based on all elements in the file presented by both parties (the applicant and the CGRS). It can reform a CGRS decision, by granting a protection status, confirm the negative decision of the CGRS or annul it if it considers essential information is lacking in order to decide on the appeal and further investigation by the CGRS is needed. This is a so-called appeal *en pleine juridiction*, or 'full judicial review' (as this civil law term is commonly translated in English). An onward so-called annulment appeal before the Council of State (CS) is possible but only points of law can be litigated at this stage. The appeal before the CS has no suspensive effect on decisions to leave or refuse entry, which are issued with, or even before, a negative decision of the CGRS.

An accelerated admissibility procedure – although not defined as such in the law – applies with regard to asylum applications by EU nationals and nationals of EU accession candidate countries, as well as with regard to asylum seekers from a safe country of origin (based on a list) or who have already obtained refugee status in another EU Member State. In those cases the CGRS can decide 'not to take into consideration' such applications (a decision of inadmissibility) if no elements are submitted that the person has a well-founded fear of persecution or there are serious grounds for a real risk of serious harm, within five or fifteen working days respectively. Also on subsequent applications the CGRS has to take a decision of admissibility or inadmissibility within eight working days (or two for a detained asylum seeker). According to the law, the CGRS can also consider an application as fraudulent or manifestly unfounded, but in practice this is not applied anymore.

An annulment appeal can be lodged with the CALL against decisions by the CGRS not to take an asylum application into consideration and against a decision taken by the AO in application of the Dublin Procedure. Such an appeal does not examine the merits of the claim and is not automatically suspensive. However a suspension of the decision to remove or refuse entry can be requested for together with the annulment appeal, or prior to it in case of 'extremely urgent necessity'. Both annulment and suspension appeals must be lodged within 30 calendar days after notification of the negative decision. This appeal procedure has been judged not to be an effective remedy in certain situations by the ECtHR,¹⁵ and also by the Constitutional Court in a 2014 judgment¹⁶ on the appeal procedure against CGRS decisions not to take into consideration asylum applications from safe countries of origin. Following such decisions, a change of law entered into force on 1 June 2014, allowing for a full judicial review against inadmissibility decisions on subsequent applications and applications from safe countries of origin.¹⁷ (See the sections on Admissibility procedures, Subsequent applications and Safe Country concepts).

For asylum seekers in detention (and in cases where the competent Minister uses his injunction right) a prioritised (accelerated) first instance procedure – two months or fifteen days in case of public order issues (or ministerial injunction right cases) – as well as an accelerated appeal procedure – with very

¹⁵ A.o. European Court of Human Rights, *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece*, application n°. 30696/09, judgment of 21 January 2011 (Dublin); *Singh and Others v Belgium*, application n° 33210/11, judgment of 2 October 2012 (subsequent application); [Josef v. Belgium case, application n° 70055/10, judgment of 27 February 2014](#) (non-suspensive effect).

¹⁶ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 of 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#)).

¹⁷ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des étrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)), published in the [State Monitor](#) on 25 May 2014, entered into force on 1 June 2014 – p.8. Technically, this law introduces amendments to several provisions in the Aliens Act.

short deadlines of one to five working days for each procedural step – for the examination of the well-foundedness of the protection claim are also provided for.

As to subsidiary protection needs for medical reasons, a specific procedure has been put in place, which is not formally part of the asylum procedure. A person who suffers from an illness that constitutes a real risk to their life or physical integrity or for which there is a real risk of inhuman or degrading treatment should there be no adequate treatment in their country of origin or residence, should apply for a residence permit in a so-called regularization procedure for medical reasons based on Article 9ter of the Aliens Act. This procedure has much less procedural guarantees and residential rights than is the case in the asylum procedure.¹⁸ In *M'Bodj* and *Abdida*, two 18 December 2014 judgments, the Court of justice has ruled that this so called '9ter procedure' is not a form of international protection, but a national protection measure on which the EU asylum rules do not apply because it does not entail a protection against harm caused by 'actors'. Nevertheless, as the Return Directive and the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights remain applicable, there needs to be an effective remedy available that automatically suspends the execution of the refusal decision in case a return might provoke serious or irrevocable damage to the health situation of the person considered, that could amount to a violation of article 3 ECHR.¹⁹ The current appeal procedure does not seem to satisfy this requirement completely, given the short deadline to file an automatically suspensive urgent appeal.

¹⁸ The scope of this protection for medical reasons and how this relates to Article 3 ECHR is currently the subject of diverging jurisprudence by the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking chambers of the Council of State. CS (Dutch Chamber), judgments n° 223.961 of 19 June 2013 and n° 225.632, 225.633 and 225.635 of 28 November 2013 expands the protection under Article 9ter Aliens Act to all diseases without an accessible treatment in the country of origin that entail a real risk to life or physical integrity or to inhuman or degrading treatment; CS (French Chamber), judgment n° 225.522 and 225.523 of 19 November 2013 limits it to life threatening diseases at an advanced stage.

¹⁹ Court of Justice of the EU, Case C-562/13, *Centre public d'action sociale d'Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve t. Moussa Abdida*, judgment of 18 December 2014 ; and Case C-542/13, *Mohamed M'Bodj t. België*, judgment of 18 December 2013.

B. Procedures

1. Registration of the Asylum Application

Indicators :

- Are specific time limits laid down in law for asylum seekers to lodge their application?
 Yes No
- If so, and if available specify
 - o the time limit at the border: as soon as the person is inquired about the purpose of the journey
 - o the time limit on the territory: within 8 working days upon arrival
 - o the time limit in detention: idem
- Are there any reports (NGO reports, media, testimonies, etc) of people refused entry at the border and returned without examination of their protection needs? Yes No

The Aliens Office (AO) is the authority responsible for the registration of asylum applications, which is done immediately when the asylum seeker presents the application at their offices. At the border, asylum applications can be made with the border police section of the Federal Police, and in penal institutions with the prison director. They refer the asylum application immediately to the AO, who informs the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) about it.²⁰

A change in legislation in 2007 abolished the general admissibility procedure, which was the Aliens Office's exclusive competence. Today, the asylum section of the Aliens Office is still responsible for:

- a. receiving the asylum application,
- b. registering the asylum seeker in the so-called waiting register (provisional population register for foreign nationals) and
- c. taking finger prints and a photograph, taking a chest x-ray to detect tuberculosis and verifying which EU Member State or Schengen Associated State is responsible for examining the asylum application (the Dublin-procedure).

At the AO a short interview takes place to establish the identity, the origin and the travel route of the asylum seeker and to fill in a questionnaire for the CGRS about the reasons why they fled their country of origin, or, in case of a subsequent asylum application, which new elements are being submitted. If Belgium is the responsible EU-state, the file is sent to the CGRS. Also the questionnaire about the reasons for the asylum application and impossibility of a return to the country of origin has to be filled in by the staff member of the AO, if necessary with the help of an interpreter, and then transferred to the CGRS.²¹ The asylum section of the Aliens Office is furthermore responsible for the follow-up of the asylum seeker's legal residence status throughout the procedure as well as the follow-up of the final decision on the asylum application. This means in the case of a positive decision, registration in the register for aliens or in the case of a negative decision issuing an order to leave the territory. Within the Aliens Office the Closed Centre section is responsible for all the asylum applications lodged in detention centres and prisons, while the Border Inspection section is responsible for asylum applications lodged at the border. The three sections within the Aliens Office (Asylum section, Closed Centres section and Border Inspection section) follow the exact same procedure within Aliens Office's general competence, each for their respective 'categories' of asylum seekers.

On the territory (whether at liberty or detained or in prison) asylum applications have to be made within 8 working days after the arrival; at the border they have to be made immediately upon the request of the

²⁰ Article 50 Aliens Act and Article 71/2 Royal Decree 1981.

²¹ Article 51/3-51/10 Aliens Act; Article 10 and 15-17 Royal Decree Asylum Procedure AO.

border police officer about the purpose of the journey to Belgium.²² There is no specific sanction for not respecting this time limit, but it can be taken into consideration by the CGRS as one of the elements in assessing the credibility of the asylum claim.

The Aliens Office's competence to decide on whether or not subsequent asylum applications should be taken into consideration (admissibility) has been transferred to the CGRS since September 2013.²³ Now the AO only has to register the asylum seeker's declaration about the new elements and the reasons why he could not deposit them earlier, and transfer the file 'without delay' to the CGRS.²⁴ It should be noted that technically the AO could refuse to transfer the subsequent application to the CGRS if it considers that no new element was submitted and therefore cannot be registered as such. Since the right to reception conditions under a subsequent application only applies once they are taken into consideration by the CGRS, it is important the AO transfers them to the CGRS immediately. In times of high inflow of subsequent applications, this can't always be guaranteed in practice – as was the case with the high amount of subsequent applications lodged by Afghans at the beginning of 2014.

Besides the sporadic stories of other detained asylum seekers told to visitors at closed centres at the border (which are impossible to check, for lack of systematic independent monitoring of all arrivals at the border), there are no published reports by NGOs about cases of actual *refoulement* at the border of persons wanting to apply for asylum, but being refused to get their application registered or even at least getting their application examined on its admissibility. There are some reports though, also referred to by the Committee Against Torture of the UN Human Rights Council, about extraditions (by Ministerial Decree) and repatriations after an in-merit examination of the well-foundedness of the asylum application, but without having respected the absolute nature of Article 3 ECHR.²⁵

In French, returning someone at the border (without having allowed him to access the territory), but after having examined his asylum application on its well-foundedness, is wrongly referred to with the legal term *refoulement*. This may add to the confusion between a genuine *refoulement* (or push-back) and the execution of a return decision.

2. Regular procedure

²² Articles 50 and 50ter Aliens Act.

²³ This was the most important change introduced in the Aliens Act – together with the introduction of some additional non-admissibility grounds and a partial transposition of the Recast Qualification Directive – by the Law of 8 May 2013, published in the [State Monitor](#) on 22 August 2013 and that entered into force on 1 September 2013.

²⁴ Art. 51/8 Aliens Act.

²⁵ UNHRC, CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 51th Session (28 Oct 2013 - 22 Nov 2013), [Belgium](#). Also the submissions of Amnesty International, the *Ligue des Droits de l'Homme* (French speaking Belgian Human Rights League) and the Center for Equal Chances and the Fight against Racism are included here, in which at least three cases of extradition by Ministerial Decree are mentioned in which the Minister of Justice overruled non-binding opinions by different instances (among others the CGRS) and relied on diplomatic assurances (Article 53bis Aliens Act). In one such case the European Court of Human Rights ruled that Belgium had violated Article 3 ECHR by repatriating an Iraqi, excluded from subsidiary protection (presupposing a real risk of serious harm) because of terrorism-related offences (ECtHR, *M.S. v. Belgium*, n° 500012/08, 31 January 2012). Amnesty International considered it a violation of the principle of non-*refoulement*.

General (scope, time limits)

Indicators:

- Time limit set in law for the determining authority to make a decision on the asylum application at first instance (in months): N/A
- Are detailed reasons for the rejection at first instance of an asylum application shared with the applicant in writing? Yes No
- As of 31st December 2014, the number of cases for which no final decision (including at first appeal) was taken one year after the asylum application was registered: * (number not available - see below)

The asylum applications for which Belgium is responsible according to the Dublin Regulation, are transferred to the office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) to be examined on their merits. The CGRS, which is an independent administrative authority, is exclusively specialised in asylum decision making. In a single procedure, the CGRS first examines whether the applicant fulfils the eligibility criteria for refugee status and, only if they are not, subsequently whether they are eligible for subsidiary protection status.²⁶ The CGRS has the competence to: (1) recognise/grant and refuse refugee status or subsidiary protection status; (2) to decide on the admissibility of asylum applications of EU nationals, of persons from a safe country of origin or of persons already having obtained refugee status in a EU member state that is still effective, and of subsequent asylum applications; (3) to apply cessation and exclusion clauses or to revoke refugee status recognitions or subsidiary protection status; (4) to confirm and refuse refugee status of a refugee recognised in another country; (5) to reject asylum applications for technical reasons²⁷ and (6) to issue civil status certificates for recognised refugees.²⁸

There is no provision in the law imposing an obligation on the CGRS to take a decision within a certain period of time in the regular procedure (this is different for accelerated or 'prioritized' procedures: see below).²⁹ At the beginning of 2012 the new Secretary of State for Asylum and Migration declared in Parliament that it was her intention to provide for a quick and high quality procedure that allows for new asylum applications to be decided on within an average time frame of three months (first instance decision) or six months (including final decision on appeal).³⁰ To achieve this, among other measures the LIFO (Last-In-First-Out) principle was generally applied – meaning that priority was to be given to handling the most recently introduced asylum application over handling the older ones – and the capacity of the asylum authorities was reinforced with an extra 100 staff. This resulted in a considerable shortening of the total processing time of new asylum applications and a higher overall output. New applications lodged in 2012 were processed by the CGRS on average in 80 calendar days, counting from the moment of transfer of the file by the Aliens Office.³¹ However, when taking into account the existing backlog of older files (i.e. one or two years old), the average processing time is still at 282 calendar days at the end of 2014 (compared to 291 at the end of 2013 and 275 at the end of 2012). There is no exact number available for cases that are still pending more than six months or more than a year after the registration of the asylum application.

²⁶ Article 49/3 Aliens Act.

²⁷ The so called 'technical reasons' to refuse an asylum application are: to deliberately 'withdraw oneself' from a border procedure; not appearing on the date of the interview without giving good reasons within fifteen days; not delivering the information one is asked for within a month without good reasons; and to withdraw oneself from an obligation to report for at least fifteen days (Article 52 Aliens Act)

²⁸ Article 52, 57/6, 57/6/1, 57/6/2 and 57/6/3 Aliens Act (the last two being new provisions since September 2013).

²⁹ Article 23/1 of the Royal Decree Procedure CGRS mentions the possibility for the asylum seeker to ask for a justification if no decision has been made within six months after the asylum application was made.

³⁰ Belgian Chamber of Representatives, [General Policy Note 2012 – Asylum and Migration Reform](#), 20 December 2011, p. 4.

³¹ There is no 2013 and 2014 data available.

It should equally be noted that the capacity reinforcement of asylum authorities has faced significant rolling back due to linear budget cuts, resulting in a reduction of over 30 staff at the end of 2014, compared to 2012.

It should be noted that the CGRS now considers a number of 3,900 undecided asylum applications to be a normal working volume meaning that only a number above that is considered to be a backlog. By the end of 2012 (when the normal working volume was still considered to be 4500 files) the backlog consisted of 6995 files (for a total working volume of 11.495 files), by the end of 2013 (when the normal working volume was considered to be 4000 files) the backlog was about 3,000 files (for a total of 7,006 files to be examined) and by the end of 2014 it was only 1665 (for a total working volume of 5565). A considerable catch-up effort has been accomplished throughout the years 2012 (considering the fact that in March 2012 there was a total of 15,343 files pending) and 2013, and more applications were treated than introduced. This is partly due to a sharp rise in the number of decisions taken, but also to a serious drop in the number of asylum applications in 2012, and even more so in 2013 (from 25,479 in 2011, to 21463 in 2012 and 15,480 in 2013). Nevertheless the intended total processing time of six months, appeal included, has clearly not been reached. In the second half of 2014, the number of applications lodged has started rising again after an initial continuous drop ; in May there were only 1122 applications, in September a record 1797. This means that finally in 2014, compared to 2013, 8.7% more applications have been lodged.

Appeal

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the regular procedure:
 - Yes No
 - o if yes, is the appeal judicial administrative
 - o If yes, is it suspensive Yes No
- Average processing time for the appeal body to make a decision: 101 days (not including the non-suspensive appeals for annulment of refusals for EU-citizens and safe country of origins and of Dublin-decisions- see below)

A judicial appeal at the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) can be introduced against all negative in merit decisions of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS). These appeals (and the 30 calendar days period to lodge it) have an automatic suspensive effect on removal decisions following the refusal decision of the CGRS.³² In those cases the CALL has a so-called “full judicial review” competence (*en pleine juridiction*) which allows it to reassess the facts and to take one of three possible decisions: (1) confirm the negative decision of the CGRS, (2) overturn it by granting refugee or subsidiary protection status or (3) annul the decision and refer the case back to the CGRS for further investigation.³³ However, the CALL has no investigative powers of its own, meaning that it must take a decision on the basis of the existing case file - so in case it considers important information to be lacking, it has to annul the decision and send the case back to the CGRS for further investigation.

Other appeals in asylum cases also fall under the competence of the CALL, but have no automatic suspensive effect and are exempt from full judicial review: (1) appeals against decisions of the Aliens Office regarding the application of the Dublin II Regulation, (2) appeals against non-admissibility decisions (i.e. decisions ‘not to take into consideration’) of the CGRS regarding asylum applications of EU citizens or persons who already have refugee status in another EU Member State (see section on admissibility procedure for further details). In these cases the procedure before the CALL is an

³² Art. 39/70 Aliens Act.

³³ Art. 39/2 Aliens Act.

annulment procedure, which is limited to a review of the legality of the decision of the Aliens Office or the CGRS. The CALL can only annul the decision and refer it back to the Aliens Office or the CGRS, but cannot decide on the protection status as such. Since the annulment procedure has no automatically suspensive effect, in order to have the execution of the decision to leave the territory suspended an additional petition requesting suspension should be introduced (normal suspension request). If necessary, such suspension must be requested through a separate 'extremely urgent necessity' procedure if a ruling on a normal suspension request could be too late and ineffective. Also a procedure to request provisional measures is provided for in the law.

Until recently, also appeals against non-admissibility decisions of the CGRS regarding subsequent applications and applications of persons from a safe country of origin were limited to such an annulment procedure. In a January 2014 judgment, the Constitutional Court quashed the provisions in the Aliens Act concerning appeals against a decision not to take into consideration an asylum application from a safe country of origin. The Court held that appeal petitions are not sufficient to provide an effective remedy since there are no legal (but only practical, so unenforceable) guarantees for a suspension of the execution of the disputed decision. In addition, under this law the Council of Aliens Litigation (CALL) was required to conduct only an *ex nunc* examination of the risk of persecution or serious harm. This judgment might also lead to conclusions about the constitutionality of other non-suspensive appeal procedures (see the sections on admissibility procedures and safe country concepts).³⁴ In March, the parliament adopted a law introducing full judicial review appeals against inadmissibility decisions concerning applications from safe countries or origin and concerning subsequent applications. The amendments to the Aliens Act were published on 21 May 2014 and entered into force on 1 June 2014.³⁵

Appeals must be lodged within 30 calendar days after notification of the decision – unless the person is detained, in which case an appeal against whichever decision should be made within 15 calendar days.³⁶ Partly as a reaction to the Constitutional Court judgment, the newly introduced provisions in the law provide for different appeal delays. There is a general appeal delay of fifteen calendar days foreseen for the (now full judicial review) appeals against inadmissibility decisions concerning safe countries of origin or subsequent applications (see the sections on admissibility procedures, subsequent applications and safe country concepts). In case the person is detained, this becomes ten or five calendar days for appeals against, respectively, the first or a further inadmissibility decision concerning subsequent applications. Also in case of imminent execution (e.g. all cases in which the applicant is held in detention) of a first or subsequent return decision, the delay for 'extremely urgent necessity' suspension requests is ten or five days, respectively. In these cases the appeal will have automatic suspensive effect, combined with a swift decision of the CALL.³⁷

It remains to be seen if these legal amendments will be sufficient to guarantee that annulment appeal procedures are effective remedies, as the ECtHR has condemned Belgium once more for violation of article 13 ECHR, in its February 2014 *Josef* judgment. The ECtHR calls the annulment appeal system as a whole – whereby suspension has to be requested simultaneously with the annulment for it to be activated (by requesting provisional measures) only once the execution of the removal decision becomes imminent – too complex to meet the requirements of an effective remedy, in order to avoid the

³⁴ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#)). For more on this judgment and its consequences for annulment appeal procedures in the Belgium asylum system, see also the EDAL Journal: L. LEBOEUF, "[The Right to an Effective Remedy in Accelerated Asylum Procedures. The Belgian Constitutional Court Stands Against the Reduction of Judicial Oversight](#)", March 2014; and the CREDOF newsletter: T. WIBAULT, «Droit d'asile et recours effectif en Belgique : Procédure accélérée, mais pas amputée», 24 février 2014 (in French)

³⁵ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des étrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); articles 16 and 17 (amending Article 39/2 and 39/57 Aliens Act).

³⁶ Article 39/57 Aliens Act.

³⁷ Law of 10 April 2014, article 4 and 17 (amending Article 39/57 Aliens Act), and article 5 and 6 (amending Articles 39/82 and 39/83).

risk of Article 3 ECHR violations. The case has since been referred to the Grand Chamber and is awaiting a final judgment.³⁸

All procedures before the CALL are formalistic and essentially written, which makes the intervention of a lawyer necessary. All relevant elements have to be mentioned in the petition to the CALL.³⁹ At the hearing the parties, the asylum seeker as well as the Aliens Office or the CGRS, and their lawyer can orally explain their arguments to the extent that they were mentioned in the petition.⁴⁰ In the full jurisdiction appeals however, the CALL is now also obliged to take into consideration every new element brought forward by any one of the parties with an additional written note before the end of the hearing. Depending on how the CALL assesses the chance that this new element(s) might lead to the recognition or granting of an international protection status, it can annul the decision and send it back to the CGRS for additional examination (unless the CGRS can submit a report about its additional examination to the CALL within eight days) or leave the asylum seeker the opportunity to reply on the new element (brought forward by the CGRS) with a written note within eight days (the sanction being a presumption to agree with the CGRS on this point).⁴¹ Still, in its recent *Singh* judgement, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) also found a violation of the right to an effective remedy because the CALL did not respect the part of the shared burden of proof that lies with the asylum authorities, by refusing to reconsider some new documents concerning their nationality and protection status in a third country, the aspects of the asylum seekers' declarations that were questioned before in the preceding full jurisdiction procedure.⁴²

For 2013 and 2014 only partial numbers were made available by the CALL: in 2014, 8,172 full judicial review 'asylum *contentieux*' appeals (30% less than the 11,699 in 2013), 13,519 'migration *contentieux*' cases (mostly not asylum related) (16,072 in 2013) and 987 suspension requests for 'extremely urgent necessity' (1,008 in 2013).⁴³ The average time needed by the CALL to issue a decision on appeals in

³⁸ ECtHR, [Josef v. Belgium case, application n° 70055/10, judgment of 27 February 2014](#) (in French only) §103 – the case concerns an expulsion following a so called regularization procedure for medical reasons (article 9ter Aliens Act), but the court's considerations are valid for all annulment procedures concerning risks of article 3 ECHR violations. On 7 July 2014 the case was referred to the Grand Chamber of the ECtHR.

³⁹ Article 39/69 Aliens Act.

⁴⁰ Article 39/60 Aliens Act.

⁴¹ Article 39/76 Aliens Act. This provision has recently been changed by the law of 8 May 2013.

Before, according to this provision, new elements were only to be taken into consideration if they were referred to in the petition for appeal and could not be submitted earlier during the administrative procedure. Alternatively the judge could also decide to take into consideration any new element that did not fulfil these conditions, if it found support in the judicial file, it could decisively establish the founded or unfounded nature of the appeal and the party submitting the element could plausibly explain why this could not be done earlier in the procedure. Any such new element also, additionally to the conditions of both of these alternative situations, had to refer to a situation that occurred after the last phase of the administrative procedure or consist of newly occurred evidence concerning facts stated during that administrative procedure. The old provision was in fact not applied anymore since the CALL itself considered it to be an interference with the rights of the defence. On this issue: CBAR-BCHV, [Nieuwe gegevens voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen in volle rechtsmacht – In lijn met het Europees recht?](#) (*New elements before the CALL in full jurisdiction – in line with European law?*) (only available in Dutch), June 2010.

The new provision is clearly a simplification of what 'new elements' are to be taken into consideration by the CALL and which are not, and a better protection of the rights of the defence. On the other hand, it also introduces an additional procedural phase with strict time limits to the already formalistic CALL procedure.

⁴² Violation of Article 13 taken together with Article 3 ECHR. See European Court of Human Rights, *Singh and Others v Belgium* (French only), Application no. 33210/11, Judgment of 2 October 2012.

⁴³ For 2012, more detailed data are available: 14.554 appeals in asylum related cases were introduced for which the breakdown is as follows: 10,934 in the full jurisdiction procedure and 3,620 in the annulment procedure, of which 343 against Dublin decisions of the Aliens Office, 895 against Aliens Office decisions not to take into consideration a subsequent asylum application (The AO was still the competent authority to make these decisions until 1 September 2013), 11 against CGRS decisions not to take into consideration asylum applications of EU citizens and 197 concerning applicants from safe countries of origin. Also 2,190 asylum related petitions to suspend were lodged in 2012, of which 200 were in the extremely urgent necessity procedure. Of the full jurisdiction appeals 306 were handled in an accelerated procedure and 10,628 in the regular procedure. For 3361 of the latter cases the chamber president decided to handle them according to the purely written procedure, in 2303 (68.5%) of which the applicants asked to be heard anyway (Article 39/73 Aliens Act).

2014 was 101 calendar days in full jurisdiction cases. On 31 December 2014, 4,099 appeals in full jurisdiction were pending (and an additional 256 are a so-called historical backlog from the appeal authority that was abolished in 2006).⁴⁴

Generally speaking, lawyers and asylum seekers are quite critical about the limited use the CALL seems to make of its full jurisdiction, which is reflected in the low reform and annulment rates. It is also important to note that there is a big difference in jurisprudence between the Francophone (being more liberal) and the Dutch chambers (more strict) of the CALL. On the other hand it must be acknowledged that the quality of a lot of appeals submitted is often poor, especially if it was not introduced by one of the few specialised lawyers in the field. A 2011 Fundamental Rights Agency study showed that asylum seekers in Belgium faced difficulties in finding a lawyer or had to change lawyers to lodge an appeal. The FRA study revealed that at the hearing they either felt like spectators or were otherwise led hand-held through the process by lawyers who instructed them when to speak and what to say, with occasionally little explanation. In some cases, hearings where the fate of asylum seekers was going to be decided were perceived as disappointingly short.⁴⁵

A possibility of onward appeal against decisions of the CALL exists before the Council of State (CS) which is the Belgian supreme administrative court.⁴⁶ Appeals before the CS must be filed within 30 calendar days after the decision of the CALL has been notified and have no suspensive effect. They are so called “cassation appeals” that allow the CS only to verify whether the CALL respected the applicable legal provisions and substantial formal requirements and requirements under penalty of nullity.⁴⁷ It cannot make its own assessment and decision on the facts of the case. Appeals before the CS are first channelled through some kind of admissibility filter, a screening by the CS to filter out, within eight working days, those cassation appeals that have no chances of success or are only intended to prolong the procedure.⁴⁸ If the decision under review is annulled (‘quashed’), the case is sent back to the CALL for a new assessment of the initial appeal, observing the judgment of the CS.

