



UNHCR

Asylum Trends 2014

Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries



Trends at a Glance

2014 in review

↗ 36%

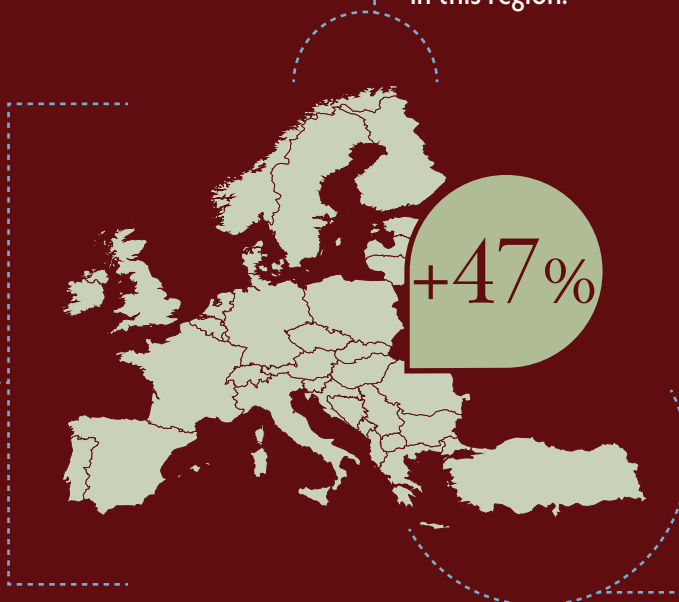
Among regions in Europe, an overall increase of 36 per cent in annual asylum levels was reported by the **five Nordic countries** which received 106,200 asylum requests during 2014. The increase was particularly significant in Sweden (+38%) and Denmark (+96%). Reporting the second highest level on record with 75,100 asylum applications, Sweden was the main destination country accounting for 70 per cent of all new claims registered in this region.

714,300

Europe received 714,300 claims, an increase of 47 per cent compared to 2013 (485,000 claims).

↗ 45%

An estimated **866,000 asylum applications** were recorded in 2014, some 269,400 claims more than the year before (+45%). This is the fourth consecutive annual increase and the second highest annual level since the early 1980s. As such, the 2014 figure is close to the all-time high of almost 900,000 asylum applications recorded among the 44 industrialized countries in 1992.



↗ 44%

The **28 Member States of the European Union (EU)** registered 570,800 asylum claims in 2014, a 44 per cent increase compared to 2013 (396,700). EU States together accounted for 80 per cent of all new asylum claims submitted in Europe. Germany and Sweden accounted for 30 and 13 per cent of asylum claims in the EU, respectively.

↗ 95%

In **Southern Europe**, the number of newly registered asylum-seekers went up sharply to reach 170,700, the highest on record (+95%). Turkey and Italy were the main recipients of asylum applications in the region (87,800 and 63,700, respectively).

11,700



9,000

The reported number of new asylum-seekers in **Australia** dropped by 24 per cent during 2014 (9,000 claims) compared to the previous year (11,700). In **New Zealand**, 290 asylum applications were registered in 2014.



173,100

With 173,100 new asylum applications registered during 2014, **Germany** continued to be the largest single recipient of new asylum claims among the group of industrialized countries.

↑ 42%

In **North America**, an estimated 134,600 new asylum applications were submitted in 2014, an increase of 42 per cent compared to 2013 (94,800 claims). Canada registered 13,500 new applications, about one third more than in 2013 (10,400), while the United States of America recorded approximately 121,200 claims, 36,800 claims more than in 2013 (+44%).

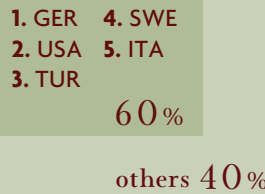
7,900

Japan registered 5,000 asylum applications in 2014 while the **Republic of Korea** recorded 2,900 claims. Although it is the highest level on record in both countries, numbers continue to be modest in comparison with other industrialized countries.



1. SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
2. IRAQ
3. AFGHANISTAN
4. SERBIA AND KOSOVO (S/RES/1244 (1999))
5. ERITREA

The **Syrian Arab Republic**, **Iraq**, **Afghanistan**, **Serbia and Kosovo (Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))⁽¹⁾**, and **Eritrea** were the five top source countries of asylum-seekers in the 44 industrialized countries in 2014.



The **United States of America** was second with an estimated 121,200 asylum applications, followed by **Turkey** (87,800), **Sweden** (75,100), and **Italy** (63,700). The top five receiving countries together accounted for six out of ten new asylum claims submitted in the 44 industrialized countries.

149,600

The **Syrian Arab Republic** remained the main country of origin of asylum-seekers in industrialized countries. Provisional data indicate that some 149,600 Syrians requested refugee status in 2014, more than double the number of 2013 (56,300 claims) and 17 times more than in 2011 (8,700 claims). The 2014 level is the highest number recorded by a single group among the industrialized countries since 1992.

⁽¹⁾ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), henceforth referred to in this document as Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)).



UNHCR / A. D'AMATO

Two people rescued by the Italian Navy's rescue-at-sea operation share a thermal blanket on the deck of the Verga, the ship that will take them to the mainland.

Introduction

This report summarizes patterns and trends in the number of individual asylum claims⁽²⁾ submitted in Europe and selected non-European countries during 2014. The data presented are based on information available as of 14 March 2015, unless otherwise indicated. The report covers the 38 European and six non-European States that currently provide monthly asylum statistics to UNHCR. Figures are mostly based on official asylum statistics, reflecting national laws and procedures. In addition, UNHCR conducted refugee status determination under its mandate in a number of countries included in this report.⁽³⁾ Annex Table 2 provides trends in selected Eastern European countries, based on annual data.

