

WHAT IS THE PROTECTION SCREENING INTERVIEW?

If you came to the U.S. without legal status and come into contact with immigration within 14 days and within 100 miles of the border you will most likely be **placed into the Expedited Removal** process. This means you do not have the right to see a judge and will be issued a deportation order. This deportation order will only be put on pause if you express a fear of return to your country. Your case will then be transferred to the USCIS Asylum Office for an interview by an Asylum Officer who has expertise in this area of U.S. law.

The **purpose of this screening interview** is to see if you have a strong enough case for protection in the U.S. that you should be given the opportunity to fully explain your situation to an Immigration Judge or Asylum Officer. **To get a positive decision you will need to show that you have a “significant possibility” of being granted protection under our laws.** You need to get a positive “credible fear” decision in order to be allowed to file an application for protection with a judge in what’s known as full Section 240 proceedings (or with the Asylum Office under the new Asylum Processing Rule), as well as to show a judge or ICE to **that you are not a flight risk and release you from detention to continue your case outside.**

Please note that **if you have previously been deported** and reentered the country without permission crossing the river or desert (**Entry Without Inspection** or “EWI”), you will not have an asylum Credible Fear Interview (“CFI”) but rather a withholding of removal Reasonable Fear Interview (“RFI”). For all practical purposes, the process is the same. However, your case will be evaluated for withholding of removal and not asylum which means that you need to prove more than a 50% probability of being persecuted instead of only about a 10% possibility.

If you get a **negative decision** you can ask that an Immigration Judge review the Asylum Officer’s decision but that is it. If the judge cancels (“vacates”) your negative decision and gives you a positive result, you can begin the court process in Section 240 proceedings. If the judge **agrees with the Asylum Officer** (“affirms”) then the deportation order you received when you entered the U.S. that was put on pause when you asked for protection will enter into force and ICE will contact your embassy or consulate to arrange travel back to your country (keep in mind that neither ICE, nor anyone else in the U.S. government, can tell your embassy/consulate that you asked for protection here).

The asylum and withholding of removal process is **for people who are afraid of returning** to their country. Unfortunately **U.S. law doesn’t protect everyone** who is afraid of going back to their country. It protects people who are afraid that someone will **seriously hurt** them because of their **political opinion, religion, race, nationality, and/or because they’re part of a “particular social group”**, which is the legal way of saying that there’s something different about them that society recognizes. This could include being a homosexual, a victim of domestic violence, a witness, a reporter or human rights defender, a member of a certain family, or being different in another way along with other people. You will also need to prove that **you need the protection of the U.S.** – that your government cannot protect you or does not want to protect you and that there is nowhere else you can live safely.



There is also a separate type of **protection for people who are afraid of their government**, which includes the police, a private actor like a gang that is working with the government, or when the government knows what is happening and does nothing to protect you, in other words when the government give its permission implicitly for the harm you face (“consent or acquiescence”). Thus, when the government is responsible in some way for the harm you suffered / will suffer you may qualify for protection under the United Nations Convention Against Torture.

COMMON QUESTIONS

Motive

- Who threatened/harmed you? (even if you don't know their names you can give their aliases or other information about who you think they are and why you think they are that person/group)
- Why did they target you? How do you know?
- Have other family members, friends, acquaintances or similarly situated people been harmed for the same reason? What happened to them?



Level of Harm

- How did they threaten / harm you?
 - How many times did they threaten / harm you?
 - For what period of time did they threaten / harm you? (first and last incident, and what was the worst incident)
 - What happened? How long did it last? Does this still impact you today?
- What, specifically, do you fear will happen if you are forced to return? Why will this happen? How do you know this?

Safety in Your Country

- Can the police or someone else in the government protect you? Why or why not? (If you have evidence of a complaint, you can tell the Asylum Officer. If you did not make a report be prepared to explain why not. If you did make a report you will likely need to explain why that did not result in your protection.)
- Can you live in another part of your country? Why or why not?
- Do you have permanent legal status in another country, or can you easily obtain it?

RIGHTS DURING THE INTERVIEW

You have the right to have an attorney represent you at the interview if you hire one. You can also ask for another interview date if you want more time to look for an attorney or if you would like to consult with an attorney about your case before the interview. Each attorney is different in how they help you prepare for your interview and it is never a bad idea to consult with more than one attorney.