Personal Interview

Indicators:

- Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker conducted in most cases in practice in the regular procedure? Yes No
- If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
- In the regular procedure, is the interview conducted by the authority responsible for taking the decision? Yes No
- Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never

⁴⁴ At the end of 2012, there was a backlog of 5,319 files, at the end of 2013, this number was 4,658. Meanwhile the backlog in the migration contentieux continued to increasing to a record 27,566 files (23,944 at the end of 2013).

⁴⁵ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), [Access to effective remedies: The asylum-seeker perspective](#), 2011, p. 27-34.

⁴⁶ Article 39/67 Aliens Act.

⁴⁷ Article 14 §2 of the Acts on the Council of State, coordinated on 12 January 1973.

⁴⁸ The law, somewhat obscurely, determines cassation appeals to be admissible only (1) if they invoke a violation of the law or a substantial formal requirement or such a requirement under penalty of nullity, in as far as the invoked argument is not clearly unfounded and the violation is such that it could lead to the cassation of the decision and might have influenced the decision; or (2) if it falls under the competence and jurisdiction of the Council of State, in as far as the invoked argument is not clearly unfounded or without subject and the examination of the appeal is considered to be indispensable to guarantee the unity of the jurisprudence (Article 20 of the Acts on the Council of State, coordinated on 12 January 1973). In practice the Council of State does not shed light on what exactly is to be understood under these conditions.

At least one personal interview by a protection officer at the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) is imposed by law.⁴⁹ Generally for every asylum application the CGRS does interview the asylum seeker, though the length and the substance of the questions can vary substantially – depending e.g. on the manifestly founded or unfounded nature of the claim, the presence or absence of new elements presented in case of a subsequent application. The interview serves the CGRS to examine whether the asylum application is credible and qualifies for refugee status or subsidiary protection status (whereby the refugee status is examined first, and only if the asylum seeker does not qualify as a refugee, eligibility for subsidiary protection status is examined). The lawyer and another person of confidence chosen by the asylum seeker can attend the interview.⁵⁰ The CGRS elaborated an interview charter as a code of conduct for the protection officers, which is available on its website.⁵¹

The asylum seeker can request the assistance of an interpreter when introducing their asylum application with the AO, in case their knowledge of Dutch or French is not sufficient.⁵² In that case, the examination of the application is assigned to one of the two 'language roles' without the applicant having any say in it and generally according to their nationality (the different nationalities being distributed to one of the two 'roles'). In general, there is always an interpreter present who speaks the mother tongue of the asylum seeker. Sometimes, if the person speaks a small or rare language, this can be problematic and then an interpreter in another language can be proposed. During and after the interview at the CGRS the interpreter has to respect professional secrecy and act according to a certain deontology. A brochure on this code of conduct is also made available on the CGRS website.⁵³ The quality of the interpreters being very variable, the correct translation of the declarations, as they are written down in the interview report, sometimes is a point of discussion in the appeal procedures before the CALL, who in general does not take this element into consideration since it is impossible to prove that the interpreter (deliberately or otherwise) translated wrongly or had any interest in doing so.

No video or audio recordings are made of the interview, but the detailed report has to faithfully include the questions asked to and declarations of the asylum seeker – the law demands a 'faithful reproduction', which is understood to be something else than a verbatim transcript. The CGRS protection officer has to confront the asylum seeker with any contradiction in their declarations, but this is not systematically done. Additional remarks or supporting document can be sent to the CGRS afterwards and will be taken into consideration.⁵⁴ The asylum seeker may order a copy of the interview report, together with the complete asylum file.

Legal assistance

Indicators:

- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in the regular procedure in practice?
 Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance in the appeal procedure against a negative decision?
 Yes not always/with difficulty No
- In the first instance procedure, does free legal assistance cover:
 representation during the personal interview legal advice both Not applicable

⁴⁹ Article 6 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

⁵⁰ Article 13/1 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

⁵¹ [Code of conduct for the protection officers.](#)

⁵² Article 51/4 Aliens Act.

⁵³ [Brochure on Code of Conduct.](#)

⁵⁴ Article 16-17 and 20 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

- In the appeal against a negative decision, does free legal assistance cover
 representation in courts legal advice both Not applicable

Article 23 of the Belgian Constitution determines that the right to a life in dignity implies for every person *inter alia* the right to legal assistance. The Aliens Act guarantees free legal assistance by a lawyer to all asylum seekers, at every stage (first instance, appeal, cassation) of the procedure and in all types of procedures (regular, accelerated, admissibility, appeal in full jurisdiction, annulment and suspension), with the exception of the AO stage.⁵⁵ The Reception Act also guarantees asylum seekers efficient access to the legal aid during the first and the second instance procedure, as envisaged by the Judicial Code.⁵⁶

The asylum procedure itself is free of charge. As to the lawyer honorarium and costs asylum seekers are legally entitled to free judicial assistance, but some prefer to pay anyhow.

There are two types of free legal assistance.⁵⁷ The so-called “first line assistance” is organised by local commissions for legal assistance, composed of lawyers representing the local bar association and the public centres for social welfare (PCSW). There first legal advice is given by a lawyer or a person is referred to a more specialised instance, organisation or to “second line assistance”, completely free of charge for every person, regardless of income or financial resources. Although legally provided for in every judicial district, in the field of asylum law only very few commissions seem to be actually functioning: there was one in the PCSW of Antwerp and formally there is also one in the closed centre in Bruges, but only the one in the closed centre of Vottem still appears to functioning. Besides these lawyers’ initiatives, there are also other public social organisations and NGO’s providing this kind of first line legal assistance.

“Second line assistance” is organised by the local bar association that exists in every judicial district. Each bar association has a bureau for legal assistance that can appoint a lawyer for (entirely or partially) free second line assistance, the so-called “pro Deo lawyer”. In practice this might limit the free choice of a lawyer to a certain extent, but in theory every lawyer can accept to assist someone “pro Deo” and ask the bureau to be appointed as such, upon the direct request of an asylum seeker and quite a number of specialised lawyers do so frequently in asylum cases. Within this “second line assistance”, a lawyer is appointed to give substantial legal advice and to assist and represent the person in the asylum procedure. A Royal Decree of 18 December 2003 determines the conditions under which one can benefit from this second line legal assistance free of charge.⁵⁸ Different categories are defined, in general depending on the level of income or financial resources and, with regard to specific procedures, on the social group they belong to. For asylum seekers and persons in detention, among others, there is a refutable presumption of being without sufficient financial resources (until proof of the contrary). With regard to children (unaccompanied or not), this presumption is irrefutable. In theory only asylum seekers who lack sufficient financial means should be entitled to free legal assistance, but because of the presumption, in practice every asylum seeker will get a lawyer appointed to assist them in all the stages of the asylum procedure.

The law permits the bureau for legal assistance to apply a preliminary merits test before appointing a pro Deo lawyer in order to refuse those manifestly unfounded requests, which have no chance of success at all.⁵⁹ However, this provision is only very rarely applied in practice. In one judicial district the appointment of a free lawyer was made dependant of preliminary positive advice on the matter by

⁵⁵ Articles 39/56 and 90 Aliens Act.

⁵⁶ Article 33 Reception Act.

⁵⁷ Article 508/1-508/25 Judicial Code.

⁵⁸ Royal Decree of 18 December 2003 establishing the conditions for second line legal assistance and legal aid fully or partially free of charge ([Koninklijk besluit van 18 december 2003 tot vaststelling van de voorwaarden van de volledige of gedeeltelijke kosteloosheid van de juridische tweedelijnsbijstand en de rechtsbijstand / Arrêté royal de 18 décembre 2003 déterminant les conditions de la gratuité totale ou partielle du bénéfice de l'aide juridique de deuxième ligne et de l'assistance judiciaire](#)).

⁵⁹ Article 508/14 Judicial Code.

another lawyer, but this practice has been halted by a judgement of the labour tribunal. So, in practice, if a person entitled to it asks for a lawyer free of charge to be appointed, the bureaus for legal assistance grant this quasi-automatically. However, there are reports of a more stringent appointment practice in some districts when the lawyers request to be appointed themselves after having been consulted by an asylum seeker, especially in case of subsequent asylum applications.⁶⁰

Pro Deo Lawyers receive a fixed remuneration for every specific procedure or action by the bureau for legal assistance, which are financed by the bar associations that receive a fixed annual subsidy 'envelope' from the Ministry of Justice. In theory costs can be re-claimed by the state if the asylum seeker would appear to have sufficient income after all, but this does not happen in practice. A Ministerial Decree of 5 June 2008 has determined a list of points granted per service rendered:

- assistance during the first instance procedure at the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS): 5 points; in case it also includes attending the interview: 15 points;
- an appeal before the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) : 15 points; in case it includes a public hearing : 25 points; in case it includes an 'extremely urgent necessity' procedure 35 points;
- an appeal with the Council of State: 15 points in case it is declared non admissible, 25 points in case it is declared admissible and a session of the Council of State is being held.⁶¹

In 2013, the Minister of Justice engaged to pay about 26 euros per point.⁶² However, this amount could not be upheld in practice since the total amount reserved by the Minister of Justice for compensation of pro Deo lawyers is fixed in advance and has not changed a lot in recent years with the number of procedures having more than doubled since 1999. The amount actually paid per point in 2013 (for assistance delivered in the judicial year 2011-2012) was only 24.03 euros. For the legal assistance delivered in the judicial year 2012-2013, the Minister agreed to an amount of 25.53 euros.⁶³ Also since 2013, lawyers have been subjected to a Value Added Tax (VAT) of 21%, which they cannot recover from asylum seekers, but will have to pay from their pro Deo remuneration. These evolutions certainly make the pro Deo remuneration system less attractive for lawyers. Another obstacle for lawyers to engage in this area of legal work is the fact that they are only paid once a year for all the cases they have closed and reported to their bar association in the previous year. Closure of the case can only take place once all procedures are finished, which in reality is long after the actual interventions were undertaken by the lawyer.

The national government agreement of 10 October 2014 mentions the need for durable reform and refinancing of the second line legal assistance system. Also, since the new regional and national government has been in place, since the end of 2014, the competence for the organisation of the first line assistance lies at the regional level.

The 2011 Fundamental Rights Agency study showed that asylum seekers feel that they have sufficient choice in selecting their lawyer in Belgium. However, they also reported bad experiences, including having paid private lawyers who never provided any help or only delayed the process. Language

⁶⁰ E.g. the Dutch speaking Brussels bar association is much more stringent in appointing a lawyer upon his own request if another one had been appointed already before. This causes a lot of disputes between the bureau for legal assistance of that bar association and lawyers or bureaus for legal assistance of bar associations from other districts.

⁶¹ Ministerial Decree of 5 June 2008 establishing the list of points for tasks carried out by lawyers charged with providing second line legal assistance fully or partially free of charge ([Ministerieel besluit van 5 juni 2008 tot vaststelling van de lijst met punten voor prestaties verricht door advocaten belast met gedeeltelijk of volledig kosteloze juridische tweedelijnsbijstand](#) / [Arrêté ministériel de 5 juin 2008 fixant la liste des points pour les prestations effectuées par les avocats chargés de l'aide juridique de deuxième ligne partiellement ou complètement gratuite](#)).

⁶² This is the gross amount, meaning that is it before deduction of income taxes.

⁶³ [Déclaration](#) of the Order of the French- and German-speaking Bar Associations, 8 April 2014.

barriers in communicating with lawyers were also listed as one of the main obstacles faced with regard to the submission of an appeal, as well as the fact that they sometimes did not receive a copy of the submitted appeal and had been discouraged by their lawyers to appear at the hearing. For border accelerated and admissibility asylum procedures and asylum procedures while in detention centres it was reported that asylum seekers found it difficult to have a lawyer appointed in time because of practical obstacles.⁶⁴ In an attempt to curb abuses of the pro Deo system by lawyers, some Bar Associations – most prominently the Dutch-speaking Brussels one – have stopped the practice of allowing lawyers to take over the case from the initially assigned pro Deo lawyer. Although this limits abuses by lawyers acting in bad faith to a certain degree, this measure has also resulted in asylum seekers being subject to the arbitrariness of bad quality lawyers and has prevented experienced lawyers from assisting some in need of specialised legal assistance. Currently, a debate on the issue is taking place at the level of the Orders of the Flemish Bar Associations and of the French- and German-speaking Bar Associations, intended to result in a general regulation on the issue.

3. Dublin

Indicators:

- Number of outgoing requests in the previous year (2013): 2502 persons (not files)
- Number of incoming requests in the previous year (2013): 5621 persons
- Number of outgoing transfers carried out effectively in the previous year (2013): 748 persons
- Number of incoming transfers carried out effectively in the previous year (2013): not available (937 in 2012)

Procedure

Indicator:

- If another EU Member State accepts responsibility for the asylum applicant, how long does it take in practice (on average) before the applicant is transferred to the responsible Member State? * (not available - see below)

In practice all asylum seekers are fingerprinted and checked in the EURODAC database immediately after lodging their asylum application with the Aliens Office (AO).⁶⁵ Systematically for every asylum application the AO first determines which EU state is responsible for examining it, based on the criteria of the Dublin II Regulation. This is a preliminary procedure to decide whether or not the file must be transferred to the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS).

The law uses the term 'European regulation' where it refers to the criteria in the Dublin II Regulation for determining the responsible state. The sovereignty clause is explicitly mentioned in Article 51/5 Aliens Act, but the humanitarian clause is not. Both clauses are sometimes applied in practice but not systematically and it is very unclear in which situations this is done. No specific statistics are available relating to this. Since the *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece* judgment of the European Court of Human Rights, condemning Belgium for sending back an asylum seeker to Greece under the Dublin II Regulation,⁶⁶ detention and reception conditions, guarantees in the asylum procedure and access to an effective remedy in the responsible state seem to be taken into consideration in some cases when deciding whether or not to apply the sovereignty clause.

⁶⁴ See footnote 18. Also even fewer lawyers are willing to take charge of asylum or detention procedure cases of persons in the detention centers.

⁶⁵ Art. 51/3 Aliens Act.

⁶⁶ European Court of Human Rights, *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece*, Application No. 30696/09, Judgment of 21 January 2011, (violation of Article 13 in conjunction with Article 3 ECHR).

No requests are made to Greece anymore at all, although at least one transfer to Greece took place in 2012 after arrest on the territory.⁶⁷ Also with regard to some Dublin transfers to other EU Member States the AO has accepted to apply the sovereignty clause in individual cases (Poland, Malta, Italy, and Hungary in specific cases of vulnerability or other). Following the judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) on the interpretation of the humanitarian clause,⁶⁸ the AO at first accepted to collaborate actively to take charge of adult family members of unaccompanied asylum seeking children in Belgium (under the family reunification provisions of the Dublin II-Regulation), who were still in Greece but for whom the Greek asylum authorities had not yet made a request to Belgium to take charge of the family members concerned. However, the AO now refuses a generalised application of this practice, claiming a more strict interpretation of this judgment (applying it only in case the humanitarian clause applies, and not under the Dublin provisions concerning the criteria for unaccompanied children), and in order to avoid triggering possible abuses (trafficking of children). As to Bulgaria, the AO does not apply any of the two clauses, but continues to decide on the possibility of the return of asylum seekers to the country (see under section below on suspension of transfers).

The asylum seeker has to attend a specific Dublin interview in which they can state their reasons for opposing a transfer to the responsible EU state.⁶⁹ Lawyers are not allowed to be present at any procedure at the AO, including the Dublin interview. However, they can intervene by sending information on the reception conditions and the asylum procedure in the responsible state or with regard to individual circumstances of vulnerability or other.⁷⁰ This is important since the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) has repeatedly demanded from the AO that it responds to all arguments put forward and all information submitted. When a request to take back or take charge of an asylum seeker is being sent to another state, this is mentioned on the document provided to the asylum seeker as proof of registration of the asylum application (the so-called 'Annex 26'). A decision to transfer following a (tacit or explicit) agreement to take back or to take charge of an asylum applicant is delivered in a written decision containing the reasons for the decision in person (the so-called 'Annex 26quater'). However, the asylum seeker's lawyer does not receive a copy sent to the asylum seeker.⁷¹ In case Belgium is the responsible State, the asylum seeker's file is transferred to the CGRS, and this is mentioned also on the registration proof of the asylum application.⁷²

Persons whose claims are considered to be Dublin cases may in certain cases be detained for a maximum period of one month while the AO is determining which country is responsible for examining the asylum application. In particularly complex cases, detention may be extended for an additional month. Once a decision has been taken that Belgium is not the responsible state (technically this implies under Belgian law a decision refusing the right to enter (at the border) or reside on the territory and to transfer - the so-called 'Annexes 25quater' and '26quater'), the person can also be detained for the time necessary for carrying out the transfer, without exceeding one (additional) month.⁷³ In practice these time limits are respected, but there have been cases in which the period has been exceeded (see also under the Detention section).

The average processing time between the asylum application and the delivery of a decision refusing entry (at the border) or residence on the territory based on the Dublin Regulation was 78 days in 2012.⁷⁴ The delay until the actual transfer is not known because the AO does not and cannot keep statistics relating to asylum seekers returning or going to the responsible State on a voluntary basis or on Dublin transfer decisions that are not executed in practice. In 2013, the AO took 1,169 decisions of refusal of entry under the Dublin (II) Regulation (7% of the total);⁷⁵ in 2014, under Dublin III, 991 (6%).⁷⁶

⁶⁷ Case on file with the author.

⁶⁸ Court of Justice of the European Union, Case C-245/11, *K v. Bundesasylamt*, Judgment of 6 November 2012.

⁶⁹ Article 10 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

⁷⁰ Article 18 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

⁷¹ Article 71/3 Royal Decree 1981.

⁷² Article 51/7 Aliens Act.

⁷³ Article 51/5 Aliens Act

⁷⁴ There is no 2013 and 2014 data available.

⁷⁵ AO, [Monthly statistics 2013](#).

Appeal

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the Dublin procedure:
 - Yes No
 - o if yes, is the appeal judicial administrative
 - o If yes, is it suspensive Yes No
- Average processing time for the appeal body to make a decision: * (not available - see above, under the regular procedure)

The appeal procedure provided for against a Dublin transfer decision (refusal of entry or residence on the territory) is a non-suspensive annulment procedure before the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL), not a “full jurisdiction” procedure (see above regular procedure).

While controlling if all substantial formalities have been respected by the AO in taking the disputed decision,⁷⁷ the CALL also considers whether the sovereignty clause should have been applied by assessing potential breaches of Article 3 ECHR. In order to do this the CALL takes into consideration all the relevant elements concerning the state of reception conditions and the asylum procedure in the responsible state where the AO wants to transfer the asylum seeker to.

It is exactly this appeal procedure that was considered by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) not to be an effective remedy in its *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece* judgment. Through a number of judgments adopted in its composition of “general assembly” in February 2011 the CALL has brought its procedure more or less in accordance with the jurisprudence of the ECtHR.⁷⁸ This means that since then suspension can be applied for during the entire thirty calendar day period for appeal while during the first five calendar days (and no less than three working days) of this period execution of the transfer decision is suspended automatically. If an appeal (in an extremely urgent necessity procedure) has been lodged before the CALL within these five days or afterwards, while invoking a potential breach of Article 3 European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in the petition, the appeal continues to be suspensive until a judgment is issued.⁷⁹ Following the Constitutional Court’s judgment of 16 January 2014 (in which the Court decided that the non-suspensive annulment and suspension appeals against certain inadmissibility decisions are not an effective remedy – see regular procedure section),⁸⁰ changes of law have been adopted and entered into force on 1 June 2014. They provide for a time period of ten or five calendar days to lodge a suspension request for ‘extremely urgent necessity’ in case of imminent execution (e.g. in all cases of detention of the applicant) of a first or subsequent return decision respectively. Such a timely appeal has an automatically suspensive effect and demands a swift decision of the CALL.⁸¹

⁷⁶ AO, [Monthly statistics 2014](#).

⁷⁷ Article 39/2, §2 Aliens Act.

⁷⁸ CALL, judgment n° 56201 (a.o.), 17 February 2011. On this issue, see: CBAR-BCHV, *UDN als effectief rechtsmiddel post-M.S.S. Overzicht van de rechtspraak van de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen: In overeenstemming met de Europese waarborgen tegen mishandeling en foltering bij de uitvoering van uitwijzingsbeslissingen* (only in Dutch) ([Extremely urgent necessity as an effective remedy post-MSS. An overview of the jurisprudence of the Council of Alien Law Litigation: In accordance with the European guarantees against mistreatment and torture when decisions to return are executed](#)), June 2012.

⁷⁹ Articles 39/83 and 39/82 Aliens Act.

⁸⁰ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#))

⁸¹ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des étrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); article 4, 5 and 6 (amending articles 39/57, 39/82 and 39/83).

There is no information available with regard to the average processing time for the CALL to decide on the appeals against Dublin decisions specifically (nor is this available for the annulment or suspension procedures before the CALL in general).

As with all final judgments by administrative judicial bodies also against the judgments of the CALL concerning Dublin transfers a non-suspensive cassation appeal before the Council of State can be introduced (see above regular procedure).⁸²

Personal Interview

Indicators:

- Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker conducted in most cases in practice in the Dublin procedure? Yes No
 - o If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No

The asylum seeker has to attend a specific Dublin interview in which they can state their reasons for opposing a transfer to the responsible EU state.⁸³ Lawyers are not allowed to be present at any procedure at the AO, including the Dublin interview. They can nevertheless intervene by sending information on the reception conditions and the asylum procedure in the responsible state or with regard to individual circumstances of vulnerability or other.⁸⁴

As a consequence of the *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece* judgment, the AO has accepted to add some more specific questions to the questionnaire relating to elements relevant for determining if the sovereignty clause should be applied to avoid potential inhumane treatment of the person concerned, in case of transfer to another responsible EU or Schengen Associated state. The asylum seeker is asked why they cannot or do not want to return to that specific country, whether they have a specific medical condition and why they have come to Belgium. However, no questions are asked specifically as to what the reception or detention conditions, the asylum procedure and the access to an effective remedy are like in the responsible state. This is for the asylum seeker to invoke and he has to prove that such general circumstances will apply in his individual situation or that he belongs to a group that systematically undergoes inhumane treatment. When this kind of information is only later invoked in an annulment procedure, the CALL will determine whether this information should have been known by the AO and included in its assessment of the sovereignty clause, in which case it will suspend the decision (regularly causing the AO to revoke the decision spontaneously itself, as such avoiding negative follow-up jurisprudence) or even annul it and send it back to the AO for additional examination.⁸⁵ Positive decisions accepting Belgian responsibility for the asylum application and transferring it to the CGRS are not motivated, and in recent years the AO has been much less transparent about its Dublin practices. For these reasons, it is very difficult to assess if in practice more relevant questions are asked in the Dublin interview, and whether or not they lead to an acceptance of the responsibility.

Legal assistance

Indicators:

- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at the first instance in the Dublin procedure in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No

⁸² Article 14 §2 of the Acts on the Council of State.

⁸³ Article 10 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

⁸⁴ Article 18 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

⁸⁵ e.g.: CALL [judgment n° 116471, 3 January 2014](#) (suspension, Bulgaria); CALL [judgment n° 117992, 30 January 2014](#) (annulment, Malta).

- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance in the appeal procedure against a Dublin decision? Yes always/with difficulty No

The Ministerial Decree of 5 June 2008, laying down the remuneration system for lawyers providing free legal assistance has not determined specific points for a lawyer's intervention in the Dublin procedure at first instance with the Aliens Office (AO). Of course the general Judicial Code and Royal Decree provisions on free legal assistance can be applied and asylum seekers as such are entitled to a pro Deo lawyer also with regard to the Dublin procedure. However, since assistance of a lawyer is not allowed during the Dublin interview, the general category of administrative procedures (10 points) will not be applied by the bureau for legal assistance. It might make an analogy with the category of written legal advice (4 points), if the lawyer intervenes in any other way (written or otherwise) at the AO with regard to a Dublin case.

With regards to the appeal, the general rules for free legal assistance in annulment and suspension petitions with the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) apply (see section on regular procedure).

Suspension of transfers

Indicator:

- Are Dublin transfers systematically suspended as a matter of policy or as a matter of jurisprudence to one or more countries? Yes No
 - o If yes, to which country/countries? Greece, Malta, Bulgaria

Sometimes transfers under the Dublin Regulation are not executed following an informal (internal) and not explicitly motivated decision of the Aliens Office (AO) itself, or a suspension judgment (in some rare cases followed by an annulment judgement) of the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL). Besides the general suspension of transfers to Greece (which is actually a generalised application of the sovereignty clause, accepting Belgium's responsibility for an in merit examination of the asylum application, and omitting any decision to transfer), there have been suspensions on a case-by-case basis of transfers to Poland, Hungary, Italy and Malta. This has been done *inter alia* for reasons of specific vulnerability of the asylum seeker concerned, reception conditions of children, push back practices to third countries. In specific cases of vulnerability or on the basis of objective information about the general situation of asylum seekers in the responsible Member State, the CALL has suspended transfers (including to countries such as France and Germany when there is a risk of interruption of indispensable medical care)⁸⁶ and even annulled Dublin decisions (concerning Malta, Hungary and Italy).⁸⁷ For Malta there appears to be an overall suspension of transfers in place now as well since the CALL decided that there is a serious risk of inhuman treatment of asylum seekers in Malta because of its non-compliance with the EU asylum directives.⁸⁸ The AO continues to decide that transfers of asylum seekers to Bulgaria do not automatically constitute a risk of inhumane treatment, but at the same time does not execute its decision because it considers the reception conditions and procedural guarantees still not sufficient.⁸⁹ This practice is disputable, since it leaves asylum seekers in a limbo. The Belgian asylum authorities refuse responsibility for examining the asylum application, while the asylum seeker can –but will not be expected to- go to the responsible Member State Bulgaria due to the risk of human rights violations. Therefore, no one conducts an in merit assessment of the asylum application.

⁸⁶ CALL, judgment n° 32518, 9 October 2009 (suspension, France) ; CALL, [judgment n° 76752, 8 March 12](#) (suspension Germany)

⁸⁷ CALL [judgment n° 117992, 30 January 2014](#) (annulment, Malta); CALL, [judgment n° 71856, 15 December 2011](#) (annulment, Hungary); CALL [judgment n° 88804, 2 October 2012](#) (annulment, Italy); CALL [judgment n° 93286, 11 December 2012](#) (annulment, Italy)

⁸⁸ CALL, judgement n° 72824, 6 January 2012.

