

1. Political and security situation

1.1. Security situation

- 1.1.1. Discuss the main changes in the security situation in Ethiopia, including major developments and incidents in the different regional states and self-governing administrations.
- 1.1.2. Discuss the increasing incidence of violence reported by various sources and organisations, and the backdrop against which it has occurred. Has the violence been random or targeted against specific groups?

1.2. Political developments

Briefly describe the main political developments in Ethiopia since the previous country report and provide an update on the information given in that report.

- 1.2.1. What are currently the main legal opposition movements?
- 1.2.2. What are currently the main illegal opposition movements?
- 1.2.3. To what extent do the illegal opposition parties use violence?
- 1.2.4. To what extent are they active in Ethiopia and beyond?
- 1.2.5. Please specifically discuss the OLF and developments surrounding this group.
- 1.2.6. Discuss the developments in Ethiopia's relations with its neighbouring countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

2. Identity, nationality and documents

- 2.1. Please indicate any changes that have occurred since the previous country report regarding documents that can be used for identification purposes, such as identity cards, passports, birth certificates and refugee documents, and the progress that has been made regarding the civil and vital events registration system.
 - 2.1.1. Generally speaking, what documents are currently available to Ethiopians, and to what extent is it possible to function in Ethiopia without having these documents?
 - 2.1.2. Are fingerprints that are taken when a person applies for a passport stored in a central database? Which body or bodies are charged with this task? What bodies have access to this central database? It is possible for an individual to be identified on the basis of the fingerprints in the database? If so, what bodies are able to do so?
 - 2.1.3. Are fingerprints or other biometric data stored when a person applies for an identity card, refugee document or any other document? If so, what biometric data?
 - 2.1.4. Discuss the options and limitations for foreign nationals legally residing in Ethiopia, including Eritreans, to obtain Ethiopian nationality.

3. Human rights

3.1. Position of specific groups

- 3.1.1.1. To what degree are citizens in various regional states and self-governing administrations protected by the authorities or other actors?
- 3.1.1.2. Are there any specific groups (social or otherwise) that do not receive protection or for whom conditions for protection are set?
- 3.1.2. Ethnic groups
 - 3.1.2.1. Discuss the position and treatment of people of Eritrean origin, Eritrean nationals, people of mixed Ethiopian/Eritrean origin, Oromos, Amharas, Tigrayans, residents of Ogaden and ethnic Somalis.

- 3.1.2.2. Are certain minority groups discriminated against or persecuted by other members of the public and/or the authorities? If so, to what extent does the government offer them protection?
- 3.1.2.3. Are there parts of Ethiopia where certain ethnic groups are disadvantaged by the authorities?
- 3.1.2.4. Can people encounter problems with the authorities simply because they belong to a certain ethnic group or because they are suspected of having involvement with and/or being a member of a specific group, such as the OLF or the ONLF?
- 3.1.2.5. Discuss the treatment of people who are suspected of having involvement with the OLF, ONLF or Ginbot 7, or who in fact are or have been a member of one or these organisations.
- 3.1.2.6. Discuss the developments surrounding violence among ethnic groups in Ethiopia and the position that central government, state governments and political movements have taken towards this violence.

3.1.3. Members of opposition parties/political activists

- 3.1.3.1. Discuss the monitoring of political dissidents abroad. To what extent and how are they monitored by the Ethiopian authorities?
- 3.1.3.2. What activities are monitored and how?
- 3.1.3.3. Do embassies and/or informants play a role in this? If so, what is their role and how do they perform it? What is known about the involvement and methods of the Ethiopian intelligence and security services in this regard, and to what extent has this changed under the current regime?
- 3.1.3.4. What are the possible consequences for individuals who marginally participated in an oppositional activity, such as a demonstration, and were filmed or photographed (but not arrested) while doing so?
- 3.1.3.5. Are individuals at risk of reprisals if they participate in a demonstration in the Netherlands or another country outside Ethiopia and images of them doing so appear on YouTube or another public media platform?
- 3.1.3.6. What do the Ethiopian authorities do in such a situation?
- 3.1.3.7. Could individuals face criminal prosecution for this upon return to Ethiopia? If so, what are the charges and what is the punishment?
- 3.1.3.8. What is the position of actual or suspected sympathisers or members of organisations, such as the OLF, the ONLF and Ginbot 7, that have previously been labelled as terrorist organisations by the Ethiopian authorities?
- 3.1.3.9. How are members of opposition parties treated in Ethiopia?

