



European Asylum Support Office

EASO

# Quarterly Asylum Report

Quarter 1, 2014

SUPPORT IS OUR MISSION

## Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Summary.....   | 4  |
| Asylum applicants in the EU+ .....   | 5  |
| Main countries of origin of applicants for international protection .....  | 6  |
| Profile of applicants for international protection in Europe .....   | 8  |
| Where were asylum applications lodged in Europe? .....   | 9  |
| Section 2: Trends in asylum decisions .....  | 10 |
| Numbers of decisions .....   | 11 |
| Level of protection accorded .....   | 12 |
| Type of protection given.....  | 14 |
| Number of pending cases .....  | 18 |
| Section 3: Key trends in focus .....   | 21 |
| Syria .....  | 21 |
| Western Balkans .....  | 25 |
| Afghanistan .....  | 28 |
| <i>Annex I – Statistical overview</i> .....  | 32 |
| Overview of Asylum applicants, withdrawn applications and pending cases registered in EU+ by main citizenship, 2012 Q4-2014 Q1 ..... | 32 |
| Overview of first instance decisions issued in EU+ by main citizenship, 2012 Q4-2014 Q1.....   | 33 |
| <i>Annex II – List of Abbreviations</i> .....  | 34 |

## Introduction

The EASO Quarterly Asylum Report is produced by EASO's Centre for Information, Documentation and Analysis. It aims to provide an overview of key asylum trends by analysing data regarding applications for international protection made by asylum seekers and decisions<sup>1</sup> made on those applications by European Member States and associate countries<sup>2</sup>.

The analysis is based on bulk data<sup>3</sup> submitted to Eurostat as per Art.4 of European Regulation 862/2007 and extracted from Eurobase on 18<sup>th</sup> of June 2014. It is important to note that the Technical Guidelines for the data Collection have been amended in December 2013 and entered into force in the reference month January 2014. Such change affects the comparability of Q1 2014 data with previous information. The main changes that influence the data used for this report include:

- Clarification of the first time and repeated applicant concepts;
- Addition of an instruction on how persons subject to a Dublin procedure should be counted in the pending cases table;
- Exclusion of rejections further to another MS accepting responsibility for the examination of the application under the Dublin regulation, while the previous instruction was to report those cases as rejections;
- Clarification of the concept of humanitarian status.

Q1 2014 data for Austria is currently not available in Eurostat. In order to ensure comparability with Q4 2013, for Austria Q4 2013 is used instead of Q1 2014.

---

<sup>1</sup> As per EU Regulation 862/2007, data on first instance decisions is provided by Member States and Associated countries to Eurostat on a quarterly basis and with a 2-month deadline for submission. Applicants and Pending cases data are monthly but have the same 2-month deadline for submission. These timelines explain the delay with which EASO quarterly reports are produced.

<sup>2</sup> Referred to as "EU+". It includes data from EU28, Norway and Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> Figures published on Eurobase are rounded to the closest "5" or "0". The number presented in this report may therefore differ when analysed separately (by EU+, citizenship, indicator).

## Summary

### Trends in applications for international protection

- During Q1 2014, 120 215<sup>4</sup> applications for international protection were lodged in the EU+. This represented a 9% decrease compared with Q4 2013. While this decrease is in line with seasonal patterns, the absolute numbers of applications were higher than in previous years; the number of applicants registered were 25% and 48% higher than in the same quarters in 2013 and 2012 respectively.
- The composition of the five largest groups of asylum applicants registered in the EU+ consisted of: citizens from Western Balkans<sup>5</sup> countries, followed by Syria, Afghanistan, Russia and Pakistan.
- Germany, France and Sweden were the main countries of destination, receiving 55% of all asylum applicants registered in the EU+. In absolute terms, the largest increase between Q4 2013 and Q1 2014 was reported by Italy with 1 915 more applicants or +22%.

### Trends in decisions on applications for international protection at first instance

- The 92 945 first instance decisions issued in the EU+ in Q1 2014 represented a 10% decrease compared to the preceding quarter.
- The overall protection level granted at first instance in the EU+ in Q1 was 45% (11 percentage points above the annual rate for 2013).
- In 14 countries, more than half of the first instance decisions issued were positive.
- The stock of pending cases at the end of March 2014 (381 195) increased by +2% compared to end of December 2013. This is the largest caseload reported since the beginning of Eurostat data collection in 2008.

### Key trends in focus

- *Syria* – 19 235 Syrians lodged an application for international protection in Q1, a decrease of 7% compared to the previous quarter. Their average monthly level has stabilised at circa 6 000 applicants a month. Syria was one of the Top 3 countries of origin for 18 EU+ States in Q1. 98% of Syrian applicants received a positive decision this quarter.
- *Western Balkans* – While the first quarter of the year usually marks a seasonal low in the number of Western Balkans applicants registered in the EU+, Q1 saw the highest level for any first quarter since the beginning of Eurostat data collection in 2008 with roughly 19,000 applicants or +63% compared to Q1 2013.
- *Inflow from Afghanistan* –, Afghans represented the third largest group of applicants in EU+ countries in Q1 and showed the second largest increase compared to the previous quarter (+11%) among the top 10 citizenships.

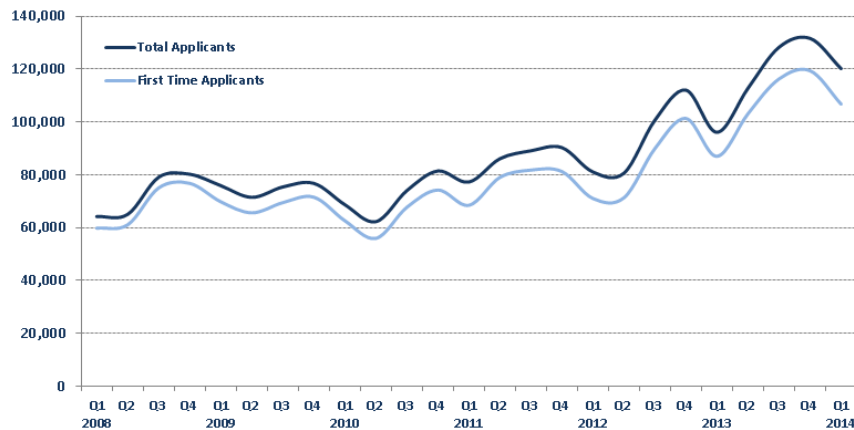
<sup>4</sup> Q1 2014 data for Austria is currently not available in Eurostat. In order to ensure comparability with Q4 2013, for Austria Q4 2013 is used instead of Q1 2014.

<sup>5</sup> Western Balkan countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM, Kosovo (this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244), Montenegro, Serbia

## Section 1: Trends in applications for international protection

### Asylum applicants in the EU+

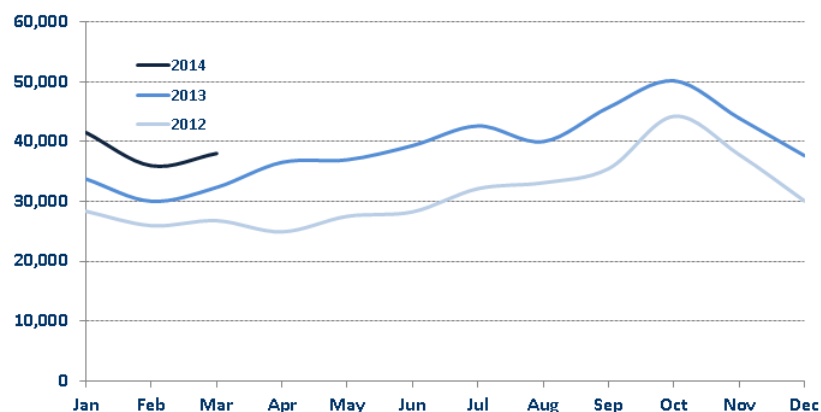
The total number of asylum applicants diminished in the first quarter of 2014 compared to the previous one, reaching 120 215 applicants or a 9% decrease. This confirms the seasonal pattern experienced since EU level data collection started in 2008, where quarterly peaks are typically registered in the last quarter of the year and followed by a decrease in the total number of asylum applicants recorded in the first quarter of the year.



**Figure 1: Total and new applicants<sup>6</sup> in the EU+ since January 2008**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

Figure 2 describes the monthly evolution of the number of asylum applicants in 2014, compared with the last two years. It shows a significant rise in overall numbers of applicants in Q1 2014 when compared to the previous 2 years (+25% and +48% respectively). So far, the pattern of 2014 follows the evolution observed in previous years: lows for the end of the winter season (February) and a slight increase in March.

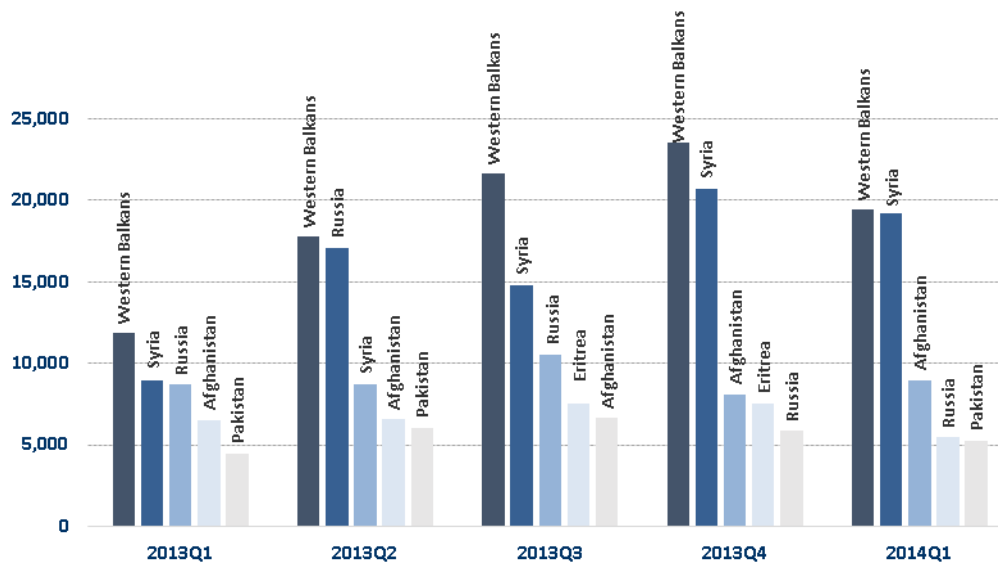


**Figure 2: Total asylum applicants in the EU+ since January 2012 monthly trend**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

<sup>6</sup> Total applicants: all persons having submitted an application for international protection as defined in Art.2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU or having been included in such application as a family member. First time applicants for international protection are those who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in a given Member State. When data for first time applicants is not available on Eurostat total applicants are considered first time applicants.

### Main countries of origin of applicants for international protection



**Figure 3: Main countries of origin of asylum applicants, Q1 2013- Q1 2014**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

The quarter under review is characterized by the entry of Pakistan into the top five citizenships (or group of citizenships) replacing Eritrea. In Q1 2014, the composition of the five largest groups of asylum applicants registered in the EU+ therefore consisted of: citizens from Western Balkans countries, followed by Syria, Afghanistan, Russia and Pakistan.

**Western Balkans** continued to be the largest source of asylum applicants in the EU+ (19,400), despite registering the strongest contraction among the top five citizenships during the quarter under review (-17%). Within this group however, the trends observed diverge significantly: the number of Kosovar applicants dropped for the third consecutive quarter; the number of Serbian, Bosnian and citizens of FYROM applying for international protection in the EU+ also decreased after a semester of sustained growth; while the number of applicants from Albania and Montenegro rose for the fourth consecutive quarter to both reach their highest ever quarterly peak with 4 405 and 490 applicants, respectively.

**Syrian** applicants for international protection decreased by 7% in the first quarter of the year compared to the previous quarter, but, in terms of overall numbers, were almost as significant source of asylum applicants as the WB countries considered together and more than doubled compared to the Q1 2013 (+115%). During this quarter, applications from Syria were at a sustained level of circa 6 000 applicants a month in the EU+. Germany and Sweden continued to receive more than half of Syrian applicants (53%), while 18 EU+ countries registered Syrian citizens in their Top 3 countries of origin for asylum applicants and in 12 of these EU+ countries, Syrians constituted the main country of origin of asylum applicants. Syrians applied much less in Bulgaria in Q1 (decreasing from 12% to 7% of the EU+ total). This change could be related to the effect of the reinforced border control operation started in December by Bulgaria at the land borders with Turkey and Greece. The number of applicants recorded as “Stateless” halved when compared to the previous quarter in the EU+.

The number of **Russian** asylum applicants in the EU+ declined for the third consecutive quarter (-7% compared to Q4 2013) and receded to a level comparable to past years before the surge of spring-summer of 2013. This decrease was related to a drop in the number of Russian applicants registered in France and Germany, -5% and -15%, respectively.

**Afghans** seeking international protection in EU+ continued increasing in the first quarter of 2014. Among the top 10 countries of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+, they recorded the second largest relative change (+11%). Belgium registered the largest increase (+180%)<sup>7</sup> therefore becoming the third receiving country of Afghan applicants this quarter (990 persons) behind Germany and Hungary (2 495 and 1 215 applicants, respectively).

