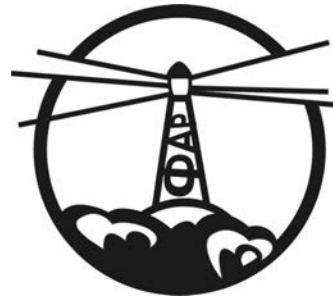




**GLOBAL
DETENTION
PROJECT**



Фондация за
достъп до права

Foundation for
Access to Rights

BULGARIA

SUBMISSION TO THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW
36TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, APRIL/MAY 2020

IMMIGRATION DETENTION

Joint submission from:

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ABOUT THE GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT

The Global Detention Project (GDP) is a non-profit organisation based in Geneva that promotes the human rights of people who have been detained for reasons related to their non-citizen status. Our mission is:

- To promote the human rights of detained migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers;
- To ensure transparency in the treatment of immigration detainees;
- To reinforce advocacy aimed at reforming detention systems;
- To nurture policy-relevant scholarship on the causes and consequences of migration control policies.

ABOUT FOUNDATION FOR ACCESS TO RIGHTS

The Foundation for Access to Rights (FAR) is a Bulgarian non-governmental organization founded in the public interest. We stand for:

- Establishment of effective mechanisms to guarantee access to rights in practice and effective protection against arbitrary deprivation of rights.
- Increasing the institutional and public awareness, sensitivity and commitment to the need to address systemic problems in access to basic human rights in Bulgaria.
- Development of a favorable legislative environment in line with European and International standards for the protection of human rights and the establishment of best practices on access to rights.

BULGARIA

Submission to the Universal Periodic Review 36th session of the UPR Working Group, April/May 2020

Immigration detention

The Global Detention Project (GDP) is an independent research centre based in Geneva, Switzerland, that investigates the use of detention as a response to international immigration. Its objectives are to improve transparency in the treatment of detainees, to encourage adherence to fundamental norms, to reinforce advocacy aimed at reforming detention practices, and to promote scholarship of immigration control regimes.

The Foundation for Access to Rights (FAR) is a Bulgarian non-governmental organization founded in the public interest with the following objectives: establishment of effective mechanisms to guarantee access to rights in practice and effective protection against arbitrary deprivation of rights; increasing the institutional and public awareness, sensitivity and commitment to the need to address systemic problems in access to basic human rights in Bulgaria; development of a favourable legislative environment in line with European and International standards for the protection of human rights and the establishment of best practices on access to rights.

This submission focuses on human rights concerns relating to Bulgaria's policies on detention of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants.

Context

Bulgaria has served as a transit country into the European Union (EU). While it received an important number of arrivals during the refugee "crisis," the number of irregular non-citizens apprehended in the country has decreased dramatically, including a 90 percent drop between 2015 and 2017.¹ Despite this decrease, immigration detention has remained a key tool in Bulgaria's response to migration and asylum flows, in addition to other measures such as the construction of a border fence.

Bulgaria, which has the lowest gross domestic product per capita in the EU, has spent some 85 million EUR on a razor-wire fence along its south-eastern border to prevent irregular crossings. Described as a "temporary fence facility" by the government, it stretches for over 236 km along the country's border with Turkey.² Many migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees have experienced pushbacks back into Turkey, a practice that numerous human rights bodies have denounced.³ Bulgarian border control has been bolstered by the deployment of the European Border and Coast Guard (formerly Frontex) along its land borders with Turkey and Serbia. In 2017, this was comprised of "126 officers (including crew members of the deployed assets) supported by 6 thermo-vision vehicles, 38 patrol cars, 1 CO₂ detector, 39 smartdeck cameras and 3 mobile offices."⁴

A 2019 report on the treatment of asylum seekers in four frontline EU countries, which was produced by several European NGOs—including the GDP, the FAR, and the

Hungarian Helsinki Committee (HHC)—found that “Exceptional measures of a temporary character” like mass detention have become “normalised” in Bulgarian public discourse. The report noted the contradictory rationales used to characterise these measures, which are presented as a “humanitarian” response even as officials describe the actions as protecting the public from national security threats.”⁵

Recommendations during the 2nd cycle of UPR

During the 2nd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of Bulgaria (22nd session, May 2015), the following recommendations were accepted by the country:

- Ensure that detainees in the custody of the General Directorate of the Border Police and the Ministry of the Interior are treated in a humane and dignified manner and that their detention fully complies with the international obligations of Bulgaria governing the administrative detention of migrants (Sweden) (para. 123.89)
- Not detain children with unrelated adults (Sweden) (para. 123.179)
- Not detain children with adults unrelated to them (Belgium) (para. 123.180)
- Review and reform its legislation allowing for the detention of asylum seekers on the basis of illegal entry, and ensure that the detention of asylum seekers, particularly of children, be applied only in exceptional circumstances after due diligence (Brazil) (para. 123.174)

Recommendations from other human rights bodies and current concerns

Since Bulgaria’s previous review, several human rights monitoring bodies and civil society organisations have continued to identify a number of on-going concerns in Bulgaria’s immigration detention practices.

