

**Right to Asylum
in the Republic of Serbia
Periodic Report
for April - June 2018**



**Belgrade Centre
for Human Rights**

INTRODUCTION

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) continued implementing the *Support to Asylum Seekers in Serbia* project in the April-June 2018 period with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The BCHR legal team extended legal aid to and legally represented foreigners considering the Republic of Serbia (RS) a country of asylum.. BCHR also assisted successful asylum seekers in asserting their rights related to their integration in Serbia's society.

Apart from extending legal aid in Asylum and Reception Centres, the BCHR continued providing legal advice to foreign nationals potentially in need of international protection at Belgrade Airport Nikola Tesla and the Reception Centre for Foreigners. Significant headway was achieved thanks to the new practice of the Border Police Administration to grant BCHR lawyers movement and stopping in the zone of the Belgrade Airport transit zone, as provided by the law, in order to extend legal aid to individuals who wanted to express the intention to seek asylum. The ethnic breakdown of individuals seeking international protection remained unchanged, with nationals of Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran accounting for most of the migrant population in the second quarter of 2018.

On 17 April 2018, the European Commission published its Serbia Progress Report covering the previous 18 months. The Report, inter alia, lists the 18 countries re which Serbia's visa regime is not in compliance with the EU lists of visa-required countries, including Iran.¹ The Report qualified Serbia's decisions to grant visa-free travel to citizens of countries on EU's negative list as concerning. It concluded that Serbia needed to monitor and control the implications of the visa-free regime with third countries, especially with Iran, and encouraged it to refrain from further diverging from the EU common visa policy with which it was expected to progressively align.² The Report also noted the need to establish a mechanism for returning irregular migrants in accordance with the *acquis*.

The Report also said that Serbia had continued to cooperate with neighbouring countries and EU Member States, in particular at the technical level, and had made substantial efforts to

¹ *Serbia 2018 Report*, European Commission, 2018, p. 37, available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>.

² *Ibid.*, p. 37.

provide shelter and humanitarian supplies.³ In its section on Chapter 24, the Report said that Serbia needed to adopt and implement a strategy and action plan to counter irregular migration. The Draft Strategy for Countering Irregular Migration for the 2018-2020 Period was published in late June 2018, as part of the process of aligning the national policy and legislation with the EU *acquis*.⁴

During the event UNHCR organised to mark World Refugee Day in Belgrade on 20 June 2018, its representatives noted the record high number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the world and Serbia's positive response during the latest refugee crisis. In view of the fact that Serbia is no longer perceived as a transit country, due to the closure of the Western Balkan Route and the list of migrants waiting to cross the Serbian-Hungarian border, World Refugee Day was also an opportunity for cultural exchange between the local community and the refugee population. BCHR clients shared their experiences of life in Serbia. BCHR also marked World Refugee Day on the Summer Stage of the Belgrade Student City Culture Hall. The performance of the play *The Game*, dealing with the ongoing refugee crisis, was followed by a panel discussion on the views of youths in Serbia towards refugees. Works by refugee children in the Krnjača Asylum Centre were exhibited.

This Report does not deal with the implementation of the new asylum legislation in practice, which is still in its nascent stage. The Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection entered into force on 3 June 2018, while the Rulebook on the Content and Form of the Asylum Application Template and Templates of Documents Issued to Successful Asylum and Temporary Protection Seekers and Asylum Seekers⁵ and the Rulebook on the Registration Procedure and the Form and Content of the Certificate of Registration of Foreigners Who Had Expressed the Intention to Apply for Asylum⁶ entered into force on 9 June 2018. The practices of the relevant authorities pursuant to the new legislation will be analysed in the next periodic report.

This Report analyses the relevant authorities' treatment of the refugee and migrant population based on the insights the BCHR lawyers acquired during their legal representation of asylum

³ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁴ Available in Serbian at: <https://bit.ly/2LC6ftH>.

⁵ *Sl. glasnik RS*, 42/18.