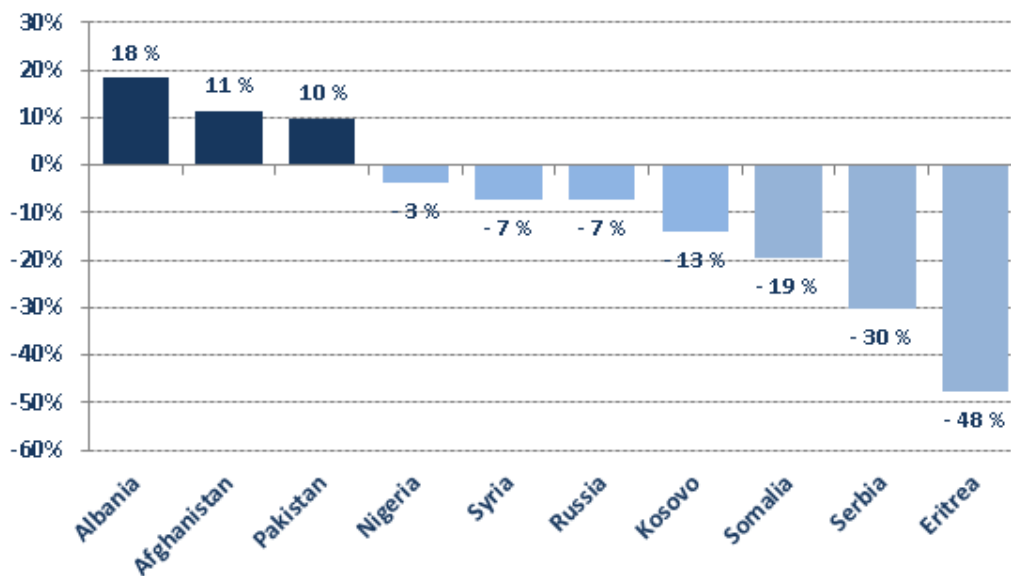
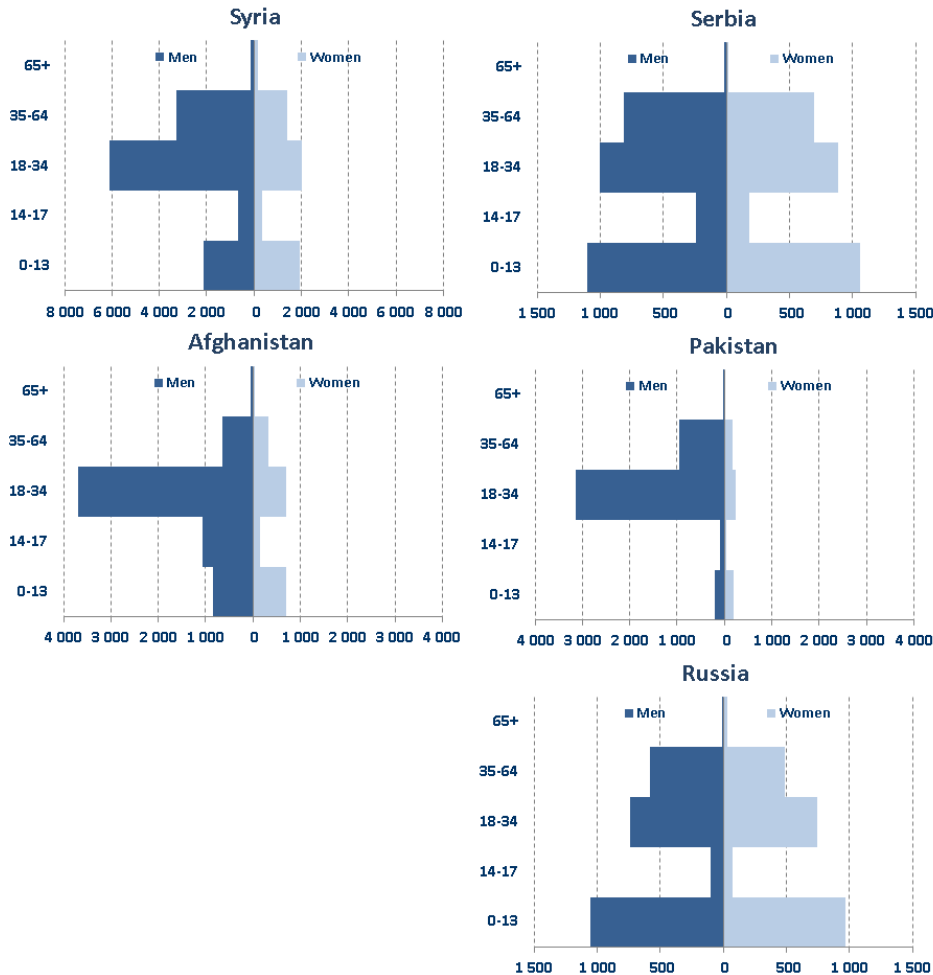


Figure 4: Main countries of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+, percentage change Q1 2014/Q4 2013

Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014

<sup>7</sup> It is worth highlighting that for Belgium the absolute increase was 645 applicants of which only 25 were first time applicants in the country.

## Profile of applicants for international protection in Europe



**Figure 5: Asylum applicants pyramid of age for selected countries of origin, Q1 2014**

Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014

The above charts display the profile (gender and age breakdown) of the Top 5 source countries of asylum applicants in Q1 2014.

- The Syrian flow to the EU+ sees a large proportion of single men, but also a significant number of families;
- Russian and Serbian asylum applicants appear to overwhelmingly consist of families arriving with young children (0-13)
- The vast majority of Pakistani asylum applicants were young adult males, aged 18-34.
- Afghans were also mainly young males arriving in Europe, but also some families;



## Where were asylum applications lodged in Europe?

The chart below shows the changes in terms of absolute numbers of asylum applicants registered in the EU+ countries between Q1 2014 and Q4 2013. In Q1, Germany, France and Sweden were the main countries of destination, receiving 55% of all asylum applicants registered in the EU+, with France becoming the second main receiving country.

The largest increase in absolute terms compared to Q4 2013 was reported by Italy (+1 915; +22%), while the highest relative increase was recorded in Slovenia (+45; +129%). Belgium (+10%; +475) was the only other EU+ country that registered a significantly<sup>8</sup> higher number of applicants than in the previous quarter.

Conversely, significant decreases compared to Q4 2013 were registered in Sweden (-31%; -5 815) followed by Germany (-10%; -4 175), Bulgaria (-36%; -1 135), Switzerland (-12%; -685), Norway (-25%; -680) and Denmark (-19%; -350).

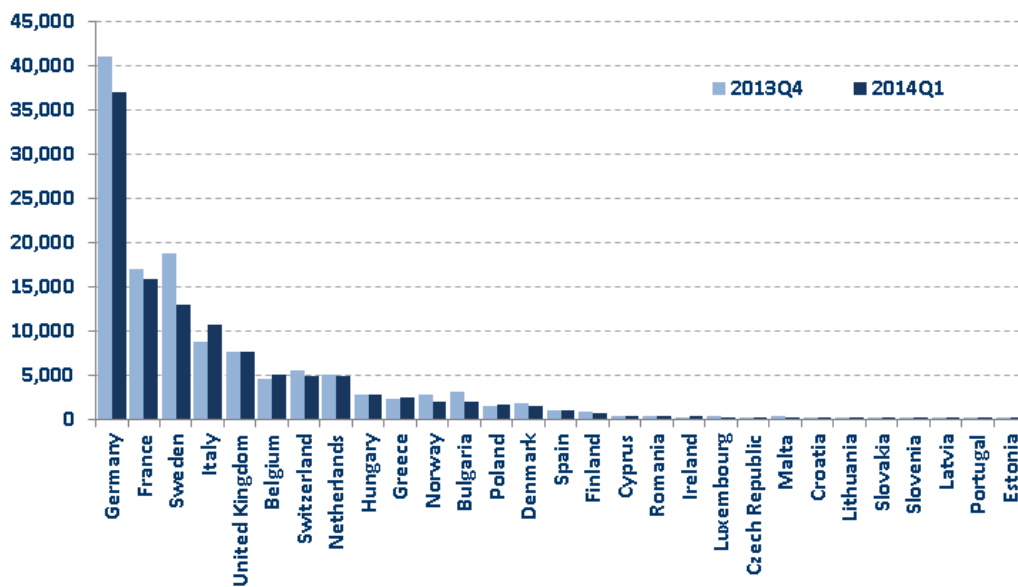


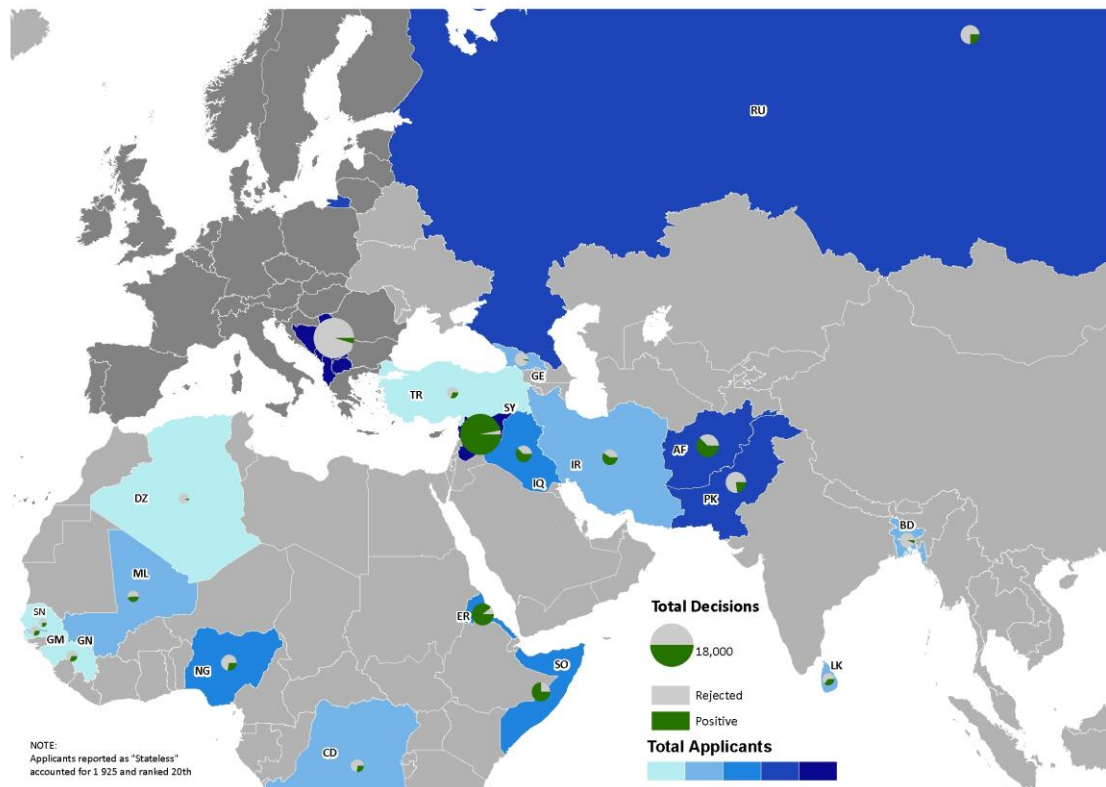
Figure 6: Total asylum applicants in European destination countries in Q4 2013 and Q1 2014

Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014

<sup>8</sup> More than 10% increase/decrease and 250 applicants absolute difference compared to Q4 2013

## Section 2: Trends in asylum decisions

The map below displays the top 25 countries of origin in terms of number of applicants, and shows decisions issued on claims in the EU+ countries during Q1 2014. Visually, the nationalities can be clustered in two main subgroups: nationalities which are granted protection (both EU regulated protection statuses and national protection status) are shown in green and nationalities whose claims are mainly rejected are shown in grey. The group Stateless, which is ranked 20<sup>th</sup> in the EU+, is not plotted in the map.

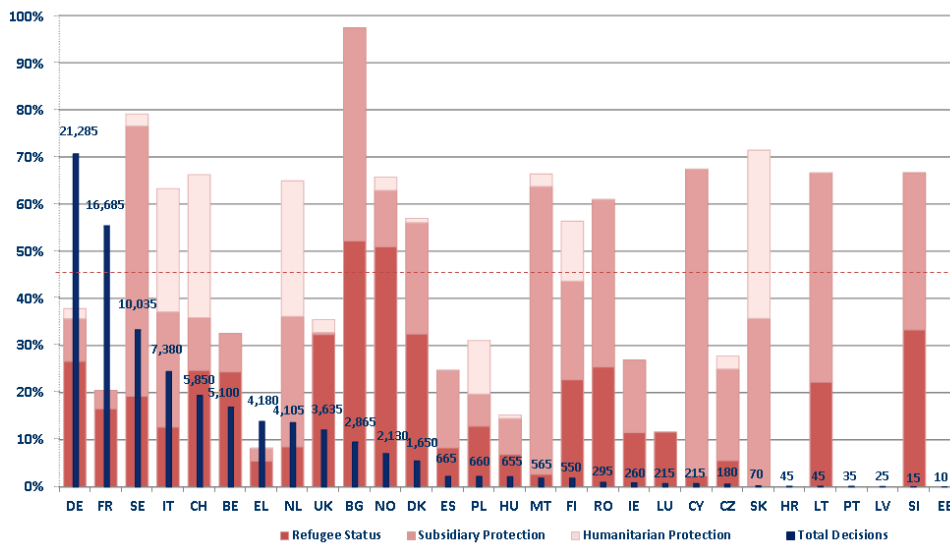


**Map 1: Main countries of origin of asylum applicants, first instance decisions and positive decisions issued in EU+ during Q1 2014**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

The bar chart below indicates the numbers of decisions issued by EU+ countries at first instance (in blue), the recognition rate<sup>9</sup> (%) and the type of protection granted.

