



Asylum policies and practices impairing the access to international protection in Greece



[Cover photo by Andrew George (ABC news)
Idomeni camp, May 2016]



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INTRODUCTION

“[A] person does not become a refugee because of recognition, but is recognized because he or she is a refugee”¹.

The act of legal recognition is what changes people’s lives, enabling them to benefit from international protection. Thus, the whole procedure concerns an administrative acknowledgement for those in need of international protection and, as a consequence, it shall be effectively implemented in a timely and fair manner.

The 1951 Geneva Convention and its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees defines the criteria for granting refugee status as the means to attribute international protection to victims of persecution. They build on the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”².

The European Union mainly applies the Convention by means of several directives addressed to all Member States, aiming at the definition of common standards in terms of asylum

procedures, as well as reception conditions and qualification criteria. According to the main legal framework, all Member States shall allow and facilitate access to international protection, in full compliance with human rights principles and international commitments.

To benefit from international protection means first of all receiving official recognition; nonetheless, many other crucial issues are at stake. The documents related to protection recognition allow for access to the work and health systems, the continuation of studies and the provision of social allowance when needed. Therefore, the access to international protection is not just the symbolic legalization of a situation but the outright recognition of a person as part of the society, enabling him/her to continue his/her life.

As a result of regular interactions with refugee communities, GFR has continuously observed a number of obstacles preventing asylum seekers in the country from accessing the asylum procedures and receiving the international protection they are entitled to, according to international law.

¹ UNHCR, *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967*

Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, Part One, Chapter One, §28.

² *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Article 14§1.

Drawing on the implementation of the law and the practices adopted by the authorities, the present report mainly aims at pointing out the gap between the *de jure* situation, as it is defined by international law, and the *de facto* situation in Greece, as up to the EU-Turkey deal of 18 March 2016³. In doing so, the privileged point of view and focus of research are represented by the series of testimonies provided by asylum seekers, refugees and communities and collected by GFR over 2015.

Always taking into consideration the fast changing nature of the Greek scenario, the report was edited and updated during the first five months of 2016, in the light of fundamental events such as the entry into force of the aforementioned EU-Turkey deal as well as the adoption of the new law 4375/2016 (on “Common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection”), on 1st April 2016. Particular emphasis has been put on the difficulties stemming from the accumulation of old and new cases.

The present work is based on a non-exhaustive list of system failures and consists of two major parts. The first part outlines the problems faced by asylum seekers who are still waiting for a decision under the backlog procedure.

The second part provides a brief overview of how access to the asylum procedure under the new Regional Asylum Offices takes place.

The analysis highlights the challenges concerning access to asylum before and after the so-called refugees crisis and the application of the EU-Turkey agreement. The overall outlook resulting from the data collected during the past months doesn't seem to have improved, compared with the 2012 one. According to the findings of the Campaign for the Access to Asylum, the problems in this regard have now reached an alarming level.

The Skype programme in particular has been exposing people to unbearable waits, during which police notes (the only legal document allowing asylum seekers to reside in Greece) usually expire, thus increasing the risk of arrest, detention and deportation.

On the other hand, although the new pre-registration programme due to start in the first week of June is expected to work more swiftly and result in full registration within six months, this time-frame is not deemed sufficient to avoid “another backlog of pending cases which will

³ The EU-Turkey deal's key provision mainly allows for the return to Turkey of all irregular migrants and asylum seekers whose asylum

applications have been declared inadmissible and who entered Greece through Turkey after the 20th of March 2016.

worsen the situation and feed social tensions”⁴.

⁴ Campaign for Access to Asylum, Open Letter to the Asylum Service, 19 May 2016, <http://www.statewatch.org/>.

1. BACKLOG ASYLUM PROCEDURE: ENDLESS WAITING AND UNCERTAIN SITUATION FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS

Under the backlog procedure, *“the relevant legislation was not being applied in practice and [...] the asylum procedure was marked by major structural deficiencies. [These included]: insufficient information about the procedures to be followed, the lack of a reliable system of communication between authorities and asylum seekers, the lack of training of the staff responsible for conducting interviews with them, a shortage of interpreters and a lack of legal aid effectively depriving asylum seekers of legal counsel”*.⁵

“The ongoing shortcomings of Greek asylum system regarding access to the asylum process have been especially reported and criticized by international bodies, organizations and jurisprudence of international courts for more than a decade”.⁶

Following many complaints and condemnations⁷ concerning the procedure as well as various statements, the Greek authorities decided to implement a new asylum procedure in Greece.

In order not to overload the **new asylum services** provided for by **Law 3907/2011**, the applications lodged **before 7 June 2013** continue to fall within the scope of **PD 114/2010**⁸. This means that the reformed backlog procedure commonly known under the appellation ‘Allodapon’ is still working for people who applied before this date. It is also important to point out that under this so-called ‘old procedure’, the responsible authority for examining asylum applications is represented by the Services of Greek Police. Data displayed in this paragraph were drawn from asylum seekers’ testimonies, whose applications fall under the Attica Aliens Directorate (Petrou Ralli) authority.

Despite the fact that this procedure was reformed to allow the authorities to finish the examination of all pending cases, there are several ongoing deficiencies which are preventing asylum seekers from benefiting from an effective examination of their applications.

“It’s cause for serious concern that the tens of thousands of outstanding

⁵ See ECHR Decision *MSS v. Belgium and Greece*, 21 January 2011 (Application no. 30696/09).

⁶ The Campaign for the access to Asylum in Attica Area, last modified 20 June 2013, http://www.aitima.gr/aitima_files/REPORT_Campaign_on_access_to_asylum_in_Attica_ENG.pdf.

⁷ See ECHR Decision *RU v. Greece*, 7 June 2011 (Application no. 2237/08).

⁸ Presidential Decree no. 113/2013, art. 34, 14 June 2013.

*applications remain under the jurisdiction of Police [...] these gaps give rise to legitimate concerns as regards the access to the asylum procedure in the other areas of the country as well as in places of detention”.*⁹

According to the words of N. from Afghanistan *“people have been waiting for 10/15 years for a decision under the old system. Today, we still have people in the Afghan community with a pink card issued in the 2000s”.*

1.1 Lack of information about ongoing asylum applications

The contact between asylum seekers and police authorities is at the origin of several, serious problems. The applicants under ‘Allodapon’ should in theory keep in contact with the police authorities both to renew their asylum applicant’s card and to receive any kind of information concerning the pending procedure. In fact, it seems difficult to perform these tasks, which are generally approached in a rather arbitrary way.

*“Issues raised to the Greek Ombudsman concern the contact with the police authorities; whether people need to renew their asylum applicant’s cards or they want to apply for travel documents, or to receive information about the procedure, they have to get in touch with the police authorities.”*¹⁰

“So I took the three months and I went there and the work permit I didn’t. That’s the history how I got the three months. Before that, I got one month, sometimes four weeks, sometimes two weeks, and sometimes four days. I went, I took the card, I gave them the card and they said: “Come in four days.” I came after four days and they gave me two days or weeks (...) It was changing all the time according to the persons.”

[A. from Soudan]

The problem highlighted is even amplified if we take into consideration that a significant number of applicants have been waiting for around 10 years now to get a final decision on their applications. Unfortunately, the continuation of the backlog procedure has not resolved the issue of the limitless

⁹ “The Campaign for the access to Asylum”, last modified 20 June 2013, http://www.aitima.gr/aitima_files/REPORT_Campaign_on_access_to_asylum_in_Attica_ENG.pdf .

¹⁰ Declaration rendered by the Office of the Greek Ombudsman Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 20 April 2015.

period of waiting that as a consequence has been putting people's lives on hold.

*"We have quite a lot of complaints regarding the old procedure, about the delay of the examination for the people who have been waiting for a decision for more than 5,6,7 years."*¹¹

"I am waiting for the decision of my appeal interview since December 2014, when I go to Allodapon they tell me they

cannot find my file, I went at the appeal committee at Galatsi and they told me that Allodapon has my file."

[T. from Afghanistan]

"I applied here in 2009. Until now it is six years. So I can't study, I can't work, I can't do anything. I can't even rent a house."

[A. from Soudan]

1.2 Appeal Committees: inactive for too long

In 2012, 20 Appeals Committees were created under Allodapon to preside over close to 40,000 appeal pending cases. All applications in the first instance have been examined and only second instance applications¹² are still pending under the backlog procedure. Notwithstanding such measures, the number of Appeal Committees is unbalanced vis-à-vis the amount of pending cases. Therefore, despite the effectiveness of the Appeal Committees, the applicants still need to wait for a long time in order to get a final decision.

*"The ministry created 20 Appeal Committees, that is a lot. They were operative until December 2014 but their effectiveness can be considered limited because of the huge number of applications pending."*¹³

The Appeal Committees for the pending appeals have not been working since December 2014 and no Decree *were still around 20 000 appeals awaiting settlement, appeal committees' members hadn't been appointed and the cases not yet examined were still pending.*¹⁴

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² First instance applications are the applications that have been submitted for the first time (the first interview stage). Second instance applications refer to the applications that were rejected at the first interview and have thus become appeal cases.

¹³ Declaration rendered by the Office of the Greek Ombudsman Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 20 April 2015.

¹⁴ Ibid.

This situation left in a sort of limbo people who had already been waiting for years:

“The actual situation is that I got rejected from the police after the first interview. And they are supposed to send me to the committee. There is a committee there, to meet with me and do another interview. So three years now I am waiting for them.”

[A.from Soudan]

The suspension of the appeal committees' work was then rectified and

they became operative again in May 2015. However, this lack of punctuality and stability slowed down the procedure even further and affected once again applicants who have been stuck in the old procedure for many years.

