



**COMMENTS FROM THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON
REFUGEES AND EXILES**

on the

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European
Parliament and of the Council establishing a
European Asylum Support Office**

April 2009

1. Introduction

The European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) is a network of some 70 non-governmental refugee-assisting organisations in 30 European countries. ECRE has taken the opportunity to comment on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Asylum Support Office (hereinafter: 'EASO' or 'Office') presented by the European Commission on 18 February 2009 (hereinafter: the 'Proposal'). The establishment of an expert EU Agency in the field of asylum has the potential to fundamentally shape the development of the CEAS. For this reason, ECRE considers it critical that such an entity is established in a way, which will best allow it to reach its objective of improving asylum practices in the EU. Therefore it is critical that the EASO is strongly founded on principles of democratic accountability and transparency.

2. Background

On 18 February 2009, the European Commission (EC) presented its proposal for establishing a European Asylum Support Office with a view 'to facilitate and strengthen practical cooperation between Member States on asylum and to help improve the implementation of the Common European Asylum System.'¹ In December 2008, ECRE already published its comments on EU plans to establish a European Asylum Support Office and made recommendations to the European Commission regarding its planned proposal.²

Under the EC Proposal the future EASO will be established in the institutional form of a regulatory agency without having decision-making powers and will engage in support activities that act as an incentive to practical cooperation on asylum. The Office's tasks will be centred around three main areas: 1) supporting practical cooperation on asylum, 2) assisting Member States under particular pressure through possibly deploying asylum support teams, and 3) contributing to the implementation of the Common European Asylum System.

3. Summary of views

ECRE has long advocated that it is essential to establish an independent EU Asylum Support Office in order to facilitate a truly common and unified EU approach to asylum.³ The huge differences existing between national asylum systems in the European Union make the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) a 'lottery' for refugees. For instance, in the case of asylum-seekers coming from Iraq the prospects of being granted protection can vary from 0 % (Greece) to 100% (Finland) depending on the Member State in which they lodge their application.⁴ Discrepancies in national practices are exacerbated by the fact that some Member States are faced with disproportionate pressure on their asylum systems due to their geographical or demographic situations. For these reasons, ECRE has emphasised on numerous occasions that Member States should enhance their practical cooperation via the exchange and application of best practices to ensure EU asylum systems are improved and that greater consistency is ensured in Member States' practice.

ECRE believes a permanent expert EU body in the field of asylum could inevitably play a leading role in the coordination of practical cooperation and, as a result, would have the potential of reducing divergences among Member States' practices. Nevertheless, ECRE stresses that in order for the

¹ European Commission, *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Asylum Support Office*, (COM (2009) 66 final; hereinafter 'Proposal'), Preamble 23 and Article 1; available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0066:FIN:EN:PDF>

² See ECRE Comments on EU plans to establish a European Asylum Support Office (EASO); available at: http://www.ecre.org/files/ECRE_comment_EU_plans_EASO.pdf ; see also ECRE – Topics: Asylum in the EU; available at: http://www.ecre.org/topics/asylum_in_EU

³ See ECRE, *Response to European Commissions Green paper on the future Common European Asylum System*, 2007, p. 33; available at: <http://www.ecre.org/files/ECRE%20Green%20paper%20response%20final%20-%20Read%20only.pdf>

⁴ For statistics see 'UNHCR Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons'; available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4852366f2.pdf>. For further information on the treatment of Iraqi asylum seekers within the Member States, see ECRE, 2008 Iraq Survey, March 2008. Available at: http://www.ecre.org/files/ECRE_Survey_Iraq_2008.pdf

EASO to be able to accomplish the abovementioned objectives and thus serve as a real added value in the further building and improving of the CEAS several requirements need to be met. In this regard the following areas remain of concern to ECRE:

1. European Parliament involvement in the EASO
2. Involvement of NGOs and other asylum experts in the EASO
3. Transparency and access to documents, including Country of Origin Information (COI)
4. Cooperation with third countries as part of the external dimension
5. Support for training
6. Support the European Commission in its monitoring task
7. Reallocation of funds under the European Refugee Fund scheme