⁸⁹ [Declaration](#) of the AO at the CBAR-BCHV organized contact meeting, 11 March 2014

Once the maximum time limit under the Dublin Regulation for executing the transfer has passed (which is prolonged in case the persons did not have a known address with the AO), Belgium's responsibility for examining the asylum application will be accepted when the person concerned presents themselves to the AO again. Technically this will be registered as a subsequent asylum application, contrary to what the Dublin II Regulation seems to determine (without demanding 'new elements' to be submitted though before taking the asylum application 'into consideration' and transferring it subsequently to the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), but hindering as such the immediate access to accommodation in a reception centre). Recently, the CALL has decided that this still concerns the first asylum application and the asylum seeker should not introduce a subsequent one with the AO.⁹⁰ Following this judgment, the AO accepted to still consider it as the first asylum application and now invites the person concerned for an interview on the asylum claim, before transferring the application to the CGRS.⁹¹

If the asylum seeker continues to be at the disposal of the AO for the execution of its transfer, in theory - after six months- Belgium becomes responsible for their asylum application. In practice, however, the AO systematically contacts the services in the reception centre where the asylum seeker resides, expecting them to register the asylum seeker in the so called 'waiting register' at the commune (once they have left the centre) – which is a legal fiction since communes won't assist legally exhausted asylum seekers through this otherwise useless *démarche*. If the asylum seeker then does not appear in front of the AO when requested for whichever reason, then Belgian responsibility will only be accepted after eighteen months, considering he absconded.⁹²

4. Admissibility procedures

General (scope, criteria, time limits)

No specific *admissibility procedure* exists in Belgium but it is nevertheless possible for the Aliens Office (AO) and the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) to take a decision refusing to enter into a further in-depth examination of the asylum application according to the regular procedure on the basis of *inadmissibility grounds*. Under Belgian law, this is not referred to as a decision of 'inadmissibility', but as a decision 'not to take into consideration'.⁹³

As explained in the section dealing with Dublin, the AO is in charge of determining whether Belgium is responsible for the examination of the asylum application or not on the basis of the Dublin II Regulation.⁹⁴ If it decides this is not the case, the Aliens Office can refuse to transfer the case to the CGRS by simply taking a decision to refuse entry (in case of a border procedure) or residence (on the territory). This could also be considered as an admissibility procedure, but will not be further dealt with here (see under the section on Dublin).

Since September 2013, the CGRS has become the competent authority to decide whether or not to take subsequent asylum applications into consideration, depending on the presence or absence of new elements (or in case the first asylum application had been refused for technical reasons).⁹⁵ This is the only admissibility ground where the law also obliges the CGRS to take a (positive) decision on admissibility, whereas the other grounds only demand an explicit decision when the application is declared inadmissible. The CGRS can further invoke an inadmissibility ground for three other types of

⁹⁰ CALL, [judgment n° 121606, 27 March 2014](#)

⁹¹ [Declaration](#) of the AO at the CBAR-BCHV organised contact meeting, 13 May 2014 (par. 13, p. 4),

⁹² [Declaration](#) of the AO at the CBAR-BCHV organised contact meeting, 11 March 2014

⁹³ Since these decisions 'not to take into consideration' an asylum application have all characteristics of inadmissibility decisions, for reasons of internal coherence with similar types of decisions in other European asylum systems, they are referred to as 'inadmissibility' decisions in this report nevertheless.

⁹⁴ Article 51/5 Aliens Act.

⁹⁵ Article 51/8 and 51/6/2 Aliens Act (respectively modified and newly introduced provisions by the Law of 8 May 2013).

caseloads: for asylum applications from EU-citizens, from persons from a so-called safe country of origin and (since September 2013) from persons who already have refugee status in an EU member state that still effectively protects them (for more information see section on the Safe countries concept).

For all these grounds only written negative decisions on the (in)admissibility of the asylum application stating the reasons are formally taken and notified to the applicant. Positive decisions on admissibility simply result in a further examination of the well-foundedness of the asylum application by the CGRS without any formal decision stating the reasons for such decision. Positive decisions on the admissibility of subsequent asylum applications (being the only positive admissibility decisions – as opposed to decision of inadmissibility – the Aliens Act imposes the CGRS to take), are delivered as a formal written decision, but are not motivated (since no one has any interest in appealing against a decision in their favour).

In theory there should be no difference in the application of any of these inadmissibility grounds between asylum claims at the border or on the territory. In practice however, subsequent applications appear to be taken into consideration more rarely when the person concerned is in detention, since it is frequently presumed that they apply for asylum again only to avoid the execution of the removal decision. There have been cases in which elements that had not been invoked in an earlier asylum procedure and, if found credible, might be indications of a well-founded fear of persecution or real risk of serious harm, were not even mentioned in the decision of inadmissibility, resulting in a forced return of the asylum seeker.⁹⁶ This might also happen when not detained, but in that case it is easier to appeal such a decision or to insist with yet another asylum application, possibly supported by an additional declaration from the lawyer or a refugee organisation.

Appeal

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the admissibility procedure:
 - Yes No
 - o if yes, is the appeal judicial administrative
 - o If yes, is it suspensive? Yes No

The appeal procedure provided for against any of the inadmissibility decisions (by the Aliens Office (AO) or by the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) - refusal of entry or residence on the territory or decision not to take into consideration) is essentially a non-suspensive annulment procedure before the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) - so not the suspensive “full judicial review” appeal as in the regular procedure. These appeals are limited to a review of the legality of the decision of the AO or the CGRS. The CALL can only annul the decision and refer it back to the AO or the CGRS, but cannot take a new decision in their place. To get the execution of an order to leave the territory (or to *refoul* or remove a person) suspended an additional petition requesting suspension should be introduced (normal suspension request). If necessary, such suspension must be requested through a separate 'extremely urgent necessity' procedure if a ruling on a normal suspension request could be too late and ineffective (e.g. when the forced execution of a return decision is imminent). Appeals must be lodged within 30 calendar days after notification of the decision – unless the person is detained in which case an appeal should be made within 15 calendar days. (See also the section on Appeal in the Regular procedure)

⁹⁶ One such a case is pending before the ECtHR (case of Z.H. v. Belgium, n° 64141/13) : it concerns a person having been forcibly returned to Afghanistan after making a subsequent asylum application in which he wrote on the questionnaire (that was still handed over to the asylum seeker in person until the recent change of law) that he had converted to Christianity, mentioning credible witnesses who could testify to this. This element was not even mentioned in the decision of non-admissibility.

Following the Constitutional Court judgment of 16 January 2014⁹⁷ on the ineffectiveness of the non-suspensive annulment and suspension appeals against certain inadmissibility decisions (specifically concerning inadmissibility of asylum applications from persons from safe countries of origin – see section on the Regular procedure), changes in the law have been adopted, entering into force on 1 June 2014, introducing full judicial review procedures against inadmissibility decisions on subsequent applications and safe country of origin applications (see sections on Subsequent applications and Safe Country concepts).⁹⁸

A possibility of onward ‘cassation’ appeal against decisions of the CALL exists before the Council of State.

Personal Interview

Indicators:

- Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker conducted in most cases in practice in the admissibility procedure? Yes No
 - o If yes, is the personal interview limited to questions relating to nationality, identity and travel route? Yes No
 - o If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
- Are interviews ever conducted through video conferencing? Yes No

Since the procedure that leads to a decision of inadmissibility does not in itself differ from the regular procedure (other than the time period in which a decision has to be made – see the sections on accelerated and prioritised procedure), the same legal provisions apply to the interview taken by either of the two instances.

A regular interview for the registration of the asylum application takes place at the AO.⁹⁹ Although there is no explicit legal obligation to enquire specifically and proactively about potential new elements in case of a subsequent asylum application or about conditions which oppose a Dublin transfer, the officer at the AO is explicitly obliged under the Royal Decree Procedure AO to take into consideration all elements concerning those two aspects, even if they are invoked only after the interview.¹⁰⁰

At the CGRS the regular personal interview about the facts underlying the asylum application has to take place for EU-citizens, nationals of safe countries of origin and persons with refugee status in another EU member state to the same depth and detail as is the case for other asylum applications.¹⁰¹ In practice these interviews tend to be much shorter since the burden of proof is explicitly put at the asylum seeker, to rebut the presumption of safety or effective protection, which the CGRS can take for granted. Also, in case of a subsequent application, the interview will be almost exclusively focussed on the new elements; when by example the country of origin or the nationality of the person concerned was considered not to be credible in the first procedure, the interview in the second procedure might only look at the new elements that counter those conclusions from the first procedure decision.

⁹⁷ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#))

⁹⁸ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); articles 16 and 17 (amending article 39/2 and 39/57 Aliens Act)

⁹⁹ Article 51/10 Aliens Act.

¹⁰⁰ Articles 10, 16 and 18 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

¹⁰¹ Article 6 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

Legal assistance

Indicators:

- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in the admissibility procedure in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance in the appeal procedure against an admissibility decision? Yes not always/with difficulty No

In first instance procedures leading to inadmissibility decisions as well as in the appeal procedures, the general provisions about the right and access to free legal assistance apply (also raising the same challenges for the asylum seekers) (see regular procedure section). In practice, a lot less procedural interventions by lawyers, appeals or otherwise, take place in these specific cases.

5. Border procedure (border and transit zones)

General (scope, time-limits)

Indicators:

- Do border authorities receive written instructions on the referral of asylum seekers to the competent authorities? Yes No
- Are there any substantiated reports of *refoulement* at the border (based on NGO reports, media, testimonies, etc)? Yes No
- Can an application made at the border be examined in substance during a border procedure? Yes No

Belgium has thirteen external border posts: six airports, six seaports, and one international train station (Eurostar terminal at Brussels South station). Belgium has no border guard authority as such; the border control is carried out by police officers from the Federal Police, in close cooperation with the Border Control section at the Aliens Office (AO) (as opposed to the control on the territory, being a competence of the Local Police in the first place).

A person without the required travel documents will be refused entry to the Schengen territory at a border post and will be notified of a decision of refusal of entry to the territory and *refoulement* by the AO (so-called 'Annex 11ter').¹⁰² Such persons may submit an asylum application to the border police, which will carry out a first interrogation and send the report to the Border Control section of the AO.¹⁰³ The decision of *refoulement* is suspended during the investigation of the asylum application but no right to enter the Belgian territory will be granted. (This is also the case during the term to appeal and the whole appeal procedure itself).¹⁰⁴ The asylum application will be examined while the applicant is kept in detention in a closed centre located at the border. Such detention may last for a period of a maximum of two months, which may be extended to a total maximum of five months, only if a final and executable decision on the asylum application has already been made within the first two months and if necessary steps to remove the asylum seeker from the territory are being taken by the AO.¹⁰⁵ Families with children are placed in so-called open housing units, which are more adapted to their specific needs, but which are also legally still considered to be border detention centres.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰² Article 72 Royal Decree 1981 and Article 52/3, §2 Aliens Act. Remarkably, in French the word 'refoulement' is used ('terugdrijving' in Dutch), though it does not concern a violation of the non-refoulement principle, since the persons concerned have been allowed to introduce an asylum application and have it examined.

¹⁰³ Articles 50ter and 50 Aliens Act.

¹⁰⁴ Article 39/70 Aliens Act

¹⁰⁵ Article 74/5 Aliens Act.

¹⁰⁶ Article 74/9 Aliens Act.

Most of the other asylum seekers who apply for asylum at the border are held in a specific detention centre, called the 'Caricole' situated near the airport, but can also be held in a closed centre located on the territory, while in both cases legally not being considered to have formally entered the country yet.¹⁰⁷ Asylum seekers who apply for asylum at the border are systematically detained, without preliminary assessment of their personal circumstances. No exception is made for asylum seekers of certain nationalities or asylum seekers with a vulnerable profile other than being a (family with) child(ren). When the asylum application is rejected, the asylum seeker detained at the border, according to the law has not yet entered the territory and may thus be removed from Belgium under the responsibility of the carrier.¹⁰⁸ This brings with it a potential protection gap since the person concerned should lodge an appeal against the decision of *refoulement*, (return decision issued at the border) that was given to him (when he applied for asylum upon arrival at the border) long before knowing if, where and under which circumstances this would be executed. When the carrier actually decides to return the person to a transit country, the conformity of that particular executing measure and those particular circumstances with Article 3 ECHR will not have been subjected to any in-merit examination.¹⁰⁹ This was one of the aspects of concern for the ECtHR in the Singh case when it ruled Belgium lacked an effective remedy in such situations, in violation of Article 13 ECHR (see also below in the section on appeal in asylum procedures at the border).

The first instance asylum procedure for persons applying for asylum at the border detained in a closed centre or open housing unit is the same as the regular procedure, except for the time limit within which the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) must take the decision. Within 15 days after having been notified by the AO that Belgium is responsible for examining the application, the CGRS has to decide on the well-foundedness of the asylum application.¹¹⁰ In most cases this time frame is respected, but there are no consequences attached to not respecting it since it is considered to be a so-called term of 'internal order', as long as it does not exceed the legal detention period. If no final and executable decision on the asylum application has been made within the first two months of detention, the asylum seeker is released and allowed to enter the territory. The decision of refusal of entry to the territory and *refoulement*, that was notified at the border when applying for asylum, is automatically (*ipso iure*) replaced by an order to leave the territory, that is not executable as long as the CGRS has not taken a decision.¹¹¹

In 2012, 538 asylum applications were made at the border (in 2011 there were 711). No final numbers for 2013 are available yet.

¹⁰⁷ See jurisprudence on this issue of a fictive extraterritoriality at the borders: CBAR-BCHV, [Grens, Asiel, Detentie – Belgische wetgeving, Europese en internationale normen](#) (in Dutch), January 2012, p. 13-15

¹⁰⁸ Chicago Convention of 7 December 1944 on International Civil Aviation.

See on this issue: CBAR-BCHV, [Het Verdrag van Chicago. Toepassing op asielzoekers aan de grens](#) (only in Dutch) (The Chicago Convention. Applicability for asylum seekers at the border), June 2013.

¹⁰⁹ And it will be too late to appeal against it in an effective way, as also the ECtHR has judged in the Singh vs. Belgium-case (See below, in the section on appeal in border procedures).

¹¹⁰ Article 52/2 Aliens Act.

¹¹¹ Article 74/5, §5 Aliens Act. This legal practice of giving someone access to the territory and at the same time delivering him an order to leave is an anachronistic application of the two phased asylum procedure as it existed before the legislative change in 2007, when it had an admissibility and an in-merit phase. The admissibility decision on the asylum application from a person detained at the border was also a decision on the right to access the territory, so the person was released. In some situations an asylum seeker was released before that decision on the admissibility was taken (Article 74/5, §4), in which case article 74/5, §5 was applied, as there was not yet a decision on the right to access the territory neither. Since that admissibility phase has been abolished, Article 74/5, §5 appears to have lost its underlying principle. Nevertheless, the CALL accepts the application of the legal provision, though does not qualify it as a binding obligation for the AO to do so anymore (CALL, General Assembly judgments n° 66.328-66.332 from 8 September 2011).

On this issue; CBAR-BCHV, [Frontière-Asile-Détention. Législation belge, normes européennes et internationales](#) (in French and Dutch version) (Border-Asylum-Detention. Belgian legislation, European and international standards), January 2012.

In practice, a staff member of the AO puts a handwritten formula on the Annex 11ter, referring to the legal basis that assimilates it with a normal order to leave the territory within seven days.

Appeal

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for an appeal against a decision taken in a border procedure?
 - Yes No
 - o if yes, is the appeal judicial administrative
 - o If yes, is it suspensive? Yes No

The full judicial review appeal, as well as the annulment and suspension appeals at the border, are the same as in the regular procedure, except for the much shorter time limits that need to be respected. The time period within which any appeal to the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) must be lodged while in border detention (including for families in an open housing unit) is only 15 calendar days (instead of 30 calendar days in the regular procedure).¹¹² The case subsequently has to be handled by the CALL in accordance with different procedural steps from the appeal in the regular procedure, all within very short time limits, meaning that a final decision on the appeal must be taken by the CALL within a maximum of 14 working days in total.¹¹³ The asylum seekers can attend the hearing.

In practice asylum seekers do not face obstacles to lodge a full judicial review appeal against an asylum decision of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) in the border procedure as such, except for the pressing time frame in which to contact a lawyer, prepare and elaborate an appeal.

However, asylum seekers do face serious obstacles in appealing against decisions of *refoulement* (refusal of entry) delivered at the moment of arrival at the border. Since the maximum time limit for lodging the appeal is also limited to 15 calendar days without this period being suspended during the examination of the asylum procedure, this time limit will have passed well before a final decision will have been taken on the asylum application. As a consequence it is not possible anymore for an asylum seeker to raise certain risks of inhuman and degrading treatment (potential violations of Article 3 European Convention on Human Rights - ECHR) that have not yet been examined during the asylum procedure.

For the removal of failed asylum seekers at the border, the AO applies the Chicago Convention, which implies that rejected asylum seekers have to be returned by the airline company that brought them to Belgium to where their journey to Belgium commenced or to any other country where they will be admitted entry.¹¹⁴ Since in many cases the point of departure (and return) is not the country of origin, and the CGRS does not examine potential persecution or serious harm risks in other countries than the one of the applicant's nationality and the AO does not consider itself to be under an obligation to carry out this examination (as it considers this to be the task of the CGRS), not all issues rising under Article 3 ECHR in the country where the person is (forcibly) returned to will be scrutinised. This is in particular the case where the country of return is another country than the one of his nationality, but also outside the application of the Chicago Convention, in case the CGRS considers it to be unclear what that nationality is (or even if it doubts about his recent stay in that country, making it impossible in their opinion to pronounce itself on the risk of being treated inhumanely there). This last situation is still the case for some Afghan asylum seekers (though less than some years ago) whose knowledge about their region of provenance are considered not to be sufficient or their declarations about their recent experiences there not to be credible. Since the CGRA considers it to be impossible to determine the potential risks in that specific region of Afghanistan in those cases (and does evaluate those risks in Afghan asylum

¹¹² Article 39/57 Aliens Act.

¹¹³ Article 39/77 Aliens Act.

¹¹⁴ Article 74/4 Aliens Act.

files only on a regional level), in these files there will be no evaluation of the risk of inhuman or degrading treatment in case of return to Afghanistan at all. Later, the AO will nevertheless try to expel these persons to Afghanistan, without prior examination of potential Article 3 ECHR violations in Afghanistan by its officials or the CGRA.

This represents a serious protection gap and was one of the issues raised before the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Singh v. Belgium*, where the Court held that the Belgian authorities violated Article 3 and Article 13 ECHR.¹¹⁵ The amendments recently made to the law, following the Constitutional Court judgment of 16 January 2014 (see Regular procedure section),¹¹⁶ introduce shorter time limits to lodge a the full judicial review and automatically suspensive appeal against inadmissibility decisions of subsequent applications in case the applicant is detained: ten days for a first inadmissibility decision on a subsequent application in detention, only five days for the following ones.¹¹⁷ It also introduces specific short time limits to introduce 'extremely urgent necessity' suspension requests (e.g. in case the applicant is detained) against the return decisions for detained asylum seekers: ten days against a first and five days against any subsequent return decision.¹¹⁸ Lodging such a request has a suspensive effect on the execution of the return decision, and provides for different accelerated processing times, varying from 48 hours to five days, and even immediately in case of requests introduced less than twelve hours before a planned removal.¹¹⁹ This nevertheless doesn't seem to respond to the ECtHR's considerations, in its February 2014 *Josef* judgment, that the complexity of the appeal system makes the combination of different appeal possibilities an ineffective remedy against article 3 ECHR violations and thus constitutes a violation of Article 13 ECHR (see section on Admissibility procedures).¹²⁰ The 2014 amendment of the law also introduced the obligation for the CGRS to determine the existence of a risk of direct or indirect *refoulement* upon execution of the removal decision, when it decides not to take into consideration a subsequent application. In certain (inadmissible) cases, this might be a preventive measure against the protection gap.¹²¹

Personal Interview

Indicators:

- Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker conducted in most cases in practice in the border procedure? Yes No
 - o If yes, is the personal interview limited to questions relating to nationality, identity and travel route? Yes No
 - o If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
- Are personal interviews ever conducted through video conferencing? Yes No

As it is the case in the regular procedure, every asylum seeker receives a personal interview by a protection officer of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), after the Aliens Office has conducted a short interview for the purpose of the registration of the asylum application and after the asylum seeker has filled in the CGRS questionnaire.

¹¹⁵ ECtHR, *Singh and Others v Belgium* (French only), Application no. 33210/11, Judgment 2 October 2012.

¹¹⁶ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#))

¹¹⁷ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); article 17 (amending article 39/57 Aliens Act)

¹¹⁸ Ibid, article 4 (amending article 39/57 Aliens Act),

¹¹⁹ Ibid, articles 5, 6 and 18 (amending articles 39/82, 39/83 and 39/70 Aliens Act).

¹²⁰ ECtHR, *Josef v. Belgium case, application n° 70055/10, judgment of 27 February 2014* (in French only) §103.

¹²¹ Article 57/6/2 Aliens Act.

However, as the border procedure is an accelerated procedure, the interview by the CGRS takes place much faster after their arrival and in the closed centre. This implies that there is little time to prepare and substantiate the asylum application. Most asylum seekers arrive at the border without the necessary documents providing material evidence substantiating their asylum application and contacts with the outside world from within the closed centre are difficult in the short period of time between the arrival and the personal interview. Vulnerable asylum seekers also face specific difficulties related to this accelerated asylum procedure. Because no vulnerability assessment takes place before being detained, their vulnerability is not always known to the asylum authorities who can by consequence not take it into account when conducting the interview, assessing the protection needs and taking a decision.

Legal assistance

Indicators:

- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in the border procedure in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance in the appeal procedure against a decision taken under a border procedure? Yes not always/with difficulty No

Also in detention at the border, asylum seekers are entitled to free legal aid. In principle the same system (as described under the section dealing with the regular procedure) applies for the appointment of a pro Deo lawyer. However, most bureaus of legal assistance appoint junior trainee lawyers for these types of cases, which means that these trainee lawyers are made responsible for taking up very technical type of cases for which they have no experience at all. The contact between asylum seekers and their assigned lawyer is usually very complicated. Often no lawyer is present at the personal interview because asylum seekers cannot get in touch with their lawyer before the interview takes place, and lawyers tend not to visit their client before the interview to prepare it. When a negative first instance decision is taken by the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) it is not always easy to contact the lawyer over the phone or in person to discuss the reasons given in the decision. Often the lawyer decides that there are no arguments/grounds to lodge an appeal with the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL), and advises the asylum seeker not to lodge an appeal without explaining the reasons why. Some bureaus of legal assistance have or intend to make pools and lists of specialised alien law lawyers to be exclusively assigned in this kind of cases, but the necessary control and training seem to be lacking to effectively guarantee quality legal assistance.¹²²

6. Accelerated procedures

General (scope, grounds for accelerated procedures, time limits)

Belgian legislation does not set out different types of first instance procedures. However, this does not mean that each asylum application is processed within the same time span. In some specifically determined situations, the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) has to accelerate or prioritise the examination of the application and has to take a decision within a prescribed period of time that can be two months, fifteen days or even just eight, five or two working days.

In some specific situations, the law determines that examination of the asylum application has to be 'prioritised'. Applications clearly based on reasons that are totally unrelated to asylum, fraudulent

¹²² In some specific cases the system of exclusively appointing listed lawyers to assist asylum seekers at the border, seems to have attracted some lawyers for purely financial reasons rather than out of expertise or even interest in the subject matter or their client's case.

asylum applications or applications that are manifestly unfounded should be examined with priority and within a period of two months. Also when an applicant voluntarily withdraws from the border asylum procedure or does not report at the designated reception centre within fifteen calendar days, after having tried to enter the country illegally, or when they do not appear for the scheduled interview or provide the required information within time without good reason, a decision should be made within two months' time.¹²³

In case an asylum seeker is being held in a closed centre at the border or on the territory, or is subject to a security measure or is in prison, the CGRS must give priority to the examination and decide within two months or fifteen calendar days, depending on the specific ground of detention. The CGRS has to make a decision within two months when the asylum seeker is detained because:

- they did not apply for asylum when the border police enquired about the purpose of their journey,
- they had already made another asylum application,
- because they refused to state or give false information or documents about their identity or nationality,
- they destroyed or disposed of their identity and travel documents,
- they made an application with the sole purpose of postponing or frustrating an immediate expulsion,
- they hampered the collection of their fingerprints,
- they did not indicate that they already made an application in another country or
- they refused to make the declarations required at the registration with the Aliens Office (AO).¹²⁴

When the applicant is detained in a closed centre at the border or on the territory for other reasons or is in prison serving a sentence, or when there are indications that he poses a danger to public order or national security or when the Minister/Secretary of State or the AO requests an application be given priority an even shorter time frame of fifteen days is imposed by the law.¹²⁵

As to the (in)admissibility caseload of the CGRS (see the section on the admissibility procedure), different, even shorter decision periods are determined by law, without calling it 'prioritisation'. For asylum applications from a person from a safe country of origin or from a person whose refugee status has already been recognised and is still effective in another EU member state a decision on its inadmissibility should be taken within fifteen working days.¹²⁶ For applications of EU nationals such a decision should be even taken within five working days.¹²⁷ For subsequent asylum applications the CGRS has to take a decision of admissibility or inadmissibility within eight working days – or even only two working days in case such an application is made by a person in detention.¹²⁸

These deadlines are considered by the CGRS to be indicative only, so there are no sanctions attached should they not be respected. As to the first three types of inadmissibility decisions, this seems correct since the law does not impose the CGRS to take formal decisions of admissibility also and the delay in the decision-making has no other direct consequences for the asylum seeker concerned.. However, this is not true in case of decisions on the admissibility of a subsequent asylum application: in that case the law imposes the CGRA not only to take decisions of inadmissibility, but also formal decisions of

¹²³ Article 52 Aliens Act.

¹²⁴ Article 52/2 §1 and 74/6 §1bis 8°-15 Aliens Act.

¹²⁵ Article 52/2 §2 and Article 74/8 Aliens Act.

This last situation, the so-called positive injunction of the competent Minister (Secretary of State), could be considered to be the only, very limited way for the government to politically influence the asylum policy of the independent CGRS. It has used this right in the past only in very rare situations to give priority to the treatment of the asylum applications of specific nationalities, e.g. those from asylum seekers from the Balkan some years ago.

¹²⁶ Articles 57/6/1 and 57/6/3 Aliens Act.