Besides preparing you for your interview, an attorney can accompany you, usually by phone, and provide a legal analysis argument to the Asylum Officer about how the facts of your case fit the requirements of the law in the U.S. (verbally and/or in writing). An attorney can also help ensure that the Asylum Officer does not forget to ask any important questions and that there are no due process violations of your rights.

You can also ask to be interviewed another day **if you are not feeling well** and believe you won't be able to pay close attention to the questions and respond well. Ask for a break if you need one.

You can request a female or male Asylum Officer or interpreter if you feel uncomfortable speaking with someone from the other gender. There is no guarantee the Asylum Office will be able to grant your request but if you do not make the request then the Asylum Officer cannot try to help you. Regardless of gender, all officers are trained in the law and *general* human rights country conditions.

You have the right to fully explain your case. However, because the Asylum Officer is *not* making a final decision on your case, only whether you have a significant possibility of winning asylum if your case is studied further (or a reasonable possibility of winning withholding of removal or protection under the Convention against Torture) the Asylum Officer **may go too quickly through your case and miss important information.** There are several things you can do to help prevent this.

Let the officer know if you've been interrupted and you need to finish your response: You can say: "Excuse me, before answering your new question I'd like to finish my answer to your previous question. I have something else important to say."

Avoid answering only with "yes" or "no" when possible. **Giving your answer in a complete sentence can eliminate possible confusion. It can be helpful to repeat the question in your answer to confirm that you understood the question correctly.** For example, if you are asked: "Are you married?" instead of saying "Yes" say "Yes, I am married." To understand how not following this tip can create problems, consider this example: If you are asked "Did you last *see* your mother in 2011?" but the interpreter says "Did you last *talk* to your mother in 2011?" and you only answer "yes", then the Asylum Officer will think that you are saying yes to the question asked in English, in other words that you "saw" your mother in 2011, not "talked" to her. Instead, respond with a complete sentence like "Yes, the last time I *talked* to my mother was in 2011." In this example, the individual lost asylum in part because there was a confusion between the words "see" and "talked" and the Asylum Officer thought the person had changed their story and therefore was lying.

Ask for a repetition or clarification if you do not understand a question. For example, if you were in prison twice and the Asylum Officer asks you "Were you beaten in prison?" you can respond by saying "Would you like to know about the first time or the second time

I was in prison?” Alternatively, you can clarify in your answer by saying “The first time I was in prison I was not beaten but the second time I was in prison I was beaten around 3-4 times.” In another example, you can also say something like “If I understand you correctly, you are asking if the government police ever investigated my case. Is that correct?” or “If you are asking whether the police ever investigated my case, than the answer is no – they took my report but never followed up.”

Be hard on the problem and soft on the person, in other words fight for your rights, especially your right to explain your case fully and correctly, but do so with respect. You should at all times remain respectful and calm with the Asylum Officer and interpreter. It doesn't matter if they are mean or aggressive. Don't get frustrated. This is their problem – maybe they didn't get a good night's sleep or fought with their spouse that morning – and sometimes it is a strategy to throw you off. So don't get upset or act angrily. At the same time, this does *not* mean that you should let them push you around. You need to stand up for yourself and say something – respectfully and calmly – if you feel that your legal rights are not being respected. For example, if the Asylum Officer misstates a fact you should correct the officer. If you need a question to be repeated, say so. If you want to explain something more, tell the Asylum Officer. Nobody, including your attorney if you have one, knows what is going on in your head so you need to say something if there's a problem that you notice.

At the end of the interview, the Asylum Officer will give you a brief summary of your testimony – **make sure nothing is incorrect and that nothing major is missing**. Ask to correct and/or add anything important that the Asylum Officer has not asked you about.

HOW TO PRESENT YOUR CASE

It can be helpful to think of the interview as a conversation as this may help you feel more comfortable talking and less nervous. Everyone feels nervous but don't be afraid to ask the Asylum Officer questions about how the process works or anything else.

Don't be afraid to **correct the Asylum Officer or the interpreter**. For example, if you had a leg injury and are asked “Were you bleeding a lot from your arm?” you may want to say “yes” because you were bleeding a lot, but if your injury was actually on your leg you need to say “no” and correct the misunderstanding. Say if there is a problem immediately so you can fix it and avoid confusion and more, bigger problems. The most important thing is that the Asylum Officer truly understands your situation.