THE GROUP OF COUNTRIES analysed is referred to collectively as “the 44 industrialized countries” and is defined as such for the purposes of this report only. The 44 countries are: the 28 Member States of the European Union⁽⁴⁾, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey, as well as Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America. This group of 44 countries received an estimated 866,000 new asylum applications in 2014.

The numbers in this report reflect asylum claims made at the first instance of asylum procedures. Neither applications on appeal or review nor information on the outcome of asylum procedures or on the admission of refugees through resettlement programmes are included.

To the extent possible, the statistics presented reflect the number of individuals lodging an asylum application for the first time. However, some of the figures quoted in this report are very likely to include repeat applications submitted in the same or another country, and therefore

may not reflect the actual number of new asylum-seekers.⁽⁵⁾

All data refer to the number of individuals with the exception of asylum-seekers in the United States of America, where figures are available only for the number of cases (which may include several individuals) submitted to the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS). However, applications submitted to the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) of the United States Department of Justice are recorded as individuals. To allow comparability across countries of asylum, UNHCR uses an average figure of 1.393 individuals per case to estimate the number of people reported by DHS for 2014, because data suggest that, on average, one asylum case involves 1.393 individuals.⁽⁶⁾ In the country of origin tables, figures for the United States of America are a combination of the number of cases (DHS) and the number of individuals (EOIR), owing to the large variation in family size by nationality.

All figures in this report should be considered as provisional and subject to change. Due to retroactive changes and adjustments, some of the data included in this publication may differ slightly from that reported in previous UNHCR documents or from the official figures published by States. ■

Europe has witnessed a large number of sea arrivals in 2014. More than 218,000 refugees and migrants have crossed the Mediterranean Sea in 2014 – almost three times the previous known high of about 70,000 in 2011 during the ‘Arab Spring’. Almost half of these arrivals in the Mediterranean Sea were people coming from the Syrian Arab Republic and Eritrea.

UNHCR has received information of more than 3,500 women, men and children reported dead or missing in the Mediterranean Sea in 2014. ●

(2) An asylum-seeker is an individual who has sought international protection and whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined. As part of internationally recognized obligations to protect refugees on their territories, countries are responsible for determining whether an asylum-seeker is a refugee or not. This responsibility is derived from the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and relevant regional instruments, and is often incorporated into national legislation.

(3) During 2014, UNHCR conducted refugee status determination under its mandate in Turkey (see notes in Annex Table 1 for more details).

(4) See Annex Table 1 for a list of countries.

(5) According to EURODAC (an EU-wide fingerprint database), 29.2 per cent of all asylum claims registered in the system in 2013 were multiple claims, i.e. the applicant had submitted at least one previous application in the same or another Member State of the European Union. This compares to 27.5 per cent in 2012. See: <http://goo.gl/SV7RJu>

(6) This factor was revised to account for newly available information provided by DHS. For the purpose of this report, the following factors have been applied for DHS data: 2010 (1.223), 2011 (1.245), 2012 (1.286), 2013 (1.356), and 2014 (1.393).



UNHCR / F. MALAVOLTA

The disembarkation of migrants and asylum-seekers, who have been rescued at sea by the Italian Navy, is underway. They come from different places, including conflict zones in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

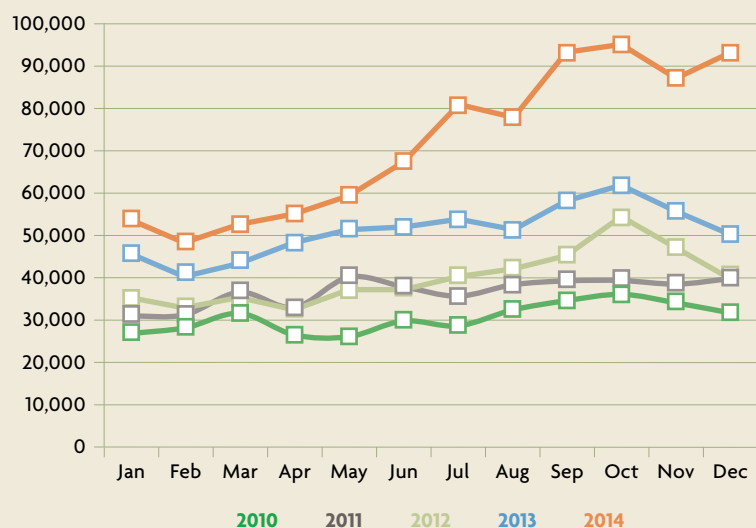
Global and Regional Trends⁽⁷⁾

A combination of armed conflict, deterioration of security or humanitarian situation and human rights concerns in a number of countries – notably the Syrian Arab Republic – have been among the main reasons for the sharp increase in the number of asylum-seekers registered among industrialized countries during 2014. An estimated 866,000 asylum applications were recorded in the course of the year, some 269,400 claims more than the year before (+45%). This is the fourth consecutive annual increase and the second highest annual level since the early 1980s when statistics on asylum-seekers started being collected by UNHCR in a systematic way. As such, the 2014 figure is close to the all-time high of almost 900,000 asylum applications recorded among the industrialized countries in 1992.⁽⁸⁾

SOME 30 COUNTRIES out of the 44 included in this report reported a rise in asylum applicants during the year which can primarily be attributed to an increase in Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan asylum applications. This increase was particularly strong during the second half of 2014 where almost two thirds of all applications were registered for the year [see Figure 1].

Out of a total of 866,000 asylum applications registered in the 44 industrialized countries in 2014, the 38 countries in Europe received 714,300 claims, an increase of 47 per cent compared to 2013 (485,000 claims). The 28 Member States of the European Union (EU) registered 570,800 new asylum claims in 2014, a 44 per cent increase compared to 2013 (396,700). These 28 States together accounted for 80 per cent of all new asylum claims registered in Europe. Germany and Sweden accounted for 30 and 13 per cent of all asylum claims in the EU, respectively.