“I am waiting to have an interview for my appeal since a long time, but I know a lot of people that are waiting so I know I have to be patient even if I worry about the decision, if they will say yes or no.”

[K. from Guinea]

1.2 The legal gap between backlog procedure and new asylum services

“Subsequent application is any application for international protection submitted after a final negative decision.”

Article 2, par. (u), of the Presidential Decree n.114 of November 22, 2010

“An international protection applicant who lodges a subsequent application must present the final decision of his/her previous application. The competent examination authorities shall examine the details of the subsequent application in conjunction with the data of the initial application and/or the appeal.”

Article 23, par. 1, of the Presidential Decree n.113 of June 14, 2013

“Subsequent applications submitted after 7 June 2013, shall be examined by the authorities foreseen in Part A of this P.D. and in accordance with the procedure provided in this Part.”

Article 34 of the Presidential Decree n.113 of June 14, 2013

“Competent examination authorities of the international protection application’, or ‘competent examination authorities’, are the Regional Asylum Offices and the independent units of the Regional Asylum Offices.”

Article 2 of the Presidential Decree n.113 of June 14, 2013

“[...] the General Secretary of Public Order of the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction shall grant residence status on humanitarian grounds to applicants for international protection who are holders of an asylum seeker’s card in force and whose application had been lodged up to 5 years before the entry into force of the present law and its examination is still pending in second instance, unless there is a risk to national security or to the country’s society [...]”

Article 22, par. 1 of law 4375/2016 of April 1, 2016

“This system is really unfair, some have decision in 4 months at the new asylum service and some are more than 10 years here without document, why these people cannot go to the new services and have a decision in 4 months?” [A. from Afghanistan]

In case an application has been rejected by the ‘Allodapon’ authority and/or the procedure has been interrupted, the applicant is authorized by the mentioned Presidential Decrees (n.114 of November 22, 2010 and n.113 of June 14, 2014) to access the new asylum procedure by applying for a “subsequent application”.

This development was welcomed as it was seen as “equalizing” the rights of asylum seekers as well as providing a solution to the problems of the old procedure. However, access to the new asylum procedure remains rare and does

not happen automatically; the applicants do not choose and have to wait until their application is examined, rejected, suspended or interrupted by the Allodapon authority.

“If you are still in this procedure there is no way out, to choose the one or the other. I mean, you should wait till your application is gonna be examined, rejected, suspended or interrupted in order to go to the other procedure system.”¹⁵

The lapse of time between the two procedures can be considered as a ‘legal

¹⁵ Declaration rendered by the Office of the Greek Ombudsman Excerpt from an

interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 20 April 2015.

gap' because the people who have already been waiting for a decision for several years under the Allodapon procedure need to apply to the new asylum services as a first asylum application. Instead of having priority in accessing the new asylum procedure, those concerned have to wait in queue and follow the procedure as if it was the first time they wanted to apply for international protection. No priority could be given to subsequent applications because this would imply that the same problems occurring under Allodapon would recur within the new asylum service. All the rejected cases would apply to the new services thus recreating the same problems highlighted under the backlog procedure.

The gap between the two procedures forces those that were subjected to the previous one to wait again for an unlimited period of time in order to access the fairest procedure and exposes people to arrest and return, since they do not possess an asylum seeker card in the meantime.

Moreover, when these people finally access the new asylum offices, they have to wait for them to examine whether they are entitled to apply for the new procedure. Afterwards, the applicants get an asylum seeker card and they have to

wait for the examination of their application.

“There are some problems for that procedure because if you apply for this late application, you should wait that the new asylum service is gonna examine if you can apply for this procedure and after that, you’re going to get your application card and you are going to wait for the examination.”¹⁶

“One year ago I went to Katehaki and tried to apply. The people told me I am supposed to have the file closed in Allodapon, but Allodapon is not closing the file.”

[B. from Soudan]

“And you know everybody who left Allodapon and is going to the new asylum service; it takes like one year until Allodapon they say ‘yes we closed the file.’”

[A. from Soudan]

“We cannot transfer our files to Katehaki... It is like they want to punish us.”

[A. from Ethiopia]

GFR is even more concerned due to the fact that some applicants whose applications were rejected under the backlog procedure were subsequently recognized as refugees by the new

¹⁶ Ibid.

asylum services. This strongly suggests that there are people in need of international protection who applied with the old procedure and are still waiting to be recognized.

According to the General Secretary of Population and Social Cohesion, Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction, only the new procedure should be operational for asylum applications¹⁷. During an interview given on 7 July 2015, he informed us that a presidential decree drafted by the government would be issued in order to create the possibility for Allodapon applicants whose request is pending for over five years to have their application for asylum archived and to be granted a residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

Nonetheless, the political events of July 2015 and the resignation of the government on 20 August 2015 have put the presidential decree on hold. By its opinion number 120/2015, the State Council declared the draft of the Presidential Decree not legal arguing that

the Law 3907/2011 does not provide the responsible government agencies to adopt *"provisions which accord the possibility of providing a massive and indeterminate number of persons with residence status on humanitarian grounds without defining criteria and conditions related to the scheme"*¹⁸.

The provision regarding the granting of a residence permit on humanitarian grounds is now envisaged in the **new law 4375/2016**. More precisely, according to article 22, applicants for international protection who have lodged a claim for over five years, have a pending appeal and possess a valid asylum seeker permit, are entitled to the aforementioned residence permit unless they pose a threat to national security or society, arising from a final conviction for a serious crime. The permit is granted for a two-year period and can be renewed. Currently, the number of cases which can be automatically eligible stands at 7,800, out of the 18,500¹⁹ making up the backlog of appeals under the "old procedure"²⁰.

¹⁷ Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Athens, July 7, 2015.

¹⁸ State Council of the Hellenic Democracy, opinion Δ120/2015 issued on 17 September 2015.

¹⁹ Data up-to-date as of 4 April 2016, available at [http://www.asylumineurope.org/news/04-04-](http://www.asylumineurope.org/news/04-04-2016/greece-asylum-reform-wake-eu-turkey-deal)

[2016/greece-asylum-reform-wake-eu-turkey-deal](http://www.asylumineurope.org/news/04-04-2016/greece-asylum-reform-wake-eu-turkey-deal).

²⁰ Data from the Explanatory Report to the new law 4375/2016, available at <http://www.hellenicparliament.gr/UserFiles/2f026f42-950c-4efc-b950-340c4fb76a24/o-prosf-eis-olo.pdf>.

2. SEEKING ASYLUM: AN EFFECTIVE RIGHT IN GREECE?

“It is hereby established an autonomous Service within the Ministry of Citizen Protection, entitled ‘Asylum Service’, directly dependent on the Minister and with a territorial competence over the entire country. This Service operates as a Directorate and has the mission of applying the legislation on asylum and other forms of international protection for aliens and stateless persons, as well as contributing to the development and formulation of the national asylum policy.”

Article 1 (1) of Law 3907/2011 of January 26, 2011

“Purpose of this Presidential Decree is to adjust the procedure for granting either the status of refugee or subsidiary protection to aliens or stateless individuals, as applied in conformity with the Council Directive 2005/85/EC ‘on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status’ (L326/13.12.2005) [repealed by Council Directive 2013/32/EU of June 26, 2013], in the framework applied by Law 3907/2011.”

Article 1, Presidential Decree number 113 of June 14, 2013

In light of all the aforementioned deficiencies under the old procedure handled by Allodapon, law 3907/2011 providing for the establishment of a new asylum service in Greece, along with Presidential Decree 113/2013, serve as building blocks of what is referred to as ‘the new asylum procedure’. This new system has been created in order to guarantee the proper application of international obligations arising from the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and to ensure Greece’s compliance with European refugee law and human rights standards.

Although according to the findings of research conducted in 2015 by GFR the new asylum procedure seemed to be much better suited to address the needs of asylum seekers, it was clear there would still be a large amount of structural changes to be urgently undertaken.

“The Greek state should take measures to guarantee the rights of people that need international protection and the asylum procedure regarding the reception conditions and regarding basic

*rights of people that are entering Greece.*²¹

“I feel alone, isolated and I feel less loved in the world. If my country did not have all these political problems, I would never leave Congo by saying I will go at someone else's country because it is better... my biggest problem is to find back my quietness, a status that I lost because of them. Because me I am asking for an international protection, I want someone to protect me. Where should I go for that? I don't know.”
[O. Asylum seeker from Congo].

In July 2015, the European Commission also expressed its concerns on “serious

*deficiencies in the Greek asylum system, notably with regard to the material reception conditions to applicants for international protection, particularly those with special reception needs and vulnerable persons, and structural flaws in the functioning of the guardianship system or legal representation of all unaccompanied minors during the asylum procedure (...) While progress has been made, there is still a structural and persistent lack of reception capacity, independent of the large and unexpected influxes which have recently been observed”.*²²

²¹ Declaration rendered by the Office of the Greek Ombudsman Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 20 April 2015.

²² European Commission, More Responsibility In Managing The Refugee

Crisis: European Commission Adopts 40 Infringement Decisions To Make European Asylum System Work, July 2015, http://europa.eu/rapid/pressrelease_IP15569_9_en.htm.

2.1 Ineffective operationalization of Regional Asylum Offices

“The Asylum Service is composed of the Central Service and the Regional Asylum Offices. (...) When the present law enters into force, Regional Asylum Offices will be set up in Attica, Thessaloniki, Alexandroupolis, Orestiada, Ioannina, Volos, Patras, Heraklion, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Leros and Rhodes...”