4 Specific Comments and Recommendations

4.1 The European Parliament involvement in the EASO

ECRE has previously emphasised that the EASO should operate in a transparent manner subject to democratic oversight by the European Parliament (EP).⁵ ECRE welcomes that the regulation establishing the EASO is negotiated under a co-decision procedure where the European Council and the European Parliament share legislative power on equal terms. However, we note with disappointment that the proposal only provides for a very limited role for the EP in the functioning of the EASO. In ECRE's view the regulation establishing the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (henceforth 'FRA Regulation') should be considered as a point of reference in this regard as it lays down a more comprehensive set of requirements.⁶

4.1.1 Appointment of the Executive Director (Article 28)

In order to ensure the transparency and democratic accountability of the Office, in line with Preamble 13 and Article 2(4) of the Proposal⁷, it is vital that the EP is directly involved in the selection procedure of the Executive Director of the EASO. The Commission proposal attributes a number of key responsibilities to the EASO Executive Director, including the ability to draft reports on the countries of origin. It is therefore crucial that the person holding this post meets the highest standards in terms of professional competence and independence. Yet, the Proposal only provides a limited role for the EP in the appointment procedure since only the Commission has the right of initiative to propose candidates for this post who are then merely required to make a statement before the competent committee(s) of the European Parliament and answer questions.

For these reasons, ECRE recommends a cooperation procedure similar to the one elaborated in the FRA Regulation that involves the joint participation of the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament in the appointment of the Executive Director.⁸ Under this procedure, a list of candidates is drawn up on the basis of a call for candidates and a transparent selection procedure. Candidates are then asked to address the Council and the competent EP Committee, which will subsequently give an opinion stating their order of preference. The Management Board will take these opinions into account in appointing the Executive Director. The fact that such a procedure is already in force within the

⁵ ECRE Response to European Commissions Green paper on the future Common European Asylum System, see note (2) above; see also ECRE Comments on EU plans to establish a European Asylum Support Office, see note (3) above

⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights ('FRA Regulation'); available at: http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/reg_168-2007_en.pdf

⁷ Preamble 13 of the Proposal reads as follows: 'The Office should carry out its tasks in conditions which enable it to serve as a reference point by virtue of its independence, the scientific and technical quality of the assistance it provides and the information it disseminates, the transparency of its procedures and operating methods, and its diligence in performing the tasks assigned to it.' See also Preamble 10 of the Proposal.

⁸ Article 28 of the FRA Regulation (note 6 above)

framework of the FRA, another EU Agency, proves that greater parliamentary involvement in the appointment of the Executive Director is not incompatible with the European Parliament's role of budgetary oversight.

4.1.2 Regular cooperation with the European Parliament

Finally, it is vital to ensure that the EASO has regular contacts and cooperates on specific issues and activities with the EP. Although under the Proposal the European Parliament and the Council both have the power to invite the Executive Director of the EASO to report on the performance of his/her tasks, this parliamentary scrutiny is rather limited, as it does not allow the EP to request the Office to carry out specific activities concerning thematic issues.⁹ ECRE regrets the absence in the Proposal of such a right of request for the EP, as this would ensure that the EASO is contributing in a meaningful way to the future building and shaping of the CEAS.

Recommendations:

- The Executive Director of EASO should be appointed on the basis of a cooperation procedure that involves the participation of the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament.
- Mechanisms for regular contact and cooperation on specific issues between the EP and the management structures of the EASO should be provided.

4.2 Involvement of NGOs and other experts

A further key element in ensuring that the EASO is able to fulfil its role as a 'European centre of expertise on asylum' and thus carry out high-quality work, is ensuring full participation of and cooperation with UNHCR, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other independent experts working in the field of asylum.

ECRE appreciates that the Proposal establishes a formal role for UNHCR as non-voting member on the management board,¹⁰ but notes with concern the insufficient level of involvement provided for other external stakeholders, in particular NGOs.