¹²⁷ Article 57/6, in fine Aliens Act

¹²⁸ Article 57/6/2 Aliens Act.

admissibility within that time period. And it is exactly such a decision that will entitle the asylum seeker to a place in a reception centre or not. In this situation, it could be argued that not respecting the deadline should automatically bring with it the admissibility of the asylum application.¹²⁹

The exact number of asylum applications that were handled in an accelerated manner according to the various grounds listed above is not available. Numbers of accelerated admissibility procedures and of accelerated border and detention procedures overlap, so there is double-counting. In 2014, 99 EU-citizens applied for asylum (128 in 2013, 146 in 2012). Most applications were lodged by persons from Romania (32), Bulgaria (15), Slovakia (15), Croatia (10) and Hungary (8); there were also some applications by persons from Poland (4), the Netherlands (4), Latvia (4), Lithuania (3), and Italy (2); and one by persons from the Czech Republic, Cyprus, and France. Also, 1640 persons from a safe country of origin applied for asylum in 2014 (2005 in 2013, and 2,998 applications in 2012, when up until June they were still examined under the regular procedure). The break-down per nationality is as follows: 494 applications of Kosovars (754 in 2013, 983 in 2012), 481 of Albanians (487 and 667), 265 of Serbians (336 and 571), 222 of Macedonians (248 and 476), 89 of Bosnians (100 and 139), 76 of Indians (67 and 109) and 13 of Montenegrins (13 and 53). There is no final number on accelerated procedures in detention – in 2013, 502 applications were made at the border (538 in 2012) and 486 in a closed centre on the territory (415 in 2012).

Appeal

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for an appeal against a decision taken in an accelerated procedure?
 - Yes No
 - o if yes, is the appeal: judicial administrative
 - o If yes, is it suspensive? Yes No

The criterion to distinguish between the time limits for the different types of appeal (full judicial review or annulment-see section on Appeal in Regular Procedure) is whether the applicant concerned is in detention or not, and not the accelerated character of the first instance procedure. The specificities of these appeal procedures are described in the parts of this report about the border procedure and the detention of asylum seekers.

When an appeal against Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) decisions concerns a person in detention or confinement, the time period to lodge the appeal is limited to fifteen calendar days and the time granted to the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) to rule on the case is limited to about fourteen working days.¹³⁰ For the appeals lodged against other accelerated decisions concerning asylum applicants who are not detained or confined, the regular full jurisdiction/annulment/suspension appeal procedure and time limits apply.

As to inadmissibility decisions - that do not allow for a full jurisdiction appeal, but only an annulment appeal - it is important to note that an additional petition to suspend (that is suspensive in itself) is needed to prevent the execution of a decision to leave the country. Recent changes in the law, following the Constitutional Court judgment of 16 January 2014¹³¹ (see section on Appeal in Regular Procedure section), introduced shorter (full judicial review) appeal time limits, in case the asylum seeker is detained, of ten days for a first inadmissible subsequent application and even only five days for

¹²⁹ So far there has not been a final clarification of this issue in the jurisprudence of the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) or other courts (also because the inadmissibility grounds have only been in force since June 2012 and September 2013).

¹³⁰ Articles 39/57 and 39/77 Aliens Act.

¹³¹ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#))

following ones.¹³² For detained asylum seekers it also introduces short time limits (with suspensive effect) of ten or five days for 'extremely urgent necessity' suspension appeals and different very short processing times, varying from 48 hours to five days, and even immediately in case of requests introduced less than twelve hours before a planned removal¹³³ (see sections on admissibility and on border procedures and section on subsequent applications).

Personal Interview

Indicators:

- Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker conducted in most cases in practice in the accelerated procedure? Yes No
 - o If yes, is the personal interview limited to questions relating to nationality, identity and travel route? Yes No
 - o If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? Yes No
- Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? Frequently Rarely Never

Exactly the same legal provisions apply to the personal interview in accelerated procedures, including the ones dealing with the admissibility of the application (or decisions to take into consideration or not), as to the one in a regular asylum procedure.¹³⁴ The only difference provided for is that in case of detention it shall take place in the detention centre where the applicant is being held, but this has no impact on the way the interview takes place as such.¹³⁵ Also an interpreter is present during these interviews.

Legal assistance

Indicators:

- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in accelerated procedures in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance in the appeal procedure against a decision taken under an accelerated procedure? Yes not always/with difficulty No

The right to (free) legal assistance applies in exactly the same way to accelerated procedures as it does to regular procedures.

Pro Deo lawyers get exactly the same remuneration for similar interventions in accelerated procedures as in regular ones. In order to avoid that crucial time would be lost with formally getting the appointment of a lawyer arranged in time, it is accepted that formal appointment of the lawyer can take place until one month after the actual intervention.

¹³² Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); Article 17 (amending article 39/57 Aliens Act).

¹³³ Ibid, Articles 4, 5 and 6 (amending articles 39/82 and 39/83 Aliens Act).

¹³⁴ Article 5 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

¹³⁵ Article 13 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

C. Information for asylum seekers and access to NGOs and UNHCR

Indicators:

- Is sufficient information provided to asylum seekers on the procedures in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Is sufficient information provided to asylum seekers on their rights and obligations in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers located at the border have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers in detention centres have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No
- Do asylum seekers accommodated in remote locations on the territory (excluding borders) have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Yes not always/with difficulty No

The Aliens Office Procedure Royal Decree provides for an information brochure to be handed to the asylum seeker the moment they introduce their asylum application. The brochure is supposed to be in a language the asylum seeker can reasonably be expected to understand and should at least contain information about the asylum procedure, the application of the Dublin II Regulation, the eligibility criteria of the Geneva Convention and of the subsidiary protection status, the access to legal assistance, the possibility for children to be assisted during the interview, reception accommodation, the obligation to cooperate, the existence of organisations that assist asylum seekers and migrants and the contact details of the UNHCR's representative in Belgium.¹³⁶ Although the Dublin III Regulation has full and direct effect since the beginning of 2014, imposing the distribution of an information brochure on the general Dublin procedure in general and one for unaccompanied minors specifically (article 4), the AO says it is still waiting for the European Commission to provide them the common models.¹³⁷

A brochure, drafted by the Aliens Office and the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) together and explaining the different steps of the asylum procedure and the mission of the two authorities, exists in Dutch, French, German and English. Another publication by the CGRS and the reception agency Fedasil, explaining the reception structures and rights and obligations of the asylum seekers, exists in eleven languages (Dutch, French, English, Albanian, Serbo-Croatian, Russian, Arabic, Pashtu, Farsi, Peul and Lingala) and in a DVD version and is distributed at the dispatching desk of Fedasil, where people are designated to a reception accommodation place.

Besides these more general brochures directed to all asylum seekers, some specific leaflets are also published and made available. The brochure 'Women, girls and asylum in Belgium' was drawn up for female asylum seekers and is translated in nine different languages. It not only contains information about the asylum procedure itself, but also on the issues of health, equality between men and women, intra-family violence, female genital mutilation and human trafficking. Also for asylum seekers in a closed centre, at a border or in prison specific information leaflets are available. There is also the so-called 'Kizito' comic designed for unaccompanied children who do not speak any of the official languages in Belgium (Dutch, French and German), conceived to be understood only by the drawings, that explains the different steps of the asylum procedure and life in Belgium.

Also the CGRS has launched several brochures on different aspects of the asylum procedures. There is a code of conduct for interpreters and translators and a so-called charter on interview practices that serves as the CGRS protection officers' code of conduct. Finally also a publication for all professionals

¹³⁶ Articles 2-3 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

¹³⁷ [Declaration](#) of the AO at the CBAR-BCHV organized contact meeting, 11 March 2014.

assisting asylum seekers throughout the procedure is distributed by the CGRS. All these publications are freely available on the CGRS website.¹³⁸

Specialised national, Flemish and French speaking NGO's such as BCHV-CBAR (Belgian Refugee Council), Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen (Flemish Refugee Action), Kruispunt Migratie-Integratie (Reference Point Migration-Integration), Ciré (Coordination and Initiatives for Refugees and Aliens), ADDE (Association for Aliens Law), JRS Belgium (Jesuit Refugee Services) and Caritas International - to name only the most centralised and refugee and migration law orientated ones - have developed a whole range of useful and qualitative sources of information and tools, accessible on their respective websites or through their first line legal assistance helpdesks.¹³⁹ A 2008 procedural guide by Ciré was made available in French, Dutch, English, Serbo-Croat, Turkish, Albanian and Russian. Vluchtelingenwerk updated its handbook for professionals assisting asylum seekers in 2014 and published a Dublin brochure in 2013. The BCHV-CBAR developed a manual on asylum procedures at the border for lawyers.

It is not clear however how well known and accessible in practice all of these publications are for the asylum seekers themselves and if they provide them with the information they need. The Fundamental Rights Agency 2011 report mentions varying experiences in Belgium depending on where asylum seekers were hosted: asylum seekers living in the community and particularly those in the hotels during the asylum reception crisis, appeared to have much less information compared with those staying in reception centres.¹⁴⁰ Also, it could not be ascertained if in all situations asylum seekers actually receive the information brochures immediately upon the registration of their asylum application at the AO or at the border.

D. Subsequent applications

Indicators:

- Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a first subsequent application?
 - o At first instance Yes No
 - o At the appeal stage Yes No
- Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a second, third, subsequent application?
 - o At first instance Yes No
 - o At the appeal stage Yes No

A subsequent asylum application will only lead to a new examination by the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) on the well-foundedness of the protection claim if the application contains new elements (or also in case the first asylum application has been refused for technical reasons of asylum seekers not presenting themselves on the date of the convocation for the interview without a valid reason or of withdrawing voluntarily from a border procedure). Since

¹³⁸ All of these brochures are available [here](#).

¹³⁹ The websites of [Kruispunt Migratie-Integratie](#) (Flanders and Brussels) and of [ADDE](#) (Wallonia and Brussels) give an overview with contact details of all the existing legal assistance initiatives for asylum seekers and other migrants.

¹⁴⁰ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), [Access to effective remedies: The asylum-seeker perspective](#), 2011, p. 27-34

September 2013, the CGRS – and no longer the Aliens Office (AO) – has the competence to decide whether or not to take into consideration such an application (admissibility decision) depending on the presence of new elements or not which, at the same time, should also increase the chance of being eligible for one of the two international protection statuses.¹⁴¹ The CGRS has to take this (in)admissibility decision within eight working days, or only two in case of detention, after the application was transferred by the AO (see also under the section on accelerated procedures).

As with all asylum applications, the AO is also still the competent authority for the registration of the new asylum application. The AO has to register a declaration of the asylum seeker about the new elements and the reasons why he could not invoke them before and transfer it without delay to the CGRA.¹⁴² Also the same questions about the identity, origin and travel route have to be asked and registered in a written declaration and the questionnaire for the CGRS on the reasons they fled has to be filled in, as is the case with first applications.¹⁴³ The lawyer is also not allowed to attend.

The CGRS, after having received the file with the questionnaire on the new application transferred to it by the AO is supposed to take into account all elements, new and old, in examining and deciding on the well-foundedness of the claim, and the personal interview at the CGRS, on the admissibility and/or well-foundedness of the claim, should take place in the same way as is the case with first asylum applications, although it will mostly be limited to elaborating on the new elements.¹⁴⁴

A non-suspensive annulment appeal can be lodged against a decision not to take into consideration the subsequent asylum application. Recent changes in the law, following the Constitutional Court judgment of 16 January 2014¹⁴⁵ (determining that the appeal procedure against inadmissibility decisions on asylum applications from safe countries of origin is not an effective remedy – see sections on the Regular procedure and on Safe country concepts), have changed this to a full judicial review procedure with short time delays to introduce the appeal of fifteen calendar days in regular cases, ten days in case of detention, or five calendar days (in case of a second inadmissibility decision while in detention).¹⁴⁶

There is a so-called stand-still clause in the law suspending the removal of persons automatically during a certain period of time after a decision of removal has been notified. Until very recently, this period was set at three days by the law.¹⁴⁷ The AO considers this period to have elapsed, however, three working days after the delivery of the first order to leave the country, which has been notified after the first negative decision of the CGRS on the first asylum application. Consequently it considers it has the authority to return a person as soon as the decision not to take into consideration the subsequent asylum application has been notified without further delay. There have been some cases of notification of such a decision on the airport immediately preceding the already planned boarding of the plane (the executory measure of the decision to return). Since the person has thus been removed from the territory and no suspensive appeal could be introduced timely and usefully anymore against the order to leave the territory or the executory measure (that is not notified as such), the CALL, nor any other

¹⁴¹ Article 57/6/2 Aliens Act. This new provision was introduced by the Law of 8 May 2013, that brought the admissibility procedure for subsequent applications in line with the conditions of Article 32 of the Asylum Procedures Directive (2005/85/EG – Article 40 of the Recast Directive 2013/32/EU).

¹⁴² Article 51/8 Aliens Act (modified by the Law of 8 May 2013).

¹⁴³ Article 51/10 Aliens Act and article 16 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

¹⁴⁴ Article 16, 17 and 27 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

¹⁴⁵ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 July 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#))

¹⁴⁶ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); Articles 16 and 17 (amending article 39/2 and 39/57 Aliens Act).

¹⁴⁷ Article 39/83 Aliens Act (modified by the Law of 8 May 2013). See also on the MSS-case and its impact on the automatic suspension of a decision to return or transfer, in the subsection on Appeal in the section on Dublin procedures).

tribunal (in summary proceedings) seems to have issued judgments about this practice.¹⁴⁸ The recent amendments to the law (entered into force on 1 June 2014) aim at solving this by introducing a ten or five calendar day appeal period to introduce a suspension request of the removal decision for 'extremely urgent necessity'. The appeal periods of ten or five days operate against the (respectively, first or subsequent) return decisions in case of imminent execution of such a decision (considered to be so in case of detention). This appeal period itself (the stand still clause) and the processing time of the appeal have an automatically suspensive effect. A swift processing and decision from the CALL is foreseen.¹⁴⁹ Nevertheless, the law also provides for exceptions to the stand still clause when the subsequent application is introduced only within 48 hours before the removal and for a third application after a final decision on the second one.¹⁵⁰ Since the execution of the removal decision might become imminent only after that time period to appeal, provisional measures can be requested to reactivate an earlier (timely lodged) suspension request once execution does become imminent.¹⁵¹ This system of appeals, the ECtHR has ruled in its recent *Josef*-judgment,¹⁵² is too complex to be an effective remedy (see section on the Regular procedure). Even amended by these recent legal changes, the legal provisions determining the appeal procedure seem to need additional amendments right away. The 2014 amendment of the law also introduced the obligation for the CGRS, to determine the existence of a risk of direct or indirect *refoulement* upon execution of the removal decision, when it decides not to take into consideration a subsequent application.¹⁵³

Legal assistance is arranged in exactly the same way as with regard to first asylum applications. However, in practice some asylum seekers or lawyers themselves experienced difficulties in obtaining pro Deo assignments because the bureau for legal assistance required them to provide proof of the existence of new elements in advance.

In 2014, the total number of subsequent asylum applications was 6238 (about 36% of the overall number of 18,701 asylum applications – about a similar percentage as in 2013 and up from 29% in 2012). About 51% of these subsequent applications (3,198) were not taken into consideration by the CGRS (down from 61% in 2013, when the competence to decide on the admissibility of subsequent applications was with the AO up until September 2013 and only from then on with the CGRS).¹⁵⁴

E. Guarantees for vulnerable groups of asylum seekers (children, traumatised persons, survivors of torture)

1. Special Procedural guarantees

¹⁴⁸ This makes it also difficult to assess whether this practice of executing removals following immediately after a decision not to take into consideration a subsequent asylum application is limited to cases in which the subsequent application was introduced with the only intention to delay or prevent the removal and is not violating the *non refoulement* principle, and if this practice does by consequence not violate the conditions imposed by Article 41 (1) of the Recast Asylum Procedure Directive (2013/32/EU). In at least one such a case of immediate removal after an inadmissibility decision of a subsequent application a request has been submitted to the ECtHR (case of Z.H. v. Belgium, n° 64141/13).

¹⁴⁹ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); Article 4 (amending article 39/57 Aliens Act), and Article 5 and 6 (amending articles 39/82 and 39/83).

¹⁵⁰ Ibid, article 18 (amending article 39/70 Aliens Act).

¹⁵¹ Ibid, article 7 (amending article 39/85 Aliens Act).

¹⁵² ECtHR, [Josef v. Belgium case, application n° 70055/10, judgment of 27 February 2014](#) (in French only) §103

¹⁵³ Article 57/6/2 Aliens Act

¹⁵⁴ The top ten of nationalities from asylum seekers who submitted subsequent asylum applications in 2014 is Afghanistan (1259), Russia (622), Guinea (589), Iraq (339), Kosovo (265), Iran (256), Pakistan (218), DR Congo (172), Albania (148) and Serbia. (145),

Indicators:

- Is there a specific identification mechanism in place to systematically identify vulnerable asylum seekers? Yes No Yes, but only for some categories (unaccompanied children)
- Are there special procedural arrangements/guarantees for vulnerable people? Yes No Yes, but only for some categories (specify: psy/UAM/gender)

It was only recently that a 'Vulnerability' unit was put in place at the Aliens Office to screen all applicants upon registration on their potential vulnerability. There is no mechanism put in place for this identification of vulnerabilities, so only visible or clearly stated vulnerabilities are registered in a database (Evibel), to which Fedasil, the reception authority, also has access. It is not very clear however what impact this has on the procedure and assessment of the asylum application as such. The Vulnerability unit consists of four officials to interview vulnerable cases, who have had specific training and are supposed to be more sensitive to the specific implications vulnerability might have on the interview.¹⁵⁵ Besides the general provision that specific circumstances, vulnerability in particular, have to be taken into consideration,¹⁵⁶ only two other procedural provisions exist concerning the handling of specific vulnerable cases at the Aliens Office (AO): unaccompanied and accompanied children alike should be assisted during the interview by an adult or tutor (see below)¹⁵⁷ and in gender related asylum claims the official should check if the asylum seeker opposes to a protection officer of the other sex.¹⁵⁸ Women and girls applying for asylum in their own name are also handed over the brochure 'Information for women and girls that apply for asylum', published by the CGRS in nine languages.¹⁵⁹

Similarly at the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) level, there are little specific provisions as to the screening, processing and assessing of vulnerabilities of asylum seekers. More or less the same procedural guarantees are in place. There is a general obligation to take into consideration the individual situation and personal circumstances of the asylum seeker, in particular the acts of persecution or serious harm already undergone, which could be considered a sort of specific vulnerability.¹⁶⁰ Also it is determined that in case of a gender related claim, one can oppose to be interviewed by a protection officer from the other sex,¹⁶¹ and that children should be interviewed in appropriate circumstances and their best interest should be decisive in the examination of the asylum application.¹⁶² First instance inadmissibility decisions are taken in the same prioritized/accelerated way for vulnerable persons. Unaccompanied minors are excluded from accelerated border procedures, since they can't be detained, so the short appeal time does not apply to them either.

At the CGRS two vulnerability orientated units have been established that render support to protection officers dealing with such cases. A 'Gender' unit assembles all gender related asylum applications, including applications based on sexual orientation or gender identity (LGBTI), as well as those applications concerning genital mutilation, honour retaliation, forced marriages and partner violence or sexual abuse. Its main task is to guarantee an equal treatment of those asylum applications. A 'Psy' unit assists protection officers in cases where psychological problems might have an influence on the processing of the application or on the assessment of the application itself. (See section on medical reports)

¹⁵⁵ CBAR-BCHV, ['Trauma, geloofwaardigheid en bewijs in de asielpcedure'](#), August 2014 (in Dutch only), p. 66-69

¹⁵⁶ Article 11 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

¹⁵⁷ Article 8 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

¹⁵⁸ Article 9 Royal Decree Procedure AO.

¹⁵⁹ CGRS, ['Women, girls and asylum in Belgium. Information for women and girls who apply for asylum'](#) (not otherwise distributed nor freely available)

¹⁶⁰ Article 27 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

¹⁶¹ Article 15 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

¹⁶² Article 14 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS. On this issue, see also: CBAR-BCHV, ['L'enfant dans l'asile: prise en compte de sa vulnérabilité et son intérêt supérieur'](#), June 2013 (in French only).

It is difficult to assess to what extent vulnerability is identified systematically from the beginning of the asylum procedure. At least in border procedures no systematic screening seems to be in place except for the screening of unaccompanied children (see below). Also even established vulnerabilities are not always taken into consideration in the assessment of the protection needs when the asylum seeker does not at least refer to it themselves and invokes it as a decisive element for their protection claim.

2. Use of medical reports

Indicators:

- Does the legislation provide for the possibility of a medical report in support of the applicant's statements regarding past persecution or serious harm?
 Yes Yes, but not in all cases No
- Are medical reports taken into account when assessing the credibility of the applicant's statements? Yes No

Legislation does not explicitly determine the specific possibility to submit a medical report in the asylum procedure, or the weight to be given to it in the assessment of the asylum application. In practice a distinction can be made between psycho-medical attestations that state something about the mental state of the asylum seeker, relevant to determine what can be expected from them during an interview and to evaluate their credibility, and medical attestations that describe physical or psychological harm undergone in the past and that is potentially important to determine the well-foundedness of the application.

As to the mental state of an asylum seeker and their credibility assessment, there is a so-called 'Psy' unit at the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), consisting of a psychologist and a reference person in every regional section, that provides support services to protection officers who ask for it - so only on their initiative. The protection officers can apply for the unit's psychologist's advice if they think the psychological situation of the asylum seeker might have an impact on the way the interview can be conducted as well as on the determination of the protection need and status. The psychologist can perform an individual examination if deemed necessary and writes a detailed report with their findings. The psychologist can also advise the protection officers about the possibility of an interview taking place and under which conditions or assist during the interview. He or she cannot, however, intervene at his or her own initiative or give a binding advice.¹⁶³ The purpose of the psychologist's intervention is clearly not to confirm or contradict certain elements of the asylum application. The only psychologist available resigned at the end of 2014 and has not been replaced yet. Theoretically, the asylum seeker can refuse this evaluation without this having an impact on the further treatment of their file - although it is difficult to see how their refusal to cooperate would not negatively influence the status determination procedure. However, it is still up to the asylum seeker themselves in the first place to deposit a psycho-medical attestation if they want to justify their inability to recount their story in a coherent and precise way without contradictions, since the burden of proof lies with them. It is important in such attestations by external psychologists not to pronounce themselves on the underlying facts that might have led to the psychological harm. The mere attestation of a psychological problem will never suffice for the CGRS to grant a protection status, but it always has to be taken into consideration in determining the protection needs.

For the determination of the well-foundedness of an asylum application based on acts of persecution or serious harm undergone in the past, there is no procedure to establish evidence for the physical harm it might have caused. The general provisions concerning the burden of proof apply in these situations: the burden of proof in principle lies with the asylum seeker, without any explicit reference in legislation

¹⁶³ CBAR-BCHV, ['Trauma, geloofwaardigheid en bewijs in de asielprocedure'](#), August 2014 (in Dutch only), p. 74-80

to that burden being shared with the CGRS.¹⁶⁴ The procedure provides for the possibility for the CGRS to ask for additional information, for the asylum seeker to deposit all pieces they deem necessary, even after the interview, and obliges the CGRS to take all documents and elements submitted into consideration.¹⁶⁵ The value of such medical reports of physical harm as evidence for the existence of past persecution or inhumane treatment, is mostly put aside by the CGRS arguing that such reports cannot be decisive about the exact cause of the harm or about who inflicted such injuries and for which reasons. Exceptionally the CGRS has been forced by the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) to further examine the circumstances surrounding the physical harm, after having refused to consider a medical report because it did not allow to determine the exact cause of the harm, and a potential past persecution, with certainty.¹⁶⁶ The CALL ruled that the reversal of the burden of proof in case of past persecution or serious harm applies because of the presence of the physical scars as such, and this obliges the CGRS to conduct additional research into the circumstances surrounding their causes.¹⁶⁷

An overall exception in the protection practice of the CGRS is the use of medical attestations in case an FGM risk is claimed. In such cases it is even mandatory for the asylum seekers to prove with a medical attestation that the asylum seeker herself or their minor daughter (depending on whose circumcision is said to be feared for) is already, or not yet, circumcised. To keep the protection status, every year a new medical attestation confirming this has to be delivered to the CGRS.

The medical care and consultations that asylum seekers are entitled to are further explained under the reception conditions part of this report. As to the medical reports intended to support the asylum application, they may be delivered by the medical doctor or therapist providing that care under those regulations. Also some NGO's deliver free medical examinations and attestations. The organisation Constat's specific main objective is to defend and promote the full application of the Istanbul protocol in the Belgian asylum procedure, in particular in the examination of physical and psychological consequences of torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments or punishments for asylum seekers. Other organisations in this specific field are Exil and Medimmigrant.

Here it is also important to mention the so-called "medical regularisation procedure", that is not technically a part of the asylum procedure, but is very closely related to it. In case a return to the country of origin would mean an inhuman or degrading treatment resulting from the deterioration of the health of the person concerned because of a lack of (actual access to) appropriate medical treatment an application should be lodged with the Aliens Office, instead of the CGRS.¹⁶⁸ This application of the subsidiary protection definition for medical reasons has been taken out of the asylum procedure and a completely separated procedure with less procedural guarantees and without any temporary residence status is carried out for the examination of the application. In this procedure a standardised medical form has to be filled in and deposited before the request will be taken into consideration and examined on its merits. A refusal can only be subjected to an annulment (and suspension) appeal. The mere existence of the procedure is an excuse often used in decisions of the CGRS not to take into

¹⁶⁴ Article 48/6 (former article 57/7ter Aliens Act, modified by the Law of 8 May 2013). This is still an incomplete transposition of article 4, al. 1 of the Qualification Directive (2004/83/EG and Recast 2011/95/EU), since it does not mention the shared burden of proof for the authorities, who have an obligation to actively cooperate with the asylum seeker (cfr. the M. v. Minister of Justice-judgment from the ECJ, C-277/11).

¹⁶⁵ Articles 10, 22, 17 and 27 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

¹⁶⁶ See for example CALL, judgment n° 64786, 13 July 2011: In this case the doctor himself mentioned in his medical report that the injuries were "most probably" inflicted by torture, but the CGRS found this insufficient as evidence since the other declarations were considered to be not credible. The proven hyporeaction, which a psychologist determined to be also "possibly" caused by a traumatic experience, was not accepted as an explanation for the incoherencies in the declarations. The CALL agrees that the medical reports in itself are not sufficient proof to cast out any doubt on the causes of the harm undergone, but states that the presence of the physical scars as such are sufficient reason already to apply the reversal of the burden of proof in case of past persecution or serious harm and urges the CGRS to conduct additional research into the circumstances surrounding their causes. Article 48/7 Aliens Act (former article 57/7bis Aliens Act, modified by the Law of 8 May 2013)

¹⁶⁷ Article 48/7 Aliens Act (former article 57/7bis Aliens Act, modified by the Law of 8 May 2013)

¹⁶⁸ Article 9ter Aliens Act.

consideration and not even to pronounce itself at all about any medical element put forward in the asylum procedure, even if it could have had certain relevance for the asylum application.

