



SERBIA: SUBMISSION TO THE UN COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ISSUES RELATED TO THE
DETENTION OF MIGRANTS,
REFUGEES, AND ASYLUM
SEEKERS

SUBMITTED: MARCH 2026

ABOUT THE GLOBAL DETENTION PROJECT (GDP)

The Global Detention Project (GDP) is committed to ending arbitrary and harmful migration-related detention practices around the world, and to ensuring respect for the fundamental human rights of all migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. To achieve this, we seek to:

- Increase public knowledge and awareness of immigration detention policies.
- Expand coverage of immigration detention by human rights monitoring bodies and other international agencies.
- Expand partnerships with local and international civil society organisations working to end arbitrary and harmful immigration detention practices.
- Strategically target research and advocacy so that it effectively challenges arbitrary and harmful detention laws and policies.

ABOUT COLLECTIVE AID

Collective Aid operates programmes in Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Greece that are dedicated to investigating human rights concerns and providing essential aid to those who are in transit, seeking a home and safety. Collective Aid's advocacy works' thematic focus is deaths and disappearances, detention and deportation alongside on the European migration route.

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**SUBMISSION TO THE UN COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
(117TH SESSION, APRIL-MAY 2026)**

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The **Global Detention Project (GDP)** and **Collective Aid** welcome the opportunity to provide information relevant to the review of Serbia's sixth to ninth periodic reports during the 117th session of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

This submission focuses on Serbia's detention of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers for reasons related to their immigration status, as well as the country's broader border policies. An important consideration for making this submission is the Committee's position on immigration detention and border policies, laid out in its Joint General Recommendation (No.39/No.8) issued with the UN Committee on Migrant Workers (2025).¹ In particular, we recall the following:

"The Committees recall that immigration detention is always harmful and disproportionate as an interim measure during administrative procedures or in response to an administrative irregularity or infraction. The Committees strongly recommend that States Parties take all appropriate measures without delay to progressively abolish migration-related detention policies and practices."

1. IMMIGRATION DETENTION

While Serbia maintains official immigration detention facilities, deprivation of liberty for migration-related reasons extends beyond these formal settings. Migrants and asylum seekers are also routinely held in conditions that amount to de facto detention in informal sites and without legal safeguards. Testimonies from former detainees and NPM reports highlight poor detention conditions in both formal and informal settings, and particular concerns exist regarding detainees' access to health care. Serbia's legal and policy frameworks compound these concerns by criminalising irregular entry and stay which the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention has concluded is manifestly arbitrary and disproportionate to the aims of immigration enforcement.²

Serbia operates three dedicated immigration detention centres—**Padinska Skela**, and **DC Plandište**—which together provide a total capacity of 310 beds. Here, **Dimitrovgrad**, asylum seekers can be detained under the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection (Article 77(1)) and migrants can be detained under the Law on Foreigners as part of the removal procedure (Articles 86 and 87). Although they are referred to as "Reception Centers for Foreigners," in

¹ UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Joint General Recommendation No. 39 (2025) of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and General Comment No. 8 (2025) of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on Thematic Guidelines for Eradicating Xenophobia Towards Migrants and Others Perceived as Such, CERC/C/GC/39-CMW/C/GC/8, 3 February 2026, <https://docs.un.org/en/CMW/C/GC/8>

² UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, "Revised Deliberation No. 5 on the deprivation of liberty of migrant," 2018, <https://www.refworld.org/legal/resolution/unwgad/2018/en/120413>

practice they are closed detention sites where non-nationals are held.³ Serbia also operates a detention site within **Nikola Tesla Airport's transit zone**.

According to Article 88 of the *Law on Foreigners*, non-nationals can be detained for up to 180 days (90 days + 90 days). Similarly, Article 78 of the *Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection* provides that asylum seekers can be detained for up to six months (3 months + 3 months).

Most detainees are held under the *Law on Foreigners* in the return procedure, however according to the country's National Preventive Mechanism (NPM), Serbian authorities commonly detain non-nationals for whom there is no prospect of removal. It notes that between January 2024 and 31 January 2025, 77 foreigners were released from Plandište without being forcibly removed, of which 62 had been detained for 90 days and 15 for 180 days. In its recommendations, the NPM noted: "The Ministry of Interior will take the necessary measures to ensure that foreigners for whom there is no sufficient prospect of being forcibly removed are not ordered to stay in the Reception Centers for Foreigners."⁴ Similarly, data from Dimitrovgrad Detention Centre shows that most people detained here are released after 180 days.⁵

The GDP and Collective Aid therefore encourage the Committee to urge Serbia to ensure that immigration detention is only used as a measure of last resort, where it is necessary, proportionate, and based on an individual assessment which demonstrates a realistic prospect for removal. Where such a prospect does not exist, individuals should not be detained. Authorities should also ensure that detention is subject to regular judicial reviews.