Don't assume that the Asylum Officer understands what your culture is like. It is your responsibility to explain. This is your chance at protection in the U.S. so explain everything about your fear of return. The Asylum Officer is required by law to keep all the information they hear confidential. The Asylum Officer may have a general understanding of the conditions in your country but will not have the same depth of knowledge as you as they have likely not lived there for any extended period of time. Do be careful to not treat the Asylum Officer as stupid or uninformed. Nobody likes that. So don't say “You don't know how things are in my country, but the police are all corrupt” and instead say “I don't know if you know how the police operate in my country, but they don't protect people unless you have a lot of money to pay them.”

Provide extra, clarifying detail. For example, if you are asked “How many siblings do you have?” instead of saying “5,” you can say “I have 5 siblings, 3 brothers and 2 sisters.” This is important because languages sometimes don’t have exact translations. For example, in Spanish “siblings” can be translated as “brothers” and you have 3, not 5 brothers! In another example, asylum seeker lost their case because in their interview they said they spoke with their mother one year ago and in court they said that they spoke with their mother six months ago. Consequently the judge lost confidence in them telling the truth. However, the asylum seeker wasn’t actually changing his story and he could have avoided this problem if he’d provided detail: “The last time I talked to my mother *in person* was one year ago when I left my country and the last time I talked to my mother *on the phone* was six months ago before I crossed the U.S.-Mexico border.”

Be truthful. This is usually the best way of avoiding problems in your case. In addition to the fact that you are testifying under penalty of perjury, this is a good legal strategy. It is important that the Asylum Officer feels you are trustworthy. If the Asylum Officer feels you are not being straightforward or are hiding something, on even a minor issue, they may lose confidence in everything else that you are saying.

Be realistic – **nobody is perfect** and it is better to be truthful and explain your situation to the Asylum Officer than try to hide something that you think makes you look bad. If the Asylum Officer thinks you are trying to hide something the Asylum Officer may think it is really bad when it is not actually that bad.

Don’t exaggerate – trying to make your case sound better than it is may make the Asylum Officer think that you’re lying about everything.

Do not guess! Always say the truth. If you are not sure about something it is ok, and better, to say so. Do not use specific days or times, or specific numbers unless you are *absolutely* sure. You should, however, give as much detail as possible and explain what you think and why you think that.

Example: Example: “I am not sure who the men were who attacked me but I believe they were the MS gang because they were dressed like the MS gang and they threatened to kill me if I continued to not pay them the extortion tax for my business like they do to many people in my town.”

Example: Instead of “I left my country on August 6, 2016” say “I left my country around the first week of August” if you are not 100% sure. In this example, the government had a passport with an exit stamp showing that the person left his country on August 8 and not on August 6. This makes the Asylum Officer doubt other things you say during your case that may important.



If you do not know the answer, you can say you don’t know but do try to give an approximate answer if you can. For example, if the question is “How many people live in your town?” you can say “about 10,000” or “I don’t know, maybe between 8,000 and 12,000”.

If you do not remember, say so, and then give an idea. For example “I do not remember what time the gang attacked me but it was sometime after I got home from work at 6pm and

before it got dark at 8:30pm” or “I do not remember what day my uncle called me but it was about two weeks before I left the country, sometime in the middle of April.”

Be precise. **Do not use absolutes** like “always”, “never”, “everyone”, “no one”, etc. The government can sometimes show that it is not “always” true and make you look like you are lying. For example if you say “All the police are corrupt” the government only needs to show that 1 officer out of 10,000 is a good person and you are proven to be a liar and untrustworthy. Even if it can’t be proven wrong it doesn’t sound accurate that all 10,000 officers would be corrupt. In another example, if you tell the Asylum Officer that you take your kids to school “every” day, the Asylum Officer will think that can’t be true because most kids don’t have school on Saturday and Sunday.

Don’t let others change your answer – the government might try to trap you by making you think you should respond a certain way, and then turn your response against you if it’s inconsistent with anything else you said or anything written in your documents. (This cross-examination technique is usually only employed in court.)