3. Age assessment and legal representation of unaccompanied children

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for an identification mechanism for unaccompanied children?
 Yes No
- Does the law provide for the appointment of a representative to all unaccompanied children?
 Yes No

Every unaccompanied child (UAM) who applies for asylum or is otherwise detected on the territory or at the border has to be referred to the Guardianship service at the Ministry of Justice. The so-called Programme Law of 24 December 2002¹⁶⁹ has established the service and procedures to be followed in such a case.¹⁷⁰

The Guardianship service has the general mission to streamline a system of tutors (guardians) intended to find a durable solution for unaccompanied children who are no EU citizens in Belgium, whether they apply for asylum or not. The service has to control first of all the identity of the person who declares or is presumed to be under age (below 18 years of age). If the Guardianship service itself or any other public authority responsible for migration and asylum, such as the Aliens Office (AO) or the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), has any doubt about the person concerned being underage, a medical age assessment can be ordered, at the expense of the authority applying for it.¹⁷¹ After having been criticized in the past about the accuracy of the medical test to establish the age of non-Western children by the Order of Physicians,¹⁷² a margin of error of two years is taken into account. This means that only a self-declared child who is tested to be 20 years of age will be registered as an adult. The identification procedure also entails a risk for unaccompanied children who did not apply for asylum yet but might have protection needs that are still to be discovered, if the Guardianship service would find it necessary to contact the consular services of the country of origin.

Once identified as being under age, a tutor will be assigned to assist the child. The tutor represents their pupil in legal acts and has the responsibility to ensure that all necessary steps are taken during the unaccompanied child's stay in Belgium. The tutor has to arrange for the child's accommodation and ensure that they receive the necessary medical and psychological care, attend school, etc. The tutor has to see onto the child's asylum or other residence procedures, represent and assist them in these and other legal procedures and if necessary find a lawyer. The tutor also has to help in tracing the parents or legal guardians. If that has not been done yet, the tutor can also introduce an asylum application for their pupil.¹⁷³ Except for the provisions that allow the tutor to attend the different interviews at the AO and the CGRS, there are no specific legal provisions as to the tutor's role in the asylum procedure.¹⁷⁴

¹⁶⁹ Programmawet / Loi Programmatoire.

¹⁷⁰ Title XIII, Chapter VI: Guardianship of Unaccompanied Minor Aliens Article 479 (called the 'UAM Guardianship Act').

¹⁷¹ Article 7 UAM Guardianship Act.

¹⁷² Order of Physicians (in [Dutch](#)) / (in [French](#)).

¹⁷³ Article (479-)9-12 UAM Guardianship Law.

¹⁷⁴ Article 9 Royal Decree Asylum Procedure AO and Article 14 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

If necessary a provisional tutor can be appointed immediately upon notice to the Guardianship service, E.g. when a UAM is detained, the directing manager of the Guardianship service or his deputy shall take on the guardianship.¹⁷⁵

In 2011, Belgium witnessed a sharp increase of unaccompanied asylum seeking children, with 2,040 asylum applications of persons declaring to be an unaccompanied child during that year (compared to 1,081 in 2010 and 935 in 2009), of which 1,385 turned out to be a child after the age assessment (compared to 896 in 2010 and 711 in 2009). From 2012 on, the number decreased again dramatically, with 1,530 persons in 2012, only 765 in 2013 and 804 in 2014 applying for asylum as a child and respectively 981 (2012), 706 (2013) and 533 (2014) persons appearing to be under age after the medical test. Almost half of the asylum applications by unaccompanied children in 2011 were lodged by Afghans, while in 2013 and 2014 they only count for about a quarter of the confirmed minors of age. In 2012, AO's Vulnerability unit asked for an age assessment test in 65.09% of the cases conducted in the Dutch language (in which most of the asylum applications by Afghans are treated) and 34.91% of the cases conducted in the French-speaking procedure.¹⁷⁶ 70% of those who have undergone an age assessment appear to have reached the age of majority. Because of this high percentage, the AO has the intention to increase the number of age tests. For 2013, only numbers at the border are available: of the 42 persons who declared to be a minor when applying for asylum at the border, a test was done for 31, 26 of whom appeared to be over 18 years old.

F. The safe country concepts (if applicable)

Indicators:

- Does national legislation allow for the use of safe country of origin concept in the asylum procedure? Yes No
- Does national legislation allow for the use of safe third country concept in the asylum procedure? Yes No
- Does national legislation allow for the use of first country of asylum concept in the asylum procedure? Yes No
- Is there a list of safe countries of origin? Yes No
- Is the safe country of origin concept used in practice? Yes No
- Is the safe third country concept used in practice? Yes No

With regards to asylum seekers from EU member states (or candidate EU member states) the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) can decide not to take into consideration their asylum applications (inadmissibility) in a prioritized way, if the statements of the asylum seeker do not clearly indicate that there is, in their respect, a well-founded fear or a real risk of serious harm. Such a decision should be taken within five working days.¹⁷⁷ In 2014, 29 such inadmissibility decisions were taken by the CGRS (70 in 2013).

¹⁷⁵ Article (479-)6 UAM Guardianship Law.

¹⁷⁶ Whether an application is assigned to the Dutch or to the French language role is based purely on an informal agreement between the asylum authorities (the CGRS, the AO and the CALL), who develop an expertise per country mostly just in one or the other language. Unless the asylum seeker does not need an interpreter, in which case he can choose between Dutch or French as the language of the procedure, they has no say in the assignment to one or the other language role. (Article 51/4 Aliens Act)

Since for Afghan asylum applications the language of the examination is Dutch, and by far the most unaccompanied minors are Afghans, the most age assessment tests have been conducted in asylum procedures on the Dutch language role.

¹⁷⁷ Article 57/6 Aliens Act.

The safe country of origin concept was introduced in the Aliens Act in 2012. A law of 19 January 2012 established an accelerated admissibility procedure similar to the procedure that was already in place for EU citizens and the procedure to determine the countries of origin that are considered to be safe. According to this provision countries can be considered safe if the rule of law in a democratic system and the general political circumstances allow to conclude that in a general and durable manner there is no persecution or real risk of serious harm, taking into consideration the laws and regulations and the legal practice in that country, the respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the ECHR and of the principle of non-*refoulement* and the availability of an effective remedy against violations of these rights and principles. After having received a detailed advice of the CGRS, the government approves the list of safe countries of origin upon the proposal of the Secretary of State for Migration and Asylum and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The list must be reviewed annually and can be adjusted.¹⁷⁸ A Royal Decree of 24 April 2014 reconfirmed the list with the same seven safe countries of origin that was adopted for the first time in 2012: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM, Kosovo, Serbia, Montenegro and India.¹⁷⁹ In October 2014, the Council of State quashed the inclusion of Albania in the Royal Decrees of 2012 and 2013, because of the high recognition rate of 17.2% between June 2012 and April 2013 and the fact that those positive decisions were in 80% of the cases motivated by an ongoing risk, that of vendetta; unlike the recognition of Kosovar asylum applications, which are mostly based on non-topical problems.¹⁸⁰ Recently, the new Secretary of State for Migration and Asylum has declared his intention to add more countries to the list of safe countries of origin.

The CGRS has to decide if asylum applications from nationals or stateless residents of these countries are to be taken into consideration or not (inadmissibility) within 15 working days. To refute the presumption of safety of their country of origin, it has to “appear clearly”, according to the legal provision, from the asylum seeker’s declarations that they have a well-founded fear of persecution as determined in the refugee definition in the 1951 Geneva Convention or runs a real risk of serious harm as determined in the subsidiary protection definition. It remains unclear in how far this burden of proof is any different than the one resting on every asylum seeker.

Appeals at the Constitutional Court and at the Council of State challenging the legal concept of safe countries of origin and the Royal Decree respectively, have both been rejected.¹⁸¹ Since the introduction of the concept in June 2012, a majority of applications from asylum seekers originating from these safe countries have been declared inadmissible by the CGRS (in total more than 500 decisions not to take into consideration such an asylum application were taken in the last seven months of 2012). In 2014, 293 decisions of inadmissibility of applications from safe countries of origin were delivered, while in 2013 there were 691. (See section on Admissibility procedures for numbers of safe countries of origin asylum applications). The appeal at the Council of State against the 2014 Royal Decree that still includes Albania is still pending, but the CGRS has already decided to take all Albanian asylum applications into consideration.¹⁸²

With the Law of 8 May 2013, which entered into force on the 1 September 2013, the concept of a first country of asylum was also introduced in the Aliens Act, in two different provisions. First, when an asylum seeker already has refugee status in another EU member state, the CGRS can decide, within 15 working days, not to take into consideration the asylum application, unless the asylum seeker can prove that they cannot effectively rely on this status anymore (see under the section on admissibility

¹⁷⁸ Article 57/6/1 Aliens Act.

¹⁷⁹ Royal Decree of 24 April 2014 implementing Article 57/6/1, par. 4 of the Aliens Act, establishing the list of safe countries of origin ([Arrêté royal de 24 avril 2014 portant exécution de l'article 57/6/1, alinéa 4, de la loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers, établissant la liste des pays d'origine sûrs / Koninklijk besluit van 24 april 2014 tot uitvoering van het artikel 57/6/1, vierde lid, van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, houdende de vastlegging van de lijst van veilige landen van herkomst](#)).

¹⁸⁰ Council of State, judgments n° [228901](#) and n° [228902](#) of 23 October 2014.

¹⁸¹ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 107/2013 from 18 July 2013, ([Dutch](#))/([French](#)).

¹⁸² Declaration of the CGRS at the monthly [contact meeting of the CBAR-BCHV of November 2014](#), par. 24;

procedures).¹⁸³ In the last four months of 2013 (after the entry into force of this inadmissibility ground), 10 such decisions were taken by the CGRS, in 2014 only 18.

Secondly, when there is a first non-EU country of asylum where the asylum seeker already enjoys 'real' protection' that he can still rely on – meaning that he is recognised as refugee there or at least has guarantees that the non-*refoulement* principle will be respected, and that he can effectively regain access to that country - this can be a sufficient reason for the CGRS to refuse the asylum application as unfounded, unless the asylum seeker can prove that he can no longer invoke that real protection or get access to the territory of that state anymore.¹⁸⁴ This is not a ground for inadmissibility, nor are these asylum applications prioritised. At the end of 2013, beginning of 2014, this first country of asylum concept was applied largely to refuse asylum applications from Tibetans having lived in India before coming to Belgium – although India is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Also Rwandans with (often mandate UNHCR) refugee status in another African country have been refused international protection on this ground. The CALL has repeatedly refused to refer a preliminary question to the Court of Justice of the European Union on the interpretation of the new concept of 'real protection'.

In all of these legal provisions concerning the existence of a safe country as an inadmissibility ground or reason to refuse, a presumption is introduced that there is no need for international protection. This seems to exempt the CGRS of its share in the burden of proof and its obligation to further motivate its decision. The burden of proof of the contrary – that the country of origin is not safe or that there is no effectively accessible international protection available – is put completely on the asylum seeker.

Against any inadmissibility decision (not to take into consideration the asylum application), until recently, only an annulment appeal could be lodged at the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL), which will only check the legality of the decision (see section on Admissibility procedures). Such an appeal should also be examined in a prioritized manner within two months.¹⁸⁵ In a January 2014 judgment,¹⁸⁶ the Constitutional Court quashed the provisions in the Aliens Act concerning the appeal against a decision not to take into consideration an asylum application from a safe country of origin. The Court held that even all applicable appeal procedures combined (annulment, suspension, extremely urgent necessity, provisional measures) are not sufficient enough to provide for an effective remedy since they constitute no legal (but only practical, so unenforceable) guarantees for a suspension of the execution of the disputed decision and do not require an *ex nunc* examination of the risk of persecution or serious harm. The distinction with (the guarantees in) the full judicial review appeals (for the other nationalities) is based on a non-relevant and disproportional discrimination on the basis of nationality. Thus, the Constitutional Court found the legal provision (introduced by the Law of 15 March 2012) limiting the scope and suspensive effect of an appeal against a non-admissibility decision for an asylum seeker from a safe country to be in violation not only of the constitutional principle of non-discrimination and the right to an effective remedy as guaranteed by Article 13 of the ECHR, but also of article 39 of the APD (article 46 of the Recast APD) and of article 47 of the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights. Following the judgment, in April 2014 the Parliament adopted a law introducing a full judicial review appeal against inadmissibility decisions concerning applications from safe countries of origin (and concerning subsequent applications), that entered into force on 1 June 2014.¹⁸⁷ The changes in the law introduce various new time limits for lodging appeals of fifteen, ten or five calendar days for (now full judicial

¹⁸³ Article 57/6/3 Aliens Act

¹⁸⁴ Article 48/5 §4 ALiens Act

¹⁸⁵ Article 39/81 Aliens Act.

¹⁸⁶ Constitutional Court, judgment n° 1/2014 from 16 January 2014, ([Dutch/French/German](#)). For more on this judgment, see also the EDAL Journal: L. LÉBOEUF, "[The Right to an Effective Remedy in Accelerated Asylum Procedures. The Belgian Constitutional Court Stands Against the Reduction of Judicial Oversight](#)", March 2014; and the CREDOF newsletter: T. WIBAULT, «Droit d'asile et recours effectif en Belgique : Procédure accélérée, mais pas amputée», 24 février 2014 (in French)

¹⁸⁷ Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State ([Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat](#)); articles 16 and 17 (amending article 39/2 and 39/57 Aliens Act)

review) appeals against inadmissibility decisions concerning safe countries of origin (and subsequent applications) and ten or five calendar days for 'extremely urgent necessity' suspension requests in case of imminent execution (in particular in case of detention) of (first or subsequent) return decisions. Such appeal has a suspensive effect and demands a swift decision of the CALL.¹⁸⁸ (See also the sections on Admissibility procedures and Subsequent applications).

G. Treatment of specific nationalities

In October 2010, the then Secretary of State for Migration and Asylum made use of his injunction right to demand the asylum authorities to prioritize the examination of asylum applications of Serbians, Macedonians and Kosovars. In September and October 2011 he demanded the same for applications from Bosnians and Albanians. As a result, in these cases a decision had to be made by the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) within fifteen working days.¹⁸⁹ In order to put into practice the prioritised examination of these cases and also to address the backlog with regard to asylum applications from these countries, a so-called "project section" was created within the CGRS, transversal to five existing geographical sections within the CGRS. This prioritisation of asylum applications from the Balkans has been given an explicit legal basis with the introduction in 2012 of the inadmissibility ground and the list of safe countries of origin (see section on admissibility procedure). In 2012, the project section has also added the caseload of asylum applications from Iraq, Afghanistan and Guinea to its list of priorities, although seemingly without the strict time limit of fifteen working days having been imposed by the Secretary of State. Since the treatment of asylum applications of all of these three countries has at different times been 'frozen' because the CGRS's study and documentation service (Cedoca) needed time to research and evaluate certain aspects of the situation in the country of origin, it is not clear if these applications are still prioritised in reality.

In addition, the CGRS now generally applies the last in first out (LIFO) principle on all new applications irrespective to the nationality of the asylum seeker. In 2011-2012 only the examination of Syrian asylum applications was frozen for some time, while Cedoca tried to obtain trustworthy information and assess the rapidly changing situation on the ground in Syria. However, the policy of freezing the examination of asylum applications from Syria was not applied to demonstrated situations of particular vulnerability – such applications were examined anyway. The treatment of Syrian asylum applications resumed completely in 2013.

As to Syrian asylum applications in Belgium, the numbers are relatively low. In 2012, there were 793 applications and in 2013 not more than 877 applications by Syrians, making Syria the fifth country of origin of asylum seekers in 2013.¹⁹⁰ In 2014, Syrians introduced 1,854 asylum applications, which makes it the number two in the top countries of origin (even number one for first applications, surpassing the 1,259 subsequent applications by Afghans) Concerning the decisions made, at the beginning of the Syrian crisis most of Syrian asylum seekers in Belgium were granted subsidiary protection: out of 503 decisions in 2012, only 98 (or 19%) were positive decisions granting refugee status, and of the 1279 decisions in 2013 there were only 161 decisions to grant refugee protection (just 13%). Respectively, in 2012 and 2013, 382 (76%) and 1013 (79%) were decisions granting subsidiary protection. While in 2012 a still important sub-set of the claims introduced were subsequent applications, which was not the case anymore in 2013. In 2014, an inversion in the protection policy is

¹⁸⁸ Law of 10 April 2014, Article 4 (amending article 39/57 Aliens Act), and Article 5 and 6 (amending articles 39/82 and 39/83)

¹⁸⁹ Article 52/2 Aliens Act (so-called positive injunction right).

¹⁹⁰ The numbers differ from the ones used by Eurostat, to which ECRE/ELENA refers in its [Information Note on Syrian Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Europe](#), November 2013, who counts the persons applying for asylum in their own right or otherwise, while the Belgian asylum authorities just count the number of applications without distinguishing the different family members.

beginning to show its effects, with 939 refugee status recognitions (70.8%) and 331 subsidiary protection grants (25.0%) on a total of 1,326 decisions made in 2014.

Belgium does not provide many legal avenues for Syrian asylum seekers to access the country in a regular manner. No specific practice for Syrians has been put in place. Syrian nationals benefit from the same family reunification procedures as beneficiaries of international protection of other nationalities. Since a Constitutional Court judgment on 26 September 2013,¹⁹¹ beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are put on an equal footing with recognised refugees with regard to family reunification: this decision is important for Syrians, a majority of whom are granted subsidiary protection status. The Aliens Office (the competent authority in charge of family reunification applications) has confirmed that they will adapt their practice to the judgment, though it is not clear yet if the files of those who have been refused on this basis before, will be reviewed or not.¹⁹² It is very difficult for extended family members who do not benefit from the right to family reunification (adult children, siblings, parents, etc.) to obtain a humanitarian visa to Belgium. Also many Syrians who apply for family reunification encounter difficulties in collecting the necessary documents and getting them translated and legalized. The Aliens Office gives priority to Syrian files, but the Belgian authorities do not make exceptions for Syrians concerning document requirements. Family members of those with subsidiary protection, if reunified, will be granted residence for the same duration as the primary recipient of protection. For refugees, their families do not receive permanent residence, and instead acquire a permit of limited duration.¹⁹³

The Belgian government has committed to resettling 75 Syrians from Turkey in 2014. The 22 who obtained the correct identity and travel documents arrived in Belgium in the beginning of December 2014. For 2015, the new Secretary of State for Migration has announced his intention to resettle 300 persons, of whom 225 will be Syrians.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹¹ [Constitutional Court, judgment](#) n° 121/2013 of 26 September 2013.

¹⁹² Circular of 13 December 2013 on the application of articles of the Law of 15 December 1980 concerning the conditions for family reunification, interpreted by the Constitutional Court in the judgement n° 121/2013 of 26 September 2013, Art. II.1.4. (Omzendbrief betreffende de toepassing van de artikelen van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, wat betreft de voorwaarden tot gezinshereniging, die door het Grondwettelijk Hof in het arrest nr. 121/2013 van 26 september 2013 genterpreteerd werden / Circulaire relative à l'application des articles de la loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers, en ce qui concerne les conditions dont est assorti le regroupement familial, qui ont été interprétées par la Cour constitutionnelle dans l'arrêt n° 121/2013 du 26 septembre 2013), <https://dofi.ibz.be/sites/dvzoe/NL/Documents/20131213.pdf>.

¹⁹³ For more on Syrian asylum seekers, see the chapter on Belgium in ECRE/ELENA, [Information Note on Syrian Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Europe](#), November 2013, p.49.

¹⁹⁴ <http://www.resettlement.be/>

Reception Conditions

A. Access and forms of reception conditions

1. Criteria and restrictions to access reception conditions

Indicators:

- Are asylum seekers entitled to material reception conditions according to national legislation :
 - o During the accelerated procedure?
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
 - o During admissibility procedures:
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
 - o During border procedures:
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
 - o During the regular procedure:
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
 - o during the Dublin procedure:
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
 - o During the appeal procedure (first appeal and onward appeal):
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
 - o In case of a subsequent application:
 Yes Yes, but limited to reduced material conditions No
- Is there a requirement in the law that only asylum seekers who lack resources are entitled to material reception conditions? Yes No

According to the 2007 Reception Act, every asylum seeker has the right to reception conditions -from the moment they have registered their application- that allow him to lead a life in human dignity. Since the adoption of this law the system of reception conditions for asylum seekers has shifted completely from financial to purely material aid. This comprises accommodation, food, clothing, medical, social and psychological help, access to interpretation services and to legal representation, access to training, access to a voluntary return programme, and a small daily allowance (so-called pocket money). An asylum seeker can however also choose not to accept the offered place in a reception centre and to stay at a private address, but in that case they will not be entitled to certain parts of this material aid (such as the accommodation, food, clothing). The whole reception structure is coordinated by the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil). Also the social welfare services provided by the Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW - CPAS/OCMW) are a form of material aid delivered tot asylum seekers in some circumstances.¹⁹⁵

When the asylum seeker introduces his asylum application at the Aliens Office (AO), he gets a proof of this registration (so-called 'Annex 26'). This document has to be presented to Fedasil's Dispatching desk (in the same office building as the AO), where he will get a reception centre assigned as his mandatory place of registration (so-called 'code 207').¹⁹⁶ No assessment of (the risk of) destitution or the financial means of the asylum seeker takes place. For the assignment to a specific centre, Fedasil takes into consideration the occupation rate of the centre, the family situation of the asylum seeker, his or her age, health condition and the procedural language of his or her asylum case (although legally provided criteria, the proportionate allocation of asylum seekers on the territory and the knowledge of one of the official languages [Dutch, French or German] are not usually taken into consideration).¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁵ Article 3 Reception Act.

¹⁹⁶ Articles 9-10 Reception Act.

¹⁹⁷ Article 11 Reception Act.

There are no monitoring or evaluation reports about the effective assessment of all these elements in practice. After four months, asylum seekers can apply to be transferred to an individual accommodation structure (see sections on forms and levels of material reception conditions and on types of accommodation).

The 19 January 2012 law brought some further modifications to the reception system, restricting access to material reception conditions in certain circumstances and introducing the concept of a so-called “return track” for asylum seekers. This is a framework for individual counselling on return, set up by Fedasil and put into practice since September 2012 that promotes voluntary return to avoid forced returns. The return track starts with informal counselling, followed by a more formal phase. The informal phase consists of providing information on possibilities of voluntary return and starts from the moment the asylum application is being registered. Within five working days after a negative first instance decision on the asylum application by the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) the asylum seeker is formally offered return accompaniment. An individual project of return must be elaborated and signed by the person concerned and the AO will be informed. Once the period to introduce an appeal with the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) has elapsed or a negative appeal decision is taken by the CALL, the person is transferred to a special open return place in a federal reception centre. Since the AO does not deliver any new order to leave the country after a negative judgment from the CALL, but just prolongs the time period to execute the order delivered after the CGRS decision by ten days (introduced by the law of 8 May 2013), the right to material reception conditions will only be prolonged for this period. Until this moment every asylum seeker (whether they collaborate with voluntary return or not) is entitled to full material reception conditions, but this prolongation is renewable for two extra periods of ten days, only if the person collaborates on their return.¹⁹⁸ When the period for voluntary return as determined in the order to leave the country elapses and there is no willingness to return voluntarily, the right to reception ends and the AO can start up the procedure to forcibly return the person, including by using administrative detention. Introducing a cassation appeal with the Council of State against the CALL judgment does not prolong the right to reception conditions, but this right will be reactivated should this appeal be declared admissible. Until then the asylum seeker is not anymore entitled to an accommodation place.¹⁹⁹

The amendments introduced by the law of 19 January 2012 also stipulate that asylum seekers who lodge a second or subsequent asylum application can no longer benefit from the right to reception conditions, until their asylum application is taken into consideration by the CGRS.²⁰⁰ This normally happens within a very short term, but in certain cases this takes longer, e.g. in case of a sudden sharp rise of subsequent applications. Also the EU citizens applying for asylum and their family members will, although entitled to it, not be assigned a reception place – with the exception of Croats –²⁰¹, but they can challenge this before the Labour Courts. During the appeal procedure against inadmissibility decisions on subsequent asylum applications, they have no right to reception conditions either.

In other admissibility procedures the asylum seekers concerned are not excluded from reception conditions. Asylum seekers from safe countries of origin will have a reception place assigned to them, as will those who have a recognised refugee status in another EU country.

During the examination of the Dublin procedure by the AO, asylum seekers are entitled to a reception place. In case of an agreement with another Member State to take charge of or take back the asylum seeker this right continues until the delay to execute a decision to transfer them to the responsible

The EMN report [The organisation of Reception Facilities in Belgium](#) (August 2013) resumes these legal criteria, but does not make an evaluation of their application in practice.

¹⁹⁸ Article 6/1 Reception Act and article 52/3 Aliens Act.

¹⁹⁹ Article 6 Reception Act.

²⁰⁰ Article 4 Reception Act. See also: Fedasil Instructions of 5 October 2012 on the right of reception in case of subsequent asylum applications (not published - [Dutch](#))

²⁰¹ The exception that was made for Romanians and Bulgarians was abolished on the 1st January 2014; the exception for Croats is also set to be abolished in 2015 ([Declaration of Fedasil at the CBAR-BCHV organized contact meeting 14th January 2014](#), Dutch version), par. 49, p. 10)

member state has elapsed, even if the transfer did not take place. Following judgments of the Brussels and Liege Labour Tribunals, implementing the CJEU's *Cimade* judgment, according to which the authorities are under an obligation to provide a reception place until the (forced or voluntary) Dublin transfer is actually carried out,²⁰² Fedasil adapted its instructions. However, it still limits the right to reception conditions to the period until the time period to execute the order to leave the territory has elapsed (considering this to be the "actual transfer" the CJEU refers to), or until the travel documents are delivered if the asylum seeker confirms their willingness to collaborate with the transfer but cannot execute the decision yet for reasons beyond their own will.²⁰³ The Brussels Labour Court and the Antwerp Labour Tribunal have overruled these instructions again in individual cases, because they would make too strict an interpretation of the *Cimade* judgment, ordering Fedasil to provide shelter until the Belgian state effectively executes this transfer decision itself (unless it gives clear instructions as to when and where the asylum seeker has to present himself for this).²⁰⁴ If eventually in such cases, after the maximum time period permitted by the Dublin Regulation to transfer the asylum seeker to the responsible member state has passed, Belgium accepts its responsibility to examine the asylum application, no reception place will be assigned until The person has represented themselves at the AO and the AO has accepted to reactivate the first application (see section on suspension of transfers in Dublin chapter).

During the so-called medical regularisation procedure (which is formally not part of the asylum procedure) only when the request for regularization on medical grounds is declared admissible, the applicant will be entitled to reception conditions, equal to those asylum seekers are entitled to.