Fig. 1 Asylum claims lodged in industrialized countries | 2010 - 2014



(7) See notes in Annex Table 1 for a list of countries included under each regional grouping.

(8) The 1992 figure includes a sizeable number of repeat applications registered in Germany.

“ In the 1990s, the Balkans created hundreds of thousands of refugees and asylum-seekers. Many of them found refuge in industrialized countries. Today, the surge in armed conflicts around the world presents us with similar challenges. Our response has to be just as generous now as it was then – providing access to asylum, resettlement opportunities and other forms of protection for the people fleeing these terrible conflicts. ”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

An overall increase of 36 per cent in annual asylum levels was reported by the five Nordic countries,⁽⁹⁾ which received 106,200 asylum requests during 2014. The increase was particularly significant in Sweden (+38%) and Denmark (+96%). Reporting the second highest level on record with 75,100 asylum applications, Sweden was the main destination country accounting for 70 per cent of all new claims registered in this region. Denmark (14,800 claims) and Norway (12,600 claims)⁽¹⁰⁾ were other important receiving countries.

In Southern Europe,⁽¹¹⁾ the number of newly registered asylum-seekers went up sharply to reach 170,700, the highest on record (+95%). Turkey and Italy were the main recipients of asylum applications in the region (87,800 and 63,700, respectively),⁽¹²⁾ followed by Greece (9,500) and Spain (5,900). The increase in Italy is mainly due to boat arrivals.

In Australia, close to 9,000 claims were registered, down 24 per cent from 2013 (11,700 claims).⁽¹³⁾ Asylum applicants from China, India, and Pakistan together made up about one third of all asylum-seekers. In New Zealand, levels have remained low and fairly stable in the past decade (on average 300 new

TABLE 1 Asylum claims lodged in selected regions | 2012 - 2014

Regions	2012	2013	2014	Change '14-'13
Europe	369,300	485,000	714,300	47%
- EU (28)	301,000	396,800	570,800	44%
USA/Canada	98,900	94,800	134,600	42%
Australia/New Zealand	16,100	12,000	9,200	-23%
Japan/Rep. of Korea	3,700	4,800	7,900	65%
Total	488,000	596,600	866,000	45%

See notes in Annex Table 1 for list of countries included.

claims per year). In 2014, 290 asylum applications were registered in New Zealand, identical to the figure a year ago.

Japan registered 5,000⁽¹⁴⁾ asylum applications in 2014, a 53 per cent increase compared to 2013 (3,300 claims). The Republic of Korea registered 2,900 claims in 2014 which constituted an almost doubling in claims compared to 2013 (1,600 claims). These are the highest levels on record in both countries. People seeking international protection in Japan were predominantly from Nepal and Turkey while Egypt, Pakistan and China were the main countries of origin of asylum-seekers in the Republic of Korea.

In North America, an estimated 134,600 new asylum applications were submitted in 2014, an increase of 42 per cent compared to 2013 (94,800 claims). The figures show a similar trend for Canada and the United States of America, albeit at a different scale. The former registered 13,500 new applications, about one third more than in 2013 (10,400), while the latter recorded approximately 121,200⁽¹⁵⁾ claims, an estimated 36,800 claims more than in 2013 (+44%). While China remained the main country of origin of asylum-seekers in Canada, it was Mexico which constituted the largest group in the United States of America. ■

(9) Refers to Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

(10) Includes family members of beneficiaries of international protection or humanitarian status. Figure differs from national asylum statistics published in Norway.

(11) Refers to Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

(12) The figure for Turkey includes asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR as well as asylum-seekers who have been pre-registered but who are pending official registration with UNHCR.

(13) Figures are based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

(14) Monthly asylum data for Japan is available from 2002. Figures for Japan are UNHCR estimates.

(15) Estimated number of individuals based on the number of new cases (63,907) and multiplied by 1.393 to reflect the average number of individuals per case (Source: US Department of Homeland Security); and the number of new defensive asylum requests lodged with the Executive Office of Immigration Review (32,139 individuals).

Levels and Patterns in Countries of Asylum

With a combined number of almost 521,000 registered asylum claims in 2014, Germany, the United States of America, Turkey, Sweden and Italy were the top five receiving countries, together accounting for six out of ten asylum claims submitted in the 44 industrialized countries covered by this report. By comparison, in 2013, some 318,800 claims were registered in these five countries.

WITH 173,100 NEW ASYLUM APPLICATIONS registered during 2014, Germany continued to be the largest single recipient of new asylum claims among the group of industrialized countries. This figure

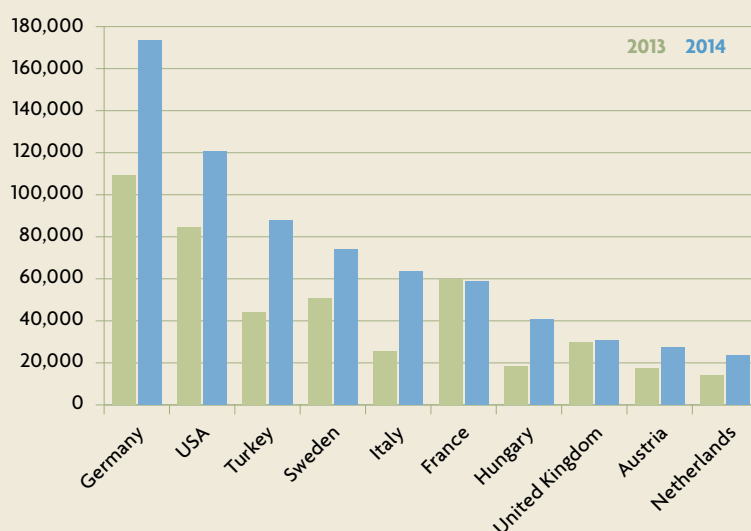
is 58 per cent higher than the one registered a year earlier (109,600) and the seventh consecutive annual increase. Compared to its low in 2007 (19,200 new claims), the figure for Germany has increased nine-fold within a period of seven years.