Answer the question directly. Many people either hear a seemingly unimportant question and/or are so excited about sharing their story that they don’t answer the question and instead start talking about something else. This rarely works out well. In the best scenario the Asylum Officer simply thinks you weren’t paying attention, gets frustrated, and doesn’t listen to whatever you’re saying because they’re just trying to get you back on track. In the worst scenario the Asylum Officer thinks that you are avoiding the question because you don’t know how to answer because your story is invented and the smuggler never prepared you for that question. **Respond first to the question, and then explain and/or add anything else you think is important.** For example, if the question is “Where is your wife?” don’t say “We don’t live together” as that doesn’t answer the question of where she is. Instead you can say “I don’t know, we don’t live together anymore” or “I don’t know – the last I heard she was in Honduras but we separated two years ago and we’re not in contact anymore so I don’t know.” In a similar example, if the question is “Are you married?” and you say “She lives in another city and we don’t talk” maybe this is the most important thing to you but you have not answered the question. You should instead say “Yes, I am married but we have been separated for two years, she lives in another city, and we don’t talk or see each other anymore.” Another common problem occurs when a person starts giving the background / history / context first. This doesn’t work because the Asylum Officer doesn’t know that you are trying to answer the question. This is why you should answer directly and then provide the necessary background / history / context.

It’s ok to **show emotion** about what happened to you in your home country. If you are angry, sad, frustrated etc it is important that you let the Asylum Officer know. If the Asylum Officer knows how you feel it will be easier for them to really put themselves in your position and feel what you feel, as we say here “walk a mile in your shoes”, and therefore understand you and your situation. Emotions help humanize your case so you are not seen as just another A# and case file but as the human being that you are. The second reason it is important to explain your emotional, mental, and psychological state at the time of your problems and now is that the U.S. gives protection for this type of persecution and torture. While it is easier to explain and understand physical harm and risk, it is important to find the words to express yourself fully. Knowing it can be difficult to remember and recount, there should be a box of tissues available in the room. It is ok, and not unusual, to cry when remember and retelling these stories, regardless of age or gender.

HOW TO WORK WITH AN INTERPRETER

You have the right to have everything said at your Asylum Interview accurately translated. There are several things you can do to help ensure this happens. As a general rule it is a good idea to **speak slowly, clearly, and loudly, as well as to pause after each sentence or idea** to give the interpreter a chance to interpret before they forget what you said. If you have not finished your answer to the question and someone interrupts with a new question just say “Please, I’d like to finish my answer to your earlier question”.

It is also a good idea to **avoid using words that are very specific to your country or village**, or that may have a special meaning there, as the interpreter may not be familiar with local words or have a different meaning for them. If one of these words is very important to your case, please confirm with the interpreter that they understand it to mean the same thing as you. For example, “mariposa” in Spanish means butterfly but for Mexicans it can also mean homosexual.



If you believe there are any problems with the interpretation say so immediately so the Asylum Officer can help fix the problem and, if necessary, call a different interpreter.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

These questions are just a guide.

The asylum officer may ask only some of the questions in this guide, as well as other questions that are not included here.

You should NOT try to memorize these questions.

Only read through them once. You do not want your answers to sound memorized and fake, or scripted by a smuggler. Otherwise you may lose your interview. You know your story better than anyone else so you should not worry too much about the questions.

INTRODUCTION

To the interpreter, do you swear or affirm that you will interpret completely and accurately to the best of your abilities?

Do you understand the interpreter? What language do you speak and understand the best?

My name is _____ and I am the person who will do your Credible Fear Interview today. The purpose of this interview is to determine whether you have a fear of returning to your country and whether you may qualify for protection in the United States.

I am going to put you under oath. Please raise your right hand. Do you swear or affirm that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Thank you, you can lower your hand. Please speak loudly, clearly and please speak in short sentences or phrases so that the interpreter can interpret everything you say.

BACKGROUND

Q. Do you still have a fear of returning to your country?

Q. Todavía usted tiene miedo de volver a tu país?

Q. Do you have an attorney/consultant to represent you?

Q. Tiene un abogado o consultor/a?

Q. Are you comfortable continuing without an attorney present?

Q. Se siente cómoda continuar sin abogado?

Q. We want to be sure that you know that you can speak to us about whatever fear that you may have. Do you understand?

Q. Queremos estar seguros que sepan que ustedes pueden hablarme acerca de cualquier temor que puedan tener. Comprende usted?