Article 1, par. 3, Law 3907/2011 of January 26, 2011

“The permanent posts of the Asylum Service staff, by category and grade, shall be as follows:

- a. 235 posts for the grade of specialized scientific personnel or University degree in category Administration [...]*
- b. 74 posts in category Administration-Finance for university degree grade*
- c. 1 post in category Communication and Media for university degree grade*
- d. 4 posts in category IT for university degree grade*
- e. 20 posts in category Administration-Accounting for university degree grade*
- f. 4 posts in category IT for technical university degree grade*
- g. 182 posts in category Administration-Accounting for secondary education degree grade.”*

Article 2, par. 3, Law 4375/2016 of April 1, 2016

By creating a new asylum procedure, Law 3907/2011 provides for the operationalization of asylum services and offices in 13 strategic geographical places in Greece. However, 5 years after the entry into force of the Law, these offices had not yet been fully established. There are currently 7 regional asylum offices open in Greece, having the capacity to register the asylum applications from asylum seekers from both in and outside detention facilities.

The offices which started operating in 2013 are located in the Attica region (Athens), North Evros (Filakio), South Evros (Alexandroupoli), and on the island of Lesbos. The regional asylum office on Rhodes island opened in 2014, the office in Thessaloniki during the summer of 2015 and the one on Samos island at the beginning of 2016. 3 asylum units operating to register asylum applications were also established in the areas of Amygdaleza, Xanthi and Patras but they

are responsible for registering, examining and delivering decisions on applications submitted by third country nationals or stateless persons in detention centers and other custodial facilities only. In addition, 2 asylum units have been set up on Chios and Leros during the first months of 2016, dealing with applications from the identification and reception centers on the islands.

The failure to establish regional asylum offices has affected third country nationals attempting to access the asylum system in a double way. First of all, strategic geographical regions have been practically neglected. Third country nationals as well as unaccompanied minors living all over Greece, either in their own homes or in shelters, are obliged to travel sometimes extremely long distances in order to reach a regional asylum office and lodge their application. Not only do these trips come at a huge cost, but they also need to be undertaken several times: once for the registration; later on for the interview; and finally for the delivery of the decision. Individuals and organizations in charge of shelters have been struggling to cover the cost of trips for all hosted people who need to travel to apply for asylum.

²³ Declaration rendered by the Office of the Greek Ombudsman. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 20 April 2015.

Nevertheless, unaffordable costs oblige some of the asylum seekers to give up their right to seek asylum despite the fact that they are entitled to it under international and European law.

“The priority should be taken in order to establish effective regional offices in order to cover the need for asylum procedure because if the applicants should be transferred to or should travel to Athens in order to apply for asylum, it is difficult (...) it would be essential to have regional offices everywhere in Greece.”²³

“You need to have asylum services all over Greece in order for all to have the possibility and the opportunity to apply for Asylum wherever they are.”²⁴

Second, the failure to open and maintain functional regional asylum offices represents an incomplete implementation of the law, forcing the majority of refugees to stay in Athens and apply at the regional asylum office. This has created an excessive workload for the office of Attica, to which the majority of people in need of international protection are referred. There is simply not enough staff to receive everybody and register their claims within a

²⁴ Kaldani, Maria. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 22 April 2015.

reasonable amount of time. The opening of all the expected offices would relieve the Attica regional asylum office and make access easier for applicants.

Article 2 of the new **law 4375/2016** took into account the serious lack of people

working for the Asylum Service and established that the number of staff would be raised to 520, in order to meet the current needs.

2.2 An overview of the critical issues detected at the Attica Regional Asylum Office

At the end of July 2014, the Asylum Service inaugurated a new system to fix appointments for registration of asylum applications through Skype, in an effort to improve the access to the procedure by minimising queues outside the Regional Asylum Office (RAO) of Attica. Applications were first made available in English and French and were later extended to Arabic in September 2014 and Farsi/Dari in November 2014.

However, as of the beginning of May 2015, approximately 300 people in need of international protection were waiting every day in front of the RAO to lodge their claim, renew their asylum seeker card, or receive the decision on their application. This meant that only 30 people could be received every day, in addition to 10 Syrian nationals under the fast-track procedure.²⁵ Besides being

undignified, the exhausting queue outside the office was likely to expose people to detention and even deportation. What is more, it should be noted that this situation already existed under the old procedure and the new one was meant to avoid it.

“I went many times at Katehaki. I was waiting in the line and I was never selected. I was going again there and they were saying me: next week, next week.”

[N. from Pakistan]

“There are many people who wait for days, weeks, or even months to be recorded, arriving the evening and several vulnerable ones among them, as minors, sick, single parents, victims of torture etc. The lack of an adequate mechanism to identify vulnerable cases,

²⁵ Petraki, Eleni. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Athens, May 12, 2015.

lack of adequate interpretation in all languages are major obstacles for the request.”²⁶

“When we came in Athens, we tried to leave the country but unfortunately only my wife managed to leave the country. Now she is in Germany, she’s an asylum seeker there. Me I am here with the children, she has sent all the papers to us. It is now four months that I am almost every day in front of the Asylum office but it’s impossible to enter, so still now I do not have a card. It is a very bad situation; the children are asking for their mum, it is really difficult... Mostly even at 3 or 4 AM I am going to the queue with my children but they never took us.”

[I. from Afghanistan]

Besides the obvious staff deficiency and the imbalances between capacity and needs characterising the RAO of Attica, another serious issue concerned the criteria according to which people were granted access. Since the language spoken was the only official and objective criteria defined by the authorities, asylum

seekers were allowed to visit the offices on the basis of a schedule drawn up according to the availability of interpreters in each given day. Furthermore, priority had to be given to vulnerable people, in accordance with the definition provided by art.11, par. 2 of the law 3907/2011²⁷. It must be recalled that these measures and the lack of official policies in this regard led to the adoption of a considerable degree of arbitrariness resulting in a highly unfavourable and unfair environment.

On 25 May 2015 the Asylum Service announced that, due mainly to staff shortage and until further notice, the RAO of Attica would be only capable to register and process applications already scheduled via Skype. As a result, asylum seekers could not have their applications registered in Athens for a while and were thus exposed to a serious risk of detention and deportation. Since then, new schedules for registration appointments through Skype were communicated by the Asylum Service periodically, concerning English, French,

²⁶ “First findings from the new asylum service operations”, Campaign for the Access to Asylum, 19 december 2013, accessed July 2015, http://asylumcampaign.blogspot.gr/2013/12/blogpost_19.html.

²⁷ “(...) For the purposes of the present, vulnerable groups are: (a.) unaccompanied minors, (b.) people with disabilities or suffering from incurable diseases, (c.) elderly

persons, (d.) women in pregnancy or having recently given birth, (e.) single parents with minor children, (f.) victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation and, (g.) victims of trafficking”. Article 14§8 of the new law 4375/2016 allowed for the addition to this category of “persons with a post-traumatic disorder, in particular survivors and relatives of victims of ship-wrecks”.

Farsi/Dari, Arabic, Urdu/Panjabi, Bangla and Kurdish speakers, whilst a separate schedule was set for Syrians under the recalled fast-track procedure²⁸. From that time on, asylum seekers speaking the aforementioned languages could register

their application through an appointment set via Skype only, while speakers of other languages had to present themselves directly at the premises of the Asylum Service for registration.²⁹

2.3 Skype Programme: An Insufficient Measure to Improve Access to Katehaki Asylum Offices

“d. i) Immediately after the completion of the registration procedures as per article 36 paragraph 1 above, they shall be provided, free of charge, by the competent Receiving Authority, with the International Protection Applicant Card, which shall bear their photograph.

ii) The international Protection Applicant Card forms a temporary title, it does not constitute an entitlement to issue a residence permit, it ensures the enjoyment of the applicants’ right, where these are foreseen by applicable provisions, it assures the necessary transactions during its validity period and allows them the residence in the Greek territory.

[...]

iv) The Card should be valid up to one year and shall be renewed until the conclusion of the administrative procedure of the examination of the application for international protection [...].”

Article 41, par. 1, letter d) of law 4375/2016 (art. 13 of Council Directive 2013/32/EU of June 26, 2013)

²⁸ As shown in appendix, there are different line operation schedules applying to Attica Regional Asylum Office and the rest of Greece.

²⁹ AIDA (Asylum Information Database), Registration of asylum application in Greece:

Country report, last updated: 13 January 2016, available at <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/Greece/asylum-procedure/procedures/registration-asylum-application>.

As already mentioned in the previous paragraph, in an attempt to find a sustainable solution to the problem of accessing the Asylum Office, the latter established a Skype programme allowing refugees to book appointments with the competent RAO online. A schedule was developed on the basis of the availability of interpreters in charge of answering calls and according to the specific requests of people (asylum, relocation). Third country nationals can book their first appointment for registration by providing their name and a photo. The awareness of the difficulties in finding access to a computer, and particularly to Internet connection, has urged civil society organisations to offer asylum seekers the opportunity to use the devices in their offices. Initially, the Skype programme was regarded as a feasible solution to the unacceptable queue of people outside the offices in Katehaki. In addition, it appeared to be a fair method, since the answer to the call remain neutral and random. It was also considered likely to reduce the risk of people lacking papers being arrested while going to the Asylum offices: by getting their appointment through Skype, indeed, people would not need to go to

³⁰ Kaldani, Maria. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 22 April 2015.

³¹ "First findings from the new asylum service operations", Campaign for the Access to

the asylum office every day and would only have to visit it once.

Last but not least, this initiative could be seen as a partial solution for those living far from Athens, wishing to apply for international protection.