The 2014 level is partly attribut-

able to a higher number of people from the Syrian Arab Republic, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)),⁽¹⁶⁾ and Eritrea requesting international protection in Germany. The number of Syrian asylum claims more than tripled from 11,900 in 2013 to 39,300 one year later. Almost one quarter of all new asylum applications registered during the year were lodged by Syrians. Eritrean asylum applications almost quadrupled from 3,600 to 13,200 during the same period while applications lodged by people originating from Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) increased from 14,900 to 24,100 (+62%). In contrast, the number of asylum applications from the Russian Federation plummeted from 14,900 to 4,400. Overall, the Syrian Arab Republic was the top country of origin of asylum-seekers in Germany, followed by Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), Eritrea, Afghanistan (9,100 claims) and Albania (7,900 claims). On average, every fifth application in the 44 industrialized countries was received by Germany [see **Figure 2**].

For the second consecutive year, the United States of America was the second largest single recipient of asylum-seekers among the group

Fig. 2 Asylum claims submitted in 10 major receiving countries | 2014



⁽¹⁶⁾ About 29 per cent of these asylum-seekers originate from Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)). For further details on the proportion of asylum-seekers originating from Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), see page 16.



UNHCR / J. PEBREL

Syrian asylum-seekers sleep in front of a church in Calais, France.

of 44 industrialized countries after having been the main recipient between 2005 and 2012. It registered an estimated 121,200 asylum claims in 2014, a 44 per cent increase (+36,800 claims) from the year before. Asylum-seekers from Honduras (+115%), Guatemala (+87%), El Salvador (77%), and Mexico (+39%) accounted, among others, for this increase. About 42 per cent of all asylum claims in the country were lodged by asylum-seekers from Mexico and Central America. This compares to 30 per cent one year earlier and demonstrates the increasing importance of this group among asylum-seekers in this part of the world, primarily fleeing violence and persecution perpetrated by transnational organized criminal groups. Mexico became for the first time the main country of origin of asylum-seekers with 14,000 claims, followed by China (13,700 claims) and El Salvador (10,100 claims).⁽¹⁷⁾ The annual share of the United States of America in the number of asylum claims received among the group of industrialized countries stood at 14 per cent in 2014.

As of March 2015, there were more than 1.7 million registered Syrian refugees in Turkey covered by the Government's Temporary Protection Regime. In addition, Turkey has witnessed a sharp increase in the number of individual asylum applications registered with UNHCR in recent years. The Office registered 87,800 new asylum applications during 2014, the highest figure on record and an almost doubling compared to 2013 (44,800 claims). This turned Turkey into the third largest recipient of individual asylum applications among the countries included in this report.⁽¹⁸⁾ It is mainly Iraqi asylum-seekers who accounted for this increase. Their number doubled from 25,300 in 2013 to 50,500 a year later. As a consequence, more than half (58%) of all asylum claims registered by UNHCR in Turkey were lodged by Iraqis. Other important source countries of asylum applicants were Afghanistan (15,700 claims), the Islamic Republic of Iran (8,200 claims), and Pakistan (1,600 claims).


Sweden ranked fourth among the 44 industrialized countries, with 75,100 applications received during the year, a 38 per cent increase compared to 2013

(54,300 claims). The year 2014 was the second highest level on record, secondly only to 1992 when more than 84,000 people, many of them fleeing the former Yugoslavia, requested asylum in Sweden. The increase is a result of an almost doubling in Syrian asylum applications, from 16,300 in 2013 to 30,300 in 2014. Since the outbreak of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic in early 2011, some 55,000 Syrians have sought international protection in Sweden, making it the second largest recipient of Syrian asylum-seekers in Europe, after Germany (59,500 Syrian claims).

While the number of asylum applicants reported as being stateless by the Swedish Migration Board remained high (7,500 applications), the number of Eritrean asylum claims more than doubled to 11,100 compared to 4,800 a year earlier. Syrians, stateless persons and Eritreans together accounted for two thirds (65%) of all asylum claims registered.

The number of new asylum applications (63,700) registered in Italy in 2014 was at its highest on record. The number increased by 148 per cent compared to 2013 (25,700 claims), making Italy the fifth largest receiving country during the reporting period. As such, figures remained also well above its all-time high reported in 2011 when some 40,000 people had requested refugee status in Italy, mostly as a result of the 'Arab Spring' in North Africa. Asylum-seekers from sub-Saharan Africa (Gambia, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal), Pakistan and Bangladesh mainly accounted for this rise, ranging between 123 per cent (Pakistan) and 883 per cent (Bangladesh). Mali was the main country of origin of asylum-seekers in Italy (9,800 claims), followed by Nigeria (9,700), Gambia (8,500), and Pakistan (7,100). While Syrians and Eritreans were the top nationalities of those arriving by sea in Italy, only a small number of them applied for asylum during the year (500 and 480, respectively).