1.a Procedural Guarantees

Detainees can submit an appeal to the Administrative Court to challenge their detention order but must do so within eight days (*Law on Foreigners*, Article 90(2))—a considerably smaller window than that proclaimed by Serbia's *Law on Administrative Disputes* (which normally applies for the filing of lawsuits before this court), which provides a 30-day time frame.⁶ Appeals do not have a suspensive effect (Article 90(3)), and as Collective Aid noted in a 2025 report, "According to the Law on Foreigners, the Administrative Court has to decide on the lawsuit within 15 days, but there is no sanction for the court if this deadline is not respected, which makes this proclamation quite ineffective and irrelevant in practice."⁷ The short time-frame, absence of automatic suspensive effect, and lack of accountability for judicial delays disproportionately affect non-citizens, many of whom face language barriers and lack legal assistance (see below), raising concerns under Article 5 of the Convention.

Immigration detainees in Serbia do not have a right to free legal aid or access to interpreters. Instead, they must hire and pay a lawyer—with the cost for an appeal against a detention order estimated to be 108,000 Serbian Dinars (920 EUR). In 2023, 436 people were detained but only 11 submitted appeals against their detention order. Out of these 11

³ Border Violence Monitoring Network, "Monthly Report: Illegal Pushbacks and Border Violence Reports, Thematic Report: Detention," May 2025,

https://borderviolence.eu/uploads/document/file/486/BVMN_Monthly_Report_May_2025_.pdf

⁴ National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, "Visit Report: Reception Centre for Foreigners in Plandište," August 2025, <https://npm.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/article/1357/lzvestaj%20Plandiste.pdf>

⁵ Border Violence Monitoring Network, "Monthly Report: Illegal Pushbacks and Border Violence Reports, Thematic Report: Detention," May 2025,

https://borderviolence.eu/uploads/document/file/486/BVMN_Monthly_Report_May_2025_.pdf

⁶ Republic of Serbia, "ZAKON O UPRAVNIM SPOROVIMA,"

https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_upravnim_sporovima.html

⁷ Collective Aid, KlikAktiv, et al., "Returns Position Paper," October 2025, <http://bit.ly/3OMXvDk>

appeals, only one was successful.⁸ Translators are not provided, and former detainees have reported having to sign documents in Serbian, which they did not understand. One former detainee described to Collective Aid how he was hit on the head when he requested a translator.⁹

In light of this, the State Party should be encouraged to ensure that all migrants and asylum seekers issued with detention orders be guaranteed effective access to justice and translation assistance.

1.b Criminalisation of Irregular Entry

Serbia's legislation also treats irregular entry as a misdemeanour. Article 121 of the *Law on Foreigners* provides for fines ranging between 50,000 and 150,000 dinars (approximately 420 – 1,270 EUR) and a removal order.¹⁰ Generally, if a person cannot pay a fine it is converted into a short prison term (typically 7 to 10 days).¹¹ According to Border Violence Monitoring Network, the country regularly prosecutes foreigners—resulting in them serving custodial sentences in prisons and local jails run by the Prison Administration under the Ministry of Justice.

Importantly, the Committee's Joint General Recommendation No.39 notes that "The Committees reaffirm the principle of non-criminalization of irregular migration. The irregular entry, transit or stay of migrants cannot be considered a crime. The criminalization of irregular migration will therefore always exceed the legitimate interests of States in governing human mobility. Such situations can solely be considered administrative infractions."

In light of this, we urge the Committee to call on Serbia to amend its *Law on Foreigners* to decriminalise irregular entry.

1.c Vulnerable Groups

Serbian legislation does not protect vulnerable groups such as children and asylum seekers from detention. According to Article 92 of the *Law on Foreigners*, accompanied minors can be detained "as a last resort and for the shortest period of time."

Although the Asylum Information Database notes that it is rare for children to be detained in detention facilities,¹² testimonies gathered by CSOs, including Collective Aid, do reveal the presence of children in detention facilities—although these often appear to be informal sites (see: 1.e Informal Detention). One man, for example, reported being detained for two days alongside two six-year-old girls. There was no food or water provided—although the girls were given some cans of food from time to time.