<sup>9</sup> The recognition rate at first instance is here defined as the ratio between the amount of positive first instance decisions issued (Geneva convention status, subsidiary protection status and authorization to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection) and the number of all first instance decisions issued (positive decisions and rejections) in the reference period under review.



**Figure 7: First instance decisions and type of decisions issued in EU+, Q1 2014**

Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014

## Numbers of decisions

During the quarter under review, the number of first instance asylum decisions issued in the EU+ (92 945) decreased by 10% compared to Q4. This reduction can be partially explained as a statistical effect of the implementation of the new Eurostat reporting Guidelines at the beginning of the year (see next section)<sup>10</sup>. In comparison with the same quarter in 2013, when 79,020 decisions were issued, a significant increase was registered (+18%).

Germany (21 285, 23% of the total), France (16 685, 18% of the total), and Sweden (10 035, 11% of the total) recorded the highest number of first instance decisions in Q1 2014 and produced more than half of all decisions issued in the EU+. Italy (7,380, 8% of the total), Switzerland (5 850, 6%), Belgium (5 100, 5%), Greece (4 180, 4%), the Netherlands (4 105, 4%), and the United Kingdom (3 635, 4%), also issued significant numbers of decisions. Altogether, the 9 aforementioned countries represented 84% of all first instance decisions issued during Q1 2014 in the EU+.

In comparison with the previous quarter, the sharpest increases in the number of first instance decisions were reported by Bulgaria (+85%), Switzerland (+36%) and Italy (+29%). For Bulgaria, it derives from the high number of asylum applications registered in the second half of 2013 (although the influx dropped significantly at the end of 2013).

<sup>10</sup> The exact impact cannot be calculated on the basis of the existing Eurostat data on Dublin procedures and asylum procedures. However, preliminary results from EASO EPS work on Dublin suggests that the impact could be around about 10%

## Level of protection accorded

In Q1, 45% of all asylum claims examined received a positive decision. This is 11 percentage points above the annual rate registered for 2013<sup>11</sup>.

In 14 countries, more than half of the decisions issued during Q1 2014 at first instance were positive: Bulgaria (98% of 2,860 decisions), Sweden (79% of 10,035), Slovakia (71% of 70), Cyprus (71% of 215), Malta (68% of 565), Norway (67% of 2,130), Switzerland (66% of 5,850), Slovenia (66% of 15), Netherlands (65% of 4,105), Italy (63% of 7,380), Romania (61% of 295), Denmark (51% of 1,650) and Finland (57% of 550).

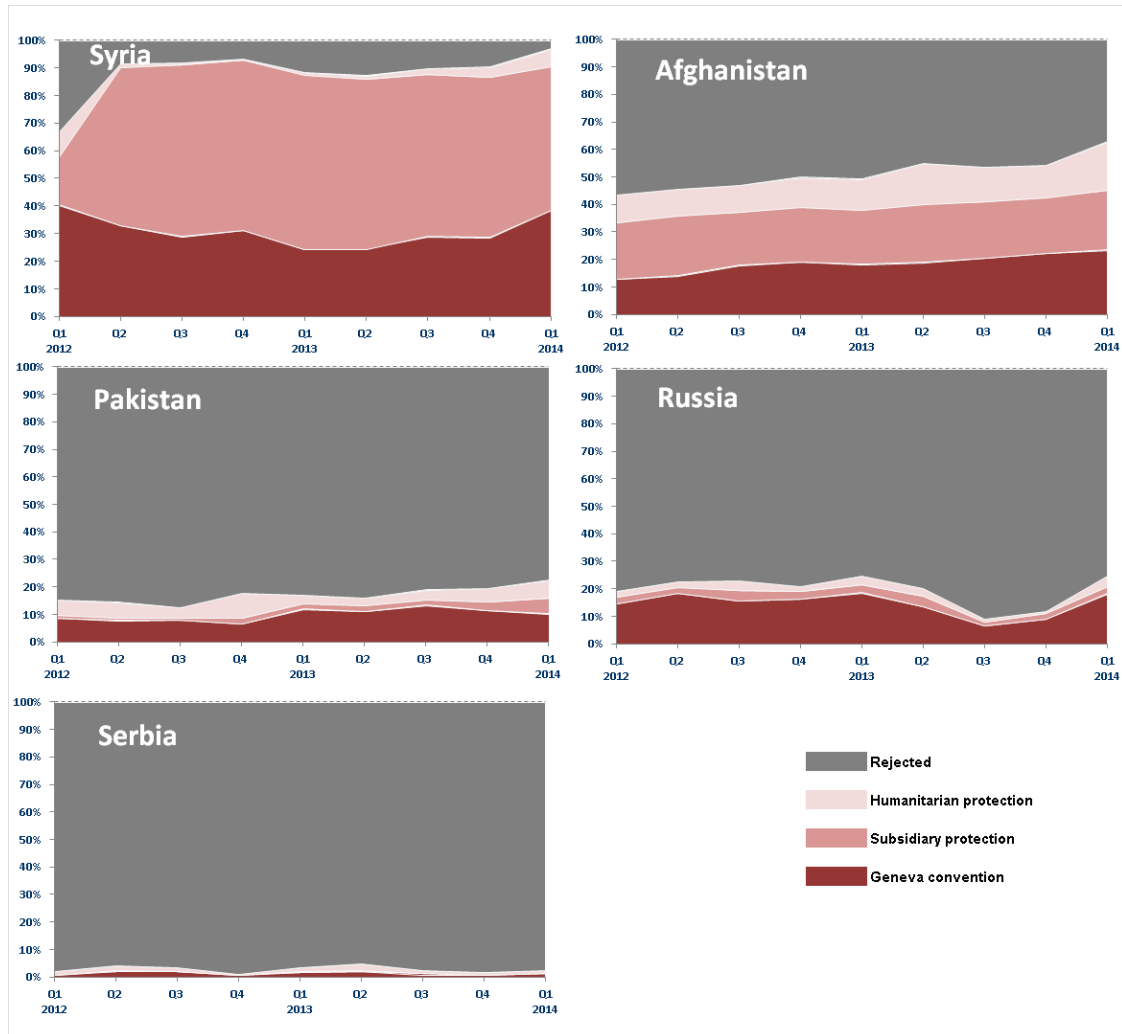
As shown in figure 7, the recognition rate at first instance can vary significantly from one EU+ country to another. While these variations can arise from diverse factors, these usually fall under one of the categories below:

- The structural differences in the caseloads (including countries/regions of origin of asylum applicants and their individual profiles) upon which decisions are issued;
- The differences across the EU+ States who may adopt different approaches, interpretations and policies concerning certain issues;
- The use of forms of humanitarian protection existing under national Law<sup>12</sup>.

---

<sup>11</sup> To a large extent, this striking increase is imputable to the implementation of the amended Eurostat “Technical guidelines for the data Collection under ART 4 of the regulation 862/2007” entered into force with the reference month of January 2014. Indeed, with the purpose of enhancing the comparability of decision statistics across the EU+ countries and provide more relevant recognition rates, the new guidelines now instruct EU+ countries not to report any more rejections following the acceptance responsibility for the examination of the applications under Dublin regulation by another MS under the decision indicator. Comparisons between the data collected under the former Eurostat guidelines and the current Eurostat guidelines will thus need to be handled with care

<sup>12</sup> Humanitarian protection is not harmonized at EU level and is reported only by 18 of the EU+ (Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland)



**Figure 8: Evolution of first instance decisions issued on the top 5 countries of origin since Q1 2012;**  
**Source: Eurostat data as 18.06.2014**

The graphs above display the evolution of the type of decisions issued by first instance bodies for the five main countries of origin at EU+ level in Q1 2014: positive decisions (Geneva Convention, subsidiary protection and national humanitarian status) or rejections (from Q1 2012 to Q1 2014).

In Q1 2014, the positive recognition rate reported for Syrians was at 98%. Comparison with the recognition rate recorded in Q4 2013 would seem to confirm the importance of the “Dublin effect”, as an explanation for the boosted recognition rates in Q1 2014, and the assumptions made in previous EASO quarterly reports about the nearly 100% effective protection rate issued to Syrian applicants<sup>13</sup>. The few remaining rejections may be explained by differences in national practices: first the particular nature of each case; second, persons claiming to be Syrians and subsequently found not to be may be rejected and still reported as Syrians; third, applicants who absconded during the asylum procedure may be issued a

<sup>13</sup> It is currently not possible to quantify this phenomenon from the Dublin Statistics collected by Eurostat under Regulation 862/2007, as Dublin statistics are not connected with the statistics on asylum procedures and even more importantly are collected annually and are not disaggregated by citizenship.

negative decision; finally applicants excluded from receiving refugee status or subsidiary protection in line with Articles 12 and 17 of the Qualification Directive.

More than half of the decisions issued in the EU+ during Q1 to Afghan applicants were positive. Figure 8 shows that the rate and type of regime used has remained fairly stable since Q1 2012, while there is a slight but sustained increase in the positive decision rate mainly driven by an increase in the number of decisions granting Geneva Convention status.

Applicants from Pakistan had a recognition rate of 22% in Q1 2014. Over the period shown, the rate has been quite stable, while the legal regime used changed. Indeed, if refugee status remains the most common form of protection granted, recently subsidiary and humanitarian protection statuses have been increasingly granted instead.

The number of decisions issued in Q1 2014 to Russian applicants dropped to the lowest level in the last three years (3 300) as a consequence of reduced numbers of applicants for international protection in the EU+ and presumably also as a consequence of the “Dublin effect” explained above. In Q1 2014, their recognition rate was 25% and doubled compared to Q4 2013. In Germany, which is the main receiving country for Russian applicants in the EU+, the number of decisions issued went from 3 800 in Q4 2013 to 485 in Q1 2014 and the recognition rate jumped from 2% to 20%.

Applicants for international protection from Serbia were the fifth most numerous in the EU+ countries in Q1 2014. In line with previous quarters, only 2% of the decisions issued granted some sort of protection, indicating that receiving EU+ countries clearly considered the vast majority of application for international protection from Serbian applicants to be unfounded. National forms of protection (reported under humanitarian protection) represented the most common type of protection granted to Serbian nationals.

### Type of protection given

In the EU+, the share of decisions granting refugee status under Geneva Convention made up 22% of all first instance decisions issued during Q1 2014, while subsidiary protection and humanitarian protection were granted in 17% and 5% of the cases, respectively.