For the first time since the year 2000, France did not feature among



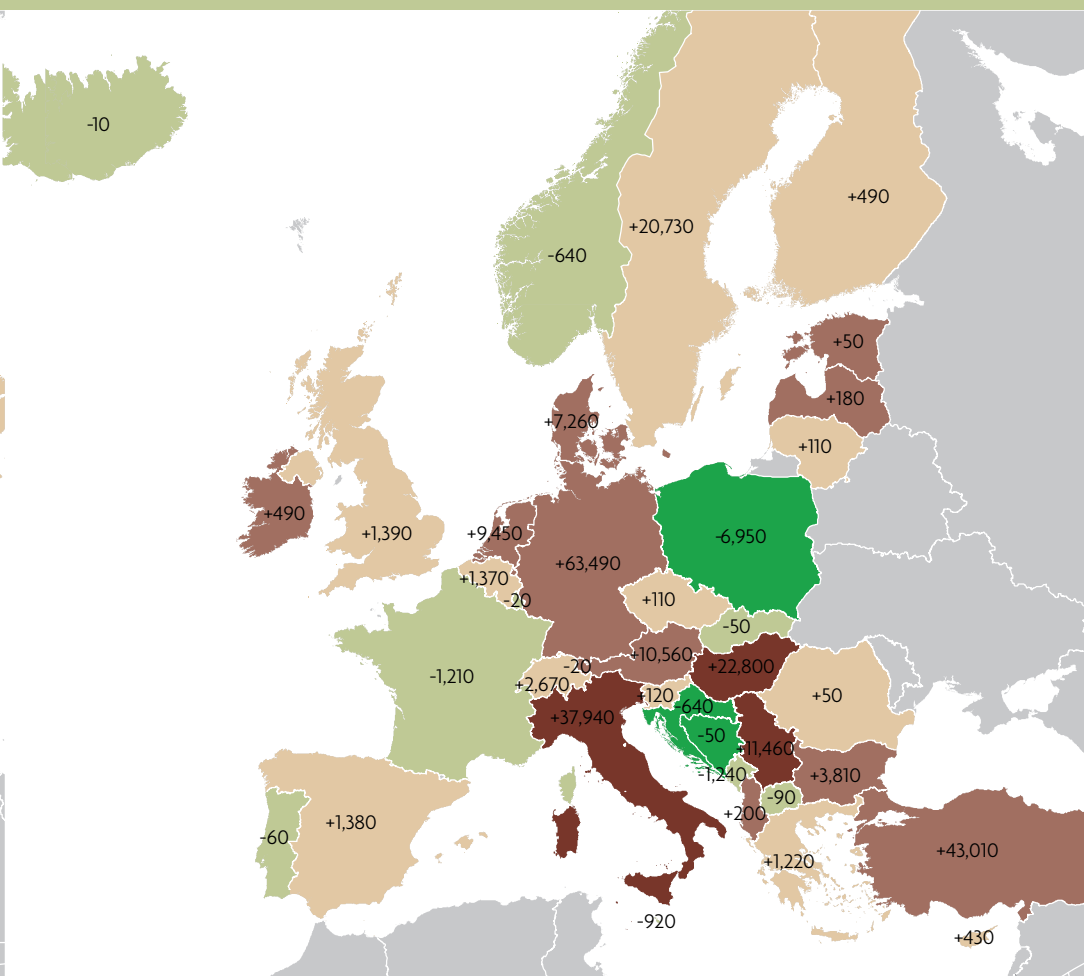
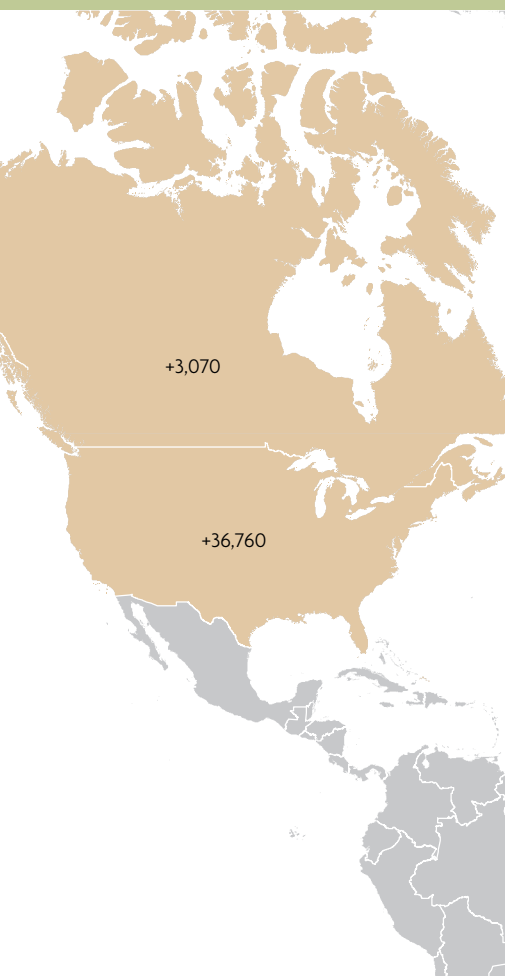
Despite the fact that Syrians constituted the largest group of asylum-seekers among industrialized countries in 2014, their number remains modest compared to the number of Syrian refugees hosted by surrounding countries. The total number registered or awaiting registration in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey had surpassed the 3.9 million mark at the time of writing this report. ●

the five major receiving countries of asylum-seekers among the group of industrialized countries. France was its sixth largest recipient, with 59,000 new asylum requests registered during 2014. This is a 2 per cent decrease compared to 2013 (60,200 claims). This relatively modest decrease can be partly attributed to a roughly halving in the number of asylum-seekers from Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) (-49%) and Albania (-43%), the first and third most important group of asylum-seekers in France in 2013. Overall, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was the top country of origin of asylum-seekers in France, with 5,200 applications, followed by the Russian Federation (3,600 claims) and the Syrian Arab Republic (3,100 claims).