In line with the Committee's Joint General Recommendation No.39—which says that states should "immediately forbid and cease in practice the migration-related detention of children, including unaccompanied minors and families"—we encourage the Committee to call on

⁸ Collective Aid, klikAktiv, et al., "Returns Position Paper," October 2025, <http://bit.ly/3OMXvDk>

⁹ Testimony of former detainee, interview with Collective Aid, June 2025.

¹⁰ Republic of Serbia, "Law on Foreigners," 2018 – amended in 2023, http://demo.paragraf.rs/demo/combined/Old/t/t2025_02/EN_002_2025_001.htm

¹¹ Asylum Protection Center (APC/CZA), "The Situation at Serbia's Northern Borders with the EU Since the Beginning of 2025," 28 March 2025, <https://decaazilanti.rs/en/zakon-o-azilu/8-vesti/1820-the-situation-at-serbia-s-northern-borders-with-the-eu-since-the-beginning-of-2025.html>

¹² Asylum Information Database, "Serbia: Detention of Vulnerable Applicants," 3 July 2025, <https://asylumineurope.org/reports/country/serbia/detention-asylum-seekers/legal-framework-detention/detention-vulnerable-applicants/>

Serbia to amend both the *Law on Foreigners* and the *Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection* to prohibit the immigration detention of children and families.

1.d Conditions in Immigration Detention Facilities

According to testimonies received from former detainees, as well as reports published by the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) which conducts monitoring visits, there are numerous concerns surrounding detention conditions in Serbia. During visits to Padinska Skela and Plandište in June and July 2025, the NPM noted dilapidated sanitary facilities including unhygienic shared bathrooms, complaints about the quality of the drinking water, and the ongoing presence of bedbugs.¹³

Testimonies collected by Collective Aid also allege serious concerns including inadequate food provision; detainees' inability to leave their rooms (with the exception of a once-weekly shower trip); denial of access to the outdoors; detainees washing themselves using water from the sink in their room, which was "freezing cold"; and difficulties in washing clothes.

Of particular concern is the lack of medical care within detention facilities, with detainees reporting the failure by centres to respond to health needs. According to Article 9 (2(4)) of the *Law on Foreigners*, detainees are only entitled to urgent medical care, severely limiting their access to care. For years, the NPM has called on authorities to ensure the regular presence of medical staff in detention centres. In 2025, following its visit to Padinska Skela, it wrote:

*"The NPM has been pointing out to the Ministry of Interior for a long time the shortcomings in the provision of health care in reception centres for foreigners and considers this to be the most important problem regarding the conditions for the stay of foreigners in these institutions. There is no permanently present medical staff in the reception centres, so medical examinations, including the first examination upon admission and the examination upon discharge, are carried out in local health institutions as needed, i.e., at the request of the foreigners or upon the assessment of a police officer that someone needs an examination."*¹⁴

Detainees have reported being denied examinations for problems such as toothache and breathing problems,¹⁵ and officers refusing to provide medication. One former detainee also reported to Collective Aid that he had seen a doctor for a suspected broken wrist, but was denied any treatment.

Detainees have also complained about ill-treatment by officers in detention. The NPM reports allegations by detainees in Padinska Skela that officers had used physical violence, including hitting them on their heads.¹⁶ Collective Aid received similar testimonies, with two former detainees recalling their experiences being kicked and slapped—with beatings

¹³ National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, "Visit Report: Reception Centre for Foreigners in Plandište," August 2025, <https://npm.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/article/1357/Izvestaj%20Plandiste.pdf>; National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, "Visit Report: Reception Centre for Foreigners in Padinska Skela," August 2025, <https://npm.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/article/1357/Izvestaj%20Padinska%20Skela.pdf>

¹⁴ National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, "Visit Report: Reception Centre for Foreigners in Padinska Skela," August 2025, <https://npm.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/article/1357/Izvestaj%20Padinska%20Skela.pdf>

¹⁵ National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, "Visit Report: Reception Centre for Foreigners in Padinska Skela," August 2025, <https://npm.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/article/1357/Izvestaj%20Padinska%20Skela.pdf>

¹⁶ National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, "Visit Report: Reception Centre for Foreigners in Padinska Skela," August 2025, <https://npm.ombudsman.org.rs/attachments/article/1357/Izvestaj%20Padinska%20Skela.pdf>

occurring if they did not immediately stand up when an officer entered their room. They also describe racist language used by officers, recalling being told that “You are Arabs, that’s why you guys aren’t allowed out, you cause problems.”¹⁷

In this regard, we think it important to recall the Committee’s Joint General Recommendation No.39 in which it recommends that “States Parties should implement confidential and effective complaint mechanisms for cases of xenophobic and racial violence and other abuses against migrants in detention centres, including independent oversight and follow-up.”