"The people will know 'I have this appointment, I will not need to go again and again, I have this appointment and I will wait for this appointment and I will do it'. It will be easier for them also; it will be less stress [...]"³⁰

Nonetheless, the Skype programme has gradually turned out to be very dysfunctional. Users and CSOs have condemned several failures in the implementation of this programme which make it almost inaccessible. The Campaign for the Access to Asylum states:

"There is a highly problematic access to asylum in Attica since the system by Skype serves an infinitesimal percentage of the persons concerned and the needs are dramatic and are constantly increasing due to increased refugee flows in Greece."³¹

The Skype programme is working just on certain days of the week and for a few

Asylum, 19 December 2013, accessed July 2015, http://asylumcampaign.blogspot.gr/2013/12/blogpost_19.html.

hours only, in accordance with the availability of interpreters. The schedule is limited and does not offer an immediate opportunity to third country nationals to contact an operator in order to get an appointment. Despite all the attempts to provide an adequate response to the situation, the lack of Skype operators available for long periods of time means that the programme does not respond effectively to the access problem. The number of requests far exceeds the capacities of the system and creates once again a “lottery” whose winners, those people getting a response by the asylum services, are uncertain.

“It is just mathematics, it is a lottery and again you should try again and again since you have one operator, you need at least several operators behind one Skype address to take the list.”³²

On 14th May 2016, the Greek Asylum Service in cooperation with EASO and UNHCR announced in a joint press release the beginning of a pre-

registration exercise initially taking place in the camps located on mainland and due to last 72 days (from the end of May 2016 until July)³³. This new procedure is going to involve all those who arrived in Greece before 20 March who wish to apply for international protection and are currently residing on the mainland. It represents a preliminary and necessary step to obtain access to the full claim for international protection, family reunification and relocation and it is going to result in the issuance of an asylum seeker card valid for one year (endowing refugees with all the rights except for admission to labour market).

It is important to highlight that the Skype programme is not meant to be replaced and people who are not immediately involved in the first phase of the exercise will keep on using it. As UNHCR clarified, the intended aim is to relieve the congestion which has been affecting the service for a long time.

³² Kaldani, Maria. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 22 April 2015.

³³ EASO, “Joint press release: The registration of asylum seekers residing in open reception facilities in the mainland will

begin in the next few weeks <https://easo.europa.eu/latest-news/joint-press-release-the-registration-of-asylum-seekers-residing-in-open-reception-facilities-in-the-mainland-will-begin-in-the-next-few-weeks/>, 14 maggio 2016.

2.4 Ineffective Remedy against Rejected Asylum Applications

“International protection applicants shall have the right to lodge, before the competent court of justice, an application for annulment, (...), against the decisions taken pursuant to the provisions of this Presidential Decree. This possibility, the deadline, as well as the competent court shall be explicitly stated in the body of the decision”.

Article 28, Presidential Decree number 113 of June 14, 2013

“Member States shall ensure that applicants have the right to an effective remedy before a court or tribunal, against the following:

(a) a decision taken on their application for international protection (...)

(b) a refusal to reopen the examination of an application after its discontinuation pursuant to Articles 27 and 28

(c) a decision to withdraw international protection pursuant to Article 45”.

Article 46, par. 1 of Council Directive 2013/32/EU of June 26, 2013

The law provides for legal action as a last remedy after a rejection by the appeal authority or the assignation of a status that the person does not agree with. This remedy takes place before an administrative court, contrary to the asylum procedure, which is taken in charge by the asylum offices. Nonetheless, asylum seekers wishing to use this service need to be able to undertake substantial financial commitments, since the cost of the third remedy is extremely high. This makes access to remedy almost impossible, preventing asylum seekers from using all services and procedures to which they have a legal right.

“I will never go because I do not have money neither my lawyer, so I will never be able to go on court, I need a small voithia³⁴, I need help as a refugee.”

[O. from Congo]

In order to access the third remedy and present their own files, asylum seekers need to be represented by a lawyer and pay for the judicial fees. However, most of the asylum seekers live in great precarity and, unable to meet the costs, they cannot exercise the right to have their application reviewed by the administrative court.

“You can’t ask from people that are living in the street or really poor, even if they

³⁴ Greek word for ‘help’. The interviewee used the Greek word.

*are not, the amount of money you need in order to fight against this decision. It is so huge. So I don't think that this is an effective remedy.*³⁵

In the past, some CSOs implemented programs which helped asylum seekers covering all the costs that had to be met in order to access the procedure. However, despite their efforts, the CSOs could not bring all cases before the courts due to the high cost of the procedure and the consequent financial restrictions they face, as their budgets cannot cover all cases. As a consequence, the access to the judicial action is limited and only a few asylum seekers could access it, depending on the budget that CSOs could afford.

*"You need to go for the cases that you are sure they are going to work, you need to make a choice; you don't have a budget for all."*³⁶

Currently, due to the high cost of this procedure, no CSOs have the financial capacity to run a programme supporting access to remedy. *"Most of the people stay with the appeal decision"*³⁷, meaning that for the majority of the asylum seekers who received a negative answer from the appeal committee, the procedure stopped there.

"They asked me to go on court but to go on court you need a lawyer, you cannot go alone, lawyers need to be with you in order to defend you. I took my final decision to go in front of the court with my lawyer, she told me that still she cannot help because her organization did not have the money." [O. from Congo]

³⁵ Giannakaki, Eva. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 15 April 2015.

³⁶ Kaldani, Maria. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 22 April 2015.

³⁷ Giannakaki, Eva. Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 15 April 2015.

“In case of pursuing judicial protection, the applicant may receive free legal assistance according to the provisions of Law 3226/2004 (O.G. A 24), as applicable.”

Article 10, par. 2 of the Presidential Decree number 113 of June 14, 2013

“Member States shall ensure that free legal assistance and representation is granted on request in the appeals procedures provided for in Chapter V (...)”

Article 20, par. 1 of Council Directive 2013/32/EU of June 26, 2013

Nonetheless, an alternative exists to help asylum seekers access remedy in the form of free legal assistance which allows people to apply for financial support for judicial procedures. The application should first be accepted by the competent court in order for an applicant to benefit from the support of a lawyer and be helped with judicial fees. An important factor to be considered is that the legal aid program is open to all people in need of financial support in order to access the courts in Greece. Consequently, there is no distinction or

differentiation of funding, just one fund for every type of judicial cases. As a result, the available funds are severely limited and it is quite difficult to actually benefit from the programme: the requirements are strict and very few among those who qualify and apply are successful.

Access to the third remedy is ineffective: asylum seekers who would like to bring their case to a court of justice do not find the necessary means to access the procedure, which therefore prevents asylum seekers to exercise their rights to a full extent.

“If you make a research to the decision from Greek court, you can see few cases with asylum seekers, because there are not quite a lot of people that they can afford a legal procedure before the court and the cases that have been before the court by NGOs is really few.”³⁸

³⁸ Declaration rendered by the Office of the Greek Ombudsman Excerpt from an interview by Alice Fevre for GFR. Tape recording. Athens, 20 April 2015.

“During the limit provided for an appeal and until the notification of the decision on the appeal, all measures of deportation, readmission or return of the appellant shall be suspended.”

Art 61, par. 4 of law 4375/2016 (art. 46 of Council Directive 2013/32/EU)

After receiving a negative decision from the appeal authority, the person whose application has been dismissed receives the order to leave the Greek territory. This order is accompanied by information regarding the remedy procedure and the procedure that should be followed by those wishing to access it. Despite the provisions contained in Council Directive 2013/32/EU and recently transposed to law 4375/2016, what happens in practice is that the order to leave the Greek territory is not suspended during the judicial procedure. This means that even if someone resorts to this measure, he/she still risks being deported as a result of the decision he/she previously received.

In order to avoid deportation, there is still the opportunity for the applicant to make

a request before the court concerning the suspension of the “order to leave the Greek territory”. Nevertheless, GFR was informed about several cases of people deported while the decision on their appeal was still pending.

“There is no suspension; you should ask for suspension of the decision otherwise there is the risk that the applicant could be arrested and deported/returned.”³⁹

“There were annulation applications still pending but the application of suspension has been rejected so there were people that were deported.”⁴⁰

People who cannot afford the costs of access to remedy are left without papers and exposed to the risk of arrest and deportation, without benefiting from the whole range of legal options provided by refugee legislation, to which they are inarguably entitled.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

“My life is also at risk here because I am without papers, I still want to find a help in order to continue the procedure and my folder to be examined again to be recognized as refugee.” [O. from Congo]

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APPENDIX

Annex I - Line operation schedule
Skype

Annex II - Statistical Data from the
Greek Asylum Service



Πρόγραμμα καταγραφής αιτημάτων διεθνούς προστασίας

Από την Τρίτη 21 Ιουνίου 2016 θα αποδίδονται ημερομηνίες για υποβολή αιτημάτων διεθνούς προστασίας μέσω κλήσεων skype ως εξής:

(English) **International Protection Application Registration Schedule**

Starting Tuesday, June 21st 2016, appointments for lodging international protection applications will be booked through skype calls according to the following schedule:

(Français) **Programme d'enregistrement des demandes de protection internationale**

À partir du Mardi 21 Juin 2016 les dates pour la soumission à travers skype des demandes d'Asile seront fixées de manière suivante:

(Arabic) **برنامج تسجيل طلبات الحماية الدولية (الجوء)**

اعتباراً من يوم الثلاثاء 21 حزيران (يونيو) من العام 2016 سيتم تحديد مواعيد لتقديم طلبات الحماية الدولية من خلال الإتصال عبر برنامج سكايب على النحو التالي:

(Urdu) **بین الاقوامی تحفظ کی درخواستوں کے اندراج کا شیڈ**

21 جون 2016 بروز منگل سے بین الاقوامی تحفظ کی درخواستیں جمع کرانے کی تاریخ سکايب کے ذریعے مندرجہ ذیل شیڈول کے مطابق مقرر کی جائے گی:

(Farsi) **برنامه ثبت نام درخواستهای حمایت بین المللی (پناهندگی)**

از روز سه شنبه 21 ماه جون سال 2016 از طریق تماس با اسکايب تاريخ برای انجام ثبت درخواستهای بین المللی (پناهندگی) به صورت زیر تعیین میگردد:

(Albanian) **Program regjistrimi kërkesash për mbrojtje ndërkombëtare.**

Nga Dita e Martë 21 Qershor 2016 do të jepen data për aplikim kërkesash për mbrojtje ndërkombëtare nëpërmjet thirrjeve Skype si më poshtë:

(Tigrinya) **ፕሮግራም ገብሎላዊ ዕቅድ ገምገማታት ገዛግበር ምዝገባ**

ከብ ሰሉስ እለት 21 ሰኔ 2016 ከብዘን ዝሰዕብ ሰለስተ መዓልታት ብቀጻሊ ብመንገዱ ስኪይፕ ንሕቶ ዕቅድ ገምገማታብ ቆጶራ ክተካዝ ይከኣል

(Bengali) **আন্তর্জাতিক আশ্রয়ের আবেদন নিবন্ধনের কর্মসূচী মঙ্গলবার 21 ই জুন 2016 থেকে নিম্ন লিখিত তালিকা (চার্ট) অনুযায়ী SKYPE এর মাধ্যমে এপয়েন্টমেন্ট নেয়া হবে**

به نامہی تو مارکردنی داواکردنی پاریزگاری نیودہ ولہمتی (پہنابہریتی) Sorani

پوڑی سن شہممہ ۲۰۱۶/۶/۲۱ ، مہ عید وەرگرتن بو تو مارکردنی داواکانتان له ریگہی (سکايب) موه دہبیت بہم شیوہیہی لای خوار موه :

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΗΣ (ΠΓΑ Αττικής) LINE OPERATION SCHEDULE (Attica Regional Asylum Office) PROGRAMME DE FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA LIGNE (Bureau Régional d'Attique) برنامج عمل سكايب للمكتب الإقليمي للجوء في أتيكي (أثينا) برنامجہ کارکرد خط (ادارہ منطقه ای امور پناہندگی اتيکی)								
Περιφερειακό Γραφείο Ασύλου Αττικής Attica Regional Asylum Office	Γλώσσα Language Langue اللغة زبان	ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ MONDAY LUNDI الاثنين دوشنبه	ΤΡΙΤΗ TUESDAY MARDI الثلاثاء سه شنبه	ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ WEDNESDAY MERCREDI الأربعاء چهارشنبه	ΠΕΜΠΤΗ THURSDAY JEUDI الخميس پنجشنبه	ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ FRIDAY VENDREDI الجمعة جمعه	Skype user ID	
	English / Français	12 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰			11 ⁰⁰ -12 ⁰⁰			asylum.service
	فارسی / دری	13 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	12 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰	12 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰				asylum.service.farsi.dari
	اللغة العربية	10 ⁰⁰ -12 ⁰⁰	10 ⁰⁰ -11 ⁰⁰					asylum.service.arabic
	سوريا : الإجراءات السريعة		13 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰	13 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰				asylum.service.syria
	اردو / پنجابی				10 ⁰⁰ -11 ⁰⁰			asylum.service.urdu
	বাংলা			14 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰				asylum.service.bangla
	Shqip			11 ⁰⁰ -12 ⁰⁰				asylum.service.shqip
	Μετεγκατάσταση Relocation	09 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰ 14 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	09 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰ 15 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	09 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰ 14 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	09 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰ 14 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	asylum.service.relocation

	برنامج إعادة التوزيع	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰	17 ⁰⁰ -18 ⁰⁰			
	Μετεγκατάσταση Σορανί بهرنامهی نیشتهجیگر دنهوه (دابیشکر دن بهسه وولآتهکانی بهکیتی نهوروویا)						09 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰
	Μετεγκατάσταση Κιρμαντζί برنامج إعادة التوزيع						10 ⁰⁰ -11 ⁰⁰

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΗΣ (υπόλοιπη Ελλάδα) LINE OPERATION SCHEDULE (rest of Greece) PROGRAMME DE FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA LIGNE (pour le restede la Grèce) برنامج عمل سكايب في (باقي اليونان) برنامه کارکرد خط (مابقی مناطق یونان)								
Περιφερειακό Γραφείο Ασύλου Αλεξανδρούπολης/ Θεσσαλονίκης/ Ρόδου Regional Asylum Offices of Alexandroupoli/Thessaloniki/ Rhodes	Γλώσσα Language Langue اللغة زبان	ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ MONDAY LUNDI الإثنين دوشنبه	ΤΡΙΤΗ TUESDAY MARDI الثلاثاء سه شنبه	ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ WEDNESDAY MERCREDI الأربعاء چهارشنبه	ΠΕΜΠΤΗ THURSDAY JEUDI الخميس پنجشنبه	ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ FRIDAY VENDREDI الجمعة جمعه	Skype user ID	
	English / Français					12 ⁰⁰ -13 ⁰⁰		asylum.service
	فارسی / دری					13 ⁰⁰ -14 ⁰⁰		asylum.service.farsi.dari
	اللغة العربية					09 ⁰⁰ -10 ⁰⁰		asylum.service.arabic
	اردو / پنجابی					10 ⁰⁰ -11 ⁰⁰		asylum.service.urdu
	বাংলা					14 ⁰⁰ -15 ⁰⁰		asylum.service.bangla
	Shqip					11 ⁰⁰ -12 ⁰⁰		asylum.service.shqip
	Μετεγκατάσταση Κιρμαντζί برنامج إعادة التوزيع						11 ⁰⁰ -12 ⁰⁰	asylum.service.relocation
Μετεγκατάσταση Relocation برنامج إعادة التوزيع	15 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	15 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	15 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	15 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	15 ⁰⁰ -16 ⁰⁰	12 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰		
Μετεγκατάσταση Σορανί بهرنامهی نیشتهجیگر دنهوه (دابیشکر دن بهسه وولآتهکانی بهکیتی نهوروویا)					16 ⁰⁰ -17 ⁰⁰			

Οι επωφελούμενοι την ημέρα που ορίζεται να πραγματοποιηθεί η καταγραφή του αιτήματος ασύλου οφείλουν να προσέρχονται στο αντίστοιχο Περιφερειακό Γραφείο Ασύλου την ώρα που θα τους αναφέρει ο υπάλληλος του Skype.

(English) Beneficiaries have to come to the corresponding Regional Asylum Office on the date determined for their asylum application registration on the time that the Skype operator schedules for them.

(Français) A la date fixée, les bénéficiaires devront se rendre au Bureau Régional correspondant, à l'heure fixée par l'opérateur de Skype, afin de procéder à l'enregistrement de leur demande.

(Arabic) يجب على الأشخاص الذين يتم تحديد موعد لهم لتسجيل طلبهم للجوء أن يتواجدوا في المكتب الإقليمي للجوء ، الذي حجزوا فيه على حسب الموعد الذي حدده موظف ال سكايب (SKYPE)

(Urdu) اس سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھانے والے حضرات کو چاہیے کہ جس دن ان کی پناہ کیلئے درخواست کے اندراج کی تاریخ طے کی گئی ہو ان کی ذمہ داری بنتی ہے کہ پناہ کے متعلقہ ضلعی دفتر میں تشریف لائیں اس وقت جب سکاٹپ کا ملازم انہیں بتائے۔

(Farsi) متقاضیان موظف میباشند در روزی که برای ثبت درخواست پناهندگیشان تعیین می گردد به اداره پناهندگی منطقه مورنظر رأس ساعتی که توسط کارمند سازمان به آنها اعلام میشود مراجعه نمایند.

(Albanian) Përfituesit në ditën e caktuar për realizimin e regjistrimit të kërkesës për azil detyrohen të paraqiten në Zyrën përkatëse Periferike të Azilit në orën që do tju caktohet nga punonjësi i SKYPE.

(Tigrinya) እቲ ንፖለቲካዊ ዑቕባ ንምክታት ምዝገባ ክገብር ዝደሊ ኣካል ልክዕ ቦቲ ሰራሕተኛ ቦት ጽህፈት ዑቕባ ብዝሃቦ ናይ ቆጶራ ስዓት፡ ኣብ ክልላዊ ቤት ጽሕፈት ዑቕባ ክርከብ ኣለዎ።

(Bengali) আবেদনকারীদের নির্ধারিত তারিখ ও কর্মকর্তার দেয়া নির্দিষ্ট সময় অনুযায়ী উল্লেখিত আঞ্চলিক আশ্রয় কার্যালয়ে উপস্থিত থাকতে অনুরোধ করা হচ্ছে।

(Sorani) ئەو کەسانە ی مەوعیدیان ههیه، ئەو روژهی که دیارده کریت بۆ ئەوهی تۆمارکردنی داوای پەنابەرینی جێبه جێ بکریت، دەبیت بینە هه مان نووسینگه ی هه ریمی پەنابەرینی لهو کازیره ی کهوا کارمەندی سکایپ پێیان دەلێت.

ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΞΥΠΗΡΕΤΟΥΜΕΝΩΝ ΓΛΩΣΣΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΠΓΑ ΑΤΤΙΚΗΣ

LANGUAGES ATTENDED TO AT THE REGIONAL ASYLUM OFFICE OF ATTICA-WEEKLY SCHEDULE

PROGRAMME HEBDOMADAIRE DES LANGUES SERVIES PAR LE BUREAU RÉGIONAL D'ATTIQUE

الجدول الأسبوعي للغات المتاحة في المكتب الإقليمي للجوء في أتيكا (أثينا)

برنامجاً هفتگی زبانهای موجوده اداره منطقه ای امور پناهندگی اتيکی

Το Περιφερειακό Γραφείο Ασύλου Αττικής, θα παραλαμβάνει αιτήματα ασύλου με βάση το παρακάτω εβδομαδιαίο πρόγραμμα. Οι επωφελούμενοι θα πρέπει να προσέρχονται στο Γραφείο στις 7πμ.