#### *Refugee status under Geneva Convention*

In relative terms, Luxembourg (100%), the United Kingdom (93%), France (80%), and Norway (78%) granted Refugee Status in a very large proportion of their positive decisions. The table below shows the countries of origin of asylum applicants who were most often granted refugee status under Geneva Convention in selected EU+ countries during Q1 2014.

| EU+ country<br>Citizenship | Positive<br>decisions | Geneva<br>Convention | Proportion of<br>Gen. Conv. in<br>pos. dcs. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>United Kingdom</b>      | <b>1 270</b>          | <b>1 175</b>         | <b>93%</b>                                  |
| Eritrea                    | 215                   | 215                  | 100%  |
| Syria                      | 210                   | 210                  | 100%  |
| Iran                       | 160                   | 155                  | 97%   |
| Other                      | 685                   | 595                  | 87%   |
| <b>France</b>              | <b>3 405</b>          | <b>2 740</b>         | <b>80%</b>                                  |
| Russia                     | 360                   | 345                  | 96%   |
| Sri Lanka                  | 295                   | 275                  | 93%   |
| Syria                      | 360                   | 210                  | 58%   |
| Other                      | 2 390                 | 1 910                | 80%   |
| <b>Norway</b>              | <b>1 380</b>          | <b>1 075</b>         | <b>78%</b>                                  |
| Eritrea                    | 710                   | 700                  | 99%   |
| Somalia                    | 165                   | 130                  | 79%   |
| Syria                      | 190                   | 75                   | 39%   |
| Other                      | 315                   | 170                  | 54%   |
| <b>Belgium</b>             | <b>1 655</b>          | <b>1 240</b>         | <b>75%</b>                                  |
| Afghanistan                | 250                   | 155                  | 62%   |
| Syria                      | 265                   | 150                  | 57%   |
| Guinea                     | 130                   | 120                  | 92%   |
| Other                      | 1 010                 | 815                  | 81%   |
| <b>Germany</b>             | <b>8 030</b>          | <b>5 645</b>         | <b>70%</b>                                  |
| Syria                      | 4 145                 | 2 830                | 68%   |
| Iraq                       | 660                   | 640                  | 97%   |
| Iran                       | 630                   | 595                  | 94%   |
| Other                      | 2 595                 | 1 580                | 61%   |

**Table 1: Positive decisions issued in selected EU+ countries in Q1 2014, using the Geneva Convention, by country of origin of asylum applicants; only countries that issued more than 300 decisions in Q1 2014 are displayed;**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

#### *Subsidiary protection*

The highest use of subsidiary protection among positive decisions issued during Q1 2014 was registered in Cyprus (97%), followed by Malta (91%), Czech Republic (75%) and Sweden (72%).

| EU+ country<br>Citizenship | Positive<br>decisions | Subsidiary<br>protection | Proportion of<br>Sub. prot. in<br>pos. dcs. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Malta</b>               | <b>375</b>            | <b>340</b>               | <b>91%</b>                                  |
| Somalia                    | 155                   | 145                      | 94%   |
| Eritrea                    | 100                   | 95                       | 95%   |
| Syria                      | 80                    | 75                       | 94%   |
| Other                      | 40                    | 25                       | 63%   |
| <b>Sweden</b>              | <b>7 925</b>          | <b>5 745</b>             | <b>72%</b>                                  |
| Syria                      | 4 520                 | 4 140                    | 92%   |
| Stateless                  | 1 560                 | 1 430                    | 92%   |
| Eritrea                    | 910                   | 40                       | 4%  |
| Other                      | 935                   | 135                      | 14%   |
| <b>Bulgaria</b>            | <b>2 790</b>          | <b>1 290</b>             | <b>46%</b>                                  |
| Syria                      | 2 515                 | 1 155                    | 46%   |
| Stateless                  | 225                   | 115                      | 51%   |
| Iraq                       | 30                    | 10                       | 33%   |
| Other                      | 20                    | 10                       | 50%   |
| <b>The Netherlands</b>     | <b>2 645</b>          | <b>1 115</b>             | <b>42%</b>                                  |
| Syria                      | 1 015                 | 640                      | 63%   |
| Eritrea                    | 275                   | 250                      | 91%   |
| Afghanistan                | 115                   | 50                       | 43%   |
| Other                      | 1 240                 | 175                      | 14%   |
| <b>Denmark</b>             | <b>930</b>            | <b>390</b>               | <b>42%</b>                                  |
| Syria                      | 520                   | 130                      | 25%   |
| Somalia                    | 145                   | 145                      | 100%  |
| Stateless                  | 100                   | 40                       | 40%   |
| Other                      | 165                   | 75                       | 45%   |

**Table 2: Positive decisions issued in selected EU+ countries in Q1, using Subsidiary Protection, by country of origin of asylum applicants; only countries that issued more than 300 decisions in Q1 2014 are displayed;**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

The table above shows the principal countries of origin of asylum applicants mainly granted subsidiary protection status in selected EU+ countries.

#### *National protection for humanitarian reasons*

Out of the 18 EU+ countries where this type of protection is in use, Switzerland (46%), the Netherlands (44%) and Italy (41%) were the main countries granting humanitarian protection under national law among the positive decisions issued in Q1 2014.



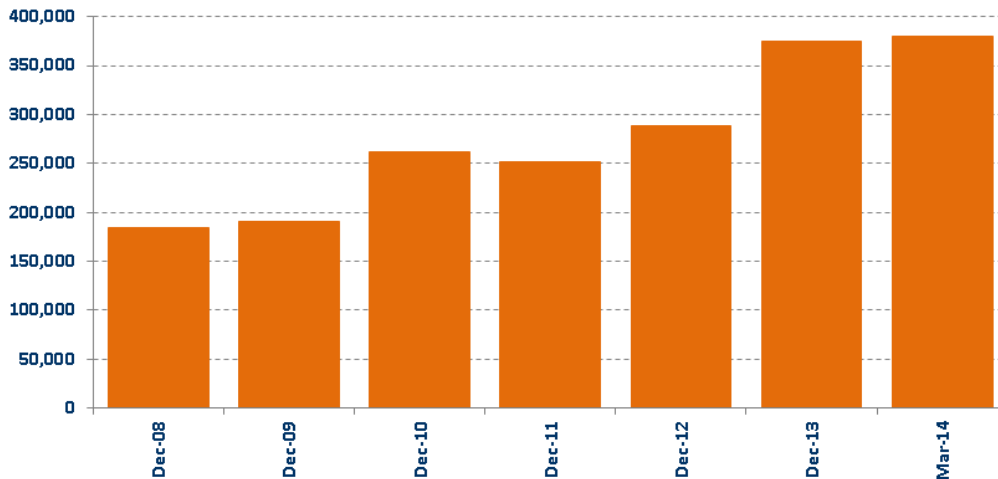
| EU+ country<br>Citizenship | Positive<br>decisions | Humanitarian<br>protection | Proportion of<br>hum. prot. in<br>pos. dcs. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <b>Switzerland</b>         | <b>3 885</b>          | <b>1 780</b>               | <b>46%</b>                                  |
| Syria                      | 890                   | 660                        | 74%   |
| Afghanistan                | 520                   | 435                        | 84%   |
| Somalia                    | 265                   | 200                        | 75%   |
| Other                      | 2 210                 | 485                        | 22%   |
| <b>Netherlands</b>         | <b>2 645</b>          | <b>1 165</b>               | <b>44%</b>                                  |
| Somalia                    | 795                   | 765                        | 96%   |
| Syria                      | 1 010                 | 255                        | 25%   |
| Iraq                       | 170                   | 115                        | 68%   |
| Other                      | 670                   | 30                         | 4%  |
| <b>Italy</b>               | <b>4 670</b>          | <b>1 920</b>               | <b>41%</b>                                  |
| Somalia                    | 545                   | 510                        | 94%   |
| Syria                      | 1 015                 | 340                        | 33%   |
| Iraq                       | 120                   | 55                         | 46%   |
| Other                      | 2 990                 | 1 015                      | 34%   |
| <b>Poland</b>              | <b>195</b>            | <b>70</b>                  | <b>36%</b>                                  |
| Russia                     | 80                    | 60                         | 75%   |
| Nepal                      | 5                     | 5                          | 100%  |
| Georgia                    | 5                     | 5                          | 100%  |
| Other                      | 105                   | 0                          | 0%  |
| <b>Finland</b>             | <b>290</b>            | <b>60</b>                  | <b>21%</b>                                  |
| Afghanistan                | 40                    | 15                         | 38%   |
| Somalia                    | 35                    | 10                         | 29%   |
| Iraq                       | 45                    | 5                          | 11%   |
| Other                      | 210                   | 45                         | 21%   |

**Table 3: Positive decisions issued in selected EU+ countries in Q1 2014, granting Humanitarian Status, by country of origin of asylum applicants; only countries that issued more than 300 decisions in Q1 2014 are displayed**

Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014

## Number of pending cases

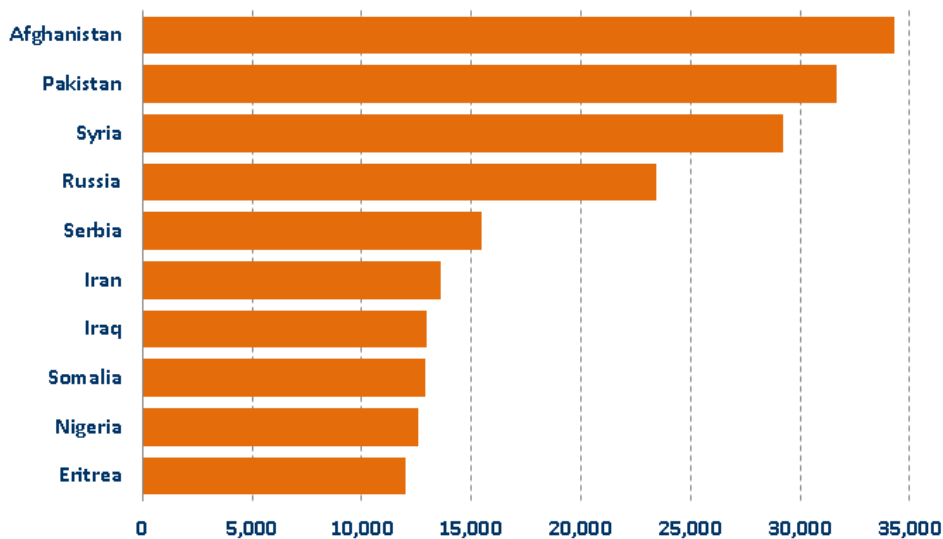
The stock of pending cases at the end of March 2014 (381 195) increased by 2% compared to the level registered at the end of December 2013 (375 020)<sup>14</sup> and marked the largest stock of pending cases recorded in the EU+ since the beginning of the collection in 2008.



**Figure 9: Stock of pending cases at the end of each year/month**

Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014<sup>15</sup>

Germany (143,900), Greece (48,010) and France (38,660) remain the EU+ countries with the highest stock of pending cases at the end of March 2014.



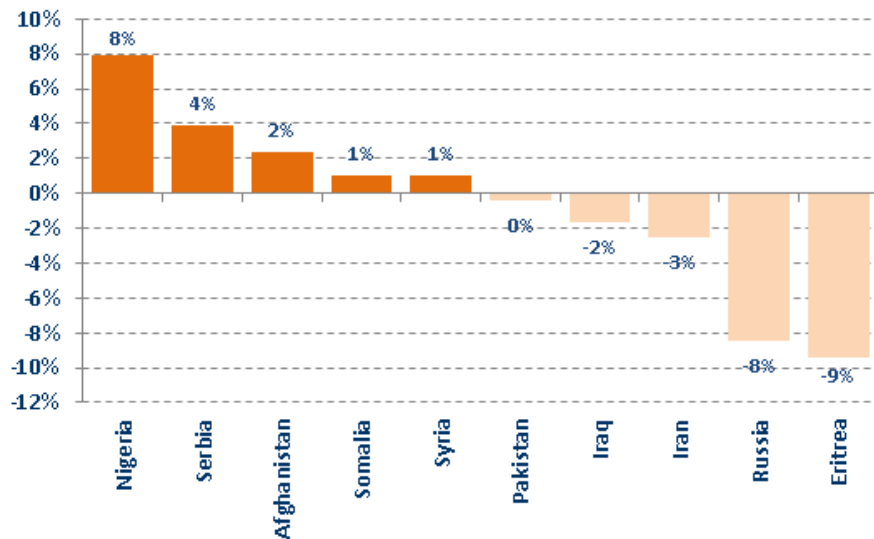
**Figure 10: Stock of pending cases by main countries of origin as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014**

Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014

<sup>14</sup> The stock of pending cases indicator gives a snapshot of the number of persons who made an application for international protection which is still under consideration by the responsible national authority at the end of the reference period.

<sup>15</sup> No data available for Cyprus (May 2011- 2014 excluding Dec 2012), and The Netherlands (2012-2014).

At the end of March 2014, the Top 10 countries of origin of applicants awaiting a decision in the EU+ remained the same as at the end of December 2013. The only change concerned Eritreans who went from 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> place.



**Figure 11: Percentage change in pending cases from 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March by main countries of origin in the EU+**

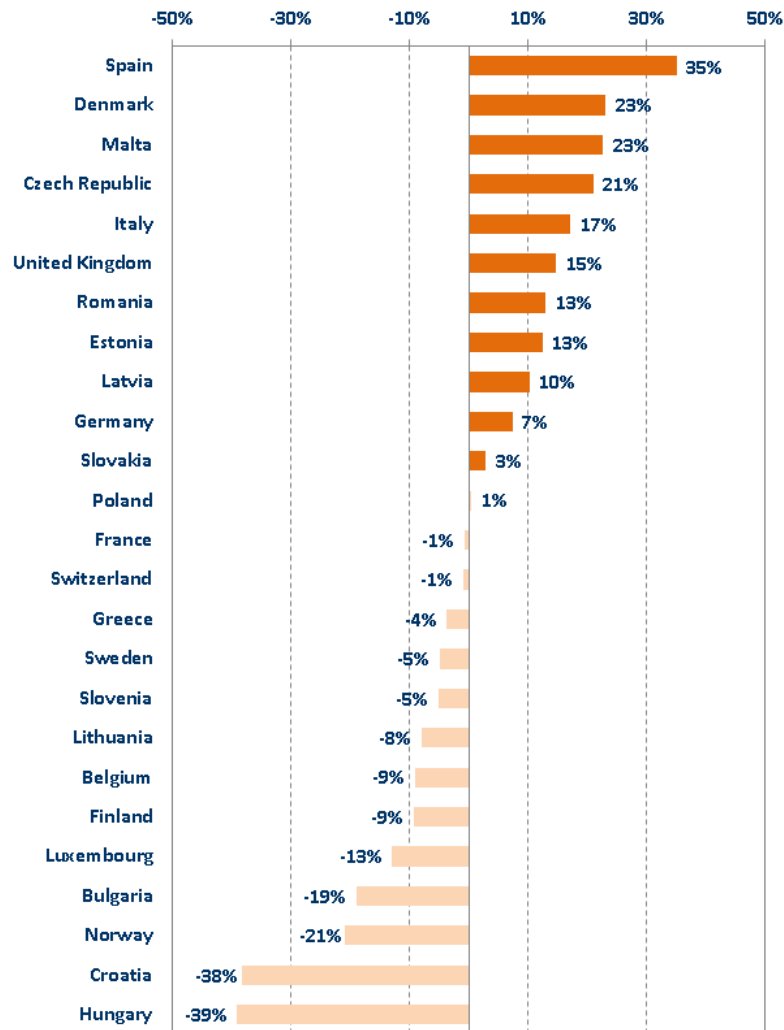
*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

The bar chart above shows the percentage changes in the stock pending applications between Q1 2014 and Q4 2013 for the top 10 countries of origin recorded in Q1 2014.