In theory no material reception conditions, with the exception of medical care, are due to a person with sufficient financial resources to provide in their basic needs.²⁰⁵ Expenses made for material aid already delivered can also be recovered in such cases.²⁰⁶ What sufficient financial resources are, how they are to be calculated and which part of them are to be contributed, is determined in a Royal Decree of 12 January 2011.²⁰⁷ Anyhow, no assessment of these financial resources nor of the actual risk of destitution of the person concerned takes place at the moment of the intake. Also, in practice the withdrawal of the material aid is only rarely applied, since Fedasil does not have the capacity to control and have the expenses already made effectively reimbursed (see section on reduction and withdrawal of reception conditions).

At the end of 2012 the reception structures had sufficient places to accommodate all asylum seekers. However, in the period 2010-2012 there was a serious reception crisis in Belgium during which the network was completely saturated and asylum seekers were sent to the local PCSW's that refused and/or were not able to provide them with financial or social aid either, since they did not have the financial means to do so. In that period asylum seekers were forced to take Fedasil to the Labour Courts to get a place assigned under the condition of penalty payments. The situation was frequently reported and denounced by different NGOs, who even set up a consortium to provide emergency accommodation for the most vulnerable asylum seekers without shelter during the winter months.²⁰⁸

²⁰² Court of Justice of the European Union, Case C-179/11, *Cimade & Gisti v. Ministre de l'Intérieur (Fr)*, Judgement of 27 September 2011. e.g.: Labour Tribunal, Bruxelles, Decision of 24 January 2013

²⁰³ Fedasil Instructions of 15 October 2013 on the termination and the prolongation of the material reception conditions (not published - [Dutch](#)). These internal instructions replace the Instructions of 13 July 2012, before they were eventually quashed by the Council of State (CS, judgment n° 225.673 of 3 December 2013)

²⁰⁴ Labour Court, Brussels, judgment of 4 December 2013: Labour Tribunal, Antwerpen, Decision of 6 March 2014 ([Dutch](#)).

²⁰⁵ Article 35/2 Reception Act.

²⁰⁶ Article 35/1 Reception Act.

²⁰⁷ Royal Decree of 12 January 2011 on the granting of material assistance to asylum seekers receiving income from employment related activity ([Koninklijk besluit van 12 januari 2011 betreffende de toekenning van materiële hulp aan asielzoekers die beroepsinkomsten hebben uit een activiteit als werknemer / Arrêté royal de 12 janvier 2011 relatif à l'octroi de l'aide matérielle aux demandeurs d'asile bénéficiant de revenus professionnels liés à une activité de travailleur salarié](#)).

²⁰⁸ See for example CIRÉ, [press release 27 September 2011](#); Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, [press release](#), 19 October 2011; The consortium '[SOS Accueil / SOS Opvang](#)' was an association of 8 different NGO's: Caritas International, 15 December 2011.

2. Forms and levels of material reception conditions

Indicators:

- Amount of the financial allowance/vouchers granted to asylum seekers on 31/12/2014 (per month, in original currency and in euros): * (there is not a fixed amount granted equally to every individual asylum seeker; in principle they are only entitled to material reception conditions - additionally every asylum seeker who is accommodated can receive up to 185€ per month in financial allowances (so-called pocket money) and community service remunerations combined)

The Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) coordinates the entire reception system, including its material aid distribution. In principle, since 2007, all asylum seekers are entitled to material aid only, irrespective of the kind of reception accommodation they are assigned to (see sections on Types of accommodation and Reception conditions). This comprises accommodation, food, clothing, medical, social and psychological help, access to interpretation services and to legal representation, access to training, access to a voluntary return programme, and a small daily allowance (so-called pocket money) and the social welfare services provided for by the Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW - CPAS/OCMW).²⁰⁹ Fedasil regularly issues internal instructions on how to implement specific rights provided for in the Reception Act.²¹⁰

During the first four months - in practice this may amount to eight or nine months, or for as long as the asylum seeker does not apply for a transfer - an asylum seeker is assigned to a collective reception centre where material aid is distributed. All asylum seekers who reside in such type of accommodation additionally receive a fixed daily amount (pocket money) in cash.²¹¹ In 2015, adults and accompanied children from 12 years on who attend school receive 7.40 € a day, younger accompanied children and children 12 years of age or older who do not attend school receive 4.50 € a day, and unaccompanied children receive 5.70 € a day.

In a second phase, after four months, a transfer can be applied for to an individual accommodation structure.²¹² Where the person's asylum application has already been refused at the first instance procedure by the CGRS, the transfer will be refused or postponed if an individual accommodation would not be considered sufficiently adapted or if there are no sufficient places available. Asylum seekers in this kind of accommodation all receive a weekly amount in cash or in food vouchers, to provide for material needs autonomously and which also includes the pocket money. For 2015, the amounts vary according to the family composition and the internal organisation of accommodation: for an adult (or an unaccompanied child) between 44€ (in Local Reception Initiatives²¹³ that provide for hot meals collectively) and 69€ (in those Local Reception Initiatives that do not provide hot meals), increased with an amount per additional adult (33-49 €) or child (12-33 €, depending also on the age of the child) in the family and an extra allowance for single-parent families (6-10 €). Besides this, the organising authority of the accommodation remains in charge of certain material needs such as transport, clothing, school costs, interpreters, etc. Since these local reception initiatives have a lot of autonomy as regards the way they are organised, they can choose if and how they distribute material aid themselves. This means that exceptionally asylum seekers might receive a financial allowance that equals the social welfare benefit (called 'social integration') for nationals, diminished with the rent for the flat or house they are accommodated in and expenses. Also, in theory, if all reception structures would be completely saturated and no place can be assigned to an asylum seeker, they can present themselves directly to

²⁰⁹ Article 3 Reception Act.

²¹⁰ These instructions are not published, but communicated to all accommodation initiatives and also freely distributed to those interested. In 2014 instructions i.a. on the reimbursement of psychological consultations (20 August), on monthly allowances (pocket money) and community services (6 June) and on managing Ebola related risks (10 October) were issued.

²¹¹ Article 34 Reception Act.

²¹² Article 12 Reception Act.

²¹³ Local Reception Initiatives are reception structures for asylum seekers set up by PCSW – see below, types of accommodation.

the local PCSW and obtain the full amount of the financial social welfare allowance, equally and in the same way as every national or other legal resident of the country. Since 1 December 2013, these amounts are per person per month: 534.23€ (cohabitant), 801.34€ (single person) or 1068.45€ (person with a family at charge).²¹⁴ In practice, most asylum seekers who presented themselves to the PCSW after having been turned down at the Fedasil dispatching during the reception crisis (2009-2012), were refused this financial allowance and had to take their request to the Labour Tribunals, In a February 2014 judgment, the European Court of Justice ruled that in case the accommodation facilities are overloaded, asylum seekers may be referred to the general public assistance system (PCSW), provided that that system ensures that the minimum standards laid down in the Reception Conditions Directive are met. In particular, the total amount of the financial allowances shall be sufficient to ensure a dignified standard of living, adequate for ensuring the health of the asylum seekers and capable of ensuring their subsistence. That general assistance should also enable them to find housing, if necessary, meeting the interests of persons having specific needs, pursuant to Article 17 of that Directive.²¹⁵

If the asylum seeker is employed, they have an obligation to contribute with a percentage of their income to the reception facility (from 35% on an 80€ monthly income to 75% on a monthly income of more than 500€) and is excluded from any material reception conditions if his income is higher than the social welfare benefit amounts (mentioned in the paragraph above) and the working contract is sufficiently stable.²¹⁶ They also have an obligation to inform. Though a control mechanism is provided for in a Royal Decree, it is not frequently carried out by Fedasil in practice because of a lack of operational means. Most local PCSWs have more opportunities to carry out such controls. From April 2013 until January 2015, About 700 accommodated asylum seekers have contributed financially to some extent. In 2014 another 8 persons have had their reception rights temporally suspended because they were in employment.

As there is no centralised database, it is not possible for Fedasil to keep track of asylum seekers throughout the period they are in the reception network. The most recent sample test at the beginning of 2015 indicated an average length of stay in the reception network of 9.3 months (13 months in 2013). Fedasil is convinced that recent measures such as the accelerated and prioritized examination of asylum applications and the exclusion of reception accommodation for asylum seekers lodging a subsequent asylum application before their application is taken into consideration, are the underlying reasons for the shortening of this period in recent years.²¹⁷ Most families get a transfer after four to six months to a reception structure providing individual accommodation, but for some profiles, in particular single men, this can take up to eight months or more.

Once a final negative asylum decision has been taken and the delay for executing the order to leave the country has elapsed, the right to reception conditions ends. Some humanitarian and other circumstances in which a prolongation of the right to reception conditions can be applied for with Fedasil are determined in the law: to end the school year; during the last two months of pregnancy until two months after giving birth; when a family reunification procedure with a Belgian child has been started up; when it is impossible for the person to return to their country of origin for reasons beyond their own will, for serious medical reasons; or whenever respect for human dignity demands it.²¹⁸ After a decision

²¹⁴ Article 14 Law on social integration; [Wet van 26 mei 2002 betreffende het recht op maatschappelijke integratie/Loi de 26 mai 2002 concernant le droit à l'intégration sociale \(Law of 26 May 2002 on the right to social integration\)](#). These Amounts have been valid since 1 December 2012

²¹⁵ CJEU, *Federaal agentschap voor de opvang van asielzoekers (Fedasil) v. Selver Saciri e.a. and OCMW Diest* (C-79/13), judgment of 27 february 2014, <http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?doclang=EN&text=&pageIndex=0&part=1&mode=lst&docId=148395&occ=first&dir=&cid=542620>

²¹⁶ Article 35/1-35/2 Reception Act and Royal Decree of 11 July 2011 concerning the attribution of material aid to asylum seekers having an income from a professional activity as an employee (original amounts without indexation).

²¹⁷ Oral information from the Fedasil managing direction.

²¹⁸ Article 6 and 7 Reception Act.

granting a protection status, the person concerned can stay for a maximum of two more months in the reception place. Fedasil has adopted internal instructions about how to end the accommodation in the reception structures in practice.²¹⁹

3. Types of accommodation

Indicators:

- Number of places in all the reception centres (both permanent and for first arrivals): 23988 (31 December 2012) – 17,411 (1 January 2015)
- Type of accommodation most frequently used in a regular procedure :
 Reception centre Hotel/hostel Emergency shelter private housing other
 (please explain)
- Type of accommodation most frequently used in an accelerated procedure :
 Reception centre Hotel/hostel Emergency shelter private housing other (please explain)
 EU citizens and persons waiting for an admissibility decision (both accelerated procedures) are not entitled to any reception accommodation
- Are there instances of asylum seekers not having access to reception accommodation because of a shortage of places? Yes No
- Number of places in private accommodation: 11310 (31 December 2012) – 7,260 (1 January 2015)
- Are there instances of asylum seekers not having access to reception accommodation because of a shortage of places? Yes No
- What is, if available, the average length of stay of asylum seekers in the reception centres? 13 months (last sample test)
- Are unaccompanied children ever accommodated with adults in practice? Yes No

At 1 January 2015 the asylum reception network (i.e. all different types of accommodation taken together) had a total capacity of 17,411 individual places (and an additional 1,833 buffer places which become available in case of a sudden increase of asylum seekers), of which 13,777 (79%) were occupied.²²⁰ This is a very significant decrease from the maximum capacity at the end of the reception crisis (23,989 places in 2012) and occupation rate during that crisis (more than 100% in the years 2008-2011).²²¹

To manage the network of reception centres in an efficient and coordinated way, in 2001 the federal government created a Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil), which has fallen under the competence of the Secretary of State for Migration and Integration since the end of 2011. Fedasil is in charge of the management and coordination of the network, which includes collective and individual reception places, in addition to other competencies such as coordinating the voluntary return programs, the observation and orientation of unaccompanied children and the integration of reception facilities in the municipalities.²²² To implement its coordinating and executing competencies, Fedasil regularly issues instructions on different aspects of the material reception conditions in practice.

The practical organisation is done in partnership between government bodies, NGOs and private partners.²²³ The partners include the Flemish and the Francophone Red Cross, Flemish Refugee Action

²¹⁹ Instructions of 15 October 2013 on the termination and the prolongation of the material reception conditions. The instructions determine that the decision of the AO on the prolongation of the time period to execute the order to leave the country precede over the Fedasil decisions on the prolongation of the reception.

²²⁰ [Fedasil monthly statistics](#)

²²¹ EMN, [The organisation of reception Facilities in Belgium](#), August 2013, p.25-26.

²²² Article 56 Reception Act.

²²³ Article 62 Reception Act.

(Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen), Ciré and the Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW - OCMW/CPAS). Through their specialised PCSW's, local authorities play an important role in the reception of asylum seekers in so-called Local Reception Initiatives (LRI - LOI/ILA): with 6,447 places on 1 January 2015, they are currently still the biggest provider of accommodation, which can be a collective (a centre – 402 places) or individual (a house – 6,045 places) reception facilities.²²⁴ The Red Cross sections together have a capacity of 5,101 places (1,480 from the Flemish Red Cross and 3,621 from the francophone Red Cross) and Fedasil provides 4,440 places in collective centres.²²⁵

The saturation of the reception centres for asylum seekers started in 2008 (mostly due to the backlog at the Council of State, since asylum seekers –until a change of law in 2007 - were still entitled to reception accommodation during the appeal procedure , representing more than one third of the residents in the centres), and continued throughout 2009, 2010 and 2011. The year 2011 was characterized by a further substantial increase of the number of asylum seekers. More than 32.000 persons applied for asylum in Belgium, an increase of more than 25% compared with 2010. Despite the sharp increase in newly created asylum accommodation (more than 7,300 places were created between 2009 and the end of 2011), about 12,000 asylum seekers could not be provided with a place in a reception facility between 2009 and the first months of 2012. The government implemented several measures to address the on-going reception crisis and the increasing influx of asylum seekers. By the end of 2012 the reception crisis seemed to be structurally under control and the influx dropped dramatically.²²⁶

The reception crisis had triggered the creation of a whole range of different types of emergency accommodation with limited social assistance, legally provided for in such situations for a maximum of ten days.²²⁷ Many persons were sheltered in hotels, also children, up until 1200 at a certain moment in 2011, many for much longer than ten days, even months or more than a year for some of them. Emergency centres were also opened. By mid-2012 up to 1.361 such emergency places were made available, but they were all closed down by the end of 2013. Since the influx of asylum seekers has diminished substantially, also the regular reception capacity is currently being reduced. At the same time a buffer capacity is provided for, including about 1,800 places at the end of March 2014.²²⁸ The law of 8 May 2013 introduced the legal possibility to oblige all PCSW's to create a local reception initiative (LRI) in case of emergency and face financial sanctions in case they do not comply with such obligation.²²⁹ This provision still awaits further legal implementation and in practice such an emergency situation has not taken place yet since its introduction.

The new Belgian national government (in office since October 2014) has announced serious budget cuts as well as a further decrease of reception facilities. For 2015, Fedasil has to do with 16.3 million € less and, while 2,057 places will be shut down, on top of the 5,748 that have already been abolished since 2013. 26 collective centres and many other reception initiatives will disappear and the small scale partners will be the ones most affected. By the end of 2015 there should only be a capacity 16,636 structural and 2,193 buffer places left. The total number of reception initiatives, individual or collective, from all partners combined will be 997 by the end of 2015 (coming from 1045 in 2014).²³⁰ Moreover, the new State Secretary for Asylum and Migration has declared that he wants a new reception model with mainly collective reception facilities, and only individual housing for certain categories such as single women with children and unaccompanied minors or asylum seekers with profiles receiving high recognition rates.²³¹

²²⁴ Article 64 Reception Act.

²²⁵ [Fedasil monthly statistics](#).

²²⁶ See also: EMN, [The organisation of reception Facilities in Belgium](#), August 2013, p. 26-31

²²⁷ Article 18 Reception Act.

²²⁸ Fedasil monthly statistics

²²⁹ Article 57ter/1 of the Organic Law of 8 July 1976 on the PCSW's: ([French/Dutch](#))

²³⁰ Federal Government, Reduction plan, 11 December 2014, <http://fedasil.be/fr/news/accueil-des-demandeurs-dasile/reduction-de-2057-places-d-accueil>; and additional oral information by Fedasil management.

²³¹ [Policy statement of the State Secretary for Asylum and Migration in the Chambre of Representatives](#) (French and Dutch), 4 december 2014, p. 24.

The EU Reception Directive has never been transposed into the Belgian legislation with regard to the accommodation of asylum seekers in closed centres. Asylum seekers at the border are held in closed collective centres at the border or on the territory. Families with children are not detained anymore and are accommodated in housing units on the territory (without legally having entered it). If the asylum procedure takes longer than the allowed maximum detention period (two months), they must be transferred to the normal reception structures. (see chapter on Detention)

The law provides for accommodation to be adapted to the individual situation,²³² but in practice places are mostly assigned according to availability. Since the pressure on the network has diminished, it should be easier to assign asylum seekers to the most appropriate place. There are a number of specialised centres or individual accommodation initiatives for single women with children, for persons with psychological problems, for victims of trafficking and for persons with medical problems that require treatment from experts. Since the reception crisis is over, these specific reception needs are largely covered, with the exception of asylum seekers with specific medical problems, more specifically disabled persons in wheelchairs. (see also the section on Addressing special reception needs of vulnerable persons).

Unaccompanied children should in principle also be accommodated in specialised reception facilities and this is organized in three phases: first in a centre for observation and orientation, then in an adapted collective reception structure and finally in an adapted individual structure.²³³ These places should be separated from reception facilities for adults, but this has not always been possible during the reception crisis (2008-2012). Unaccompanied children have also been accommodated in hotels, but never had to share sleeping rooms with adults.²³⁴ By the end of 2014, there were 1,293 places specifically reserved and arranged for unaccompanied children throughout all the different types of specific reception structures. On 31 December 2014, only 493 (38.13%) of the 1,293 places were occupied (coming from 89.85% at the end of 2012, when there were 1320 such places reserved). Since the end of 2012 no unaccompanied child has been accommodated in a hotel.

The introduction of the “return traject” – the individual counselling on voluntary return to avoid forced return, demanding collaboration of the asylum seeker after a first instance refusal decision in return for a prolonged right to reception conditions – (see section on Criteria and restrictions) led to the creation of so-called return places in four Fedasil reception centres (totalling 300 places) and an open return centre for families with children under the direction of the Aliens Office (105 places, in Holsbeek) for those whose asylum procedure has come to an end. This open return centre for families has been harshly criticised by the federal Ombudsman (together with the Commissioners for children’s rights) in his annual report of 2013. Major criticisms regard the violation of the International Convention on the Rights of Children and the Belgian Constitution, because the right to education is not guaranteed, the social assistance focusses mainly on return assistance and it is the AO, and not Fedasil, who deliver the material aid, making this right to material aid conditional to the collaboration of the children’s parents with the return.²³⁵ The Bruges Labour tribunal has also ruled this conditionality to be a violation of the fundamental rights of the child and have ordered Fedasil to provide accommodation also after the thirty day period for the execution of the return decision.²³⁶

²³² Articles 11, 22, 28 and 36 Reception Act.

²³³ Article 41 Reception Act.

²³⁴ Following a collective complaint concerning the treatment of children during the reception crisis the Belgian State has recently been found to be in violation of Article 17 of the European Social Charter of 1961 by the European Committee of Social Rights of the Council of Europe: [Collective Complaint 98/2013](#), 13 February 2013.

²³⁵ Federal Ombudsman, [Annual report 2013](#), p. 26-30

²³⁶ Arbeidsrechtbank Brugge, [judgment 13/1179/A of 19 February 2014](#). An appeal is still pending against this decision. The Charleroi tribunal has also, in a [judgment of 6 May 2014](#), found the transfer to the family centre in Holsbeek (in Dutch speaking Flanders) a violation of the right to education (guaranteed for children of irregular families by the [Royal Decree of 24 June 2004 on the conditions and modalities of material aid to minor foreigners who reside stay with their parents on the territory illegally](#)) since it would force the children to change from a French speaking school to a Dutch speaking one.

4. Conditions in reception facilities

The main division as to the type of accommodation is that between collective and individual reception structures, depending on which phase of the asylum procedure the asylum seeker is in (see sections on Forms and levels of reception conditions and Freedom of movement). The 79 collective reception centres (end of 2014) are mainly managed and organized by Fedasil (20), and by the Flemish and Francophone departments of the Red Cross (Croix-Rouge (19) and Rode Kruis (14) respectively); the individual reception initiatives mainly by the Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW's – OCMW/CPAS) and by NGO partners (a total of 901 different individual reception structures at the end of 2014).²³⁷ There are a number of specialised centres for unaccompanied minors (60 structures), for single women with children (about 200 places throughout the network), for persons with psychological problems and for victims of trafficking (see also section on Addressing special reception needs of vulnerable persons).

The minimum material reception rights for asylum seekers are described in the Reception Act, mostly only in a very general way.²³⁸ Fedasil puts them into four categories of aid: 'bed, bath, bread' (the basic needs: a place to sleep, meals, sanitary facilities and clothing), assistance (social, legal, linguistic, medical and psychological), daily life (leisure, activities, education, training, work and community services) and neighbourhood relations.²³⁹ The assistance aspects are regulated in a more detailed way in the Law, in a Royal Decree on the medical assistance²⁴⁰ and in some Fedasil instructions. Certain aspects such as the house rules, the quality norms for reception facilities and the qualifications of social assistants have not been regulated by implementing decrees as the Law has stipulated. Those are left to be determined by the individual reception facilities themselves or in a more coordinated way by Fedasil instructions.²⁴¹ The European Migration Network (EMN) published a report in 2013 describing the regulatory framework of the material aid, also providing detailed information of some of the standards that are laid down in unpublished internal Fedasil instructions, such as the minimum surfaces per person of the bedroom and the restaurant, of the medical facilities, the minimum number of social workers and the organization of activities. The report does not however make a qualitative evaluation of the implementation of these legal and regulatory standards (and those of the Reception Conditions Directive) in practice in the different centres, that are all very different in size, location, age and origin. It does refer though to the very limited number of field studies that have been conducted some years ago, before or during the reception crisis (which means they lost most of their relevancy). In 2009 both a Parliamentary Commission and the federal Ombudsman have made an evaluation of the reception system, proposing several recommendations.²⁴²

No independent, external and structural monitoring system is put in place. Asylum seekers can make individual complaints to the managing director of the centre and the director-general of Fedasil, that can lead to mediation or other measures, or lodge an appeal with the Labour tribunals. Also the federal Ombudsman examines individual complaints.²⁴³ In its conventions with reception partners, a quality control by Fedasil itself that might lead to a suspension or close-down of the reception facilities is also provided for. In 2013 Fedasil has evaluated its own reception model and come to the following

²³⁷ For more information see [here](#).

²³⁸ Articles 14-35 Reception Act

²³⁹ <http://fedasil.be/en/content/about-reception-centres-0>

²⁴⁰ Royal Decree of 9 April 2007 determining the medical aid and care that is not assured to the beneficiary of the reception because it is manifestly not indispensable, and determining the medical aid and care that are part of daily life and shall be guaranteed to the beneficiary of the reception conditions (*Koninklijk besluit tot bepaling van de medische hulp en de medische zorgen die niet verzekerd worden aan de begunstigde van de opvang omdat zij manifest niet noodzakelijk blijken te zijn en tot bepaling van de medische hulp en de medische zorgen die tot het dagelijks leven behoren en verzekerd worden aan de begunstigde van de opvang / Arrêté royal déterminant l'aide et les soins médicaux manifestement non nécessaires qui ne sont pas assurés au bénéficiaire de l'accueil et l'aide et les soins médicaux relevant de la vie quotidienne qui sont assurés au bénéficiaire de l'accueil*).

²⁴¹ Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, *Annual report 2013*, p. 7-8.

²⁴² EMN, *The organisation of reception Facilities in Belgium*, August 2013, p. 18-20, 23-24.

²⁴³ EMN, *Idem*, p. 21-22.

conclusions: (a) a system of buffer capacity is preferable to emergency accommodation; (b) reception conditions should be based on individual evaluation and special needs instead of the course of the asylum procedure; (c) the accompaniment needs more specialisation; and (d) there is a need for more exchange of information and good practices, as well as for a central databank.²⁴⁴

5. Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions

Indicators:

- Does the legislation provide for the possibility to reduce material reception conditions?
 Yes No
- Does the legislation provide for the possibility to withdraw material reception conditions?
 Yes No

The law provides for some situations in which reception conditions and material aid can be refused or withdrawn or even recovered from the asylum seeker.

Such decisions are only possible for individual reasons related to the asylum seeker. Different limitations to the enjoyment of reception conditions can be imposed for minor infractions of the internal code of conduct of a reception centre. As a sanction for having seriously violated the internal code, the right to reception can be suspended for maximum one month.²⁴⁵ This measure has been taken for 14 persons in 2012, 42 in 2013 and 15 in 2014. Also the assignment of a reception place might be withdrawn and refused if such a place has been abandoned by the asylum seeker.²⁴⁶ Such decisions are taken by the managing director of the centre, they have to be motivated and an appeal can be introduced against them with the managing authority of that reception centre (the director-general of Fedasil, the NGO partner or the administrative council of the PCSW); an onward appeal is possible with the Labour tribunal.²⁴⁷ As with every other administrative or judicial procedure, the asylum seeker is entitled to legal assistance, which will be free of charge if he has no (sufficient) financial means. In all of these cases, the reception conditions will be reinstated as soon as the sanction (mostly temporary in nature) has elapsed.

According to the Reception Act it is also possible to refuse, withdraw or reduce reception rights – with the exception of the right to medical assistance and the medical assistance already received – or even claim compensation if the asylum seeker has financial resources themselves. Such a sanction can be imposed also for not having declared such means.²⁴⁸ Until now, in practice only the withdrawal of the reception place assigned to the asylum seeker has been decided in case of a proven sufficient and sufficiently stable income. There is also an arrangement for demanding a contribution of an asylum seeker with such income which has been put in practice in about 700 cases between April 2013 and January 2015. (see section on Forms and levels of material reception conditions)

No reduction of material reception conditions is legally foreseen in case the asylum seeker has not introduced his asylum application within a 'reasonable practicable' time span after arrival (this only being a relevant criterion for the CGRS when determining the well-foundedness of the application itself).

²⁴⁴ Fedasil, *Report on the reception model and recommendations* (in Dutch and French), April 2013, unpublished.

²⁴⁵ Article 45 Reception Act.

²⁴⁶ Articles 4, 35/1-35/2 Reception Act; Royal Decree of 11 July 2011 concerning the attribution of material aid to asylum seekers having an income from a professional activity as an employee

²⁴⁷ Article 47 Reception Act.

²⁴⁸ Article 35/1 and 35/2 Reception Act.