(English) The Regional Asylum Office of Attica will be admitting asylum applications based on the weekly schedule below. The beneficiaries have to be at the Asylum Office at 7am.

(Français) Le Bureau Régional d'Asile d'Attique recevra des demandes d'asile selon le programme hebdomadaire suivant. Les demandeurs devront se présenter au bureau à 07.00 am.

المكتب الإقليمي للجوء في أتيكا (أثينا) سيستلم طلبات اللجوء حسب البرنامج الأسبوعي التالي وعلى **(Arabic)** المستفيدين ان يتواجدوا بالمكتب الساعة 7 صباحاً .

(Urdu) اتيکی میں پناہ کا ضلعی دفتر پناہ کی درخواستوں کو درج ذیل شیڈول کے مطابق وصول کرے گا۔ اس سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھانے والوں کو چاہئے کہ دفتر تشریف لائیں صبح 07:00 بجے۔

(Farsi) اداره منطقه ای امور پناهندگی اتيکی درخواستهای پناهندگی را نظر به برنامه هفتگی زیر دریافت می نماید. متقاضیان میبایستی راس ساعت 7 صبح در دفتر حضور یابند.

په اتيکي کبسي به دپناه دفتر د پناه غوښتنکو درخاستونه دلاندیني اووه نيز/هفته وار پروگرام لاندی اخلی. پکار ده چه (Pashto) گټه پورته کونکي د سحر په اووه ۷ بجو دفتر ته راشی.

(Español) La Oficina regional de Atenas recibirá las solicitudes de asilo según el programa semanal siguiente. Los solicitantes tendrán que acudir a la oficina a las 07.00 am.

(Russian) Региональный Офис Службы Убежища провинции Атика будет принимать прошения на предмет предоставления убежища согласно следующей недельной программе. Заинтересованные лица должны приходить в Офис в 07:00.

(Sinhala) නව සරනාගත කොටසට පහත සඳහන් දින වකවානු අනුව ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගැනීම සිදුකරනු ලැබේ.

(Mandarin/Chinese) 本区域难民办公室根据以下每周时间表接收你的难民申请。申请者应该到我们的办公室 早上 7: 00 点钟。

(Sorani)

داواکردنی پەنابەریتى له نووسینگه ی پەنابەریتى ناوچەیی ئێتیکى (ئەسینا) بە پێى ئەم خستە هەفتانەییەى خوارووە دەبێت . ئەوانەى مەعبەیان هەبە دەبێت بێن بۆ نووسینگە سەعات 7:00 ی بەیانی.

(Somali) **Xafiis goboleedka magangalyada ee Attikis** waxaa uu qaadanayaa codsiga magangalyada sida hoos ku qoran ee programka isbuuclaha ahi. Waan in ay imaadaan xafiiska saacada 7am ee subaxnimo.

(Georgian) **თავშესაფრის ატიკის (ათენის) რეგიონალურ სამსახურში** რეგისტრაციისთვის განცხადებების მიღება მოხდება ქვემოთ მოცემული განრიგის მიხედვით. დაინტერესებული პირები უნდა მოზრძანდნენ თავშესაფრის სამსახურში დილის 7 საათზე.

(Lingala) Bureau régional ya asile ekoyamba ba demandes ya asile sur base ya programme ya semaine oyo na ndenge elandi nase. Ba demandeurs esengeli ba komaka na bureau na 7H.00

(Albanian) **Zyra Periferike e Azilit të Athinës** do të marrë ne dorëzim kërkesa për azil në bazë të programit të mëposhtëm javor. Përfituesit do të duhet të paraqiten në Zyrë në orën 7:00 në mëngjes.

(Armenian) հայցելու տարածարջանային գրասենյակը կընդունի ապաստան հայցելու վերաբերյալ հարցում-դիմումներ ըստ հետևյալ շաբաթական ծրագրի: Օգտուողները անհրաժեշտ է ներկայանան Գրասենյակ, ժամը 7-ին առաւօտեան:

(Swahili) **Ofisi ya ukimbizi katika mkoa wa Attica**, itapokea maombi ya hifadhi, kulingana na ratiba ifuatayo. Wanafaidika lazima waje Ofisini saa moja asubuhi.

(Tigrinya) ቤት ጽሕፈት ዑቅባ ናይ ስደተኛታት ኣቴንስ ብመሰረት ኣብ ታሕቲ ዘሎ ሰሙናዊ ፕሮግራም ንምዝገባ ሕቶ ዑቅባ ክቅበልዮ ሃተቲ ዑቅባ ማመልከቲኡም ንምእታው ሰዓት 7 ናይ ንግሥ ክርከቡ ይግባእ።

(Amharic) የአቴንስ ክልል ስደተኛ ቢሮ በሚከተለው ሳምንታዊ ፕሮግራም መሰረት ማመልከቻዎችን ይቀበላል
አመልካቾች ማመልከቻቸውን ለማስገባት ጠዋት 7 ሰአት-መገናኛት ይገባቸዋል።

(Bengali) আঞ্চলিক আশ্রয়ের কার্যালয় আতিকিতে(এতিকা) নিম্নলিখিত সাম্প্রাহিক কর্মসূচী অনুযায়ী আবেদন গ্রহণ করা হবে। আবেদনে আগ্রহীদের সকাল 7:00 টায় কার্যালয়ে উপস্থিত থাকতে হবে।

Δευτέρα Monday الاثنين دوشنبه ከሚኒኛ	Τρίτη Tuesday الثلاثاء سهة شنبه kurmanci	Τετάρτη Wednesday الأربعاء چهارشنبه ქართული	Πέμπτη Thursday الخميس پنجشنبه ከሚኒኛ	Παρασκευή Friday الجمعة جمعه Shqip
Shqip	پښتو	Soomaali	Shqip	հայերեն
سورانی	русский язык	سورانی	Español	Türkçe
русский язык	українською	ትግርኛ	中文	
українською	සිංහල	Wolof	Lingala	
Swahili	ትግርኛ		سورانی	
हिन्दी			Soomaali	

Για την υποβολή αιτήματος ασύλου στις γλώσσες Αγγλικά, Αλβανικά, Αραβικά, Γαλλικά, Φαρσί, Νταρί, Ουρντού, Παντζαμπί και Μπενγκάλι οι ενδιαφερόμενοι θα πρέπει να προγραμματίζουν την ημερομηνία καταγραφής τους, καλώντας τις ημέρες και ώρες που λειτουργεί η αντίστοιχη γραμμή μέσω skype, διαφορετικά ενδέχεται να μην είναι δυνατή η καταγραφή του αιτήματος τους αυθημερόν.

(English) In order to submit an asylum application in the languages: English, Albanian, Arabic, French, Farsi, Dari, Urdu, Punjabi and Bengali, those who are interested will have to schedule their date of registration by calling on the days and time slots when the appropriate skype line is in operation, otherwise it may not be possible for them to register their application on the same day.

(Français) Pour la soumission des demandes d'asile dans les langues, Anglais, Albanais, Arabe, Français, Farsi, Ourdou, Punjabi et Bengali les intéressés devront programmer la date de leur enregistrement en appelant aux dates et heures de fonctionnement de la ligne Skype .Dans le cas contraire l'enregistrement de leur demande risquerait de ne pas être effectuée le même jour.

على الراغبين بتقديم طلب اللجوء بإحدى اللغات التالية : الإنجليزية ، الألبانية ، العربية ، الفرنسية ، الفارسية ، (Arabic) داري ، أوردو ، بنغالي ، بنجابي أن يقوموا بحجز موعد لتسجيل طلبهم من خلال الاتصال على سكايب في الاوقات المحددة للغة (اليوم والساعة) وإلا فمن المحتمل أن لا يتم تسجيل طلبهم بنفس اليوم.

(Urdu) انگریزی ، البانوی، عربی ، فرانسیسی ، فارسی، دری ، اردو، پنجابی اور بنگالی زبان میں پناہ کی درخواست جمع کرانے کے لیے فائدہ اٹھانے والے حضرات پر لازم ہے کہ وہ اپنی مطلوبہ سکائپ لائن کے جانے کے دن اور اوقات پر فون کر کے اپنے اندراج کے لیے تاریخ مقرر کریں، تعظیماً، ممکن ہے کہ ان کی درخواست کا اندراج اسی دن نہ ہو۔

(Farsi) برای ارائه درخواست پناہنگی به زبانهای : انگلیسی، آلبانی، عربی، فرانسوی، فارسی، دری، اردو، پنجابی و بنگالی متقاضیان باید تاریخ انجام ثبت مشخصاتشان را مشخص نمایند و در روزها و ساعت‌های معین که خط اسکایپ فعال است تماس حاصل نمایند، در غیر اینصورت امکان دارد ثبت درخواست شان در همان روز انجام نگیرد.

(Albanian) Për paraqitjen e kërkesës për Azil në gjuhët Anglisht, Shqip, Arabisht, Frëngjisht, Farsi, Dari, Urdu, Panxhabi,dhe Bengali të interesuarit (përfituesit) do të duhet të programojnë datën e regjistrimit të tyre duke thirrur ne ditët dhe orët ne të cilat funksionon linja perkatëse nëpërmjet Skype,përndryshe mund të mos jetë i mundur regjistrimi i kërkesës së tyre brenda ditës.