In line with the sustained flow of **Nigerian** applicants registered during the last 6 quarters in the EU+ and the reducing number of decisions issued to Nigerians at first instance in the EU+ over the same period, the number of Nigerians awaiting a decision has been rising since Q2 2013. This may suggest an increased difficulty in EU+ countries to judge Nigerian cases and the situation in the country.

By the end of March 2014, Germany accounted for 91% of the **Serbian** caseload in the EU+, therefore the 4% increase recorded in Q1 2014 compared to Q4 2013 mainly reflects the increase in Germany.

A strong decrease in applications (-48% from Q4 2013 to Q1 2014) and a slight decrease in decisions for **Eritreans** (-9%) prompted the reduction of their stock of pending applications. The stock of **Russian** pending cases contracted by 8%.



**Figure 12: Percentage change in pending cases from 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> March by reporting country**

*Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014<sup>16</sup>*

The highest relative increase in terms of pending cases in the first quarter was registered in Spain. In fact, Spain saw an increase in their stock of pending larger than the number of applications registered over the same period. This may indicate an increase in the stock of the second instance decision body as well as the statistical effect deriving from a change in reporting practice of Dublin cases in the stock of pending.<sup>17</sup>

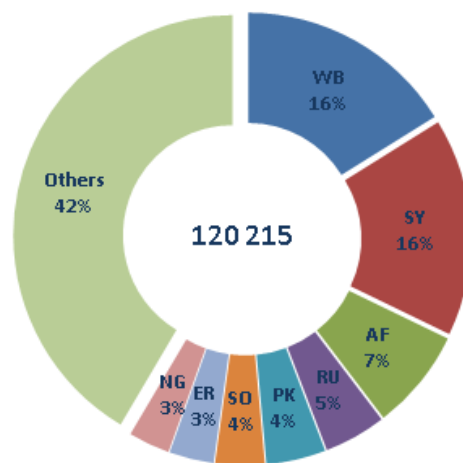
Denmark (+23%), Malta (+23%), Czech Republic (+21%), Italy (17%) and United Kingdom (15%), registered a significant<sup>18</sup> increases in their stock of pending cases compared to their level three months earlier. Hungary (-39%) and Norway (-21%) registered the largest decreases.

<sup>16</sup> Data on the stock of pending cases not available for the Netherlands, Cyprus and Austria

<sup>17</sup> The new Eurostat guidelines note that persons subject to a Dublin procedure should be counted in the pending cases table while there was no instruction in the previous version of the guidelines in this regard.

<sup>18</sup> More than 15% and 250 cases

### Section 3: Key trends in focus



**Figure 13: Distribution of asylum applicants in EU+ countries, Q1 2014**

Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014

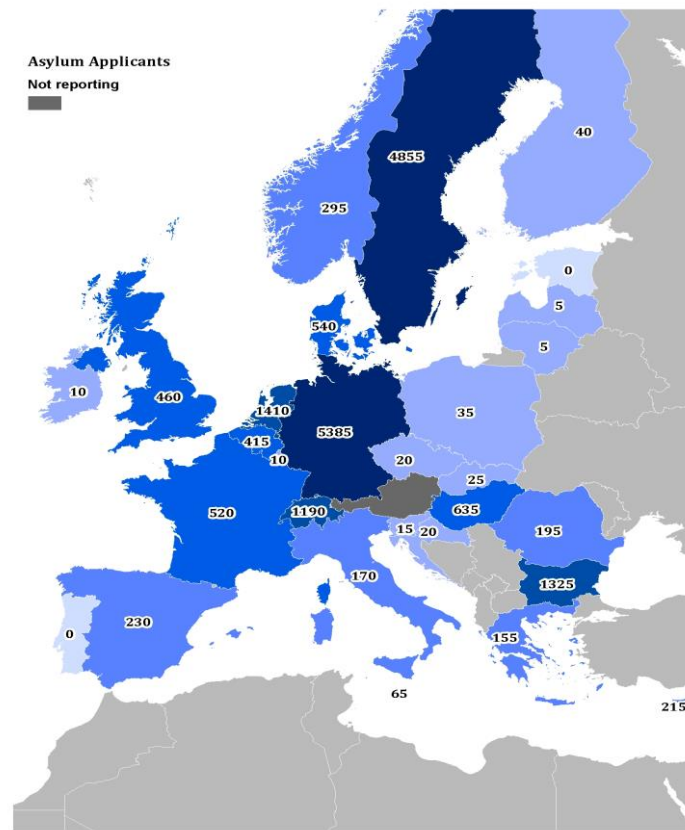
#### Syria

Syrian applicants continued to represent the largest single nationality in the EU+, during Q1 2014 by a large margin, with 19 235 persons recorded. This number however remains a mere 7% of the 280,000 Syrians registered by UNHCR as persons in need of international protection in the Western Asia region<sup>19</sup> over the same period.

Compared to Q4 2013, EU+ countries registered a reduced quarterly inflow of Syrian applicants, averaging 6,000 per month during the period under review. The number of Syrian applicants decreased by 7% compared to the previous quarter, mainly because of the lower numbers of claims<sup>20</sup> registered in Sweden and Bulgaria. Further to this, Germany became the main country of destination of Syrian applicants during Q1 2014.

<sup>19</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>

<sup>20</sup> 3 000 applicants less in Q1 2014 compared to Q4 2013 in the two countries of figure 13.

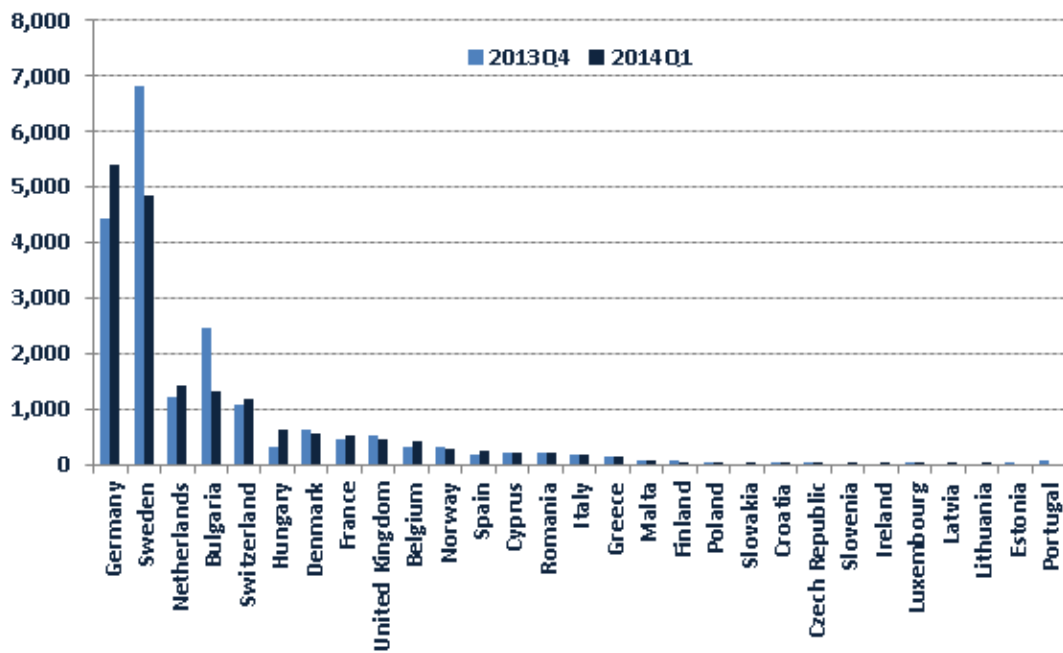


**Map 2: Distribution of Syrian asylum applicants in EU+, Q1 2014**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

As shown in figure 13, the Syrian flow in Q1 2014 remained concentrated in Germany (5 385) and Sweden (4 855), while the total number of Syrian applicants for international protection halved in Bulgaria (1 325), leaving the Netherlands to become the third main destination country. Germany and Sweden received 53% of the overall total for Syrians in Q1 2014.

As in 2013, Syria continued to be in the Top 3 countries of origin for 18 EU+ States during Q1 2014. Compared to Q4 2013, the flow has not further spread out to new EU+ countries and decreased in terms of magnitude.



**Figure 14: Distribution of Syrian asylum applicants in European destination countries**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

Although Italy and Greece continue to receive relatively small numbers of Syrian applicants, Syrian migrants represented a high proportion of the illegal border crossing detections reported by Frontex and National Authorities, in particular in sea crossings from Libya to Italy or from Turkey to Greece.

The peak attained in Bulgaria during Q4 2013 has passed and the number of Syrian applicants registered in Q1 2014 receded to the same level registered in Q3 2013. This drop occurred in concomitance with the launch of a border control operation by Bulgarian authorities at the Bulgarian-Turkish land border.

Given the ongoing armed conflict in Syria alongside the continued outflow and the large numbers of Syrians already displaced in neighbouring countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Egypt since the beginning of the conflict, the flow of Syrian applicants towards the EU+ is likely to continue.

#### *Decision Trends*

In Q1 2014, the share of positive decisions issued for Syrian applicants was 98%.

While the majority of the EU+ States issue a high protection rate to Syrian applicants some States stand out with significantly lower protection rates. Such differences can be explained by different factors: first the particular nature of each case; second, persons claiming to be Syrians and subsequently found not to be may be rejected and still reported as Syrians; third, applicants who absconded during the asylum procedure may be issued a negative decision; finally applicants excluded from receiving refugee status or subsidiary protection in line with Articles 12 and 17 of the Qualification Directive.

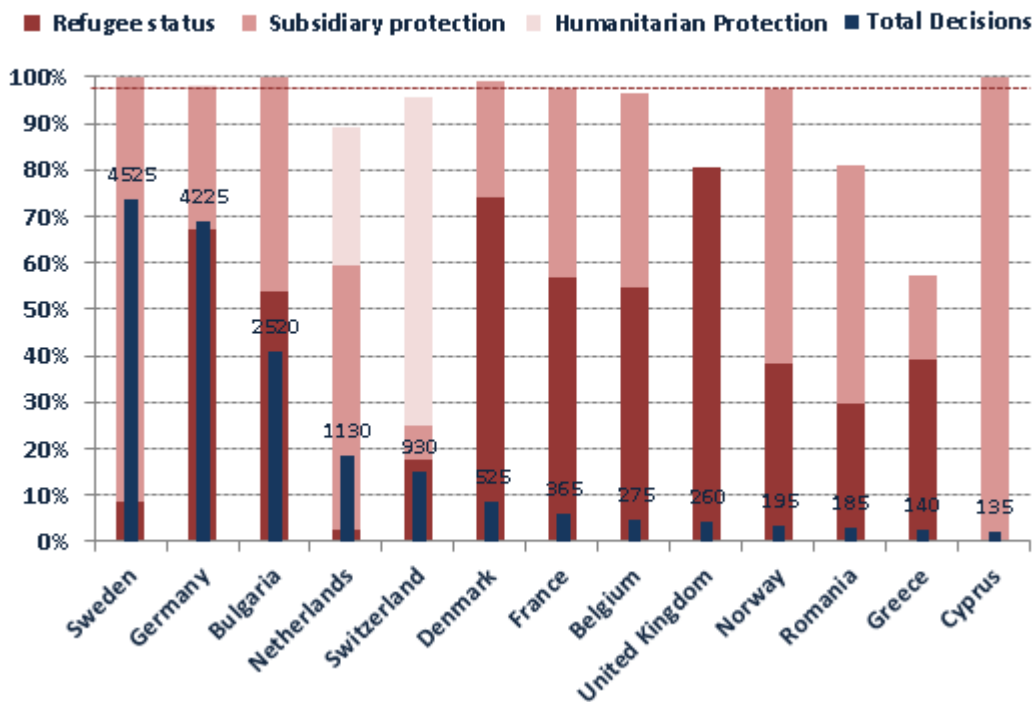


Figure 15: First instance decisions and type of decisions issued in EU+ on Syrians; *only countries that issued more than 100 decisions in Q1 2014 are displayed*;