⁶ *Ibid.*

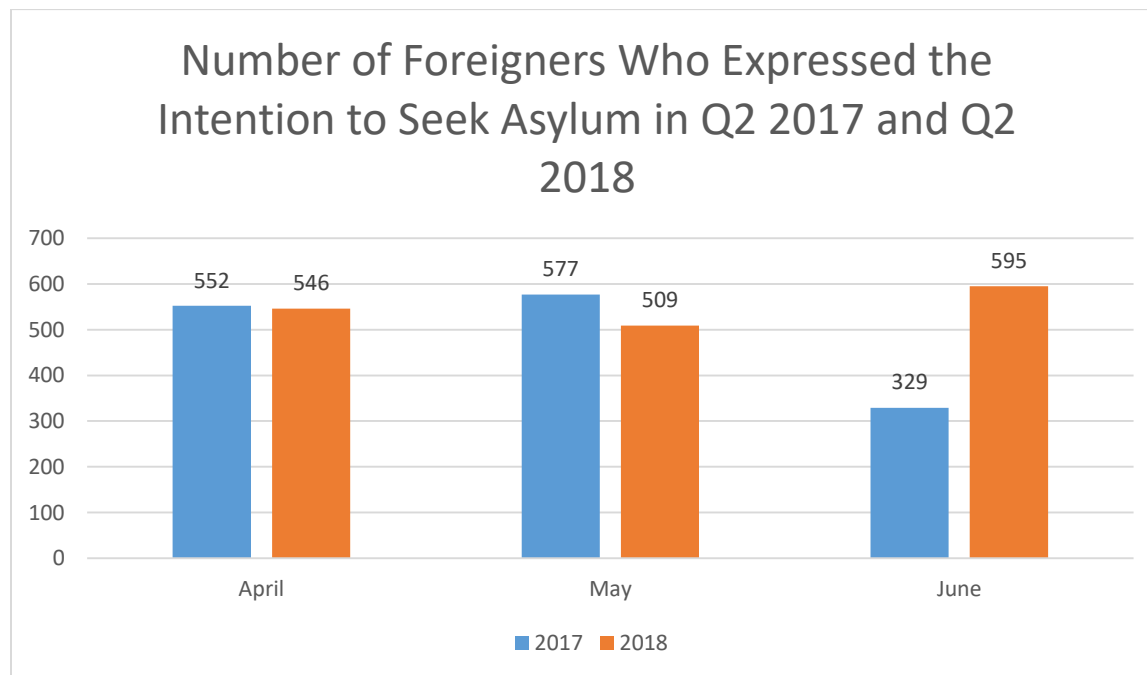
seekers, field work and integration-related support efforts. The statistical data regarding the work of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior (MoI) were obtained from the UNHCR and the rest of the information from replies to BCHR's requests for access to information of public importance. The Report was prepared by the BCHR team.

Cover photo: "Mare Island #2", John Andrew Rice (CC BY 2.0)

1. Statistics

1.1. Statistics on the Number of Expressed Intentions to Seek Asylum in RS

A total of 1,963 foreigners (1,650 male and 313 female) expressed the intention to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia from 1 April to 30 June 2018 (642 in April, 582 in May and 739 in June). The intention to seek asylum was expressed by 572 children, 100 of whom were unaccompanied by their parents or guardians.



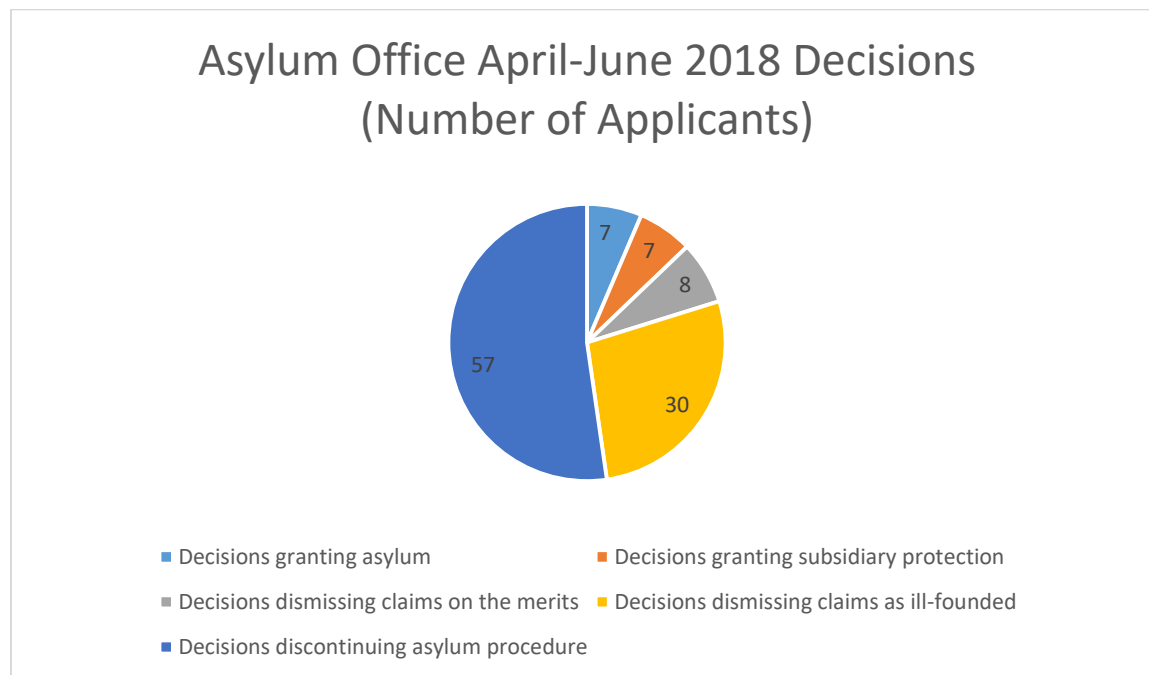
In the second quarter of 2018, the greatest number of foreigners (1,845) expressed the intention to seek asylum in the regional police administrations; 39 did so at Belgrade Airport Nikola Tesla, 10 at border crossings and 62 at the Preševo Reception Centre.