Hungary witnessed a more than doubling in asylum applications during the year by registering some 41,300 new asylum claims, its highest on record and some 123 per cent more than the year before (18,600 claims). Hungary thus ranked seventh among the 44 industrialized countries. This was mainly as a result of the increase in numbers of asylum-seekers from Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), Afghanistan, and the Syrian Arab Republic. In the case of Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), figures went up from 6,200 applications to 21,200 a year later (+245%). Afghan asylum claims almost quadrupled from 2,300 to 8,500 while Syrian claims rose from 960 to 6,700 during the same period. These three groups were the main countries of origin of asylum-seekers

(17) These figures relate to the number of cases rather than number of individuals.

(18) These figures include asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR as well as asylum-seekers who have been pre-registered but who are pending official registration with UNHCR. The number of Syrian asylum-seekers included in Turkey covers only those who, for specific reasons, have been referred to UNHCR for further evaluation of their international protection needs.



Increase and decrease of asylum claims

- Increase over 100%
- Increase 50% to 100%
- Increase >0% to 50%
- Decrease <0% to 50%
- Decrease 50% to 100%

Note: This map is limited to the 44 countries which provide monthly asylum statistics to UNHCR. All figures are rounded off to the closest ten. Colour shadings show relative increase/decrease whereas values show absolute increase/decrease.

claims, an increase of 5 per cent compared to 2013. The United Kingdom was followed by Austria (28,100 claims) and the Netherlands (23,800 claims). Figures in these two countries increased by 60 and 66 per cent, respectively mainly as a result of an upsurge in Syrian asylum applications.

RANKING OF RECEIVING COUNTRIES

The ranking of receiving countries has fluctuated over the years, partly reflecting political developments in countries of origin or changes in asylum policies and practices in receiving countries, among other. Improved capacities and procedures to register asylum-seekers and the existence of social networks of certain communities in destination countries may also have had an impact on asylum levels and trends in industrialized countries.

These factors are reflected in the current and past rankings of some of the countries included in this report. Hungary, for instance, never appeared

in Hungary accounting for 88 per cent of all applications registered. A large number of those applying for asylum in Hungary move onwards to other countries in the European Union.

The United Kingdom was the eighth largest recipient of new asylum-seekers in 2014, with 31,300

among the top-15 receiving countries of asylum-seekers prior to 2013. The situation changed in 2013 when levels went up six-fold to reach 18,600 asylum claims, to be topped in 2014 with 41,300 asylum claims. Hungary thus turned into the 7th largest recipient of asylum applications in 2014, up from 23rd place two years earlier.

Italy's ranking among the group of industrialized countries has fluctuated significantly over the years, mostly as a result of the high or low number of boat arrivals. Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), on the other hand, has emerged as an important recipient of asylum-seekers in recent years. The number of newly registered asylum claims in the country remained at around 100 applications per year until 2008. It then started to increase over the following years, reaching an all-time high in 2014 with some 16,600 asylum claims. As a result, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) moved from 40th place in 2004 to 12th in 2014.

An opposite trend has been observed for Belgium and Canada. Both countries featured among the top-10 recipient countries a few years ago but have registered significantly lower numbers of asylum-seekers in recent years. This can potentially be the result of reforms of law and asylum policies and the introduction of visa requirements for some nationalities.

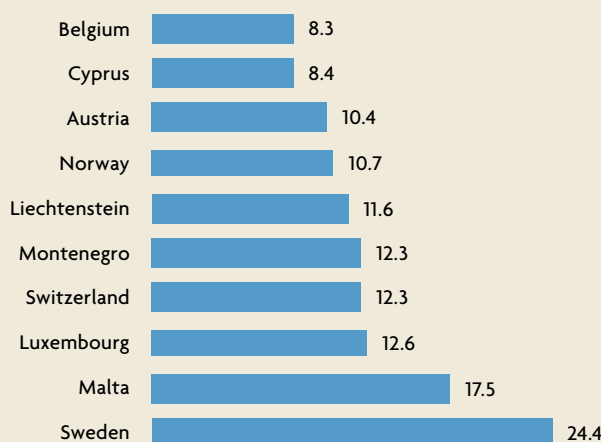
TABLE 2

Changes in the ranking of the top-15 receiving countries | 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Germany	3	3	2	1	1
United States	1	1	1	2	2
Turkey	14	10	6	5	3
Sweden	4	5	4	4	4
Italy	13	4	11	7	5
France	2	2	3	3	6
Hungary	21	26	23	9	7
United Kingdom	6	7	5	6	8
Austria	11	11	10	10	9
Netherlands	9	12	14	11	10
Switzerland	8	9	7	8	11
Serbia*	26	19	19	20	12
Denmark	17	17	17	18	13
Belgium	7	6	9	14	14
Canada	5	8	8	16	15

* Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

Fig. 3 Number of asylum-seekers per 1,000 inhabitants | 2010 - 2014



ASYLUM APPLICATIONS PER CAPITA

Between 2010 and 2014, Germany received the largest number of new asylum-seekers (434,300 claims), followed by the United States of America (403,300), France (274,500), Sweden (234,700), and Turkey (184,300). Together, the three leading asylum countries received 40 per cent of all asylum requests submitted in the 44 industrialized countries listed in Annex Table 1.