3.2. *Observance and violations of human rights*

- 3.2.1. In so far as there have been any changes, please provide an update on the information in the previous country report regarding the observance and violation of human rights and freedoms in Ethiopia.

4. Refugees and displaced persons

In answering the following questions, please bear in mind the difference between the term 'refugee' as it is used in everyday conversation and the legal definition of the word.

- 4.1. Please describe the flow of displaced persons and/or refugees into and out of their country of origin.
- 4.2. Are there areas in Ethiopia where internally displaced people are provided reception?
 - 4.2.1. If so, what is the situation on the ground in these areas?
- 4.3. What are the statutory provisions in Ethiopia regarding foreign nationals from Eritrea?
 - 4.3.1. Discuss access to the asylum procedure in Ethiopia and the recent restrictions Ethiopia has reportedly put in place.

- 4.3.2. Do certain restrictions apply to specific groups from Eritrea? If so, what restrictions apply and to what groups?
- 4.3.3. Are asylum seekers (Eritrean or otherwise) who are not registered/not recognised as refugees sent back to where they came from?
- 4.3.4. Is it possible for Eritrean minors to request asylum?
- 4.3.5. How does ARRA register asylum seekers (Eritrean or otherwise) in Ethiopia?
- 4.3.6. Can asylum seekers (Eritrean or otherwise) settle freely in Ethiopia?
- 4.3.7. Can asylum seekers and recognised refugees (Eritrean or otherwise) in Ethiopia work and move freely and are they eligible for services?
- 4.3.8. What do asylum seekers and recognised refugees need to leave Ethiopia? Do they need an exit visa? If so, what are the conditions for obtaining one?
- 4.3.9. Is there a fine for those exiting after an unlawful stay in Ethiopia? If so, what is the maximum amount?

Is a distinction made in asylum law or in practice based on the nationality of the foreign national?

5. Return

- 5.1. Are there any known cases of migrants who, having returned to Ethiopia (either voluntarily or forcibly), encountered problems with the authorities upon arrival? If so, how were they treated? Can you describe what the actual problems were? Does the type of document the returning individual has with them make a difference in this regard?
- 5.2. Are there any known cases of a negative approach towards other returning migrants, for instance because they were photographed or filmed abroad participating in a demonstration against the Ethiopian government?
- 5.3. What problems can former asylum seekers encounter upon returning to Ethiopia? How do the Ethiopian authorities view requesting asylum from other countries? Are Ethiopians who request asylum from other countries viewed as dissidents? Or are they encouraged by the Ethiopian authorities to return? If so, how?
- 5.4. When returning, are members of certain groups more frequently subject to negative attention from the Ethiopian authorities than those of other groups? If so, which groups does this apply to? Does the type of document the returning individual has with them, for instance a passport or a laissez-passer, make a difference in this regard?
- 5.5. Discuss the risks for returning individuals who joined an opposition group only after leaving Ethiopia. Discuss the risks for individuals who have only appeared in the media as supporters of opposition groups. Are there possible negative consequences for individuals who have appeared only marginally in photos or on film, for example as participants in a demonstration?
- 5.6. Discuss the position of individuals who belonged to previously banned groups, such as the OLF. What risks do they face if they return to Ethiopia and does this depend on specific factors? If so, what factors?
- 5.7. Are there risks associated with voluntary return? Is there a difference in this regard between those who left the country legally and those who left illegally? Are there risks for individuals who left the country without the authorities' permission?
- 5.8. What steps must be taken before voluntarily returning to Ethiopia? Please provide a step-by-step explanation of the process of voluntary return, from arrival at the airport to reintegration in Ethiopian society.
- 5.9. Discuss the return of Eritreans with refugee status in Ethiopia. Do they keep their status and rights? Is it possible for foreign nationals who have been granted asylum or have obtained recognised refugee status in Ethiopia to return to Ethiopia following a stay in a third country? Do they need to have a valid refugee passport or a special visa to return?