A total of 628,994 foreigners expressed the intention to seek asylum in Serbia since 2008; 77 did so in 2008, 275 in 2009, 522 in 2010, 3,132 in 2011, 2,723 in 2012, 5,066 in 2013, 16,490 in 2014, 577,995 in 2015, 12,821 in 2016, 6,199 in 2017 and 3,694 in the first half of 2018.

1.2. Asylum Procedure Statistics

Serbia has granted asylum to 54 and subsidiary protection to 69 foreigners since 2008.

In the second quarter of 2018, the Asylum Office registered 58 foreigners, received 63 asylum applications and interviewed 45 asylum seekers. In that period, it granted asylum to seven foreigners (three nationals of Bulgaria, three nationals of Afghanistan and one national of Iran) and subsidiary protection to seven foreigners (five nationals of Libya, one national of Pakistan and one national of Syria). The Office dismissed 30 asylum applications as ill-founded and another eight asylum applications on the merits. Asylum proceedings were discontinued with respect to 57 foreigners, because they had left Serbia or withdrawn their applications.



1.3. Breakdown of Asylum Seekers by Country of Origin

Most of the foreigners, who applied for asylum in the second quarter of 2018, were nationals of Pakistan (519), Afghanistan (494), Iran (453), Iraq (215) and Libya (73). The intention to seek asylum in the period was also expressed by nationals in need of international protection from Syria (68), Somalia (40), Palestine (20), India (15), Bangladesh (14), Ghana (14), Algeria (6), Cameroon (4), Guinea (4), Nigeria (4), Sri Lanka (4), Ivory Coast (2), Turkey (2), Vietnam (2), and one each from Austria, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Jordan, the Netherlands, Peru, Romania and Russia.

2. Access to the Asylum Procedure at Nikola Tesla Airport

The Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection includes a number of novel provisions on the implementation of the asylum procedure, elaborated in greater detail in the January-March 2018 Asylum Report.⁷ One of them is laid down in Article 41, under which the entire asylum procedure may be conducted at a border crossing or the transit zone of an airport or an inland water port. The legislator thus aligned the asylum procedure with Directive 2013/32/EU,⁸ but the provision is unfortunately not applied in practice yet.

The treatment of foreign nationals prohibited from entering Serbia for various reasons by the Airport Border Police Station officers remained unchanged in the reporting period. They were still detained in a separate premise, sometimes for days. These premises do not fulfil all the adequate accommodation requirements, which was also noted by the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during his visit to Belgrade in November 2017.⁹ The Protector of Citizens and National Preventive Mechanism drew the same conclusion during their visit to the transit zone.¹⁰ In view of the above and in light of Article 41 of the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection laying down that the

⁷ More in the *Right to Asylum in the Republic of Serbia – Periodic Report for January-March 2018*, BCHR, Belgrade, 2018, pp. 21-27.

⁸ Available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/HR/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32013L0032&from=EN>.

⁹ Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22453&LangID=E>.