We encourage the Committee to recommend that Serbia ensure that conditions comply with international standards—including by guaranteeing adequate living conditions and access to healthcare—to safeguard the dignity and wellbeing of detainees; and to ensure detainees have confidential and accessible avenues to lodge complaints regarding allegations of ill-treatment and that such allegations are promptly and impartially investigated, that those responses are held accountable, and that victims are provided with adequate compensation.

1.e Informal Detention

As well as official immigration detention facilities, Serbia also utilises informal, ad hoc facilities for the detention of non-nationals. Observers have documented the use of abandoned houses and police station premises in and near Subotica, Kanjiža, and Kikinda in northern Serbia,¹⁸ as well as a warehouse in Belgrade.¹⁹ According to numerous organisations, Serbian authorities often arbitrarily detain non-nationals following pushbacks into Serbia by Hungarian border officers. The Asylum Protection Center has noted that the closure of reception camps in the north of the country has led to the use of these ad hoc premises.²⁰

Conditions in these sites are reported to be dire. According to the Border Violence Monitoring Network: “These facilities are not part of the official reception or detention infrastructure and lack basic living conditions, including heating, sanitation, and electricity. People on the move reported being detained there for one to four days without access to legal aid, hygiene, food, or the ability to contact their families.”²¹

In a testimony collected by Collective Aid, a Syrian refugee recalled the “unofficial prison” he was held in in Belgrade, in which detainees were left without food and water for two days, were beaten if they talked to one another, and were repeatedly told not to sleep.²² According to InfoPark, authorities have used the garage of a police station in Kanjiža for migration-related detention, which only contains a bench, table, and two chairs—an no toilet or shower facilities.²³ The Asylum Protection Center has also documented the use of such facilities,

¹⁷ Testimony of former detainee, interview with Collective Aid, 2025

¹⁸ Border Violence Monitoring Network, “Monthly Report: Illegal Pushbacks and Border Violence Reports, Thematic Report: Detention,” May 2025, <http://bit.ly/3OMXvDk>
https://borderviolence.eu/uploads/document/file/486/BVMN_Monthly_Report_May_2025_.pdf

¹⁹ Testimony received by Collective Aid, 2025.

²⁰ Asylum Protection Center (APC/CZA), “Zadržavanje žena, dece i porodica u policijskim stanicama zbog zatvorenih prihvatnih centara na severu zemlje,” 30 September 2024, <https://www.azilsrbija.rs/zadrzavanje-zena-dece-i-porodica-u-policijskim-stanicama-zbog-zatvorenih-prihvatnih-centara-na-severu-zemlje/>

²¹ Border Violence Monitoring Network, “Monthly Report: Illegal Pushbacks and Border Violence Reports, Thematic Report: Detention,” May 2025, <http://bit.ly/3OMXvDk>
https://borderviolence.eu/uploads/document/file/486/BVMN_Monthly_Report_May_2025_.pdf

²² Testimony of former detainee, collected by Collective Aid, 2025.

²³ Border Violence Monitoring Network, “Monthly Report: Illegal Pushbacks and Border Violence Reports, Thematic Report: Detention,” May 2025,
https://borderviolence.eu/uploads/document/file/486/BVMN_Monthly_Report_May_2025_.pdf

noting cramped conditions, inadequate food and water provision, and the detention of children, families, and pregnant women in such conditions.²⁴

The GDP and Collective Aid therefore encourage the Committee to demand that the State Party immediately case the arbitrary, de facto detention of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, and to ensure independent investigations of all allegations of abuse.

2. INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM

Serbia's treatment of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers—including its detention policies—has previously been scrutinised by international rights bodies, including the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and UN human rights monitoring bodies including the Human Rights Committee and the Committee against Torture.