Although they are legally entitled to a reception place, EU citizens applying for asylum in Belgium, with the exception of Croats, are not accommodated by Fedasil anymore.²⁴⁹ Fedasil argues that EU citizens are legally on the territory since they are exercising their freedom of movement, but the Federal Ombudsman discarded this argument because it goes against the interpretation of 'legal residence' by the Constitutional Court and violates provisions of the International Convention on the Rights of Children and the Constitutional non-discrimination and equality principles, when it considers EU families with minor children.²⁵⁰ EU citizens applying for asylum can challenge the formal refusal decision of Fedasil (known as the 'code 2017 no show') before the labour tribunal.

6. Access to reception centres by third parties

Indicators:

- Do family members, legal advisers, UNHCR and/or NGOs have access to reception centres?
 Yes with limitations No

Except for the legal provision that access to first and second line legal assistance should be guaranteed, there are no specificities as to the access to the reception structures by lawyers or family members/relatives, NGOs or UNHCR.²⁵¹ In practice access does not seem to be problematic, but only few lawyers go visit asylum seekers in the centres themselves. Asylum seekers are entitled to public transport tickets to meet with their lawyer at the lawyer's office. There are substantial differences between the different reception centres in the way the asylum seeker is assisted in the follow-up of their asylum procedure and in the contact with their lawyers.²⁵²

7. Addressing special reception needs of vulnerable persons

Indicators:

- Is there an assessment of special reception needs of vulnerable persons in practice? Yes No

At the Dispatching of Fedasil, the specific situation of the asylum seeker (family situation, age, health condition) should be taken into consideration before assigning them to a reception centre, since some are more adapted to specific needs than others (see section on Criteria and restrictions). The Dispatching has access to the Evibel database in which Aliens Office (AO) can register the elements that indicate a specific vulnerability that has become apparent at the moment of the registration of the asylum application. For deontological reasons, Fedasil cannot communicate its observations concerning indications of vulnerability to the AO. The identification of vulnerability is not conducted in a formalised assessment.

The law enumerates as vulnerable persons: children, unaccompanied children, single parents with children, pregnant women, persons with a disability, victims of human trafficking, violence or torture and the elderly.²⁵³ There are some specialised centres or specific places in regular centres for unaccompanied children – with sufficient places to accommodate them all currently (as opposed to the

²⁴⁹ The exception that was made for Romanians and Bulgarians was abolished on the 1st January 2014; the exception for Croats is also set to be abolished in 2015 ([Declaration of Fedasil at the CBAR-BCHV organized contact meeting 14th January 2014](#) (Dutch version), par. 49, p. 10).

²⁵⁰ Federal Ombudsman, [Annual report 2013](#), p. 30-35

²⁵¹ Article 33 Reception Act.

²⁵² In the Flemish Red Cross (Rode Kruis) centres the policy of neutrality is interpreted as reticence to do more than point the asylum seeker to his right to a Pro Deo lawyer and the right to appeal.

²⁵³ Article 36 Reception Act.

period of the reception crisis up till 2012). There are about 200 places in three different centres and some individual reception initiatives for single women with children, where they get a specifically adapted accompaniment, and there are 40 places in a specialised centre for unaccompanied pregnant girls and young mothers, where child care is also provided for, besides some separated wings or corridors reserved for this group in regular centres. Furthermore, there are specialised centres for victims of trafficking and for persons with psychological problems (15 places) and 'medical rooms' in the regular network adapted for people with specific medical needs and their family members (76 rooms for a total of 200 places). Families with children are allocated in a family room, guaranteeing more privacy. Finally, it is also possible to refer people to more specialised institutions such as retirement homes or psychiatric institutions outside the reception network. (see also section on types of accommodation).

A legal mechanism is put in place to assess specific needs of vulnerable persons once they are allocated in the reception facilities. A finding of vulnerability which may lead to a transfer to more adequate accommodation, if necessary. Within thirty calendar days after having been assigned a reception place, the individual situation of the asylum seeker should be examined to determine if the accommodation is adapted to their personal needs. Particular attention has to be paid to signs of vulnerability that are not immediately detectable.²⁵⁴ A Royal Decree has formalised this evaluation procedure, imposing an interview with a social assistant, followed by a written evaluation report within thirty days, which has to be updated continuously and permanently and should lead to a conclusion within a maximum of six months on the adequacy of the accommodation to the individual medical, social and psychological needs, with a recommendation as to appropriate measures to be taken, if any.²⁵⁵ There has not been any public monitoring or evaluation of the efficiency of this vulnerability identification mechanism. Since it allows up to six months before taking measures and the processing time of asylum applications is often much shorter now, its efficiency is certainly not guaranteed.

8. Provision of information

The Reception Act requires Fedasil to provide the asylum seeker with an information brochure on the rights and obligations of the asylum seekers as well as on the competent authorities and organisations that can provide medical, social and legal assistance, in a language they understands.²⁵⁶ The brochure 'Asylum in Belgium' currently distributed is available in eleven different languages²⁵⁷ and in a DVD version. As to the specific rights and obligations concerning the reception conditions, the asylum seeker also receives a copy of the internal rules of conduct (also available in 11 languages). The Agency also ensures that the asylum seeker accommodated in one of the reception structures has access to the interpretation and translation services to exercise their rights and obligations.²⁵⁸ The brochure is actually distributed at the dispatching at the Aliens Office (where asylum seekers are directed to after they have lodged their asylum application), before being assigned to a particular reception place.

This written information, although handed over to every asylum seeker, is not always very adequate or sufficient in practice, since some asylum seekers need to have it communicated to them orally in person or have it repeated several times. (*inter alia* due to the fact that some asylum seekers are illiterate).

9. Freedom of movement

²⁵⁴ Article 22 Reception Act.

²⁵⁵ Royal Decree of 25 April 2007 on the modalities of the assessment of the individual situation of the reception beneficiary ([French/Dutch](#)).

²⁵⁶ Article 14 Reception Act.

²⁵⁷ Dutch, French, English, Albanian, Serbo-Croatian, Russian, Arabic, Pashtu, Pharsi, Peul and Lingala. Available on the website of [Fedasil](#) and of the CGRS.

²⁵⁸ Article 15 Reception Act.

Asylum seekers who stay in an open reception centre enjoy freedom of movement on the national territory without restrictions (as long as they are not detained).

There is a two- (or three-) step reception process, starting with a collective reception structure, followed by assignment to individual housing, mostly run by NGOs or local PSWCs, after approximately four months. If the asylum application is refused, the rejected asylum seeker is transferred to a so called 'open return place' in a regular centre (or to the 'open return centre' in case of families with children), where s/he can enjoy full reception rights for a maximum of another thirty days, under the condition that s/he's willing to collaborate with a voluntary return (see section on Forms and levels of material reception conditions).

Asylum seekers can only enjoy the material and other provisions they are entitled to in the reception place they are assigned to. If the asylum seeker refuses the place assigned or leaves it without prior notice or permission, Fedasil can decide to refuse them the material conditions. If s/he applies for it again afterwards, s/he will regain their right, but might get a sanction from Fedasil.²⁵⁹

B. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators:

- Does the legislation allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers? Yes No
- If applicable, what is the time limit after which asylum seekers can access the labour market? 6 months
- Are there restrictions to access employment in practice? Yes No

The framework legislation on employment conditions falls under the competency of the federal government. The implementation of this legislation is to a large extent part of the competence of the regional authorities, which includes among others the granting of work permits to third country nationals. Conditions to be allowed to work are determined by the federal legislator in the Law of 30 April 1999 regarding the employment of foreign workers and its implementing Royal Decrees.²⁶⁰ Depending on the type of working permit that is applied for, the place of residence of the employer or of the employee will be decisive to determine which regional authority (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels-Capital or the German-speaking community) is competent for granting the permit. In December 2013, the Federal Parliament has adopted the so-called sixth state reform legislative package, transferring a range of competences from the level of the federal legislator to the communities and the regions, among which also the competence to legislate (and not only implement legislation) on working permits for foreigners, that was transferred to the regions.²⁶¹ Only once new regional parliaments are in place after the May 2014 elections, they will be allowed to execute this competence – as long as they don't use this competence, the old federal legislation stays the applicable law.

Since 2010 asylum seekers who fulfil certain criteria are allowed to work with a work permit card C. It concerns asylum seekers who have not yet received a first instance decision in their asylum case within six months following the registration of their asylum application. These asylum seekers can work until a decision is taken by the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), or in case of an appeal, until a decision has been notified by the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL). Such a

²⁵⁹ Article 4 Reception Act.

²⁶⁰ Law of 30 April 1999 concerning employment of foreign workers ([Loi de 30 avril 1999 relative à l'occupation des travailleurs étrangers](#) / [Wet van 30 april 1999 betreffende de tewerkstelling van buitenlandse werknemers](#)).

²⁶¹ Belgian Chamber of Representatives, [Bill of the Special Law concerning the Sixth Reform of the State](#), 13 December 2013, Article 22.

permit cannot be applied for anymore during the appeal procedure before the CALL if the procedure at the CGRS did not last for longer than six months.²⁶²

The work permit C allows the asylum seeker to do whatever job in paid employment for whatever employer, and is valid for 12 months and renewable.²⁶³ The permit automatically is no longer valid once the asylum procedure has ended with a final negative decision by the CGRS or the CALL. In principle the employer is supposed to check on the residence status of their employees, but in practice employment is tolerated by the social inspection authorities until the date of validity mentioned on the working permit has expired.

Asylum seekers are also eligible for self-employed labour under the condition that they apply for a professional card. Only small scale and risk free projects will be admitted. For the time being asylum seekers are not allowed to do voluntary work, but they are entitled to perform certain community services (maintenance, cleaning) within their reception centre as a way to increase their pocket money.

Adult asylum seekers who have access to the labour market can register as job-seekers at the regional Offices for Employment and are then entitled to a free assistance programme and vocational training.

In practice finding a job is very difficult while in the asylum procedure because of the provisional and uncertain residence status, the mostly very limited knowledge of the national languages, the fact that many foreign diplomas are not considered equivalent to national diplomas and a high discrimination on the labour market.

2. Access to education

Indicators:

- Does the legislation provide for access to education for asylum seeking children? Yes No
- Are children able to access education in practice? Yes No

School attendance is mandatory for all children under eighteen in Belgium, irrespective of their residence status. Classes with adapted course packages and teaching methods, the so-called “bridging classes” (in the French speaking Community schools) and “reception classes” (in the Flemish Community schools), are organised for children of newly arrived migrants and asylum seekers. Those children are later integrated in regular classes once they are considered ready for it. Some of the bigger collective reception centres organise education within the centre itself, but most asylum-seeking children are integrated in local schools.

In practice the capacity of some local schools is not always sufficient to absorb all asylum-seeking children entitled to it. Also transfers of families to another reception centre or to a so-called “open return place”, after having received a negative decision, might entail a move to another (sometimes even linguistic) part of the country, which can have a negative impact on the continuity in education for the children. In that respect, it is noteworthy to recall that courts have endeavoured to guarantee asylum seeking children the right to education. In a ruling of 6 May 2014, for example, the Charleroi tribunal found that the transfer of a family to the family centre in Holsbeek (in Dutch speaking Flanders) would result in a violation of the right to education since it would force the children to change from a French speaking school to a Dutch speaking one.

²⁶² Article 17 Royal Decree Foreign Workers.

²⁶³ Article 3 Royal Decree Foreign Workers.

In reception centres for asylum seekers, all residents can take part in activities that encourage integration and knowledge of the host country. Also, they have the right to attend professional training and education courses.²⁶⁴ The regional offices for Employment organise professional training for asylum seekers who are allowed to work with the purpose of assisting them in finding a job. Also, they can enrol in adults' education courses for which a certain level of knowledge of one of the national languages is required, but not all regions equally take charge of the subscription fees and transport costs.

C. Health care

Indicators:

- Is access to emergency health care for asylum seekers guaranteed in national legislation?
 Yes No
- In practice, do asylum seekers have adequate access to health care?
 Yes with limitations No
- Is specialised treatment for victims of torture or traumatised asylum seekers available in practice?
 Yes Yes, to a limited extent No
- If material reception conditions are reduced/ withdrawn are asylum seekers still given access to health care?
 Yes No with limitations

The material aid an asylum seeker is entitled to also includes the right to medical care necessary to live a life in human dignity.²⁶⁵ This entails all the types of health care enumerated in a list of medical interventions that are taken charge of financially by the National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (the so-called RIZIV/INAMI-nomenclature). For asylum seekers some exceptions have been explicitly made for interventions not considered to be necessary for a life in human dignity, but also they are entitled to certain interventions that are considered to be necessary for such a life although not enlisted in the nomenclature.²⁶⁶

In general medical costs, as for Belgian nationals, will have to be paid first by the asylum seeker, who is later reimbursed. However, in collective reception centres, asylum seekers do not have to pay themselves first, as this is taken care of by the reception centre. Though, in those centres asylum seekers normally do not have a free choice of medical doctor (unless they are willing to pay the cost of another doctor of their choice themselves). In that case a nurse at the centre will decide whether or not they should get a consultation with the physician. Asylum seekers, unlike nationals, do not have to pay a so-called "franchise patient fee",²⁶⁷ unless they have a professional income or receive a financial allowance.

There are services specialised in the mental health of migrants, but they are not able to cope with the demand. Public centres for mental health care are open to asylum seekers and have adapted rates, but are mostly lacking the specific expertise. Those centres that have this kind of asylum related expertise have to work with waiting lists. In Wallonia there is a specialised Red Cross reception centre for traumatised young asylum seekers, but also this centre has a waiting list.

When the material reception conditions are reduced or withdrawn as a sanction measure, the right to medical aid will not be affected by it.²⁶⁸ Once the asylum application has been refused and the reception

²⁶⁴ Article 35 Reception Act.

²⁶⁵ Article 23 Reception Act.

²⁶⁶ Article 24 Reception Act and Royal Decree of 9 April 2007.

²⁶⁷ "Remgeld/ticket modérateur", which is under the Belgian health care system the amount of the medical cost the patient needs to pay without being reimbursed for it by the health insurance.

²⁶⁸ Article 45 Reception Act.

rights have come to an end, the person concerned will only still be entitled to urgent medical help, which he has to direct himself to the local PSWC for.²⁶⁹

²⁶⁹ Article 57 Article 57ter/1 of the Organic Law of 8 July 1976 on the PCSW's

Detention of Asylum Seekers

A. General

Indicators:

- Total number of asylum seekers detained in 2013 including those detained in the course of the asylum procedure and those who applied for asylum from detention): 1884 (estimation based on a conservative calculation from the numbers in the annual report of the Aliens Office – see specified below) (1,935 in 2012)
- Number of asylum seekers detained or an estimation at the end of the previous year (specify if it is an estimation): * (idem)
- Number of detention centres: 5
- Total capacity: 521 (2013)

No final and unambiguous numbers on the detention of asylum seekers are made publicly available by the Aliens Office (AO). Data are published in its annual report, but are not always sufficiently clear to distinguish between asylum seekers and other detained foreign nationals or between persons detained after applying for asylum or applying after detention. Double counting is therefore difficult to avoid. The annual report for 2013 has not been made publicly available yet.

The following information can be deduced from the 2013 annual report (for 2014 there are no numbers available yet): 271 asylum seekers were detained on a variety of grounds (see next section) after having applied for asylum on the territory (up from 111 in 2012), including 91 awaiting a Dublin decision (60 in 2012) and only 2 after a subsequent application (27 in 2012 – this sharp decrease is explained by the fact that, since September 2013, the AO, responsible for detention, no longer has competence to decide on the admissibility of subsequent applications); and 625 asylum seekers under the Dublin provisions, awaiting the Dublin transfer, after an agreement has been reached with another EU member state to take back or take charge of the person (858 in 2012). A total of 502 asylum applications were lodged at the border (538 in 2012). Another 486 asylum applications were introduced in detention centres or prisons (not at the border, but after having been detained while not formally being an asylum seeker) (429 in 2012).²⁷⁰ A conservative calculation – counting the asylum seekers detained after applying, those applying in detention, those applying at the border and those awaiting the execution of a Dublin decision), brings the total of asylum seekers in detention for 2013 to 1,884. A general conclusion as to the numbers and detention practice in Belgium is that asylum seekers at the external borders (mainly the Brussels national airport) are systematically detained and asylum seekers on the territory are not, unless they have a pending Dublin transfer execution order.

Until recently Belgium had a total of six detention centres (commonly referred to as 'closed centres'): the Centre for 'Inadmissible' Aliens, in the Brussels Airport transit zone (INAD); Transit centre 127 (TC127) and Repatriation Centre 127bis (RC127bis), both near Brussels Airport; and three Centres for Illegal Aliens: located in Bruges (CIB), in Merksplas (near Antwerp, CIM) and in Vottem (near Liege, CIV). In May 2012 the INAD centre and TC127 were replaced by a new centre called the 'Caricole', also situated near Brussels Airport. In addition to the INAD centre in the Caricole building, there are also some smaller INAD centres in the five regional airports that are Schengen border posts. Unlike the open reception centres, the detention centres fall under the authority of the Aliens Office and the Reception Conditions Directive is still not made applicable to them.

In 2013, the overall capacity of the closed centres was of 521 places (516 in 2011). In total 6,285 individuals were detained for the first time (down from 6,797 in 2012 and 7034 in 2011, mainly due to a capacity decrease in three centres) - a number including asylum seekers, but mostly foreign nationals

²⁷⁰ Aliens Office, Activities report 2013, ([French/Dutch](#)).

lacking a legal residence status (the numbers do not distinguish between the different categories), of whom 4,980 were removed from the territory (or 79,4% as compared to- 5,320 or 78,3 % in 2012) and 1119 released for various reasons (1108 in 2012), among others having obtained refugee or subsidiary protection status, and 36 escaped (28 in 2012). The daily average population of all closed centres taken together was 474 in 2012 (475 in 2011). The capacity of the centres is never completely used, since places are to be kept free for potential transfers from prisons or for persons detained by the police or social inspection services.²⁷¹

B. Grounds for detention

Indicators:

- In practice, are most asylum seekers detained
 - o on the territory: Yes No
 - o at the border: Yes No
- Are asylum seekers detained in practice during the Dublin procedure?
 - Frequently Rarely Never
- Are asylum seekers detained during a regular procedure in practice?
 - Frequently Rarely Never
- Are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children detained in practice?
 - Frequently Rarely Never
 - o If frequently or rarely, are they only detained in border/transit zones? Yes No
- Are asylum seeking children in families detained in practice? Frequently Rarely Never
- What is the maximum detention period set in the legislation (inc extensions): 5 months (8 months for public order or national security reasons)
- In practice, how long in average are asylum seekers detained? * (no specific data for asylum seekers are made available; only the average length of overall detention (incl. non asylum seekers) per centre is published in AO's annual report - see below)

The Aliens Act provides for a range of grounds to detain asylum seekers, most of these being added with the substantial modifications to the law in 2007. It is the Aliens Office's (AO) competence to decide on the administrative detention of foreign nationals.

At the border asylum seekers without travel documents are automatically detained.²⁷² On the territory in principle asylum seekers are not detained, but a lot of exceptions are provided for in the law and applied in practice. There are about fifteen situations in which a foreign national can be detained immediately after they apply for asylum and before any decision on the application has been made. These include the following grounds:²⁷³

- the introduction of a subsequent application,
- presumptions of fraud,
- not respecting a duty to report at a certain reception centre,
- not having applied for asylum immediately upon arrival at the border,
- non collaboration with the identification procedures,
- having applied for asylum in another country before or being in the possession of a travel document to another country, etc.

²⁷¹ Aliens Office, Activities Report 2013, ibidem.

²⁷² Article 74/5 Aliens Act.

²⁷³ For the full list of grounds, see Articles 74/6 and 52/3 Aliens Act.

Asylum seekers can also be detained during the Dublin procedure if there are indications that another EU Member State might be responsible for handling his asylum claim, but before their responsibility has been accepted by that state.²⁷⁴ Also asylum seekers who are considered to be a threat to public order or national security²⁷⁵ or who have served a sentence or been placed at the disposal of the government²⁷⁶ are detained during their asylum procedure.

Families with minor children who claim asylum at the border are explicitly excluded from detention in a closed centre and are placed in facilities adapted to the needs of such families.²⁷⁷ Following the *Muskhadzhiyeva* judgment²⁷⁸ and pending the *Kanagaratnam* case,²⁷⁹ the then Secretary of State decided that from 1 October 2009 onwards families with children, arriving at the border and not removable within 48 hours after arrival, should also be accommodated in a family unit. These family or housing units are individual houses or apartments provided for a temporary stay. Legally these persons are not considered to have entered the territory and are in detention, but in practice these families have a certain liberty of movement, under the control of a so-called “return coach”.²⁸⁰ Children are able to go to school and adults can go out if they get permission to do so.²⁸¹ At the moment there are five housing sites, with a total of 23 housing units and 139 beds. In 2013, of the 159 families (590 persons in total, of whom 352 are children and 52% single mother families) that resided in one of the units. Only 36% of the families were formally stopped at the border (50% in 2012). 30% was eventually ‘released’ (for having obtained a protection status or other reasons); 40% returned and only 23% escaped. The average length of stay in those units was only 23.7 calendar days.²⁸² This alternative to detention has been broadly recognised as a good practice, also by NGOs.²⁸³ Nevertheless, the new State Secretary has announced plans (already launched under the former governments) to construct family units on the premises of the Caricole closed centre, to add as an additional phase to the return trajectory for families, since the ‘disappearance rate’ from the open housing units is considered too high.²⁸⁴

The detention of unaccompanied children is also explicitly prohibited by law.²⁸⁵ Since the entry into force of the Reception Act of 12 January 2007 unaccompanied children are in principle no longer placed in detention centres. When they arrive at the border, they are assigned to a so-called “Observation and Orientation Centre” (OOC) for unaccompanied children.²⁸⁶ These centres are not closed centres but

²⁷⁴ Article 51/5 Aliens Act.

²⁷⁵ Article 52/4 Aliens Act.

²⁷⁶ Article 74/8 Aliens Act.

²⁷⁷ Article 74/9 Aliens Act. This provision still allows for a limited detention of the family in case they do not respect the conditions they accepted in a mutual agreement with the AO (§3, al. 4), but this seems not to be applied in practice at all.

²⁷⁸ European Court of Human Rights, *Muskhadzhiyeva and Others v Belgium*, Application no. 41442/07, Judgment of 19 January 2010 (French only). In this case the Court found a violation Articles 3 and 5 §1 ECHR because of the administrative detention for one month of a Chechen woman and her four small children who had applied for asylum in Belgium while waiting to be expelled to Poland, the country through which they had travelled to Belgium.

²⁷⁹ European Court of Human Rights, *Kanagaratnam and Others v Belgium*, Application no. 15297/09, Judgment of 13 December 2011 (French only). In this case the Court would later find a violation of Article 3 and 5 §1 ECHR because of the detention of a Sri Lankan asylum seeking (who was eventually recognised as a refugee) mother with three underage children for more than three months.

²⁸⁰ Return coaches are staff members of the Aliens office that assist the families concerned during their stay in the family unit. For further information see Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen a.o., *An Alternative to detention of families with children. Open housing units and coaches for families with children as an alternative to forced removal from a closed centre: review after one year of operation*, December 2009.

²⁸¹ Royal Decree of 30 April 2010.

²⁸² Aliens Office, Activities Report 2013, *ibidem*

²⁸³ Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, Unicef, Amnesty International, JRS, Platform Mineurs en Exil, et al., , [‘Unités d’habitation ouverte’, ‘coaches’ pour les familles avec enfants mineurs, comme alternative à l’enfermement / ‘Open woonunits’ en ‘coaches’ voor families met minderjarige kinderen als alternatief voor Detentie](#), October 2012 (in French and Dutch).⁴

²⁸⁴ Also: Schockaert, [‘Alternatives to detention: open family units in Belgium’](#) in FMR n°44, September 2013. [Policy statement of the State Secretary for Asylum and Migration in the Chambre of Representatives](#) (French and Dutch), 4 December 2014, p. 24

²⁸⁵ Article 74/19 Aliens Act.

²⁸⁶ Article 40 Reception Act.

they are “secured” and fall under the authority of Fedasil instead of that of the AO. A Royal Decree of 9 April 2007 regulates the functioning of such a centre. Specific measures are taken to protect and accompany the children. During their stay of maximum fifteen days, their contacts are subjected to special surveillance. The first seven days of their stay they are not allowed to have any contact with the outside world other than with their lawyer and their guardian. The modalities of the visits, outside activities, telephone conversation and correspondence are strictly determined in the house rules. When a child is absent for more than 24 hours or whenever extremely vulnerable children (younger than thirteen years, children with psychological problems or victims of human trafficking) are absent without informing the staff, the police and the guardian or the Guardianship Service are alerted.²⁸⁷ This only applies to those unaccompanied children with regard to whom no doubts were raised about the fact that they are below 18 years of age and are identified as such by the Guardianship service (see above). Also this OOC is legally considered to be a detention centre at the border, which means that the unaccompanied child is not considered to have formally entered the territory yet.²⁸⁸ Within 15 calendar days the AO has to find a durable solution for the child, which may include return after an asylum application has been refused. Otherwise access to the territory has to be formally granted. In case doubts were raised with regard to the real age of the self-declared unaccompanied child they may be kept in detention for the time necessary to assess their age through a medical test, that in principle must be concluded within three calendar days, which can be prolonged with another three days. In the majority of cases this time period has not been respected. When the individual appears to be a child, they should be transferred to an OOC within 24 hours. In 2013, at the border 42 foreign nationals declared themselves to be under 18 years of age. For 31 of them doubts about their age were raised and after the medical age test 26 of them appeared to be older than eighteen. Of the 16 persons identified as unaccompanied children 9 applied for asylum.

No other vulnerable categories of asylum seekers are excluded from detention by law. Besides the consideration of the minority of age, no other vulnerability assessment is made whatsoever before deciding on the detention of asylum seekers, especially at the border.

The law provides for a maximum of a two month detention period for asylum seekers, extended by fifteen calendar days in case an appeal is lodged. If a final negative asylum decision has been made before that period has passed and the decision to expel or order to leave the country has become enforceable, and the necessary steps are taken by the AO to effectively execute that decision within a reasonable time, the detention can be prolonged for another two months, up to an absolute maximum of five months – extendable to eight months for reasons of public order or national security.²⁸⁹ For detainees who are in the Dublin procedure the detention can only last for one month, extendable by another month.²⁹⁰ Belgium has recently been condemned more than once by the ECHR for exceeding this maximum time period of Dublin detention, mostly because the asylum seeker is kept in detention during the cassation appeal procedure, lodged by the AO against a decision of the Court of Appeal that ordered their release (see under the section Procedural safeguards and judicial review of the detention order).²⁹¹

Besides these legal conditions, there are no legal restrictions or guidelines as to the assessment of the necessity of the detention and possible alternatives. The EU Reception Conditions Directive is not

²⁸⁷ Articles 10 and 11 Royal Decree of 9 April 2007 determining the regime and functioning rules of the Centres for Observation and Orientation of Unaccompanied Minors ([Koninklijk besluit van 9 april 2007 tot vastlegging van het stelsel en de werkingsregels voor de centra voor observatie en oriëntatie voor niet-begeleide minderjarige vreemdelingen / Arrêté royal du 9 avril 2007 déterminant le régime et les règles de fonctionnement applicables aux centres d'observation et d'orientation pour les mineurs étrangers non accompagnés](#)).