The analysis changes when comparing the number of asylum-seekers to the size of the national population. Based on this indicator, between 2010 and 2014 Sweden received, on average, the highest number of asylum-seekers compared to its national population: 24.4 applicants per 1,000 inhabitants. Malta ranked second (17.5 applicants per 1,000 inhabitants), followed by Luxembourg (12.6), Switzerland and Montenegro (12.3 applicants per 1,000 inhabitants each) [see Figure 3]. Germany and the United States of America, the two main recipients of new asylum-seekers during this period, ranked respectively 13th and 28th, with an average of 5.3 and 1.3 asylum-seekers per 1,000 inhabitants.⁽¹⁹⁾

At the regional level, the 28 Member States of the European Union received on average 3.5 asylum-seekers per 1,000 inhabitants during 2010-2014. Sixteen countries ranked below the average of the 28 countries, including 10 of the 13 Member States which joined the European Union after 2004. Among the latter, only Cyprus, Hungary and Malta received on average more asylum-seekers per 1,000 inhabitants than the EU Member States as a whole. The 38 European countries included in Annex Table 1 received on average 3.5 asylum-seekers per 1,000 inhabitants, whereas the corresponding figure for North America and Australia/New Zealand was 1.4 and 2.2 respectively. Despite reporting an all-time high of new asylum-seekers in 2014, Japan and the Republic of Korea received on average 0.1 asylum-seekers per 1,000 inhabitants given the high national populations (about 176 million together) and comparatively low numbers of asylum-seekers. ■

(19) Source for national population: United Nations, Population Division, "World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision", New York, 2013. For the purpose of this analysis, the medium fertility variant (2014) has been used.



UNHCR / K. MCKINSEY

Two Afghan asylum-seekers are on their way to meet smugglers, who they hope will help them cross into Hungary in the European Union. They walk through the grounds of a Serbian brick factory, uncertain about what the future holds.

Origin of asylum-seekers

In 2014, people from 200 different countries or territories submitted at least one asylum claim in one of the 44 countries discussed in this report.⁽²⁰⁾ The Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Afghanistan, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), and Eritrea were the five top source countries together submitting 381,900 or 45 per cent of all asylum applications recorded among the 44 industrialized countries. With the exception of Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), asylum levels were at a record-high. The top-ranking source countries of asylum-seekers in 2014 were largely comparable to 2013 when the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) were the main source countries.

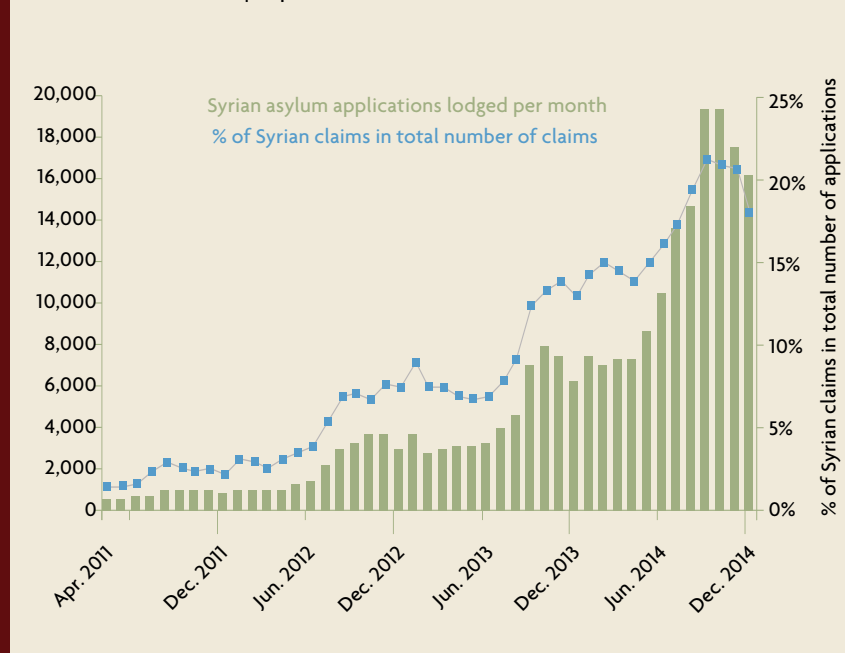
WITH THE ARMED CONFLICT in the Syrian Arab Republic entering into its fifth year at the time of writing this report, Syrians remained the main country of origin of asylum-seekers in industrialized countries. Provisional data indicate that some 149,600 Syrians requested refugee status in 2014, more than double the number of 2013 (56,300 claims) and 17 times more than in 2011 (8,700 claims), the year when armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic began. The 2014 level is the highest number recorded by a single group among the industrialized countries since 1992 when 223,000 people originating from Serbia and Montenegro lodged asylum claims in the 44 countries included in this report.

That Syrians sought international protection for the second consecutive year in all of the 44 industrialized countries speaks of the

tragic situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Overall, Syrians accounted on average for one out of every fifth new asylum claim in the industrialized world in 2014. Levels were high-

est in Germany (39,300) and Sweden (30,300 claims). In both countries, the number of Syrian asylum claims either more than tripled (Germany) or doubled (Sweden). Other important

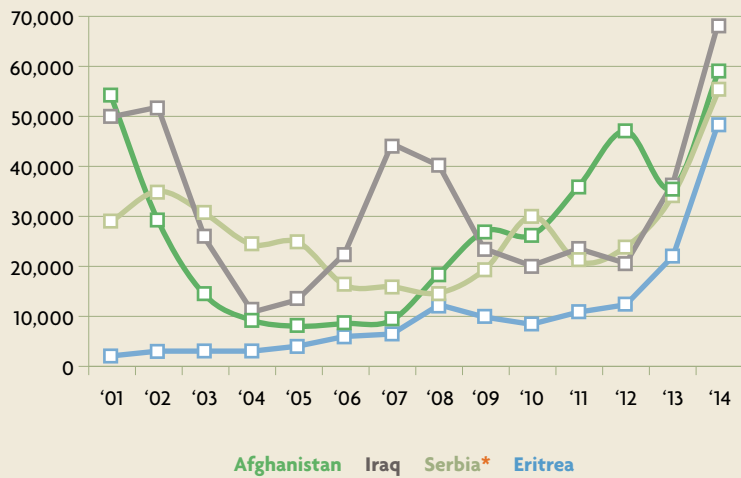
Fig. 4 Syrian asylum applications lodged in 44 industrialized countries | April 2011 - December 2014



⁽²⁰⁾ The statistics by country of origin are generally based on the nationality or country of citizenship as recorded by the competent authorities of the host country.