4.2.1 Consultative Forum (Article 32) – cooperation with civil society

ECRE welcomes the establishment of a Consultative Forum as a first step of cooperation between external stakeholders, including NGOs, and the EASO.¹¹ Nevertheless we note with concern that the Proposal envisages a rather marginal role and limited tasks for this consultative body, whose members are not represented in the Management Board. Therefore, ECRE would welcome the strengthening of the role of asylum experts in the structures of the EASO.

4.2.2 Gathering information (Article 9, 11)

NGOs have in-depth knowledge of and relevant information on asylum issues, not only concerning the countries of origin of people seeking protection but also with regard to the situation in the receiving states. In several Member States good practical cooperation already exists between NGOs and governmental authorities.¹² NGOs also provide various sorts of services – including legal counselling, social assistance etc. – for instance in reception centres in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

⁹ Article 29 (3) of the Proposal

¹⁰ See, inter alia, Preamble 14, Articles 9, 23, 30, 32, 48 of the Proposal.

¹¹ Article 32 of the Regulation

¹² For instance in Hungary there is a tripartite agreement (Memorandum of Understanding) in force between national Border Agency, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee (HHC) and the Regional Representation of UNHCR for Central Europe. See the relevant report prepared by the HHC, 'Asylum seekers' access to Territory and to the Asylum Procedure in the Republic of Hungary' (2007) available at: http://helsinki.hu/dokumentum/Border_Monitoring_Report_2007_ENG_FINAL.pdf

In ECRE's view, NGOs and other independent experts should be considered as essential sources in the process of gathering information on asylum issues, in particular when information is obtained with the aim of assessing the needs of Member States under particular migratory pressure.¹³

4.2.3 Asylum support teams (Article 13-16)

Article 16 of the Proposal regulates the deployment of asylum support teams established with the aim of rendering technical and operational assistance to Member States subject to particular pressure. ECRE welcomes the idea of setting up such support teams since they have the potential of contributing to strengthen the responsibility-sharing mechanisms between Member States and improving the identification process of people in need of international protection, as well as asylum systems in general. The asylum support teams should also contribute to ensure access to EU territory for those in need of protection.

Nonetheless, ECRE strongly emphasises that international and European human rights standards, in particular the principle of non-*refoulement*, should be complied with during all operations of such support teams. In that respect, the crucial role occupied by NGOs should be specifically underlined; NGOs could assist by providing legal counselling. Such assistance would provide specialist input in the working of the asylum support teams and also significantly contribute to the careful observance of human rights standards.

In ECRE's view it is vital that regular and effective cooperation mechanisms are established with external stakeholders. This cooperation should, at a minimum, include providing stakeholders, in a timely manner, with all relevant information concerning the deployment of asylum support teams.

To ensure a more permanent structure dealing with the issue of identification of people in need of international protection and providing them with the necessary assistance, the EASO should support tripartite border monitoring agreements involving national border authorities, UNHCR and NGOs. On the basis of such agreements, already in place in a few Member States such as Hungary, UNHCR and NGO partners can have the right to visit border areas and detention centres to monitor access of asylum seekers to the territory of a country and its asylum procedure. Such initiatives are significantly improving cooperation between relevant stakeholders.

4.2.4 NGO representation in the Management Board (Article 23)

ECRE notes with appreciation that UNHCR is represented in the Management Board of the Office as a non-voting member, however, it regrets that no such participation is provided for members of the Consultative Forum. ECRE believes that the proposed management structure does not adequately acknowledge the added value of NGO involvement.

4.2.5 NGO representation in the Executive Committee (Article 30)

Article 30 of the Proposal allows for the UNHCR to attend meetings of the Executive Committee, the advisory body of the Executive Director, at the request of that Committee. Given the important role the Executive Committee plays within the Office,¹⁴ ECRE believes that NGO representation is equally relevant, and that the Consultative Forum should also participate at these meetings without the right to vote.

4.2.6 Working parties (Article 31)

The Commission's Proposal establishes under Article 31 that the Office may set up working groups composed of experts from competent Member State authorities operating in the field of asylum. However, the Proposal only provides participation in those expert groups for UNHCR representatives.