Following his visit to Bulgaria in 2015, the Council of Europe's Commissioner for Human Rights called on the country to immediately cease the detention of persons pending registration of their asylum claims, avoid detention of asylum seekers, use pre-removal detention only as a last resort, for the shortest possible period of time, and on the basis of individual assessment, and first consider the applicability of alternatives to detention. He also reiterated that migrant children, both accompanied and non-accompanied, should never be detained as detention is not in their best interest.⁶

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Bulgaria twice in 2015-2016. After the visits, the High Commissioner highlighted that “virtually all people entering Bulgaria in an irregular manner are detained as a matter of course.” The High Commissioner also criticised criminalisation of migrants for entering and exiting Bulgaria irregularly and conditions in some migrant detention facilities, which he described as “degrading.”⁷

In 2016, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Bulgaria avoid any form of detention of asylum seekers under the age of 18 and families with children and consider all possible alternatives to detention prior to detention.⁸

In 2017 the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination urged Bulgaria to stop practice of automatic detention of asylum seekers, apply alternatives to detention, ensure due process and fair trial guarantees, and investigate and sanction all cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials in detention.⁹

Following its visit to Bulgaria in 2017, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture urged the country to sanction all instances of ill-treatment of immigration detainees by staff, prevent inter-detainee violence, improve material conditions of detention (in terms of overcrowding, state of repair, hygiene, provision of personal hygiene items) and health care, and ensure constructive recreational activities as well as legal and linguistic assistance.¹⁰

In 2018, the UN Human Rights Committee recommended that Bulgaria avoid detaining asylum seekers, except as a last resort and for the shortest period possible, provide effective alternatives to detention and reduce the length of immigration detention. Further, any detention should be justified as necessary and proportionate and subject to period judicial review and immigration detainees should have access to qualified legal aid when the interests of justice so require.¹¹

In the 2019 report of the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT)¹², the delegation "found that there had been hardly any change in the provision of health care to detained foreign nationals," the main concern being "the very poor access to psychiatric care, limited in fact to emergencies."¹³ The Committee called upon Bulgarian authorities to improve the level of psychological assistance to foreign nationals detained at Busmantsi and Lyubimets, including the provision of professional interpretation.¹⁴

In addition to these immigration detention-related concerns, the GDP and FAR have identified the following on-going issues that may merit attention:¹⁵

- Despite a 91 percent drop in irregular arrivals since 2015, detention remains a key feature in the country's response to migration flows.
- Conditions in detention are generally substandard and marred by allegations of abuse and poor access to procedural standards.
- Asylum seekers are sometimes held in "pre-removal" detention while their claims are processed.
- Depending on their nationality, asylum seekers can face severe discrimination, which observers argue is intended to serve as a method of deterrence.
- While migration law prohibits the detention of unaccompanied children, it is permitted under asylum law.

Suggested recommendations

- To cease automatic detention at the border.
- To employ detention only as a measure of last resort based on necessity and proportionality assessment in each individual case.
- To cease completely the immigration detention of children, as per Joint General Comment of the Migrant Workers Committee and Committee of the Rights of the Child.¹⁶
- To discontinue the long-standing practice of carrying out examination of the application for international protection while asylum seekers are held in detention for removal.
- To employ detention measures only for the shortest period possible.
- To ensure systematic judicial review of detention.
- To guarantee that detainees are informed of detention and their rights in the language they understand.

- To consider non-custodial measures (“alternatives to detention”) before resorting to detention.
- To significantly improve material conditions of detention.
- To improve health care in detention.
- To investigate and punish all cases of ill-treatment of detainees by staff.

ENDNOTES

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³ UNHCR, “Desperate Journeys - Refugees and Migrants Arriving in Europe and at Europe’s Borders: January-August 2018,” 2018, <http://www.unhcr.org/desperatejourneys/>; Save the Children, “Hundreds of Children Report Police Violence at EU Borders,” 24 December 2018, <https://bit.ly/2T8wCrb>

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⁸ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), “Concluding Observations on the Combined Third to Fifth Periodic Reports of Bulgaria, CRC/C/BGR/CO/3-5,” 21 November 2016, <https://bit.ly/2N1M8Tt>

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¹⁰ European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), “Report to the Bulgarian Government on the Visit to Bulgaria Carried Out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 25 September to 6 October 2017,” 4 May 2018, <https://rm.coe.int/16807c4b74>

¹¹ UN Human Rights Committee (CCPR), “Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Bulgaria, CCPR/C/BGR/C/4,” 15 November 2018, https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fBGR%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en

¹² CPT, Report to the Bulgarian Government on the visit to Bulgaria carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 10 to 17 December 2018, 11 July 2019, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cpt/-/the-cpt-publishes-report-on-bulgar-1>

¹³ CPT, Report to the Bulgarian Government on the visit to Bulgaria carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 10 to 17 December 2018, 11 July 2019, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cpt/-/the-cpt-publishes-report-on-bulgar-1>

¹⁴ CPT, Report to the Bulgarian Government on the visit to Bulgaria carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 10 to 17 December 2018, 11 July 2019, <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cpt/-/the-cpt-publishes-report-on-bulgar-1>

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