Source: Eurostat data as of 18. 06.2014

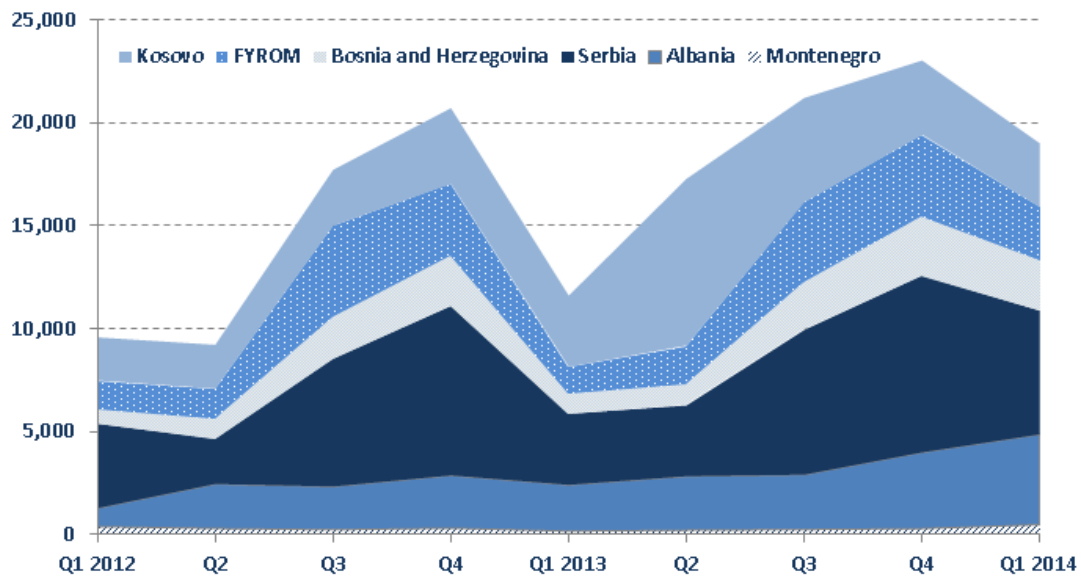
The type of protection regime used by EU+ countries with regard to Syrians differs substantially as can be seen in Figure 15. While the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, France, Belgium and Bulgaria States mainly grant refugee status under Geneva Convention, Norway, Romania, Sweden, the Netherlands and Cyprus usually grant Syrians subsidiary protection status. Switzerland is the only EU+ states where most of the first instance decisions issued to Syrians consisted of humanitarian protection.

At the end of March 2014, the stock of pending cases for Syrian applicants in the EU+ countries was 29 205, representing roughly the same stock as by the end of December 2013 (+0.6%). At country level, the stock of pending cases mirrored the changes in the number of applicants: the stock of Syrian pending cases decreased in Bulgaria and Sweden while increased in Germany and Switzerland.



## Western Balkans

Western Balkan citizens (WB) remained for the 10<sup>th</sup> consecutive quarterly period the largest group of asylum applicants in EU+, representing 16% of all applicants registered during Q1 2014.



**Figure 16: Western Balkan applicants in EU+ countries, quarterly trend**

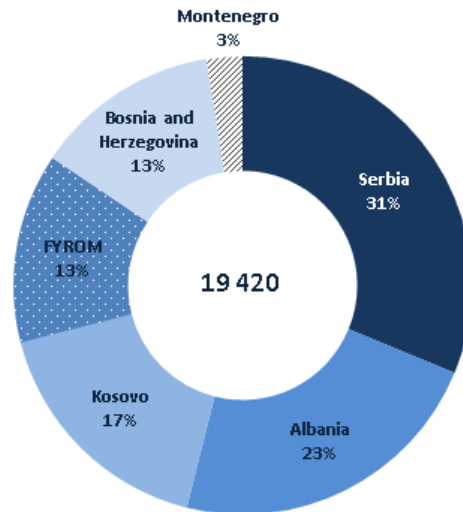
*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

During Q1 2014, EU+ countries registered a 17% decrease in the number of applicants from the Western Balkan region, confirming a pattern which started in Q1 2011 and showed a contraction between Q4 and Q1 of each year. The total numbers of applicants however remains high and is the largest number of WB applicants recorded in the first quarter of the year since the beginning of the collection (+63% compared to Q1 2013 and +99% compared to Q1 2012).

After the peak recorded in Q2 2013, Kosovar applicants continued declining for the third consecutive quarter (-19%) to attain a level lower than during Q1 2013. Germany (1 375), France (815) and Sweden (260) remained the main countries of destination of Kosovar applicants.

Citizens from Serbia and FYROM applying for international protection in the EU+ significantly dropped in Q1 2014 compared to Q4 2013, with decreases of -30% and -37% respectively. Germany copes with 86% of this flow.

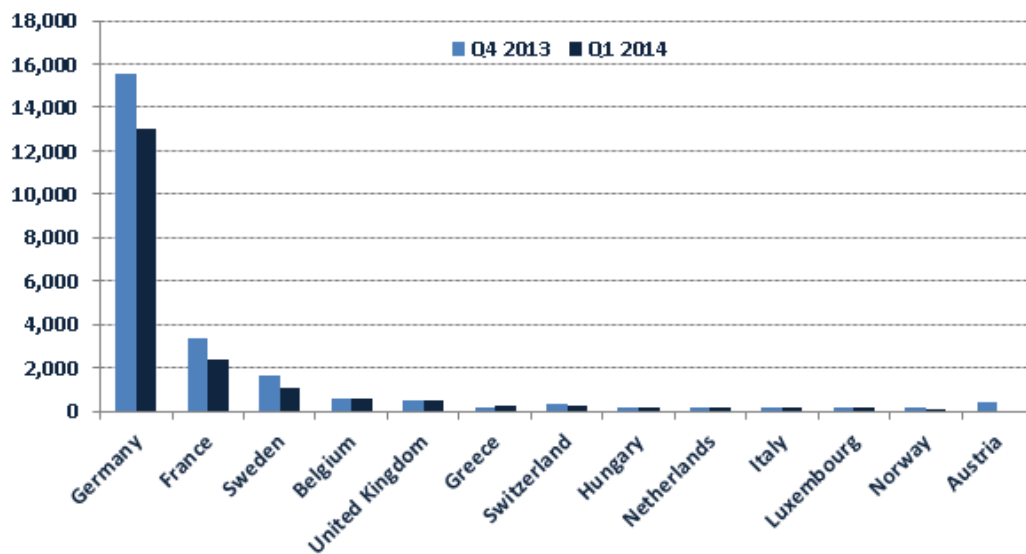
Conversely, in Q1 2014, the number of Albanians applicants rose by 18% compared to Q4 2013. While the overall number of Albanian applicants increased, the order of the receiving countries also changed. In particular, Germany (1 965 applicants) became the first receiving country before France (960), followed by the United Kingdom (515) and Sweden (305). As result, the proportion of Albanians in the WB flow increased by 7 percentage points.



**Figure 17: Composition of Western Balkan inflows in Q1 2014;**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

Between Q4 2014 and Q1 2014, the WB flow to Germany declined by -18%. The majority of Western Balkan applicants in Germany are Serbians (40%), followed by nationals of FYROM (17%), Albanians (15%), Bosnians (15%), Kosovars (11%), and Montenegrins (2%).



**Figure 18: Distribution of Western Balkan applicants in EU+, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2013**

*Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014*

As highlighted in EASO report on the Western Balkans <sup>21</sup>, asylum-seekers from this region consist mainly of Roma from Serbia and FYROM, and Albanians from Albania and Kosovo. The most important push factors behind the decision of some WB citizens to claim asylum in the EU+ are considered to be the societal problems of specific groups which are closely linked — especially in the case of Roma — to unemployment and poverty. As for the

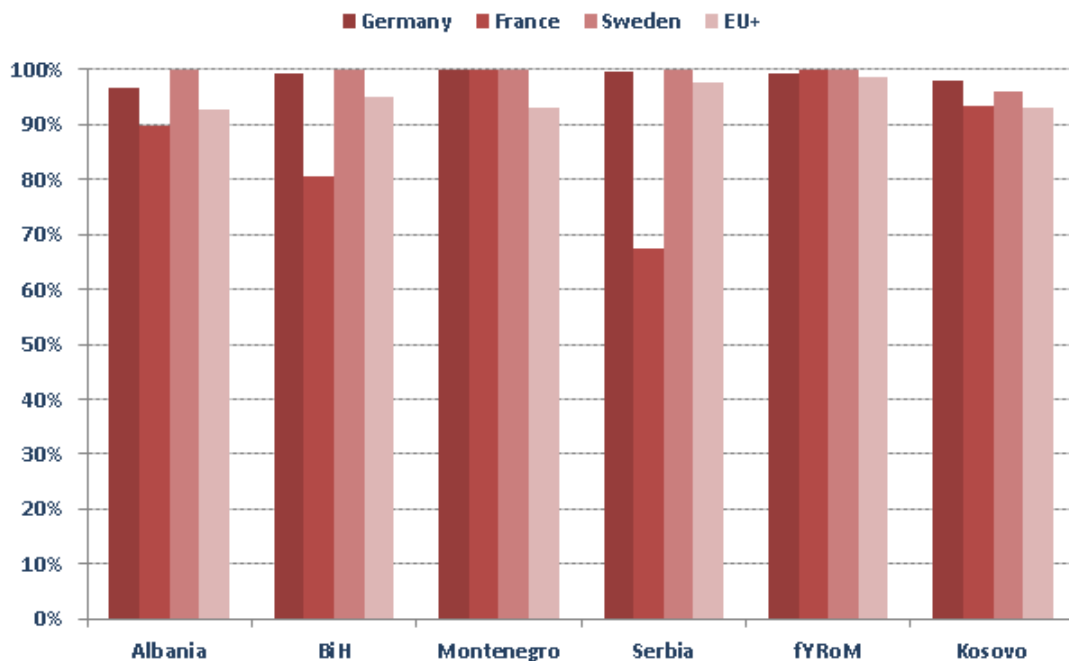
<sup>21</sup> <http://easo.europa.eu/wp-content/uploads/BZ0213708ENC.pdf>

principal pull factors determining the choice of destination country, they are mainly economic in nature.

#### *Decision rates*

In the EU+, more than 95% of first instance decisions issued during Q1 2014 on applications lodged by WB nationals had a negative outcome. This rejection rate is in line with the 96% rate registered over 2013.

Germany, France and Sweden received together 87% of all the applications made by WB nationals in Q1 2014; the figure below displays the rejection rates for WB citizens in these countries. There are no significant differences between the rates of Sweden and Germany. Regarding Bosnians and Serbians however, the rejection rates of decisions issued by France are lower than those registered by Germany and Sweden.



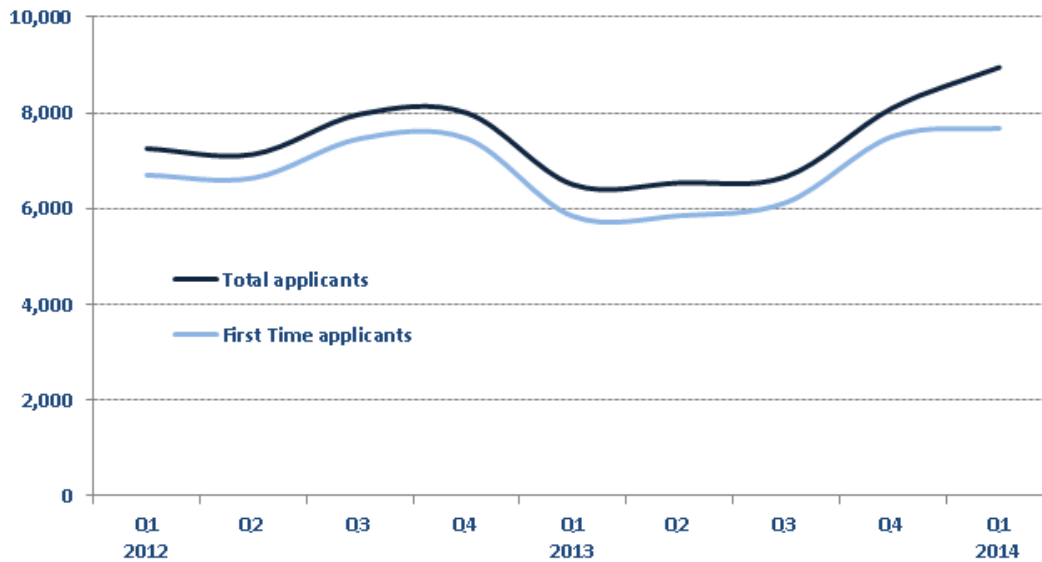
**Figure 19: First instance rejection rate, Q1 2014**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

Though most of the EU+ countries tackle the flow of WB applicants by means of prioritization, by the end of March 2014, 49 000 applicants from the Western Balkans were still awaiting a final decision on their case. This represents an increase of 5% compared with the stock of pending cases recorded at the end of December 2013. The main receiving countries of WB citizens in terms of applicants for international protection: Germany, France and Sweden are also the ones coping with the largest caseload of WB applicants registered at the end of March 2014.