²⁸⁸ On the technicality of this legal fiction, see *inter alia* Council of State, judgment n° 102.722 of 21 January 2002 and judgment n° 57.831 of 25 January 1996

²⁸⁹ Articles 74/5 and 74/6 Aliens Act.

²⁹⁰ Article 51/5 Aliens Act.

²⁹¹ European Court of Human Rights, cases of *Firoz Muneer v. Belgium* (n° 56005/10), 11 April 2013, and *M.D. v. Belgium* n° 56028/10, 13 November 2013.

considered to be applicable on detention situations. There is no legal provision requiring that detention of an asylum seeker be a measure of last resort, nor is any assessment of individual circumstances of vulnerability or the risk of absconding before a decision to detain or prolong detention made in practice. Such a risk is considered to exist by the Aliens Office whenever a person who applied for asylum in one Member State afterwards travels on to another, which seems to imply a willingness to detain all asylum seekers awaiting a Dublin transfer.²⁹² While detention was originally provided for those who applied for asylum invoking manifestly unfounded grounds, asylum procedures at the border are now generally considered to be procedures on the access to the territory of irregular immigrants, thus allowing detention until a decision has been made on this (or until the maximum detention period has elapsed). The detention measure is not evaluated on its necessity or proportionality by the AO, and the judicial review is mostly limited to the question of legality (see under the section Procedural safeguards and judicial review of the detention order).²⁹³

While in detention, the asylum procedure has to be handled in the same accelerated manner as is applicable in border procedures: a decision must be taken within two months or fifteen days in first instance,²⁹⁴ the appeal must be lodged within fifteen calendar days after the first instance decision and within maximum fourteen working days a decision must be taken on the appeal by the Council of Aliens Law Litigation (CALL) (see in the section Asylum Procedures - Border procedures).²⁹⁵ The delays to be respected by the authorities are considered to be of internal order, so there is no sanction when they are not respected. However, in practice they are mostly respected.

In 2013 the average overall detention period per closed centre was as follows: 17.55 days at TC Caricole; 30.80 days at the RC127bis; 36.92 days at the CIB; 41.65 days at the CIM; and 37.36 days at the CIV – all of these being notably higher, by three to eight days, than previous years.²⁹⁶ These numbers include all types of migrant detentions, so no conclusions on the specific detention periods for asylum seekers can be made out of this. Since detention in order to execute a return or transfer is normally a faster procedure, one might assume that asylum seekers are generally detained for longer periods than the ones indicated here.

C. Detention conditions

Indicators:

- Does the law allow to detain asylum seekers in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure (i.e. not as a result of criminal charges)? Yes No
- If so, are asylum seekers ever detained in practice in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedures? Yes No
- Do detainees have access to health care in practice? Yes No
 - o If yes, is it limited to emergency health care? Yes No
- Is access to detention centres allowed to
 - o Lawyers: Yes Yes, but with some limitations No
 - o NGOs: Yes Yes, but with some limitations No
 - o UNHCR: Yes Yes, but with some limitations No
 - o Family members: Yes Yes, but with some limitations No

²⁹² [Declaration made by the Aliens Office at the CBAR-BCHV contact meeting](#), 11 February 2014 (Dutch version), par. 20, p. 4-5

²⁹³ For more information on this issue, see : BCHV-CBAR , [Grens-Asiel-Detentie, Belgische wetgeving - Europese en internationale normen](#) (Border-Asylum-Detention, Belgian legislation – European and international norms) (Dutch update of french original), January 2012

²⁹⁴ Articles 52 and 52/2 Aliens Act.

²⁹⁵ Articles 39/57 and 39/77 Aliens Act.

²⁹⁶ Aliens Office, Activities Report 2013, ibidem

Asylum seekers are detained in specialised facilities and are not detained with ordinary prisoners.²⁹⁷ The Criminal Procedures Act, as well as the Aliens Act provide for a strict separation of persons illegally entering or residing on the territory and criminal offenders or suspects.²⁹⁸ They can be detained with other third country nationals and the same assistance is given to them as to irregular migrants in detention centres.

So far the Reception Conditions Directive has not been transposed as to its application in the context of detention. The Royal Decree of 2 August 2002 on the closed centres provides for the legal regime and internal organisational guidelines. The closed centres are managed by the Aliens Office (AO), not by Fedasil as are the open reception centres.

The most essential basic rights of the asylum seeker are guaranteed by the Royal Decree. The managing director of the centre has far reaching competences to limit or even refuse the execution of most of these rights if he or she deems this necessary for the public order or safety, to prevent criminal acts or to protect the health, morality or the rights of others. A whole range of measures of internal order, disciplinary measures, measures of coercion and body search can be imposed by the managing director of the centre, and in some case by other staff members.²⁹⁹ The AO organises training for the security personnel at the detention centres on the use of coercion, as provided for by law.³⁰⁰ Within the first year of employment, each member should get a three day course on the theoretical aspects and techniques of coercion, followed by a refresher course with situational practices of three hours every third year afterwards. These are given by an internal AO instructor. Also, training sessions on dealing with aggression and on intercultural communication are organised. In 2013, fourteen sessions were given by an external contractor.³⁰¹

The Royal Decree characterises daily life in the closed centres as being collective during daytime. Detention facilities have separated rooms or wings for families and single women, including at the border. Women and men are separated in the sleeping and sanitary facilities and only assisted by staff members from the same sex.³⁰² Children until the age of 18 are not detained in closed centres anymore and while residing in a return housing unit they all have to be enrolled in a school in the neighbourhood.

Access to health care is legally determined to “what the state of health demands” and every centre has its own medical service to provide for it with independent doctors.³⁰³ The doctor attached to the centre can decide that a person has to be transferred to a specialised medical centre.³⁰⁴ In practice persons detained may have difficulties in accessing and obtaining sufficient medical care, as was made clear by the European Court of Human Rights in the case of *Yoh-Ekale Mwanje v. Belgium*, in which the Court found that Belgium violated Article 3 European Convention on Human Rights for not providing the necessary medical care.³⁰⁵ At the same time, the quality of the health care available depends a lot on

²⁹⁷ Article 4 Royal Decree on Closed Centres, referring to Article 74/5 and 74/6

²⁹⁸ Article 609 Criminal Procedures Act and Article 74/8 Aliens Act. This last provision only allows for a criminal offender who has served his sentence to be kept in prison for an additional seven days, as long as he is separated from the common prisoners.

²⁹⁹ Article 85-111/4 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰⁰ Article 74/8 Aliens Act and Royal Decree of 24 June 2013 on the rules for the training on the use of coercion for security personnel ([Koninklijk besluit tot bepaling van de regels voor de opleiding in het kader van het gebruik van dwang, genomen in uitvoering van artikel 74/8, § 6, derde lid, van de wet van 15 december 1980 / Arrêté royal déterminant les règles relatives à la formation dispensée dans le cadre du recours à la contrainte, prise en exécution de l'article 74/8, § 6, alinéa 3, de la loi du 15 décembre 1980](#)).

³⁰¹ Aliens Office, Activities Report 2013, *ibidem*.

³⁰² Article 83 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰³ Article 53 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰⁴ Article 54-56 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰⁵ European Court of Human Rights, *Yoh-Ekale Mwanje v Belgium*, Application No 10486/10, Judgment of 20 December 2011. Not the threatened deportation at an advanced stage of her HIV infection to Cameroon, her country of origin, without certainty that the appropriate medical treatment would be available was considered in itself to constitute a violation of Article 3 ECHR, but the delay in determining the appropriate treatment for

the medical infrastructure and individual doctor in the centre; in some cases it might even be better than the one dispensed at some open reception centres.

When the medical doctor finds a person not suited for detention or forced removal because it could damage his mental or physical health, the managing director of the centre has to transfer this observations to the Director-general of the AO, who has to decide on the suspension of the detention or removal measure or ask for the opinion of the medical doctor of another centre, and in case of a dissenting opinion for that of a third one.³⁰⁶ After every failed attempt of removal, the doctor has to examine the person concerned.³⁰⁷ There have been no reports of the way this is applied in practice to date.

No other procedures to identify other vulnerable individuals in detention is provided for by law.

Lawyers always have access to their client in detention.³⁰⁸ Also UNHCR has the right to access, as do the Children's Rights Commissioner, the national Centre for Equal Rights and supranational human rights institutions.³⁰⁹ NGO's need to get permission from the Aliens Office (AO) directing manager in advance to get access to the detention centres.³¹⁰ In general an individualised accreditation is issued for specific persons who conduct these visits for an NGO, as is the case for employees of the Jesuit Refugee Service, Caritas International and the Belgian Refugee Council (CBAR-BCHV). Members of parliament and of the judicial and the executive powers can visit specific detainees if they are identified beforehand and if they can indicate to the managing director of the centre that such a visit is part of the execution of their office.³¹¹ Journalists need the permission of the managing director of the centre and the permission of the individual asylum seeker; they are not allowed to film.³¹²

The asylum seeker is entitled to visits from his direct relatives and family members for at least one hour a day, if they can provide a proof of their relation.³¹³ So called intimate visits from a person with whom the asylum seeker has a proven durable relation are allowed once a month for two hours.³¹⁴

All visits, except for the so called 'undisturbed' (intimate) ones, in case of serious illness and those by the lawyer, diplomats or representatives of public authorities, take place in the visitors' room in the 'discreet' presence of staff members, who are present in the room but do not listen.³¹⁵

Three meals a day are provided, special diets can be delivered on medical prescription, pork meat is never to be served and alcohol is prohibited.³¹⁶ The asylum seekers get the opportunity to wash themselves on a daily basis and toiletries are at their disposal free of charge.³¹⁷ The asylum seeker can have clothes delivered at their own expense, but the centre is to provide free clothing in case he does not dispose of appropriate clothing.³¹⁸

Assistance to religious services or non-confessional counselling is guaranteed in the detention centres and assistance of a minister of non-officially recognised cult can be applied for.³¹⁹

the detainee at that advanced stage of her HIV infection, was considered to be a degrading and inhuman treatment.

³⁰⁶ Article 61 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰⁷ Article 61/1 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰⁸ Article 64 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³⁰⁹ Article 44 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁰ Article 45 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹¹ Article 33, 42-43 Royal Decree on Closed Centres

³¹² Article 37, 40 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹³ Article 34 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁴ Article 36 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁵ Article 29-30 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁶ Article 79-80 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁷ Article 78 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁸ Article 76 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³¹⁹ Article 46-50 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

The asylum seeker has an unlimited right to entertain correspondence during the day. Writing paper is provided for by the centre, as is assistance with reading and writing by staff members.³²⁰ When there are specific risk indications, this correspondence can be subjected to the control of the managing director of the centre, with the exception of letters directed to the lawyer or to certain public authorities and independent human rights and public monitoring instances.³²¹ Calls can be made at their own expenses during daytime to an unlimited extent.³²²

The social service of the centre has to organise sport, cultural and recreational activities.³²³ Every centre has a library at the disposal of the inhabitants and newspapers and other publication can be purchased at their own expense.³²⁴

In detention centres asylum seekers do have access to open air spaces. In some centres they are allowed to get out in open air during day time whenever they want. In other centres this is strictly regulated. A minimum of two hours exercise outside is to be provided for.³²⁵

As to the implementation of these rights provided for by law, very little field studies have been done. There are a rather limited number of publications about the situation in the closed centres in Belgium. The most important ones are the 2010 Report of the Committee for Prevention of Torture following its visit to Belgium, the 2009 Report of Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe Hammarberg following his visit to Belgium, a 2008 Report of the LIBE Committee of the European Parliament following a delegation's visit to the closed centres and the 2009 Report of the Belgian Federal Ombudsman investigating the functioning of the closed centres in general and evaluating the access to medical aid in particular.³²⁶

D. Procedural safeguards and judicial review of the detention order

Indicators:

- Is there an automatic review of the lawfulness of detention? Yes No

When asylum seekers are detained, they are informed about the decision, its reasons and possibilities to appeal in writing. Those reasons are mostly limited to very general considerations such as: having tried to enter the territory without the necessary documents (at the border), or risk of absconding (in Dublin-cases). Translation of the detention decision in the language of the asylum seeker is not

³²⁰ Article 19, 22-23 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³²¹ Article 20-21/2 Royal Decree on Closed Centres

³²² Article 24 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³²³ Article 69-70 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³²⁴ Article 71-72 Royal Decree on Closed Centres.

³²⁵ Article 82 Royal Decree Closed Centres.

³²⁶ CPT, Rapport au Gouvernement de la Belgique relatif à la visite effectuée en Belgique par le Comité européen pour la prévention de la torture et des peines ou traitements inhumains ou dégradants du 28 septembre au 7 octobre 2009 ([CPT report](#) to the government of Belgium on the visit to Belgium from 28 September to 7 October 2009), Strasbourg, 23 juillet 2010; ECommHR, Rapport du Commissaire aux droits de l'homme du Conseil de l'Europe, Thomas HAMMARBERG faisant suite à sa visite en Belgique du 15-19 décembre 2008 ([Report](#) of the Commissioner for Human Rights, Thomas Hammerberg on his visit to Belgium from 15 to 19 December 2008), Strasbourg, 17 juin 2009; Parlement Européen, Rapport de la délégation de la commission LIBE sur la visite aux centres fermés pour demandeurs d'asile et immigrants de Belgique (European Parliament, [Report](#) of the delegation of the LIBE Committee on the visit to closed centres for asylum seekers and immigrants in Belgium), Rapporteur Giusto CATANIA, 28 mai 2008 ; Médiateur fédéral, Investigation sur le fonctionnement des centres fermés gérés par l'Office des Etrangers, et Rapport d'Evaluation Sois Médicaux dans les centres fermés en Belgique (Ombudsman, Investigation on the functioning of the closed centres managed by the Aliens Office and Evaluation Report medical case in the closed centres in Belgium), June 2009, in [French](#) / in [Dutch](#).

provided for by law, though in some centres a social interpreter is arranged by the centre's social assistant on demand by the detainee.

National legislation does provide for judicial review of the lawfulness of detention. No habeas corpus writ is automatically brought before a judge when an asylum seeker is being detained, but they can lodge a request to be set free with the Council Chamber of the Criminal Court every month.³²⁷ The Council Chamber has to decide within five working days, and if this time limit is not respected, the asylum seeker has to be released from detention.³²⁸ An appeal can be lodged against the decision of the Council Chamber before the "Indictment Chamber at the Court of Appeal" (*Kamer van Inbeschuldigingstelling*), within 24 hours. Against his final decision a purely judicial appeal can be introduced at the Court of Cassation.

When the AO decides to prolong the detention for another month after having spent already four months in detention, an automatic review by the Council Chamber of the Criminal Court takes place.³²⁹

The judicial review remains very restrictive in scope. Only the legality of the detention can be examined, not the appropriateness or proportionality of it. This means that only the accuracy of the factual motifs of the detention decision can be scrutinised: whether they are based on manifest misinterpretations or factual errors or not. The logic behind this is that the competence to decide on the removal of the foreigner, and as such on the appropriate measures to execute such a decision, lays with the AO (and the CALL), not with the criminal courts – while this assessment of such an appeal against a return decision ('*refoulement*' decision issued when applying for asylum at the border) by the CALL will only be done once the execution becomes eminent, which is only once the asylum application has been refused (see section on border procedure). Of course the limits of what is legality of a decision and what is not are almost arbitrary and the Court of Cassation itself is ambiguous about its interpretation in its own jurisprudence, by including the conformity with the Returns Directive or the ECHR (following ECtHR's *Saadi*-judgment).³³⁰ The Council or Indictment Chambers have even sometimes considered the principle of proportionality itself to be a part of the legality of a decision, but in most cases they limit their review to the legal basis for the decision, without ever considering any of the provisions of the Reception Conditions Directive. The fact that the person detained is an asylum seeker is generally not taken into consideration as an argument to limit the use of detention, neither are even more specific elements of vulnerability.³³¹ In 2012, the EU Return Directive was partly transposed into Belgian law by adding the condition that detention is only allowed when other less coercive measures would not be effective, specifying that this is the case when there is a risk for absconding or when the person circumvents or obstructs the preparation of the return or removal procedure.³³² While these grounds also apply to asylum seekers under the Reception Conditions Directive, since the Aliens Act provision concerns only persons that stay irregularly on the territory, these restrictions are not applicable to asylum seekers and are as such not scrutinised by the court in case of border detention. The procedure before the courts is determined in the Law on the Provisional Custody that applies in criminal law proceedings.³³³

In practice the time limits set in the law are respected, unless an appeal at the Court of Cassation is introduced against a judgment ordering release by the Court of Appeal. Since this cassation appeal suspends the detention period and it is not commonly treated within a reasonable time period, the

³²⁷ Article 71 Aliens Act.

³²⁸ Article 72 Aliens Act.

³²⁹ Article 74 Aliens Act.

³³⁰ ECtHR, *Saadi v. The United Kingdom* (Application no. 13229/03), 29 January 2008, available at: <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-84709>

³³¹ See for examples of jurisprudence and more on this issue: BCHV-CBAR, [Grens-Asiel-Detentie, Belgische wetgeving - Europese en internationale normen](#) (Border-Asylum-Detention, Belgian legislation – European and international norms) (Dutch update of the French original), January 2012.

³³² Articles 7 and 27 Aliens Act

³³³ Law of 20 July 1990 concerning pre-trial detention ([Wet van 20 juli 1990 betreffende de voorlopige hechtenis / Loi de 20 juillet 1990 relative à la détention préventive](#)).

detention period can exceed the legal maximum. This practice has repeatedly been found by the European Court of Human Rights to be a violation of Article 5§4 of the ECHR.³³⁴

When in detention, the personal interview by the CGRS as part of the examination of the well-foundedness of the asylum application takes place in the closed centre,³³⁵ at the presence of an interpreter provided for by the CGRS if necessary, and with theoretically exactly the same procedural guarantees as for asylum seekers in liberty. In practice, however, due to the particularly delicate practicalities of detention, these guarantees may not always be supervised and enforced in an equally robust manner (see chapter on Border procedures).

E. Legal assistance

Indicators:

- Does the law provide for access to free legal assistance for the review of detention?
 Yes No
- Do asylum seekers have effective access to free legal assistance in practice? Yes No

The law provides for access to free legal assistance for the judicial review of the detention decision. Free legal assistance is provided for in the Judicial Code in the same way as for the other asylum related procedures. A rebuttable presumption applies that the person detained has no financial means to pay for legal assistance (see section on Legal assistance under Regular procedure). The Royal Decree on closed centres also explicitly guarantees legal assistance for every resident of a closed centre and free and uninterrupted contact between him or her and his or her lawyer.³³⁶

In the closed centres in Vottem and in Bruges, a judicial permanence is organised by the bureau for legal assistance of the respective bar associations. Their service is mainly limited to assigning a pro Deo lawyer who is not present but has to ensure free legal assistance. The other centres have no first line legal assistance service and the assignment of a lawyer depends entirely on the social services in the centre. A platform of NGOs (called 'Transit group')³³⁷ coordinates a system of regular visitors that monitors migrants entering detention, provides them with free first line advice and refers them to an NGO for more specialised assistance if necessary. Asylum seekers and other persons with protection needs that are not (or no longer) engaged in the asylum process are referred to the Belgian Refugee council (CBAR-BCHV).

A critical 2008 report by a consortium of NGOs stresses several shortcomings in the legal assistance delivered in the closed centres: (a) inadequate information is given to detainees; (b) detainees depend on the social assistants (who are actually employed by the AO to assist with the removal) for their communication with their lawyer; (c) many do not have access to a lawyer; (d) only a limited number of detention decisions are contested before the courts; (e) time periods for appeals elapse frequently, etc.³³⁸ In general, the situation has changed very little since the findings of that report. In practice, asylum seekers are often referred to inexperienced lawyers. Even if some bar associations use short lists of lawyers that have expressed interest in assisting detained asylum seekers, these lists do not have specific qualification requirements. The system organised by the law does not offer sufficient means to enable lawyers to specialise themselves in migration and asylum law. This creates a structural shortage of qualified legal aid.

³³⁴ European Court of Human Rights, cases of *Firoz Muneer v. Belgium* (n° 56005/10), 11 April 2013, and *M.D. v. Belgium* n° 56028/10, 13 November 2013.

³³⁵ Article 13 Royal Decree Procedure CGRS.

³³⁶ Articles 62 and 63 Royal Decree on Closed centres.

³³⁷ Including, i.a., JRS, Vluchtelingenwerk, Ciré, Caritas and BCHV-CBAR.

³³⁸ Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, CIRE, JRS, Caritas International, e.a., [Recht op Recht in de Gesloten Centra](#) (Dutch) / [Faire Valoir ses Droits en centre fermé](#) (French), 2008

ANNEX – Transposition of the CEAS into national legislation

Directives transposed

Directive	Date of transposition (N/A if not yet transposed)	Official title of corresponding national legal act (and weblink)
Recast Asylum procedures Directive	1 March 2012 (Articles 23(4)(c)i, 30 and 31 APD / 31(8)(b), 36 and 37 Recast APD)	Law of 19 januari 2012 modifying the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens (Wet tot wijziging van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen / Loi modifiant la loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers)
	1 September 2013 (Articles 23(4), 25(2)(a)-(b), 26, 32 and 34 APD / 33(2)(a)-(b), 35, 31(8), 40 and 42 Recast APD)	Law of 8 May 2013 modifying the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens, the Law of 12 January 2007 regarding the reception of asylum seekers and other categories of aliens and the Organic Law of 8 July 1976 on public centres for social welfare (Wet tot wijziging van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, van de wet van 12 januari 2007 betreffende de opvang van asielzoekers en van bepaalde andere categorieën van vreemdelingen en van de organieke wet van 8 juli 1976 betreffende de openbare centra voor maatschappelijke welzijn / Loi modifiant la loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers, la loi du 12 janvier 2007 sur l'accueil des demandeurs d'asile et de certaines autres catégories d'étrangers et la loi du 8 juillet 1976 organique des centres publics d'action

		sociale)
	1 June 2014 (Articles 41 and 46 Recast APD)	Law of 10 April 2014 containing Several Provisions concerning the Procedures before the CALL and the Council of State (Wet houdende diverse bepalingen met betrekking tot de procedure voor de Raad voor Vreemdelingenbetwistingen en voor de Raad van State / Loi portant des dispositions diverses concernant la procédure devant le Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers et devant le Conseil d'Etat)
Recast Reception Conditions Directive	1 September 2013 (Article 16(1)(a) RCD / 20(1)(c) Recast RCD)	Law of 8 May 2013 modifying the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens, the Law of 12 January 2007 regarding the reception of asylum seekers and other categories of aliens and the Organic Law of 8 July 1976 on public centres for social welfare (Wet tot wijziging van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, van de wet van 12 januari 2007 betreffende de opvang van asielzoekers en van bepaalde andere categorieën van vreemdelingen en van de organieke wet van 8 juli 1976 betreffende de openbare centra voor maatschappelijke welzijn / Loi modifiant la loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers, la loi du 12 janvier 2007 sur l'accueil des demandeurs d'asile et de certaines autres catégories d'étrangers et la loi du 8 juillet 1976 organique des centres publics d'action sociale)

Recast Qualification Directive	1 September 2013 (Articles 4(1)-(2), 7-10, 11, 16, 24)	Law of 8 May 2013 modifying the Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens, the Law of 12 January 2007 regarding the reception of asylum seekers and other categories of aliens and the Organic Law of 8 July 1976 on public centres for social welfare (Wet tot wijziging van de wet van 15 december 1980 betreffende de toegang tot het grondgebied, het verblijf, de vestiging en de verwijdering van vreemdelingen, van de wet van 12 januari 2007 betreffende de opvang van asielzoekers en van bepaalde andere categorieën van vreemdelingen en van de organieke wet van 8 juli 1976 betreffende de openbare centra voor maatschappelijke welzijn / Loi modifiant la loi du 15 décembre 1980 sur l'accès au territoire, le séjour, l'établissement et l'éloignement des étrangers, la loi du 12 janvier 2007 sur l'accueil des demandeurs d'asile et de certaines autres catégories d'étrangers et la loi du 8 juillet 1976 organique des centres publics d'action sociale)
		<i>Multiple Decrees and Ordinances from regional and community governments (Flanders, Francophone Community, Germanophone Community, Brussels-capital Region) on integration, education and non-discrimination provisions (Chapter VII Recast QD concerning the rights attached to the protection status)</i>

Pending transposition and reforms

- Amendments/law being drafted (see below for details on changes planned):
 - o Recast APD (remaining provisions)
 - o Recast RCD (remaining provisions)
 - o Recast QD (Article 4(5))
- Debate in Parliament
 - o Recast QD (Article 14(4))

NGOs have been/are being consulted during the process of transposition:

Recast Asylum procedures Directive	Not yet.
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Recast Reception Conditions Directive	Not yet
Recast Qualification Directive	No – only exceptionally as a result of some NGO advocacy initiative, never structurally on the initiative of the authorities

Main changes adopted/planned

Asylum Procedures

- Adopted:
 - o Subsequent applications
 - o Safe country of origin concept
 - o Cessation
 - o Burden of proof on asylum seeker
 - o Definitions of persecution, actors of protection, internal protection alternatives
 - o Effective remedy: full judicial review appeals against inadmissibility decisions on subsequent applications (but with suspensive effect under strict conditions) and safe country of origin applications
- Planned:
 - o Revocation of protection status for reasons of national security and public order ((Article 14(4) Recast QD)
 - o Shared burden of proof (Article 4(5) Recast QD)
 - o Full judicial review appeals for all inadmissible applications, incl. against Dublin decisions
 - o Grounds of inadmissibility, prioritisation and accelerated procedures,
 - o Best interest determination and procedural guarantees for accompanied and unaccompanied minors
 - o Special procedural needs
 - o Interviews reports or recording

Reception conditions

- Adopted:
 - o Exclusion from reception conditions in case of a subsequent asylum application until it is declared admissible
- Planned:
 - o Detention
 - o Vulnerability and special needs assessment and evaluation
 - o Reception pending Dublin transfer decisions in case of collaboration with transfer

Detention of asylum seekers

- Adopted:
 - o Accelerated procedure
- Planned:
 - o Acceleration admissibility decisions
 - o Entry to territory for applications at the border declared admissible or without decision on admissibility within four weeks
 - o No suspensive effect from third application on if in detention