¹⁰ Available in Serbian at:
<http://www.npm.rs/attachments/article/734/37664.pdf>.

asylum procedure shall be conducted in a transit zone providing adequate accommodation, it is clear that the conditions for enforcing the new legal provisions have not been fulfilled yet.

In the April-June 2018 period, BCHR was contacted by a large number of foreigners, mostly nationals of Iran, who were detained at Belgrade airport Nikola Tesla transit zone and claimed they wanted to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia. Apart from Iranian nationals, most of whom had flown to Serbia directly from Iran or changed flights in Istanbul, BCHR's assistance was also sought by nationals of India, Pakistan and Turkey.

In such situations in the previous months, BCHR lawyers had communicated with the Airport Border Police Station officers exclusively by phone, insisting that these foreigners be issued certificates of intent to seek asylum in Serbia. The practice changed in mid-April 2018 and BCHR lawyers are now granted access to the airport transit zone. Namely, the Ministry of the Interior issued BCHR's lawyers temporary passes for movement and stopping in the zone of a border crossing point, enabling them to access the potential asylum seekers detained in the Belgrade airport transit zone and personally extend them legal advice. Certificates of intent were issued to all foreigners who had, after legal consultation, given power of attorney to BCHR to represent them, after the Border Police Station was notified thereof.

However, the police in most cases continued issuing certificates of intent only after the foreigners' lawyers intervened. Foreigners were detained in the transit zone up to several days and able to contact lawyers only if they had their own phones and Internet access.

3. Practice of the First-Instance Authority

The Asylum Office issued a total of 93 decisions concerning 109 asylum seekers in the April-June 2018 period. Eight asylum procedures (regarding eight asylum seekers) ended with the dismissal of their applications on the merits, while another 25 applications (regarding 30 foreigners) were dismissed under Article 33 of the Asylum Law. Of the remaining 60 cases, 46 were concluded by discontinuation of proceedings and 14 applications were upheld.

As noted above, the Asylum Office granted asylum in the reporting period to three nationals of Bulgaria, three nationals of Afghanistan and one national of Iran. It also granted subsidiary protection to five nationals of Libya, one national of Syria and one national of Pakistan.

In May 2018, the Asylum Office granted asylum to three Bulgarian nationals, which can be qualified as a major step forward in the enforcement and interpretation of the Serbian Government List of Safe Countries of Origin and Safe Third Countries.¹¹ In the past, most asylum applications had been dismissed precisely by reference to the List. However, in this case, the Asylum Office reviewed the decisive facts although the asylum seekers were nationals of Bulgaria, which is qualified as a safe country of origin on the Government List. Although the BCHR did not have insight in the decision, it presumes that it was rendered objectively and in accordance with the law and commends the first-instance authority's decision not to automatically apply the List in this case and to rule on the merits of the claim. This is the third time the Asylum Office has done so, wherefore its action can be qualified as an exception rather than a rule.¹²

The duration of the first-instance asylum procedure still gave rise to concern, given that the Asylum Office for the most part exceeded the deadlines laid down in Article 145 of the General Administrative Procedure Law.¹³

4. Analysis of Individual Asylum Decisions

As noted above, the Asylum Office dismissed 25 asylum applications, i.e. 27% of all applications it ruled on in the second quarter of 2018. It applied the safe third country concept in six of the seven cases, in which the unsuccessful asylum seekers were represented by BCHR lawyers. As regards two nationals of Ghana and one national of Afghanistan, the Asylum Office held that Bulgaria was a safe third country for them. On the other hand, it dismissed asylum applications

¹¹ *Sl. glasnik RS*, 67/09.

¹² The Asylum Office had earlier granted asylum to two Turkish and one Tunisian nationals.

¹³ For instance, the first-instance decision in Case No. 26-221/17 was rendered as many as 437 days after the asylum seeker lodged his application. The fact that the duration of the procedure in this specific case can be ascribed to lack of technical resources does not absolve the first-instance authority from the obligation to comply with the principles and deadlines laid down in the law.

by two Cuban nationals under the explanation that they could have sought international protection in Montenegro. It concluded as much with respect to an asylum application filed by a national of Afghanistan, who had entered Serbia from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), and with respect to a national of Ghana, who had come to Serbia from Turkey. In the seventh case, that of a three-member Syrian family, the Asylum Office dismissed their applications because they had sought asylum in another state complying with the Geneva Convention before they arrived in Serbia.