Q. What is your full name?

Q. Cual es su nombre completo?

Q. Have you ever been known by any other names or aliases?

Q. Alguna vez ha conocido por otro nombre o alias?

Q. What is your date of birth?

Q. Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

Q. Do you have any mental or medical conditions or concerns?

Q. Tiene alguna condición medica o mental?

Q. In what country where you born?

Q. En que pais nacio?

Q. Are you a citizen of ____?

Q. Eres ciudadano de ____?

Q. Are you a citizen of any other countries?

Q. Eres ciudadano de otros países?

Q. Have you ever lived in another country?

Q. Ha vivido usted en otro país?

Q. Do you speak any other languages besides Spanish?

Q. Habla usted otros idiomas más que el español?

Q. What is your race/ethnicity?

Q. ¿Cuál es su raza?

Q. What is your religious affiliation, if any?

Q. ¿Cuál es su afiliación religiosa?

Q. What was your last address in _____?

Q. ¿Cuál fue la última dirección suya en _____?

Q. Are you married, single, or living with a partner?

Q. ¿Está usted casado, soltero, o vive con su pareja?

Q. Do you have any children?

Q. ¿Tiene usted hijos?

Q. Have you ever been threatened by another form on any other occasion?

Q. ¿Ha sido usted amenazada de otra forma o en alguna otra ocasión?

Q. Why do you think you were designated?

Q. ¿Por qué cree que usted fue señalada?

Q. Did you report these threats to the police or to the appropriate authorities?

Q. ¿Reportó usted estas amenazas a la policía o a las autoridades pertinentes?

Q. When did you report it?

Q. ¿Cuándo las reportó?

Q. What was the response of the police?

Q. ¿Cuál fue la respuesta de la policía?

Q. Is it dangerous to report threats to the police?

Q. ¿Es peligroso para informar de las amenazas a la policía?

Q. Did the police investigate anything regarding your complaint?

Q. ¿Investigó algo la policía acerca de su denuncia?

Q. Did you think the police will protect you?

Q. ¿Cree usted que la policía la protegería?

Q. Did you think anyone else in the government would protect you?

Q. ¿Cree usted que alguien más en el gobierno la protegería?

Q. Why? Or Why not?

Q. Porque si? o Porque no?

Q. Where did you live before you came to the United States? For how long?

Q. Donde vivía usted antes de venir a los Estados Unidos? Por cuanto tiempo?

Q. What did you do for a living?

Q. A que se dedicaba usted para ganarse la vida?

Q. Why don't you want to return to _____?

Q. Porque usted no quiere regresar a _____?

Q. Have you or a member of your family been threatened in _____?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún otro miembro de su familia amenazado en _____?

Q. How many times?

Q. Cuantas veces?

Q. Have you or a member of your family ever been injured, cut, or hit in any way in _____?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún miembro de su familia perjudicado, herido, golpeado de alguna manera en _____?

Q. What do you think will happen if your return to _____?

Q. Que cree usted le suceda si usted regresa a _____?

Q. Have you ever attempted to get protection from your government?

Q. Ha intentado alguna vez adquirir protección de su gobierno?

Q. Did you hire/use a smuggler to bring to the United States?

Q. Utilizó usted a un contrabandista para que la trajera a Los Estados Unidos?

Q. Do you remember if you were interviewed by the border patrol in _____?

Q. Recuerda usted haber sido entrevistada/o por la Patrulla Fronteriza en _____?

Q. Are you afraid that someone in your government of _____ or people acting with the approval of the public officials will physically or mentally harm you for whatever reason?

Q. Teme usted que alguien del gobierno de _____ o personas actuando con el consentimiento de oficiales públicos puedan intencionalmente hacerle daño físico o mental por cualquier razón?

NEXUS

Q. Have you or a member of your ever been discriminated against or injured based on your race?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún miembro de su familia discriminado o perjudicado por su raza?

Q. Have you or a member of your family ever been discriminated against or injured based on your religion?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún miembro de su familia discriminado o perjudicado por su religión?

Q. Have you or a member of your family ever been discriminated against or injured based on your nationality?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún miembro de su familia discriminado o perjudicado por su nacionalidad?

Q. Have you or a member of your family ever been threatened or injured because of their political opinion?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún miembro de su familia amenazado o perjudicado por su opinion política?

Q. Have you or your family ever been harmed because you are in a political party or because you go to political rallies?

Q. Ha sido usted o algun miembro de su familia perjudicado por su afiliación a un partido político o porque paticipa usted en manifestaciones políticos?

Q. Have you or a member of your family ever been discriminated against or injured based on your membership in any particular social group?