¹³ See Articles 9, 11 of the Proposal

¹⁴ Article 30(6) of the Proposal: 'The Executive Committee is responsible for advising the Office's Executive Director and issuing opinions to the Management Board, either at the Board's request or on its own initiative, on the Office's work programme and all its activities and on any occasion where the Office must take quick decisions, especially concerning the sending of asylum support teams to Member States under particular pressure in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.'

ECRE reiterates the significant contribution made by other external stakeholders, such as NGOs, (legal) practitioners, academics, etc. ECRE stresses the need to ensure that representatives of the Consultative Forum may also attend all or part of the meetings of the Office's working parties, depending on the nature of the issues under discussion.

4.2.7 Establishment of a permanent body of expertise within the Office

The proposal confers on the EASO the task of providing scientific and technical assistance for EU policy-making and establishes that the Office should be “an independent source of information” on asylum issues.¹⁵ ECRE believes that, in order to fulfil this task and to ensure quality and high standards of the work of the Office, a permanent and independent expert body should be established within the EASO similar to the one introduced under the FRA Regulation (Scientific Committee).¹⁶ This body should be composed of highly qualified, independent experts in the field of asylum who should be appointed through a transparent selection procedure after having consulted the competent committee of the EP. The Executive Director should involve this expert body in a timely manner in the preparation of the Office's documents, such as annual report, guidelines, manuals etc.

Recommendations:

- The role of independent asylum experts should be considerably strengthened in the structures of the EASO.
- In the process of gathering and analysing information for the purpose of assessing the needs of Member States under particular pressure, information provided by NGOs and other independent experts should also be taken into account.
- Asylum support teams should ensure close cooperation with relevant independent experts in the field.
- The Consultative Forum should be represented as a non-voting member in the Management Board.
- NGO representation in the Executive Committee should be ensured.
- Besides the UNHCR, representatives from the Consultative Forum should be allowed to attend the meetings of the Office's working parties.
- An independent and permanent body of expertise composed of highly qualified and independent asylum experts should be set up within the Office in order to ensure the quality of the work of the EASO.

4.3 Transparency and access to documents

4.3.1 Documents prepared by the Office should be publicly available (Article 42)

ECRE has long advocated that, in order to ensure democratic accountability, it is indispensable that the EASO operates in a transparent manner.¹⁷ To that end it is crucial that, apart from the annual report prepared by the Office, other documents such as guidelines and manuals are also made public.

4.3.2 Accessibility of Country of Origin Information (Article 4)

Country of Origin Information (COI) is a crucial element of a fair and efficient asylum determination process. The current lack of common COI in the EU has contributed to widely differing recognition

¹⁵ Article 2.2 of the Proposal; see note (1) above

¹⁶ FRA Regulation Article 14; see note (6) above

¹⁷ See ECRE Comments on EU plans to establish a European Asylum Support Office, note (3) above

rates and divergent national practices. It is vital that COI is reliable, relevant, up to date and transparent.

ECRE welcomes the introduction of a common EU database (common portal) on COI and considers it a step forward in improving the processing of applications for international protection across the EU. This could ultimately lead to better quality of information concerning countries of origin and, consequently, to better and fairer asylum systems in the EU. In fact, a common COI system at EU level is a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the CEAS.

In addition, ECRE welcomes that the proposal states that COI should be collected from a variety of credible sources, including governmental, non-governmental and international sources. However, the accessibility of a COI portal should be ensured. COI is objective evidence used by national authorities to assess the risk to the applicant in his/her country and in assessing the applicant's credibility during the refugee status determination process. In order to ensure fair procedures applicants and their legal representatives should have access to the same information in order to substantiate and defend the claim. Also judges must have access to this information enabling them to make sound judgments.

It is essential that a common approach developed in this area is built on already existing mechanisms for practical cooperation. The Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD), which has established a public *COI portal* used worldwide to access information of countries of origin can be highlighted here as a good example.¹⁸

Recommendations:

- The Office should develop good administrative practices in order to ensure the highest possible level of transparency concerning its activities.
- All information and reports regarding countries of origin should be publicly available.
- COI should be gathered from a variety of reliable sources.
- Already existing mechanisms concerning COI should be taken into account when developing a common approach in this area.