Most recently, in February 2026, the ECtHR found that Serbian authorities had violated several ECHR articles in their treatment of 17 Afghans aged between 2 and 45, apprehended in 2017.²⁵ The group, who entered the country in February 2017, were apprehended and detained on suspicion of committing the misdemeanour of illegal border crossing. Those identified as adults were issued detention orders and held in the basement of Gradina Border Police Station, before being brought to the Pirot Misdemeanour Court later that same day. The group were held in a corridor during the proceedings with continuous supervision by armed police officers, until the proceedings were discontinued when they expressed their intention to seek asylum in Serbia. Although the Court ordered authorities to facilitate their accommodation and the group were issued with asylum-intention certificates, they were instead transported by police to the Bulgarian border and forcibly expelled from the country.

According to the ECtHR, the group's continued detention from the moment that the Court proceedings were ended to their removal from the country "was unlawful and arbitrary because that period of detention had no basis in national law and the applicants were deprived for their liberty in a deceptive way. ... The Court accordingly finds that there has been a violation of Article 5 § 1 of the Convention in respect of the applicants' detention from 10.30 p.m. on 3 February 2017 until between 2.30 and 3 a.m. on 4 February 2017." In addition, the Court also found a violation of Article 5 § 4 of the Convention on the grounds that police had failed to provide the applicants with legal assistance, thus depriving them of the possibility of challenging the lawfulness of their detention before a competent judicial body.

The Court also found that authorities had violated Article 4 of Protocol 4 ("Collective expulsion of aliens is prohibited") as their removal was arbitrary following judicial recognition of their asylum claims, and there was no individual examination of each applicant's situation before removal. The manner of their removal, which took place in the middle of the night in freezing conditions and with excessive physical force, was also found to constitute inhuman and degrading treatment and thus violated Article 3 of the ECHR ("No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment").

²⁴ Asylum Protection Center (APC/CZA), "Zadržavanje žena, dece i porodica u policijskim stanicama zbog zatvorenih prihvatnih centara na severu zemlje," 30 September 2024, <https://www.azilsrbija.rs/zadrzavanje-zena-dece-i-porodica-u-policijskim-stanicama-zbog-zatvorenih-prihvatnih-centara-na-severu-zemlje/>

²⁵ European Court of Human Rights, "Case of O.H and Others v. Serbia, Application no. 57185/17, Judgement," 3 February 2026, [https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:\[%22001-248192%22\]}](https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#{%22itemid%22:[%22001-248192%22]})

In 2024, the UN Human Rights Committee expressed concerns regarding the de facto detention of asylum seekers in airport transit zones,²⁶ and in 2021 the UN Committee against Torture urged the country to “ensure that asylum seekers and migrants held in detention are provided with adequate medical and mental health care.”²⁷

3. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the above information, the Global Detention Project and Collective Aid encourage the Committee to issue the following recommendations:

- **4.a** Ensure that immigration detention is only used as a measure of last resort; where strictly necessary and proportionate; based on individual assessments; and where there is a realistic prospect for removal.
- **4.b** Release all detained migrants and asylum seekers who cannot realistically be deported.
- **4.c** Ensure that all cases of immigration detention are subject to regular judicial reviews.
- **4.d** Ensure all detainees are guaranteed effective access to lawyers and translators, and that they are able to effectively appeal against detention orders.
- **4.e** Amend the Law on Foreigners to decriminalise irregular entry.
- **4.f** Amend the Law on Foreigners and the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection to prohibit the immigration detention of vulnerable groups including children, families, pregnant women, disabled persons, the elderly, and asylum seekers.
- **4.g** Cease the arbitrary and de facto detention of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in informal detention facilities, and release all who are detained in such facilities. Authorities should consider re-opening reception facilities in the north of the country, to provide appropriate accommodation and assistance for persons pushed back into the country from Hungary.
- **4.h** Ensure that conditions in the country’s network of dedicated immigration detention facilities comply with international human rights standards, including by guaranteeing adequate living conditions, access to healthcare, and access to legal assistance, to safeguard the dignity and wellbeing of detainees
- **4.i** Ensure that immigration detainees have effective, confidential, and accessible avenues to lodge complaints regarding allegations of ill-treatment and abuse. The State Party must ensure that all allegations are promptly and impartially investigated by independent authorities, that those responsible are held accountable, and that victims are provided with adequate compensation.

²⁶ UN Human Rights Committee, “Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Serbia, CCPR/C/SRB/CO/4,” 3 May 2024, <https://docs.un.org/en/CCPR/C/SRB/CO/4>

²⁷ UN Committee against Torture, “Concluding Observations on the Third Periodic Report of Serbia, CAT/C/SRB/CO/3,” 20 December 2021, <https://docs.un.org/en/CAT/C/SRB/CO/3>