Q. Ha sido usted o algún miembro de su familia discriminado o perjudicado por pertenecer a algún grupo?

CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE

I am now going to ask you a series of question regarding mistreatment from public officials, which includes the police, government officials, and military members.

Ahora le voy a preguntar una serie de preguntas sobre el mal trato de funcionarios publicos que incluyen la policía, oficiales del gobierno, y miembros del ejercito.

Q. Have you ever seen any police misconduct in your town?

Q. Ha visto usted mala conducta policial en su pueblo?

Q. Do you think anyone else from the government could protect you?

Q. Cree usted que alguien mas del gobierno le puede proteger?

Q. Have you ever experienced any mistreatment in the past by public officials or persons associated with public officials?

Q. Ha usted experimentado malos tratos en el pasado de oficiales públicos o personas asociadas a los oficiales públicos?

Q. Do you fear you could be harmed in the future by public officials or someone operating with the consent of public officials?

Q. Tema usted que podría ser daño en el futuro por parte de oficiales publicos o alguien actuando con el consentimiento de oficiales públicos?

INTERNAL RELOCATION

Q. Do you think you could live in any other part of your country?

Q. Cree usted que puede vivir en alguna otra parte del pais?

Q. Why not?

Q. Porque no?

MANDATORY BARS

Q. Have you lived in any other country?

Q..Ha vivido en algún otro país?

Q. Have you ever had legal permission to live in any other country, beside the United States and your country?

Q..Ha usted tenido permiso de vivir legalmente en otro país, al lado de los Estados Unidos y su país?

Q. Have you ever persecuted or harmed another human being?

Q..Ha usted perseguido o perjudicado a otro ser humano?

Q. Have you ever been arrested for any reason in your country? Have you ever been convicted?

Q. Ha sido usted arrestada por algún motivo en cualquier país? Ha sido usted. condenada/o ?

Q. Have you ever supported, assisted or been affiliated with a group accused of using violence to obtain its objectives?

Q. Ha apoyado, asistido o/y afiliada a grupos que han sido acusados de usar violencia como medios de obtener sus objetivos?

Q. Have you ever served in the military?

Q. Ha usted servido en las fuerzas armadas?

Q. Have you received any military-type training?

Q. Ha recibido algún tipo de entrenamiento tipo militar?

Q. Did you use a smuggler to enter the United States?

Q. Contrato a una persona para ayudarla entrar a los Estados Unidos?

Q. Why did you tell the border patrol agent that interviewed you that you did not fear returning to your country and did not believe that you would be harmed if you returned to your country?

Q. Porque le dijo al agente de la Patrulla Fronteriza cuando la entrevisto, que no tenía miedo de ser dañada en su país?

Q. When they first interviewed you did you tell them you were not afraid?

Q. Cuando la entrevistaron por primera vez le dijo que no tenía miedo?

END OF INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Q. Aside from what we've discussed, do you have any other problems in your country?

Q. De parte de lo que hemos hablado, tiene usted otros problemas en tu país?

Q. Did you understand everything that I have asked you?

Q. Entendió todo lo que le pregunte?

Q. Did you have any problems understanding the interpreter?

Q. Usted tuvo algún problema entendiendo al interprete?

Q. Is there anything else that you would like to add that you think we have not covered today?

Q. Hay alguna otra cosa que quiera añadir que no fue cubierta hoy?

Requirements for Asylum, Withholding, and Torture Convention Protection

Burden on Applicant: It is your job to prove you need protection

Harm can be either Physical or Emotional / Mental

You can qualify for asylum if you show Past or Future Harm

	Asylum	Withholding of Removal	Convention Against Torture
Harm	Persecution	Persecution	Torture
Why	5 reasons	5 reasons	Many reasons
Government or Non-State Actor If:	Unwilling or unable to control	Unwilling or unable to control	Instigation, consent acquiescence
Probability	~10%	Over 50%	Over 50%
Discretionary?	Yes	No	No
Legal Status	Permanent	Temporary	Temporary

You are ineligible if:

- **You can move somewhere else in your country and be safe (Internal Relocation)**
- **You have permanent legal status in another country (Firm Resettlement)**
- **The conditions in your country have fundamentally changed for the better**

Humanitarian asylum: if you have suffered past persecution and 1. face other serious harm or 2. the severity of the past persecution was so extreme you should not be required to go back.