## Afghanistan

In Q1 2014, Afghan applicants for international protection represented the third largest group of applicants in EU+ countries and registered the second highest relative increase compared to Q4 2013 (+11%). In relation with Q1 2013, the rise is even sharper: +26%. The quarter under review also displays a higher share of repeated applicants, which were mainly concentrated in Belgium. First time applicants increased by 3% during the same period.

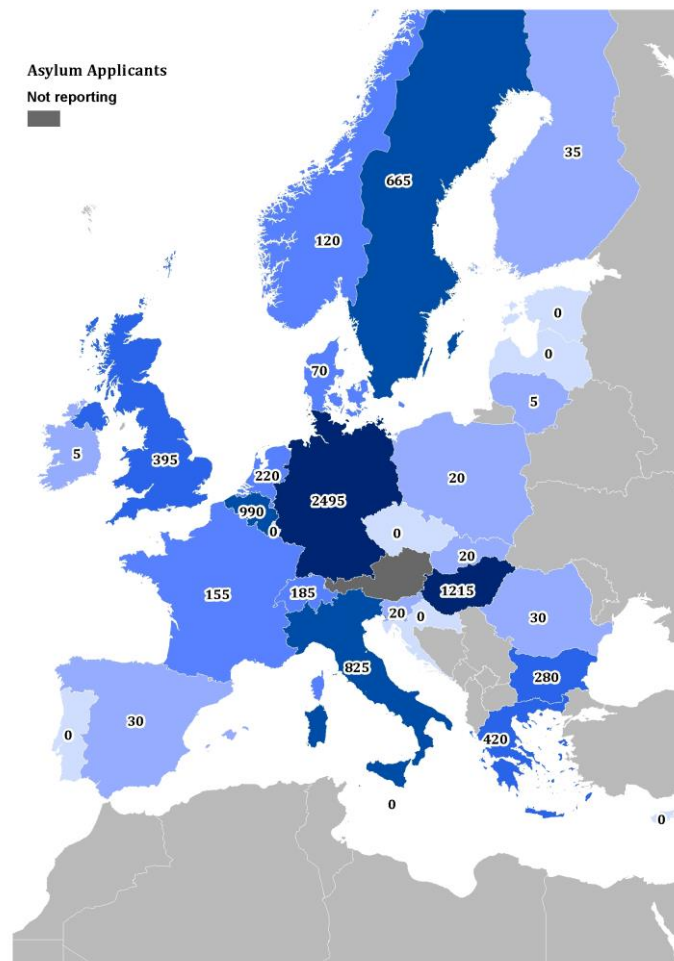


**Figure 20: Afghan total and new asylum applicants;**

*Source: Eurostat login: 18.06.2014*

Contrary to previous years, when the first quarter marked a decrease, 2014 started with a major increase in Afghan applicants for international protection. This latest trend confirms the concerns expressed in the previous EASO quarterly report as regards the possibility of even higher flows to be expected in 2014. The security situation of the country remains fragile: the numbers of security incidents reported by the UN during Q1 2014 increased by +24% when compared with Q1 2013<sup>22</sup>. This development coupled with the foreseen withdrawal of ISAF troops at end of 2014, raises concerns about new flows and/or higher number of repeated applications in 2014.

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.ecoi.net/news/188769::afghanistan/101.general-security-situation-in-afghanistan-and-events-in-kabul.htm>



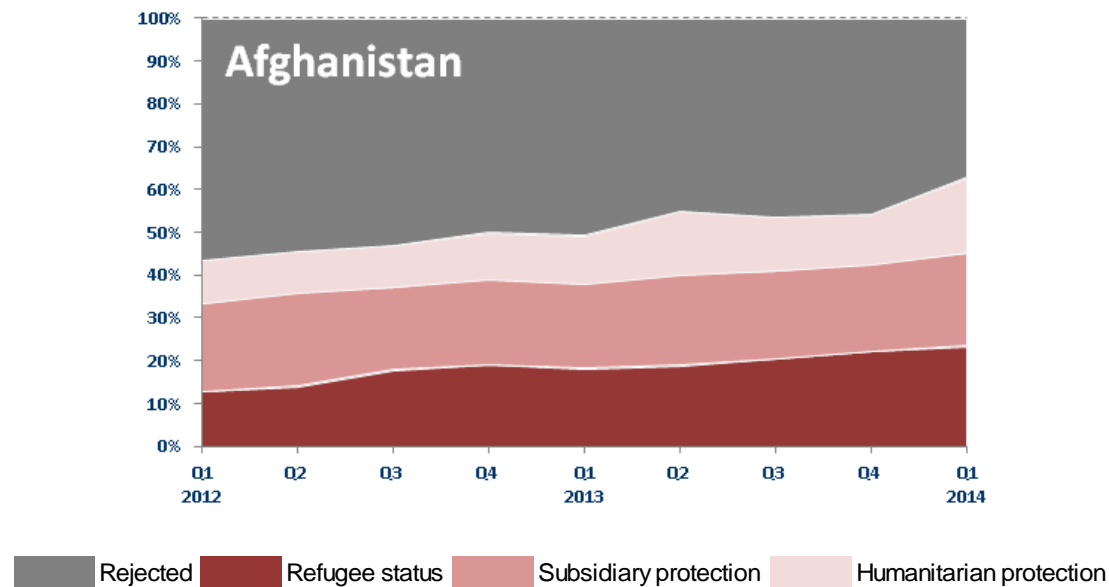
**Map 3: Distribution of Afghan asylum applicants in EU+, Q1 2014**

*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

As in Q4 2013, Germany and Hungary continued to receive the highest share of Afghans with 29% and 14%, respectively, of Afghan applicants registered in the EU+. Compared to Q4 2013, Belgium experienced the highest relative and absolute increase in applicants (+187%; +645, of whom only 25 were first time applicants). Italy, Greece and Bulgaria, which tend to represent the entry points in Europe for Afghans, also registered significant increases between Q4 2013 and Q1 2014 with +21%, +9% and +19% applicants respectively.

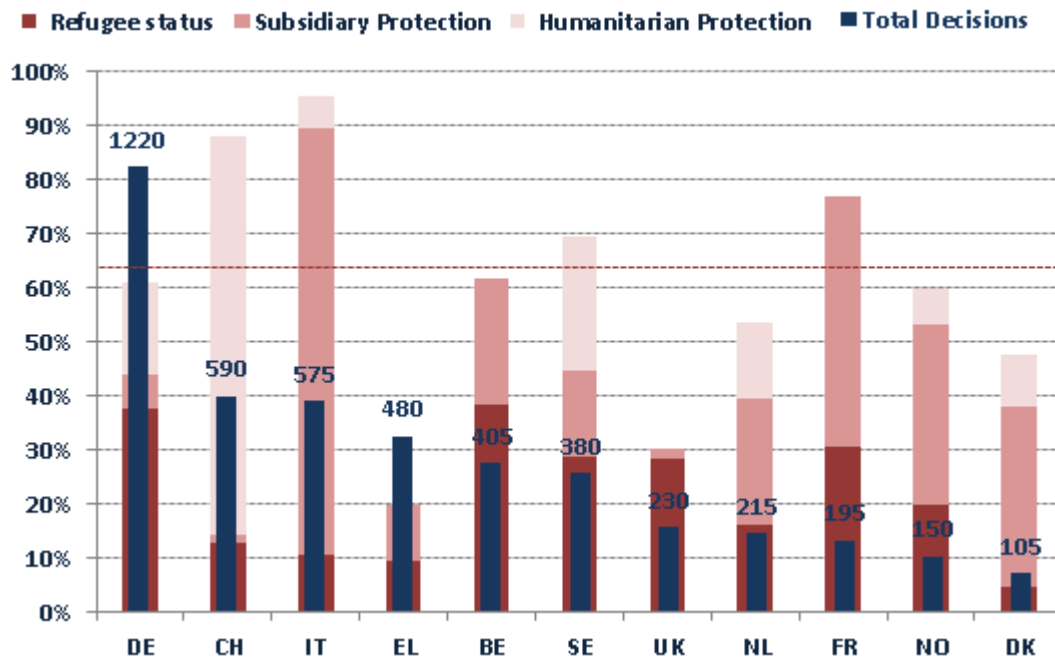
### Decision rates

In Q1 2014, 63% of all first instance decisions issued by the EU+ States on applications lodged by Afghans resulted in positive outcomes; a 9 percentage points increase compared with the recognition rate from Q4 2013.



**Figure 21: First instance positive decision rates by type of protection accorded, quarterly trend;**  
*Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014*

Since Q1 2012, the increase in the protection rate for Afghans has been slow but steady, particularly in the form of refugee status under the Geneva Convention. Analysing the type of protection granted by the EU+ States to Afghan applicants during Q1 2014 indicates that 24% of all first instance decisions resulted in the grant of refugee status, while subsidiary protection was issued for about 22% of the cases and humanitarian protection (in applicable States) in 17% of the cases. The largest numbers of first instance decisions issued in Q1 2014 were reported by Germany (1 220), followed by Switzerland (590), Italy (575) and Greece (480). Altogether, these States accounted for more than 60% of all the decisions related to Afghan applicants made in the EU+.



**Figure 22: Afghan recognition rate – EU+ countries distribution 2013; (Countries are ordered by total number of decision issued; only countries that issued more than 100 decisions in Q1 2014 are displayed); Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014**

As observed in 2013, during Q1 2014, the protection rates issued to Afghan applicants across EU+ countries differed significantly. Italy, Switzerland, France and Sweden were the only countries granting protection rates above the EU+ average of 63%. The range of the protection rate was quite large with a lower bound of a 20% recognition rate in Greece while the upper bound of more than 90% was found in Italy.

By the end of March 2014, 34 995 asylum applicants from Afghanistan were still waiting for a final decision on their case in the EU+; this represents the largest single caseload in the EU+. Compared to the situation at the end of December 2013, a +2% increase in the number of pending cases was registered. Germany (15,465), Austria<sup>23</sup> (6,250) and Greece (3,320) covered 71% of the all pending cases related to Afghan applicants.

<sup>23</sup> End of December data

## Annex I – Statistical overview

### Overview of Asylum applicants, withdrawn applications and pending cases registered in EU+ by main citizenship, 2012 Q4-2014 Q1