(Bengali) যারা ইংলিশ , ফ্রেঞ্চ , ফারসি , দারি , উর্দু , পাঞ্জাবী এবং বাংলা ভাষায় আশ্রয়ের আবেদন করতে আগ্রহী তাদের নির্দিষ্ট তারিখ , সময় এবং SKYPE লাইনের মাধ্যমে ফোন দিয়ে এপয়েন্টমেন্ট নিতে হবে। অন্যথায় একই দিনে আবেদন গ্রহণ করা সম্ভব নাও হতে পারে ।

ΕΒΔΟΜΑΔΙΑΙΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΥΠΗΡΕΤΟΥΜΕΝΩΝ ΓΛΩΣΣΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΠΓΑ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΣ

LANGUAGES ATTENDED TO AT THE REGIONAL ASYLUM OFFICE OF THESSALONIKI-WEEKLY SCHEDULE

PROGRAMME HEBDOMADAIRE DES LANGUES SERVIES PAR LE BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE THESSALONIQUE

البرنامج الأسبوعي للغات المتاحة في المكتب الإقليمي للجوء في سالونيك

برنامه هفتگی زبانهای موجوده اداره منطقه ای امور پناہنگی سالونیک

Το Περιφερειακό Γραφείο Ασύλου Θεσσαλονίκης, θα παραλαμβάνει αιτήματα ασύλου με βάση το παρακάτω εβδομαδιαίο πρόγραμμα. Οι επωφελούμενοι θα πρέπει να προσέρχονται στο Γραφείο στις 7πμ.

(English) The Regional Asylum Office of Thessaloniki will be admitting asylum applications based on the weekly schedule below. The beneficiaries have to be at the Asylum Office at 7am.

(Français) Le Bureau Régional d'Asile de Thessalonique recevra des demandes d'asile selon le programme hebdomadaire suivant. Les demandeurs devront se présenter au bureau à 07.00 am.

المكتب الإقليمي للجوء في سالونيك سيستلم طلبات اللجوء حسب البرنامج الاسبوعي التالي وعلى المستفيدين ان يتواجدوا بالمكتب الساعة 7 صباحاً:

(Urdu) ایٹیکمی میں پناہ کا ضلعی دفتر پناہ کی درخواستوں کو درج ذیل شیڈول کے مطابق وصول کرے گا۔ اس سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھانے والوں کو چاہئے کہ دفتر تشریف لائیں صبح 07:00 بجے

اداره منطقه ای امور پناہنگی سالونیک درخواستهای پناہنگی را نظر به برنامه هفتگی زیردریافت مینماید : (Farsi) نمایدمتقاضیان میبایستی راس ساعت 7صبح در دفتر حضور یابند

په سالونیک کښي به دپناه دفتر د پناه غوښتنکو درخواستونه دلاندیني اووه نيز/هفته وار پروگرام لاندې اخلې. پکار ده چه گټه پورته (Pashto) کونکي د سحر په اووه ۷ بجو دفتر ته راشی.

(Español) La **Oficina Regional de Thessaloniki** recibirá las solicitudes de asilo según el programa semanal siguiente. Los solicitantes tendrán que acudir a la oficina a las 07.00 am.

(Russian) **Региональная Служба Убежища Салоники** будет принимать прошения об убежище согласно следующей недельной программе. Заинтересованные лица должны приходить в Офис в 07:00.

(Sinhala) නව සරනාගත කාර්යාලය පහත සඳහන් දින වකවානු අනුව ඉල්ලුම්පත් භාරගැනීම සිදුකරනු ලැබේ.

(Mandarin/Chinese) **本区域难民办公室**将根据以下每周制时间表接收难民证申请。申请者应该到我们的办公室 早上 7: 00 点钟。

(Sorani)

داواکردنی پەنجابەرێتی لە نووسینگە پەنجابەرێتی ناوچەیی سالۆنیکی بە بێنی ئەم خەشە هەفتانەییە خوارەوه دەبێت . ئەوانەى مه‌عیدیان هه‌یه‌ ده‌بێت بێن بۆ نووسینگه‌ سه‌عات 7:00 ی به‌یانی.

(Somali) Xafiis goboleedka magangalyada ee Thesaloniki waxaa uu qaadanaayaa codsiga magangalyada sida hoos ku qoran ee programka isbuuclaha ahi. Waan in ay imaadaan xafiiska saacada 7am ee subaxnimo.

(Georgian) თავშესაფრის თესალონიკის რეგიონალურ სამსახურში რეგისტრაციისთვის განცხადებების მიღება მოხდება ქვემოთ მოცემული განრიგის მიხედვით. დაინტერესებული პირები უნდა მოზრძანდნენ თავშესაფრის სამსახურში დილის 7 საათზე.

(Lingala) Bureau régional ya asile ekoyamba ba demandes ya asile sur base ya programme semaine oyo na ndenge elandi nase. Ba demandeurs esengeli ba komaka na bureau na 7H.00.

(Albanian) **Zyra Periferike e Azilit në Selanik** do të marre në dorëzim kërkesa për azil në bazë të programit javor të mëposhtëm. Përfituesit do të duhet të paraqiten në Zyrë në orën 7:00 në mëngjes.

(Armenian) հայցելու տարածարձանային գրասենյակը կընդունի ապաստան հայցելու վերաբերյալ հարցում-դիմումներ ըստ հետևյալ շաբաթական ծրագրի: Օգտուողները անհրաժեշտ է ներկայանան Գրասենյակ, ժամը 7-ին առաւօտեան:

(Swahili) **Ofisi ya ukimbizi katika mkoa wa Thessaloniki**, itapokea maombi ya hifadhi, kulingana na ratiba ifuatayo. Wanafaidika lazima waje Ofisini saa moja asubuhi.

(Tigrinya) ቤት ጽሕፈት ዑቅባ ናይ ስደተኛታት ቲሳሎኒኪ ብመሰረት ኣብ ታሕቲ ዘሎ ሰሙናዊ ፕሮግራም ንምዝገባ ሕቶ ዑቅባ ክቅበልዮ ሃተቲ ዑቅባ ማመልከቲኡም ንምኣታው ሰዓት 7 ናይ ንግሆ ክርከቡ ይግባእ።

(Amharic) የቲሳሎኒኪ ክልል ስደተኛ ቢሮ በሚከተለው ሳምንታዊ ፕሮግራም መሰረት ማመልከቻዎችን ይቀበላል

አመልካቾች ማመልከቻቸውን ለማስገባት ጠዋት 7 ሰአት-መገናኛት ይገባቸዋል።

(Bengali) আঞ্চলিক আশ্রয়ের কার্যালয় থেসালনিকিতে নিম্নলিখিত সাপ্তাহিক কর্মসূচী অনুযায়ী আবেদন গ্রহন করা হবে। আবেদনে আগ্রহীদেরসকাল 7:00টায় কার্যালয়ে উপস্থিত থাকতে হবে।

Δευτέρα Monday الاثنين دوشنبه اللغة العربية	Τρίτη Tuesday الثلاثاء سهه شنبه English	Τετάρτη Wednesday الأربعاء چهارشنبه اللغة العربية	Πέμπτη Thursday الخميس پنجشنبه اردو / پنجابی	Παρασκευή Friday الجمعة جمعه Français
دری	Shqip	kurmancî	ქართული	বাংলা
فارسی	русский язык	中文	հայերեն	دری
Soomaali	українською	پښتو	Türkçe	فارسی
سۆرانی	Swahili	සිංහල		Español

ትግርኛ	हिन्दी	ትግርኛ	Lingala
	አማርኛ		

Για την υποβολή αιτήματος ασύλου στις γλώσσες Αγγλικά, Αλβανικά, Αραβικά, Γαλλικά, Φαρσί, Νταρί, Ουρντού, Παντζαμί και Μπενγκάλι οι ενδιαφερόμενοι θα πρέπει να προγραμματίζουν την ημερομηνία καταγραφής τους, καλώντας τις ημέρες και ώρες που λειτουργεί η αντίστοιχη γραμμή μέσω Skype, διαφορετικά ενδέχεται να μην είναι δυνατή η καταγραφή του αιτήματος τους αυθημερόν.

(English) In order to submit an asylum application in the languages: English, Albanian, Arabic, French, Farsi, Dari, Urdu, Punjabi and Bengali, those who are interested will have to schedule their date of registration by calling on the days and time slots when the appropriate Skype line is in operation, otherwise it may not be possible for them to register their application on the same day.

(Français) Pour la soumission des demandes d'asile dans les langues, Anglais, Albanais, Arabe, Français, Farsi, Ourdou, Punjabi et Bengali les intéressés devront programmer la date de leur enregistrement en appelant aux dates et heures de fonctionnement de la ligne Skype .Dans le cas contraire l'enregistrement de leur demande risquerait de ne pas s'effectuer le même jour.

على الراغبين بتقديم طلب اللجوء بإحدى اللغات التالية : الانجليزية ، الألبانية ، العربية ، الفرنسية ، الفارسية ، داري ، (Arabic) أوردو ، بنغالي ، بنجابي أن يقوموا بحجز موعد لتسجيل طلبهم من خلال الاتصال على سكايب في الاوقات المحددة للغتهم (اليوم والساعة) وإلا فمن المحتمل أن لا يتم تسجيل طلبهم بنفس اليوم

(Urdu) انگریزی ، البانوی، عربی ، فرانسیسی ، فارسی، دری ، اردو، پنجابی اور بنگالی زبان میں پناہ کی درخواست جمع کرانے کے لیے فائدہ اٹھانے والے حضرات پر لازم ہے کہ وہ اپنی مطلوبہ سکاٹپ لائن کے جانے کے دن اور اوقات پر فون کر کے اپنے اندراج کے لیے تاریخ مقرر کریں، تعظیماً، ممکن ہے کہ ان کی درخواست کا اندراج اسی دن نہ ہو۔

(Farsi) برای ارائه درخواست پناهندگی به زبانهای : انگلیسی، آلبانی، عربی، فرانسوی، فارسی، دری، اردو، پنجابی و بنگالی متقاضیان باید تاریخ انجام ثبت مشخصاتشان را مشخص نمایند و در روزها و ساعتهاى معینه که خط اسکایپ فعال است تماس حاصل نمایند، در غیر اینصورت امکان دارد ثبت درخواست شان در همان روز انجام نگیرد.