The Asylum Office justified some decisions in which it applied the safe third country concept and dismissed the asylum applications by referring to reports by international organisations and bodies and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). In some cases, however, its explanations were at variance with the content of the documents it referred to. For instance, in its Ruling No. 26-176/18 of 21 May 2018, the Asylum Office dismissed an asylum application by a family that had earlier sought international protection from Greece. In its explanatory note, it cited ECtHR's judgment in the case of *M. S. S. v. Belgium and Greece*,¹⁴ which, in its view, corroborates the assertion that the Greek asylum system can be considered efficient. However, it is precisely in that judgment that the ECtHR found Belgium in violation of Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) because it had refouled the applicant (asylum seeker) to Greece, where his living conditions were degrading, in addition to the already existing risk of his chain refoulement due to the deficiencies in the Greek asylum system. The judgment in this case was the first in which the ECtHR found a violation of Article 3 of the ECHR due to the inadequate living conditions of an individual not deprived of his liberty. The Greek authorities had left the applicant living in a state of poverty because they had not fulfilled their legal obligations to asylum seekers under EU law and Directive 2003/9. They also processed his application with a months-long delay.

The Asylum Office also referred to reports by state and non-state bodies in some of its decisions. An analysis of its references leads to the conclusion that the first-instance authority selectively took into account only those excerpts of the reports that corroborated its decisions to

¹⁴ *M. S. S. v. Belgium and Greece*, Application No. 30696/09.

dismiss the applications. For example, in the explanatory note of one of its Rulings¹⁵, in which it qualified FYROM as a safe third country for an asylum seeker from Afghanistan, the Asylum Office referred to a UNHCR report of August 2015.¹⁶ Reference to this report during the review of an asylum application is a good practice example given the established view of the Constitutional Court of Serbia that UNHCR reports contribute to the proper enforcement of the Asylum Law by the competent Serbian authorities, notably their application of the safe third country concept.¹⁷ However, in its explanatory note, the first-instance authority totally disregarded the conclusions of the cited report, highlighting the inefficiency of the FYROM asylum system in general and the lack of adequate mechanisms facilitating the fair and proper identification of individuals who may be in need of international protection. The Asylum Office also quoted the November 2016 European Commission Report,¹⁸ tendentiously excluding the key sections of the document indicating that FYROM's asylum system still lacked in efficiency.

It similarly justified its ruling dismissing an asylum application by a national of Ghana, in which it qualified Turkey as a safe third country.¹⁹ The Asylum Office referred to a report by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE),²⁰ describing the Turkish asylum system in detail. Namely, the first-instance authority intended to prove that Turkey offered efficient international protection also to refugees from non-European countries. However, by virtue of the "geographical limitation" that Turkey maintains towards the 1951 Convention it considers itself not to be bound by the Refugee Convention's obligations regarding refugees originating from "non-European" countries. Therefore, a non-European cannot request nor be given Convention refugee status in Turkey. The Turkish Law on Foreigners and International Protection lays down that the status of a conditional refugee may be granted to those coming from so-called non-European states. However, the Asylum Office failed to state in its explanatory note of the Ruling the segment of the report stating that individuals with

¹⁵ Asylum Office Ruling No. 26-1235/17 of 28 May 2018.

¹⁶ UNHCR, *The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as a country of asylum*, August 2015, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/55c9c70e4.html>, (accessed on 21 June 2018).

¹⁷ Constitutional Court Decisions UŽ-1286/2012 of 29 March 2012 and 5331/2012 of 24 December 2012.

¹⁸ European Commission, *The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2016 Report*, November 2011, p. 66.

Available at: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/key_documents/2016/20161109_report_the_former_yugoslav_republic_of_mac)

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[edonia.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/key_documents/2016/20161109_report_the_former_yugoslav_republic_of_mac), (accessed on 21 June 2018).

¹⁹ Asylum Office Ruling No. 26-219/17 of 1 June 2018.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp.. 5 and 6.

conditional refugee status enjoyed fewer rights than persons granted the status of “refugee” or “subsidiary protection”.