|                               | 2012           |                | 2013           |                |                | 2014Q1               |           | % change on |     | Share in EU+ | Sparkline |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----|--------------|-----------|
|                               | Q4             | Q1             | Q2             | Q3             | Q4             | 2014Q1 <sup>1)</sup> | last year | prev. qtr   |     |              |           |
| <b>Asylum applicants</b>      | <b>112 060</b> | <b>96 105</b>  | <b>112 790</b> | <b>128 285</b> | <b>131 645</b> | <b>120 215</b>       | ↗ +25     | ↘ -9        |     |              |           |
| Syria                         | 9 875          | 8 945          | 8 755          | 14 810         | 20 655         | 19 235               | ↗ +115    | ↘ -7        | 16  |              |           |
| Afghanistan                   | 8 000          | 6 500          | 6 540          | 6 670          | 8 105          | 8 960                | ↗ +38     | ↗ +11       | 7.5 |              |           |
| Serbia                        | 8 330          | 3 520          | 3 485          | 7 065          | 8 650          | 6 065                | ↗ +72     | ↘ -30       | 5.0 |              |           |
| Russia                        | 8 545          | 8 725          | 17 105         | 10 550         | 5 875          | 5 490                | ↘ -37     | ↘ -7        | 4.6 |              |           |
| Pakistan                      | 5 855          | 4 425          | 6 055          | 5 815          | 4 810          | 5 270                | ↗ +19     | ↗ +10       | 4.4 |              |           |
| Albania                       | 2 570          | 2 275          | 2 635          | 2 660          | 3 720          | 4 405                | ↗ +94     | ↗ +18       | 3.7 |              |           |
| Somalia                       | 4 745          | 4 120          | 5 000          | 6 290          | 5 400          | 4 365                | ↗ +6      | ↘ -19       | 3.6 |              |           |
| Eritrea                       | 3 710          | 2 810          | 2 440          | 7 555          | 7 550          | 3 955                | ↗ +41     | ↘ -48       | 3.3 |              |           |
| Nigeria                       | 2 955          | 3 165          | 3 230          | 3 625          | 3 800          | 3 670                | ↗ +16     | ↘ -3        | 3.1 |              |           |
| Kosovo <sup>4)</sup>          | 3 805          | 3 545          | 8 420          | 5 360          | 3 820          | 3 315                | ↘ -6      | ↘ -13       | 2.8 |              |           |
| Other                         | 53 670         | 48 075         | 49 125         | 57 885         | 59 260         | 55 485               | ↗ +15     | ↘ -6        | 46  |              |           |
| <b>Withdrawn applications</b> | <b>8 420</b>   | <b>8 485</b>   | <b>8 095</b>   | <b>9 710</b>   | <b>8 300</b>   | <b>8 875</b>         | ↔ +5      | ↗ +7        |     |              |           |
| Russia                        | 440            | 525            | 580            | 1 420          | 1 265          | 1 560                | ↗ +197    | ↗ +23       | 18  |              |           |
| Serbia                        | 655            | 450            | 395            | 375            | 360            | 545                  | ↗ +21     | ↗ +51       | 6.1 |              |           |
| Syria                         | 185            | 300            | 325            | 335            | 500            | 510                  | ↗ +70     | ↗ +2        | 5.7 |              |           |
| Georgia                       | 380            | 425            | 315            | 330            | 335            | 495                  | ↗ +16     | ↗ +48       | 5.6 |              |           |
| Afghanistan                   | 490            | 515            | 465            | 475            | 390            | 395                  | ↘ -23     | ↗ +1        | 4.5 |              |           |
| Pakistan                      | 850            | 710            | 600            | 805            | 445            | 390                  | ↘ -45     | ↘ -12       | 4.4 |              |           |
| FYROM <sup>3)</sup>           | 395            | 150            | 120            | 195            | 225            | 330                  | ↗ +120    | ↗ +47       | 3.7 |              |           |
| Somalia                       | 470            | 455            | 345            | 380            | 265            | 265                  | ↘ -42     | ↗ +0        | 3.0 |              |           |
| Morocco                       | 150            | 205            | 180            | 255            | 260            | 260                  | ↗ +27     | ↗ +0        | 2.9 |              |           |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina        | 205            | 150            | 135            | 140            | 175            | 255                  | ↗ +70     | ↗ +46       | 2.9 |              |           |
| Other                         | 4 200          | 4 600          | 4 635          | 5 000          | 4 080          | 3 870                | ↘ -16     | ↘ -5        | 44  |              |           |
| <b>Pending cases</b>          | <b>289 025</b> | <b>295 410</b> | <b>311 515</b> | <b>342 750</b> | <b>375 020</b> | <b>381 195</b>       | ↗ +29     | ↗ +2        |     |              |           |
| Afghanistan                   | 33 990         | 33 695         | 33 780         | 32 500         | 34 330         | 34 995               | ↔ +4      | ↗ +2        | 9.2 |              |           |
| Pakistan                      | 27 985         | 28 685         | 31 215         | 29 690         | 31 800         | 31 665               | ↗ +10     | ↔ -0        | 8.3 |              |           |
| Syria                         | 16 665         | 16 650         | 17 000         | 22 440         | 28 935         | 29 205               | ↗ +75     | ↗ +1        | 7.7 |              |           |
| Russia                        | 14 895         | 17 540         | 24 870         | 27 580         | 25 300         | 23 400               | ↗ +33     | ↘ -8        | 6.1 |              |           |
| Serbia                        | 10 970         | 9 330          | 8 205          | 10 855         | 14 930         | 15 490               | ↗ +66     | ↗ +4        | 4.1 |              |           |
| Iran                          | 13 160         | 13 285         | 13 450         | 13 425         | 13 975         | 13 635               | ↔ +3      | ↘ -2        | 3.6 |              |           |
| Iraq                          | 13 885         | 13 025         | 12 035         | 12 250         | 13 150         | 12 940               | ↔ -1      | ↘ -2        | 3.4 |              |           |
| Somalia                       | 9 570          | 9 750          | 9 890          | 12 130         | 12 755         | 12 875               | ↗ +32     | ↗ +1        | 3.4 |              |           |
| Nigeria                       | 8 835          | 9 635          | 9 400          | 10 380         | 11 700         | 12 580               | ↗ +31     | ↗ +8        | 3.3 |              |           |
| Eritrea                       | 7 375          | 7 475          | 6 775          | 10 560         | 13 265         | 12 020               | ↗ +61     | ↘ -9        | 3.2 |              |           |
| Other                         | 131 695        | 136 340        | 144 895        | 160 940        | 174 880        | 182 390              | ↗ +34     | ↗ +4        | 48  |              |           |

Source: Eurostat data as of 18.06.2014

Note:

- 1) Q1 2014 Data for Austria is currently not available in Eurostat. In order to ensure comparability Q4 2013 is used.
- 2) Kosovo: this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244.
- 3) FYROM: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.



## Overview of first instance decisions issued in EU+ by main citizenship, 2012 Q4-2014 Q1

|                                | 2012          |               | 2013          |               |               | 2014Q1        |           | 2014Q1 <sup>1)</sup> | % change on |  | Share in EU+ | Sparkline |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|--|--------------|-----------|
|                                | Q4            | Q1            | Q2            | Q3            | Q4            | last year     | prev. qtr |                      |             |  |              |           |
| <b>Refugee Status</b>          | <b>12 645</b> | <b>12 885</b> | <b>13 990</b> | <b>13 915</b> | <b>16 510</b> | <b>20 300</b> | ↗ +58     | ↗ +23                |             |  |              |           |
| Syria                          | 2 285         | 1 905         | 2 085         | 2 505         | 3 835         | 6 315         | ↗ +231    | ↗ +65                | 31          |  |              |           |
| Eritrea                        | 1 140         | 1 350         | 1 520         | 1 605         | 2 615         | 3 125         | ↗ +131    | ↗ +20                | 15          |  |              |           |
| Iran                           | 1 365         | 1 465         | 1 490         | 1 385         | 1 235         | 1 265         | ↘ -14     | ↔ +2                 | 6           |  |              |           |
| Afghanistan                    | 1 100         | 1 105         | 1 260         | 1 240         | 1 270         | 1 305         | ↗ +18     | ↔ +3                 | 6.4         |  |              |           |
| Iraq                           | 960           | 995           | 920           | 790           | 630           | 960           | ↔ -4      | ↗ +52                | 4.7         |  |              |           |
| Somalia                        | 735           | 880           | 945           | 855           | 835           | 795           | ↘ -10     | ↔ -5                 | 3.9         |  |              |           |
| Russia                         | 610           | 695           | 665           | 595           | 760           | 775           | ↗ +12     | ↔ +2                 | 3.8         |  |              |           |
| Stateless                      | 235           | 215           | 295           | 310           | 600           | 605           | ↗ +181    | ↔ +1                 | 3.0         |  |              |           |
| Pakistan                       | 330           | 535           | 525           | 660           | 515           | 410           | ↘ -23     | ↘ -20                | 2.0         |  |              |           |
| Sri Lanka                      | 325           | 325           | 480           | 365           | 375           | 400           | ↗ +23     | ↗ +7                 | 2.0         |  |              |           |
| Other                          | 3 560         | 3 415         | 3 805         | 3 605         | 3 840         | 4 345         | ↗ +27     | ↗ +13                | 21          |  |              |           |
| <b>Subsidiary protection</b>   | <b>11 150</b> | <b>10 750</b> | <b>10 575</b> | <b>10 215</b> | <b>15 850</b> | <b>15 770</b> | ↗ +47     | ↔ -1                 |             |  |              |           |
| Syria                          | 4 555         | 4 980         | 5 245         | 5 115         | 7 795         | 8 275         | ↗ +66     | ↗ +6                 | 52          |  |              |           |
| Stateless                      | 320           | 340           | 445           | 715           | 2 385         | 1 800         | ↗ +429    | ↘ -25                | 11          |  |              |           |
| Afghanistan                    | 1 160         | 1 190         | 1 410         | 1 235         | 1 175         | 1 215         | ↔ +2      | ↔ +3                 | 7.7         |  |              |           |
| Somalia                        | 1 605         | 1 015         | 935           | 750           | 1 335         | 950           | ↘ -6      | ↘ -29                | 6.0         |  |              |           |
| Eritrea                        | 635           | 875           | 750           | 865           | 1 320         | 830           | ↘ -5      | ↘ -37                | 5.3         |  |              |           |
| Iraq                           | 420           | 345           | 380           | 350           | 340           | 425           | ↗ +23     | ↗ +25                | 2.7         |  |              |           |
| Unknown                        | 110           | 155           | 80            | 135           | 140           | 270           | ↗ +74     | ↗ +93                | 1.7         |  |              |           |
| Nigeria                        | 50            | 85            | 40            | 70            | 80            | 265           | ↗ +212    | ↗ +231               | 1.7         |  |              |           |
| Pakistan                       | 95            | 90            | 100           | 100           | 140           | 240           | ↗ +167    | ↗ +71                | 1.5         |  |              |           |
| China                          | 30            | 50            | 60            | 40            | 45            | 220           | ↗ +340    | ↗ +389               | 1.4         |  |              |           |
| Other                          | 2 170         | 1 625         | 1 130         | 840           | 1 095         | 1 280         | ↘ -21     | ↗ +17                | 8.1         |  |              |           |
| <b>Humanitarian protection</b> | <b>12 965</b> | <b>4 750</b>  | <b>4 675</b>  | <b>4 400</b>  | <b>4 750</b>  | <b>5 970</b>  | ↗ +26     | ↗ +26                |             |  |              |           |
| Syria                          | 25            | 80            | 105           | 190           | 510           | 1 010         | ↗ +1 163  | ↗ +98                | 17          |  |              |           |
| Afghanistan                    | 625           | 680           | 985           | 755           | 665           | 840           | ↗ +24     | ↗ +26                | 14          |  |              |           |
| Somalia                        | 205           | 530           | 770           | 885           | 1 010         | 805           | ↗ +52     | ↘ -20                | 13.5        |  |              |           |
| Mali                           | 45            | 10            | 25            | 200           | 210           | 375           | ↗ +3 650  | ↗ +79                | 6.3         |  |              |           |
| Nigeria                        | 3 920         | 540           | 195           | 215           | 190           | 305           | ↘ -44     | ↗ +61                | 5.1         |  |              |           |
| Pakistan                       | 450           | 135           | 130           | 170           | 225           | 255           | ↗ +89     | ↗ +13                | 4.3         |  |              |           |
| Iraq                           | 245           | 285           | 230           | 225           | 255           | 200           | ↘ -30     | ↘ -22                | 3.4         |  |              |           |
| Gambia, The                    | 185           | 80            | 150           | 70            | 55            | 195           | ↗ +144    | ↗ +255               | 3.3         |  |              |           |
| Russia                         | 75            | 120           | 135           | 115           | 65            | 135           | ↗ +13     | ↗ +108               | 2.3         |  |              |           |
| Egypt                          | 95            | 40            | 35            | 60            | 65            | 135           | ↗ +238    | ↗ +108               | 2.3         |  |              |           |
| Other                          | 7 095         | 2 250         | 1 915         | 1 515         | 1 500         | 1 715         | ↘ -24     | ↗ +14                | 29          |  |              |           |
| <b>Rejected</b>                | <b>64 095</b> | <b>50 635</b> | <b>55 630</b> | <b>60 595</b> | <b>65 595</b> | <b>50 905</b> | ↔ +1      | ↘ -22                |             |  |              |           |
| Serbia                         | 9 655         | 3 240         | 2 630         | 4 355         | 5 525         | 5 060         | ↗ +56     | ↘ -8                 | 85          |  |              |           |
| Pakistan                       | 4 040         | 3 705         | 3 950         | 3 955         | 3 620         | 3 220         | ↘ -13     | ↘ -11                | 54          |  |              |           |
| Russia                         | 2 980         | 2 840         | 3 920         | 8 180         | 7 470         | 3 040         | ↗ +7      | ↘ -59                | 50.9        |  |              |           |
| Albania                        | 970           | 860           | 1 105         | 2 045         | 2 930         | 3 015         | ↗ +251    | ↔ +3                 | 50.5        |  |              |           |
| Kosovo <sup>2)</sup>           | 2 535         | 1 915         | 2 505         | 2 830         | 4 120         | 2 915         | ↗ +52     | ↘ -29                | 48.8        |  |              |           |
| Afghanistan                    | 2 880         | 3 060         | 3 000         | 2 780         | 2 625         | 2 005         | ↘ -34     | ↘ -24                | 33.6        |  |              |           |
| Bangladesh                     | 1 995         | 1 775         | 2 020         | 1 970         | 1 945         | 1 930         | ↗ +9      | ↔ -1                 | 32.3        |  |              |           |
| FYROM <sup>3)</sup>            | 5 235         | 1 385         | 1 110         | 2 165         | 2 930         | 1 900         | ↗ +37     | ↘ -35                | 31.8        |  |              |           |
| Nigeria                        | 2 410         | 2 180         | 2 540         | 2 255         | 2 060         | 1 840         | ↘ -16     | ↘ -11                | 30.8        |  |              |           |
| Georgia                        | 2 065         | 1 605         | 1 370         | 1 540         | 2 070         | 1 740         | ↗ +8      | ↘ -16                | 29.1        |  |              |           |
| Other                          | 29 330        | 28 070        | 31 480        | 28 520        | 30 300        | 24 240        | ↘ -14     | ↘ -20                | 406         |  |              |           |

Source: Eurostat data as of 18. 06.2014

Note:

- 1) Q1 2014 Data for Austria is currently not available in Eurostat. In order to ensure comparability Q4 2013 is used.
- 2) Kosovo: this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244.
- 3) FYROM: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

## *Annex II – List of Abbreviations*

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| EASO    | European Asylum Support Office   |
| EPS     | Early Warning and Preparedness System  |
| EU      | European Union   |
| EU+     | European Union Member States plus Norway and Switzerland   |
| FRONTEX | European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union |
| FYROM   | the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  |
| ISAF    | International Security Assistance Force  |
| UN      | United Nations   |
| UNHCR   | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  |
| WB      | Western Balkan countries GPS   |