4.4 Cooperation with third countries as part of the external dimension (Article 7, 47)

Article 7 of the Proposal declares that the EASO shall coordinate the exchange of information and all other action taken on issues arising from the implementation of instruments and mechanisms relating to the external dimension of the Common European Asylum System. The external dimension of the EU's asylum law and policy consists of a broad range of topics, measures and financial structures. Article 7 mentions only two topics explicitly: resettlement and regional protection programmes (RPPs).

ECRE welcomes the fact that the EASO will coordinate exchange of information and all other action taken on resettlement within the EU. The EASO could play a useful role with regard to a European Resettlement Programme, a proposal for which will be presented later in 2009. A European approach to resettlement can have advantages in creating more cost effectiveness and efficiency as a result of economies of scale. For instance, joint missions would reduce the number of missions field operations must host. Furthermore, a European approach can foster transfer of knowledge and experience between experienced resettlement countries and new emerging ones.¹⁹

ECRE hopes that both the involvement of the EASO in resettlement as well as a European Resettlement Programme will contribute to an increase of the number of resettlement places available on a yearly basis in Europe. However, ECRE stresses the importance of involving UNHCR and various NGOs, who have extensive practical expertise in and knowledge of resettlement.

¹⁸ For further information: <http://www.redcross.at/berichten/aktuelles/news/datum/2009/02/15/accord-celebrates-its-10th-anniversary/>, the website of the COI portal is available at: <http://www.ecoi.net/>

¹⁹ See: Concrete steps towards a European Resettlement Programme ECRE Resettlement Core Group joint recommendations and guidelines for the shape and functions of a European Resettlement Programme.

The Proposal allows the EASO to collaborate with refugee-producing third countries and countries of transit and establish forms of cooperation with these countries on technical matters, in particular with a view to capacity-building in third countries within the framework of regional protection programmes.

In that respect, ECRE sees it as a prerequisite that the scope of the relationship between the EASO and third countries be clearly defined. As a Community agency, it is not in EASO's competence to establish relations with third countries on political matters. ECRE is of the opinion that collaboration should not be limited to RPPs, especially since the Commissions evaluation of the RPPs is underway and it is still unclear what the added value of those programmes are, in terms of filling protection gaps but also seen their limited scope and funding. Cooperation between the EASO and third countries should focus on improving those countries' asylum systems and ensuring they abide by international human rights standards and refugee law.

Recommendations:

- Cooperation of UNHCR and NGOs with the EASO regarding practical matters of resettlement should be ensured.
- Cooperation with third countries should be restricted to 'promoting of capacity building' and ensuring adherence to international human rights standards.

4.5 Support in training (Article 6)

The EC Proposal establishes under Article 6(2) that the Office would develop training for national administrations and courts as well as manage and develop a European asylum curriculum. ECRE welcomes the fact that the EASO is taking a lead in the development of common training modules for all EU Member States since training of national asylum service personnel is a prerequisite for quality decision-making. Nevertheless, it would be highly desirable if such trainings targeted a wider group, including in particular legal practitioners, judges and NGO staff. These groups would likewise benefit from such training and contribute to better asylum systems.

Furthermore, ECRE emphasises that, as a minimum, trainings should include specific content on refugee rights and human rights law (international refugee law and Human Rights Standards, EU asylum law and policy). In this respect attention should be drawn to the fact that Member States are already engaged in initiatives fostering practical cooperation and that the EASO should build on these developments. In particular the *European Asylum Curriculum (EAC)* is a good example of practical cooperation between Member States, NGOs, judges and UNHCR.²⁰ Furthermore, the experience NGOs and practitioners have in providing trainings should be used to the fullest. For instance, ACCORD²¹ and partner organisations like the Refugee Documentation Centre (Ireland) or the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, with support from UNHCR, established a *COI Training Network* from several trans-national projects funded by the European Refugee Fund (ERF).²²

Recommendations:

- Envisaged trainings should target a wider audience, including legal practitioners, judges and NGO staff.
- Training modules should at least include specific content on refugee rights and human rights law, EU asylum law and policy.

