

General remarks

COMMON ANALYSIS

Last update: June 2025

While the conclusions under this common analysis provide general guidance, the international protection needs of each applicant should be **examined individually**. The non-exhaustive lists of risk-impacting circumstances, which would increase or decrease the risk of persecution, are to be taken into account.

The considerations under each profile should, furthermore, be viewed without prejudice to the credibility assessment of the applicant's claims. This common analysis deals solely with issues of risk analysis and qualification.

For guidance on how to read the following subsections, please refer to 'EUAA, '[Refugee status](#)' in *Country Guidance: Explained*, February 2025'.

The change of regime in Syria might have impacted the fear or risk of persecution or serious harm for a number of applicants. Nevertheless, not all applications submitted prior to the collapse of the Assad regime should be deemed obsolete, especially in cases where other actors of persecution or serious harm than the Assad regime were implicated. In such cases, the risk may have persisted, diminished or increased. The situation in post-Assad Syria may also give rise to new risks of persecution or serious harm.

Accordingly, the chapter on refugee status distinguishes between three categories of profiles: [Profiles for which the Assad regime was considered the sole actor of persecution](#), [Profiles at risk of persecution from multiple actors \(including previously the Assad regime\)](#), and [Profiles at risk of persecution from other actors than the Assad regime \(for which the Assad regime was not considered an actor of persecution\)](#).

The fall of the Assad regime and the *de facto* rule of HTS and the Transitional Administration over Syria created an unexpected and unprecedented situation. At the time of writing, the intentions and mode of governance of the new authorities remain unclear.

In this evolving political situation of Syria (see also [Recent developments in Syria](#)), certain elements may be particularly relevant to the assessment of international protection needs and should therefore be given attention. For instance, the political opinion, held by or imputed to the applicant, as well as any behaviour perceived as transgressing Islamic norms or laws should be duly taken into consideration. Likewise, the situation of women and girls should be monitored in light of the policies affecting them, to inform the assessment of their potential international protection needs.