The analysis of the Asylum Office’s decisions in the reporting period leads to the conclusion that the explanatory notes of some of its decisions to dismiss asylum applications are almost identical. For instance, two Asylum Office rulings²¹ contained five identical paragraphs outlining facts intended to corroborate its assertion that Montenegro can be considered a safe third country for the asylum seekers at issue. Under the Asylum Law, an asylum application shall be dismissed in the event that the asylum seeker has come from a safe third country, unless he proves it is not safe for him. In view of the fact that these cases concerned two different asylum seekers and two different asylum applications, as well as two different administrative procedures, such actions may result in the Office rendering copy-paste explanatory notes, which would undoubtedly undermine the quality of its decisions. The gravity of this risk is all the greater in view of the fact that the Asylum Office is the authority that develops the asylum procedure practice the most.

The Asylum Commission rendered two decisions during the reporting period regarding two nationals of Afghanistan, who were represented by BCHR lawyers in the asylum procedure. It upheld the first-instance decisions adopted pursuant to Article 33(1(6)) of the Asylum Law. The appeal of its decision in the former case was being reviewed at the time this report was completed. As per the latter case, the Administrative Court voided the Asylum Commission’s initial ruling on points of law and remitted the case back to it (more in the January-March 2018 Periodic Report).²² However, the Asylum Commission again ruled that Bulgaria could be considered a safe third country for the asylum-seeking minor. The review of the appeal of its decision in this case was also under way at the time this report was finalised.

As per the application of the safe third country concept, BCHR lawyers continued alerting to the UNHCR view that an asylum seeker cannot be removed to a third country in order that he apply for asylum there, unless that country agrees to admit him to its territory as an asylum

²¹ Asylum Office Rulings No. 26-614 of 13 April 2018 and No. 26-1085/17 of 1 June 2018.

²² More in the *Right to Asylum in the Republic of Serbia – Periodic Report for January-March 2018*, BCHR, Belgrade, p. 11.

seeker and consider his request.²³ Notwithstanding, the Serbian Asylum Office and Asylum Commission did not fully take on board that view or, for that matter, other evidence submitted by the asylum seekers' legal representatives and demonstrating the ineffectiveness of the asylum systems of the neighbouring countries, lack of integration possibilities of persons granted international protection and risks of abuse by security forces there.

The Asylum Office dismissed on the merits asylum applications lodged by two BCHR clients in the reporting period. It qualified the application by an Iranian national as ill-founded under Article 33(1(3)) of the Asylum Law.²⁴ Namely, the Asylum Office concluded that the applicant had not shown circumstances indicating persecution and that the described events could not be considered persecution, because they were not of a sufficiently grave nature or incidence. The Asylum Office quoted the same grounds in its ruling dismissing an asylum application by a Turkish Kurd.²⁵ The Office's questioning of a witness during its review of the grounds of the application was an exception rather than the rule. Furthermore, the applicant's legal representatives submitted a number of submissions to prove the existence of his well-founded fear of persecution by the Turkish authorities and the generally poor state of human rights in that country. They, inter alia, submitted to the Asylum Office the findings and opinion of a forensic specialist, a permanent court expert and member of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (CPT). However, after it reviewed all the decisive facts, the Asylum Office nevertheless decided against granting the Turkish national either refuge or subsidiary protection. Appeal proceedings are under way in both cases.

In the second quarter of 2018, the Asylum Office upheld two asylum applications filed by foreigners legally represented by BCHR lawyers. One was filed by a national of Afghanistan and the other by a national of Pakistan. As far as individuals who had entered Serbia from Bulgaria are concerned, the Asylum Office first found that Bulgaria was not a safe country for them, in view of the fact that they were victims of psychological and physical abuse, collective

²³ UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *The safe third country policy in the light of the international obligations of countries vis-a-vis refugees and asylum seekers*, London, July 1993, para. 4.2.14. and Conclusion No. 85 of the UNHCR Executive Committee of 1998, para (aa).

²⁴ Asylum Office Ruling No. 26-121/18 of 1 June 2018.

²⁵ Asylum Office Ruling No. 26-1598/17 of 24 May 2018.

expulsion, extortion, robbery et al. perpetrated by the Bulgarian authorities and smuggling groups. These decisions were taken 10 and 15 months respectively after the asylum seekers had filed their applications.

If the 60 procedures discontinued because the applicants had left Serbia or abandoned their claims for asylum are not taken into account, it may be concluded that the Asylum Office ruled on the merits in 47% cases it ruled on in the reporting period. In the other 53% cases, it for the most part continued dismissing the asylum applications because the asylum seekers had transited through one of the countries qualified as safe in the decision adopted by the Serbian Government nearly 10 years ago.