²⁰ The EAC is developed under the auspices of the General Directors' Immigration Services Conference (GDISC), which is an EU Member State Initiative aimed at enhancing the capacity and quality of the European asylum process and to strengthen practical cooperation among the European asylum and immigration system. For further information see: <http://www.gdisc.org/index.php?id=549>

²¹ ACCORD stands for Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation. Through ACCORD the COI Training Network has been established which has significantly contributed to the standardisation of COI methodology and a training curriculum throughout Europe.

²² The COI Training Network is available at: www.coi-training.net

- NGOs should be allowed to input in the process of developing training modules.
- Already existing mechanisms should be taken into account when developing a common approach in this area. (e.g. EAC under GDISC, COI Training Network).

4.6 Support the European Commission in its monitoring task

The European Commission is responsible for the monitoring and quality control of the enforcement, transposition and implementation of the CEAS legislative instruments. ECRE strongly believes that lack of adequate monitoring constitutes one of the major flaws hindering the development of a CEAS. Monitoring is a fundamental task of the European Commission which cannot be delegated to an Agency. However, the EASO can assist the Commission by gathering and analysing accurate and comparable data on EU asylum. Assisting in the monitoring process would allow the EASO to improve the quality of decisions on asylum and, as a result, help attaining its ultimate goal of improving the implementation of the CEAS.

Recommendation:

- EASO should support the European Commission in the monitoring process by way of gathering and analysing accurate and comparable data on EU asylum.

4.7 Reallocation of funds under the European Refugee Fund scheme (ERF)

ECRE has been continuously emphasising that in order to ensure the operational independence of the EASO it should be sufficiently resourced. Together with the Proposal for an EASO the Commission submitted a supplementary decision aimed at transferring funding from the European Refugee Fund (ERF) to the Office.²³

ECRE expresses its strong concern over the proposed amendments to reduce the ERF by 6% and thus reallocate funding for the work of the EASO. ECRE supports the envisaged budgetary changes in case they only concern funds allocated for practical cooperation between Member States. In case the reallocation of funds concerns national allocations, ECRE thinks that this should be accompanied by an increase in the overall ERF envelope. It is also important that other sources of funding besides ERF are identified to ensure sufficient financial assistance for the proper functioning of the EASO.

Recommendations:

- EASO should be sufficiently resourced in order to ensure its operational independence.
- In case reallocation of funds under the ERF system concerns national allocations it is only acceptable if an adequate increase in the ERF envelope is provided.
- Other sources of funding besides ERF should also be identified in order to ensure sufficient financial assistance for the proper functioning of the EASO.

5. Concluding remarks

The establishment of a new EU agency on asylum has the potential to serve as an important added value and development in the area of asylum. ECRE does express its concerns as to whether the Proposal allows for the EASO to accomplish its ultimate role as an expert body, namely 'to facilitate and strengthen practical cooperation between Member States on asylum and to help improve the implementation of the Common European Asylum System'. The EASO will only be able to fulfil its role

²³ European Commission, *Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision No 573/2007/EC establishing the European Refugee Fund for the period 2008 to 2013 by removing funding for certain Community actions and altering the limit for funding such actions*, COM (2009) 67, 18.02.09, available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:52009PC0067:EN:NOT>

as a 'European centre of expertise on asylum', if certain preconditions are laid down/provided to that end.

Above all, it is crucial that the Office operates in a transparent manner and is sufficiently resourced. Furthermore, it is imperative to ensure the quality of the work carried out by the Office. To that end, the expertise and added value of NGOs and other independent asylum experts should be acknowledged and efficient mechanisms should be established to allow NGOs and others to engage in the work of the Office. In order to meet the requirements of transparency and democratic accountability, the sufficient involvement of the EP in the work of the Office is a necessary prerequisite. Moreover, given that the Commission is responsible for the monitoring and quality control of the enforcement, transposition and implementation of the CEAS legislative instruments, the Office should contribute to this work by gathering and analysing accurate and comparable data on EU asylum.

ECRE hopes that the negotiations on the Proposal will take into account the abovementioned recommendations and thus will lead to the establishment of a European Asylum Support Office that is able to accomplish its goals as well as ensure respect for human rights of those in need of international protection.

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