(Albanian) Për paraqitjen e kërkesës për azil në gjuhët Anglisht, Shqip, Arabisht, Frëngjisht, Farsi, Dari, Urdu, Panxhabi,dhe Bengali të interesuarit do të duhet të programojnë datën e regjistrimit të tyre duke thirrur ne ditët dhe orët ne të cilat funksionon linja perkatëse nëpërmjet Skype,përndryshe mund të mos jetë i mundur regjistrimi i kërkesës së tyre brenda ditës.

(Bengali) যারা ইংলিশ , ফ্রেঞ্চ , ফারসি , দারি , উর্দু , পাজাবী এবং বাংলা ভাষায় আশ্রয়ের আবেদন করতে আগ্রহী তাদের নির্দিষ্ট তারিখ , সময় এবং SKYPE লাইনের মাধ্যমে ফোন দিয়ে এপয়েন্টমেন্ট নিতে হবে। অন্যথায় একই দিনে আবেদন গ্রহন করা সম্ভব নাও হতে পারে ।

Επιωφελούμενοι που επιθυμούν να κλείσουν ραντεβού μέσω **SKYPE** αλλά δεν έχουν πρόσβαση στον απαιτούμενο εξοπλισμό για να συνδεθούν στην εφαρμογή μπορούν να απευθύνονται στις παρακάτω οργανώσεις:

(English) Beneficiaries who wish to book an appointment through **SKYPE** but do not have access to the equipment required in order to connect to the application may seek assistance at the following organizations:

(Français) Les bénéficiaires ne disposant pas l'équipement nécessaire pour se connecter à travers l'application **SKYPE** et qui désirent fixer un rendez-vous, pourront s'adresser aux organisations mentionnées à la page suivante:

على الراغبين بحجز موعد عبر السكايب، ولكن ليس لديهم التجهيزات (المعدات) اللازمة للاتصال بالبرنامج، (Arabic) عليهم أن يتوجهوا إلى إحدى المنظمات التالية :

(Urdu) فائدہ اٹھانے والے حضرات جو بذریعہ سکائپ اندراج کی تاریخ مقرر کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور ان کو ضروری سامان (انٹرنیٹ وغیرہ) تک رسائی نہیں، تو وہ سکائپ کے ذریعے رابطہ کرنے کے لیے مندرج ذیل تنظیموں سے رابطہ کر سکتے ہیں۔

(Farsi) متقاضیانی کہ تمایل به بستن قرار از طریق اسکایپ را دارند ولی امکانات مورد نیاز را برای تماس در دسترس ندارند، میتوانند به ارگانهای نامبرده زیر مراجعه نمایند :

(Albanian) Të interesuarit që dëshirojnë të mbyllin takim nëpërmjet **SKYPE** por nuk kanë mundësinë e paisjes së domosdoshme në mënyrë që të kenë mundësinë e lidhjes me instalimin e nevojshëm mund të drejtohen në organizatat e mëposhtme:

(Tigrinya) ተመዝገብቲ ብመንገዲ ስካይፕ ቆጸራ ከሕዙዝ ዝደልዩ ግን ቆጸራ ንምሓዝ ዘድልዮም መሳሪሒታት እንድርከር ዘይብሎም ናብዞም ኣብ ታሕቲ ተገሊጾም ዘለዉ ናይ ግብረ ሰነይ ማሕበራት ብምውካስ ከሳልጡ ይከእሉ እዮም።

Organizations/ Contact Information Οργανώσεις / Στοιχεία επικοινωνίας

METAdrasi

8 Thesprotias str., 10433 Athens
metadrasi@gmail.com

FAROS

Support for Underage/Minor Refugees

Υποστήριξη Ανηλίκων Προσφύγων
13 Botasi str.- Exarcheia, Athens 10682
hansen@faros.org.gr

Greek Council for Refugees

25 Solomou str.- Exarcheia,
10682 Athens
gcr1@gcr.gr

ANASA- Cultural Center of African Art and Cultures

24 Plataion & Sfaktirias str. , 10435 Kerameikos
natasa.chanta.martin@gmail.com

COMMUNITY OF AFGHAN IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

35 Chalkokondyli str. Athens
taher.alizadah@yahoo.com

11257 Athens

babel@syn-eirmos.gr

ARSIS

43 Mavromataion str., 10434
Athens
arsisathina@gmail.com

UKRAINIANS OF GREECE

13 Tsamadou str.-Exarcheia
ukraintsigr@yahoo.gr

GENERATION 2.0 FOR RIGHTS EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

3-5 Anaxagora str. Omonoia, Athens Attica
216 700 3325
<http://www.g2red.org>

SUDANESE REFUGEES LEAGUE

2 Astypalaia str. and 224 Patission 224
11256 Athens
amiralnour@gmail.com

BABEL-Accommodation Center













72 I Drosopoulou str.



Statistical Data of the Greek Asylum Service (1.1.2016 - 31.5.2016)

Asylum Applications			
	May 2016	Monthly Average (2015)	Difference (%)
Men	2405	822	192,6% ↑
Women	1883	278	577,3% ↑
Total	4288	1100	289,8% ↑
(Unaccompanied Minors)	181	36	402,8% ↑

Region of registration	January	February	March	April	May	Total (2016)	Monthly Average (2015)	Difference (%)
Attica	635	905	1356	1337	1498	5731	653	129,4% ↑
Amygdaleza	28	27	43	39	38	175	49	-22,4% ↓
North Evros	6	18	12	34	29	99	34	-14,7% ↓
South Evros	136	73	157	387	469	1222	118	297,5% ↑
Lesvos	196	206	370	411	735	1918	58	1167,2% ↑
Rhodes	54	57	120	88	112	431	67	67,2% ↑
Thessaloniki	107	118	646	1080	1056	3007	99	966,7% ↑
Patra	4	14	26	40	50	134	22	127,3% ↑
Samos	4	47	182	176	117	526	-	-
Chios	-	4	44	53	109	210	-	-
Leros	-	-	-	55	75	130	-	-
Total	1170	1469	2956	3700	4288	13583	1100	289,8% ↑

Asylum applicants								
Countries of Origin	January	February	March	April	May	Total (2016)	Monthly Average (2015)	Difference (%)
1) Syria	227	271	1398	2226	2910	7032	291	900,0% 
2) Iraq	66	105	325	442	310	1248	55	463,6% 
3) Pakistan	221	226	191	198	194	1030	152	27,6% 
4) Afghanistan	29	43	101	186	209	568	143	46,2% 
5) Albania	78	131	133	105	97	544	84	15,5% 
6) Iran	43	106	144	113	112	518	20	460,0% 
7) Bangladesh	73	79	85	71	64	372	62	3,2% 
8) Georgia	55	65	69	25	43	257	32	34,4% 
9) Morocco	34	56	74	25	23	212	7	228,6% 
10) Palestine	2	8	5	51	97	163	5	1840,0% 
Other	342	379	431	258	229	1639	249	-7,3% 
Total	1170	1469	2956	3700	4288	13583	1100	289,8% 

Statistical Data of 1st Instance Procedures

Countries of Origin	Pending Applications (30.4.2016)	Applications (May 2016)	Refugee Status	Subsidiary Protection	Negative	Total Decisions (May 16)	Recognition Rate (2016)	Otherwise closed	Pending Applications (31.5.2016)
1) Syria	3051	2910	75	1	2	78	97,4%	945	4938
2) Iraq	810	310	4	3	2	9	61,5%	210	901
3) Pakistan	828	194	6	0	95	101	3,0%	45	876
4) Afghanistan	611	209	20	13	15	48	49,5%	16	756
5) Albania	407	97	0	3	76	79	0,7%	21	404
6) Iran	376	112	13	0	13	26	52,3%	26	436
7) Bangladesh	354	64	1	0	31	32	2,0%	20	366
8) Georgia	128	43	0	0	35	35	1,0%	13	123
9) Morocco	117	23	2	0	10	12	10,6%	11	117
10) Palestine	61	97	2	0	1	3	85,7%	2	153
Other	1202	229	23	12	130	165	15,1%	119	1147
Total	7945	4288	146	32	410	588	23,0%	1428	10217

- *Inadmissible decisions are included : a) Due to acceptance by another Member State (Relocation and Dublin Regulation procedures), b) Due to eligibility to return to a Safe Third Country (Readmission Procedures)*

Second Instance - Appeals						
Countries of Origin	January	February	March	April	May	Total (2016)
1) Pakistan	97	122	120	83	120	542
2) Albania	103	133	110	65	77	488
3) Bangladesh	35	59	49	32	46	221
4) Syria	1	0	0	66	138	205
5) Georgia	30	48	34	37	30	179
6) Egypt	29	35	44	33	27	168
7) Nigeria	14	15	24	21	17	91
8) Afghanistan	15	23	16	13	12	79
9) Ukraine	6	8	11	15	6	46
10) Algeria	5	9	12	6	11	43
Other	48	66	108	82	87	391
Total	383	518	528	453	571	2453