5. Integration of Refugees in Serbia's Society

The Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection commendably equates the rights and obligations of individuals granted asylum and those granted subsidiary protection, as noted in the previous report.²⁶

No major changes in the realisation of rights of successful asylum seekers occurred in the reporting period. The issuance of IDs to successful asylum seekers and asylum seekers was slower, as the authorities waited for the adoption of the Rulebook on the Content and Form of the Asylum Application Template and Templates of Documents Issued to Successful Asylum and Temporary Protection Seekers and Asylum Seekers.²⁷ The Rulebook, inter alia, includes the templates of IDs to be issued to asylum seekers and individuals granted asylum or subsidiary or temporary protection.

Although the transitional and final provisions of the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection lay down that the Minister of the Interior shall enact regulation on the content and form of the templates of travel documents for refugees within 60 days from the day the Law comes into effect, the subsidiary regulation governing the travel documents for this category of foreigners had not been adopted by the time this Report went into print. It needs to be noted that the prior

²⁶ More in the More in the *Right to Asylum in the Republic of Serbia – Periodic Report for January-March 2018*, BCHR, Belgrade, 2018, pp. 28-31.

²⁷ *Sl. glasnik RS*, 42/18.

Asylum Law had also provided for the adoption of this regulation but that it had not been enacted in the ten years that Law was in effect.

BCHR clients did not have major problems in accessing the labour market, but the BCHR continued alerting to the high republican administrative fees asylum seekers and individuals granted refuge had to pay to be issued personal work permits. In the April-June 2018 period, the BCHR continued cooperating with companies that have recognised the vulnerabilities of this category entering the labour market. Three asylum seeking clients completed professional chef training thanks to cooperation established by UNHCR, GIZ Office Serbia and BCHR. They were then provided with the opportunity to acquire practical experience in Shawarma, an Arab restaurant in Belgrade, after which the restaurant offered jobs to two of the trainees.

At the suggestion of the Serbian President, the Serbian Government in the reporting period granted citizenship to the Afghani family Nuri, whose son Farhad became a popular figure after he organised a charity auction of his paintings to help the medical treatment of children. Although this is undoubtedly a positive political signal, the right to citizenship of persons granted refuge needs to be regulated by law, to ensure that such decisions do not rest in each individual case on the application of the provision on the special interests of the Republic of Serbia and arbitrariness of the state authorities. Namely, the amendments to the Law on Citizenship, adopted in March 2018, do not include the proposed provisions clarifying the regulation of the right to citizenship of persons granted refuge.

Numerous programmes aimed at facilitating the integration of refugees in Serbia's social and cultural life were organised in the reporting period, within the EU programme of support to migration management in the Republic of Serbia.²⁸ In April, a tour of the museum in Kikinda was organised for the local population and migrants living the Reception Centres in Sombor, Subotica and Kikinda²⁹ and a play for them was performed in the Sombor National Theatre.³⁰ A

²⁸ Available in Serbian at: <http://euinfo.rs/podrska-eu-upravljanju-migracijama/>.

²⁹ Available in Serbian at: <http://euinfo.rs/podrska-eu-upravljanju-migracijama/migranti-posetili-muzej-mamuta-u-kikindi/>.

³⁰ Available in Serbian at: <http://euinfo.rs/podrska-eu-upravljanju-migracijama/migranti-gledali-predstavu-u-narodnom-pozoristu-sombor/>.

workshop familiarising the refugees with traditional handicrafts was organised within the same programme in Subotica.³¹

The organisation ADRA has also been conducting refugee integration-related activities. It manages the “Community Centre” in the Belgrade suburb of Borča, the programmes of which are attended by around 80 child and adult refugees living in Belgrade on a daily basis. They are assisted by social workers, psychologists, a lawyer, a pedagogue, grade teachers and interpreters. The Centre offers a variety of services, such as music workshops, and operates a centre for legal and psychological counselling and for the economic empowerment of women. There are also programmes for refugee children, within which they are assisted in doing their homework, overcoming learning obstacles and provided with school counselling. ADRA has also been facilitating their socialisation with the local children.³²

³¹ Available in Serbian at: <http://euinfo.rs/podrska-eu-upravljanju-migracijama/eko-radionica-za-migrante-u-subotici/>.

³² Available at <https://adra.org.rs/community-center/?lang=en>.