Fig. 5

Asylum requests from Afghanistan, Iraq, Serbia* and Eritrea | 2001 - 2014



* Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

destination countries were Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) (9,700 claims), the Netherlands (9,400), Austria (7,700), and Denmark (7,200). Overall, Syrian asylum applications went up in 29 out of the 44 countries included in this report.

The increase in Syrian asylum applications was particularly strong during the second half of the year. During the first half of 2014, some 48,500 Syrian claims were registered in the 44 industrialized countries, more than doubling in the second half to 101,100.

The number of Iraqi asylum-seekers reached unprecedented levels among the group of 44 countries turning it into the second largest source country of asylum-seekers. The figure was at its highest with 68,700 asylum applications recorded during 2014, almost double than in 2013 (37,300 claims) and the highest since 2002 when some 54,000 claims were lodged. Turkey was the prime destination registering 50,500 or 74 per cent of all Iraqi asylum claims during the year.⁽²¹⁾ Their number doubled compared to 2013 (25,300 claims). Other important destination countries for Iraqi asylum applicants were Germany (5,300 claims), Sweden (1,700 claims), and the United States of America (1,400

claims)⁽²²⁾. Overall, Iraqi asylum claims accounted for 8 per cent of all applications recorded among the 44 industrialized countries.

Afghanistan was the third largest country of origin of asylum-seekers in industrialized countries in 2014. Provisional data indicate that 59,500 Afghans requested refugee status in 2014, an increase of 23,400 applications or 65 per cent. The share of Afghan asylum-seekers in the total number of asylum claims stood at 7 per cent in 2014. Turkey remained their prime destination with 15,700 individual asylum claims registered in 2014, almost double compared to 2013 (8,700 claims). Turkey was followed by Germany (9,100 claims), Hungary (8,500), Austria (5,100), and Italy (3,100).

Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) remained the fourth largest source of asylum-seekers with 55,700 applications recorded during the reporting period. This was the highest value since 2002 when 123,000 people sought asylum. Its number was particularly significant in Germany, the main destination

country, with 24,100 new applications lodged during 2014 (+62%). In Hungary, the number of asylum claims lodged by people from Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) rose sharply from 250 in 2012 to almost 6,200 a year later and 21,200 in 2014. France registered 3,000 asylum claims from Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), some 2,900 less than 2013. Other important destination countries were Sweden (2,600 claims) and Austria (2,300 claims).

Out of the 55,700 asylum applications recorded for Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), the proportion of applicants originating from Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) has fluctuated among countries included in this report. In 2014, it stood at an average of 63 per cent, compared to 54 per cent one year earlier and 35 per cent in 2012, its lowest value. The proportion of people originating from Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)) was above the 80 per cent mark in Hungary (99%), Austria (84%), and France (81%). It was relatively low in the Netherlands (24%) and Germany (29%).

(21) This figure includes asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR as well as asylum-seekers who have been pre-registered but who are pending official registration with UNHCR.

(22) This figure refers to the number of cases rather than number of individuals.



UNHCR / G. KOTSCHY

This Syrian asylum-seeker and his son are trying to learn Bulgarian. The father owned a restaurant in the Syrian capital Damascus, but the family had to flee due to the deteriorating security situation. In Bulgaria, many asylum-seekers cross into the country from Turkey and are temporarily housed at a transit centre in Pastrogor, some 12 km from the border. Following screening of their asylum claims, most are moved to two established reception centres in Banya and Sofia. Life in exile is not easy. Residents say they eat only once a day and don't have money to buy warm clothes.

The increase in the number of Eritrean asylum-seekers observed in recent years continued into 2014 reaching unprecedented levels among the group of 44 industrialized countries. The figure was at its highest with 48,400 new asylum applications registered during the year, thereby more than doubling compared to 2013 (22,300 claims). The increase in Eritrean asylum claims was particularly significant during the second and third quarter of 2014, when a total of 34,800 applied for refugee status in the 44 industrialized countries.

Although Eritreans lodged asylum applications in 34 out of the 44 industrialized countries, the distribution of claims is not spread equally across all countries. Roughly two thirds of all Eritrean claims were submitted in just three countries: Germany (13,200), Sweden (11,100), and Switzerland (6,800).

With 26,300 applications submitted by asylum-seekers from Pakistan in 2014, this figure is the highest on record. Its number has, however, increased only marginally (+4%) compared to 2013 (25,200 claims). Nevertheless, this is the fourth consecutive annual increase and follows an annual average of about

TABLE 3

Changes in the ranking of the top-15 countries of origin | 2010 - 2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Syrian Arab Rep.	20	13	2	1	1
Iraq	4	3	7	3	2
Afghanistan	2	1	1	4	3
Serbia*	1	4	3	5	4
Eritrea	11	10	10	8	5
Pakistan	8	5	5	6	6
China	3	2	4	10	7
Nigeria	9	9	12	11	8
Islamic Rep. of Iran	7	6	8	9	9
Somalia	6	8	9	7	10
Russian Fed.	5	7	6	2	11
Albania	34	35	17	12	12
Stateless	24	36	28	13	13
Ukraine	57	58	53	52	14
Mexico	17	12	11	14	15

* Serbia and Kosovo (S./RES/1244 (1999))

(19,900), and the Russian Federation (17,200). The increase in Nigerian asylum claims was particularly significant where levels went up from 14,500 a year earlier (+52%). In contrast, the number of Russian asylum applications more than halved in 2014 compared to 2013 (39,800 claims).

The number of Ukrainian asylum-seekers increased significantly during 2014 amid intensified conflict and deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the country. Some 15,700 Ukrainians requested international protection among the 44 countries included in this report, up from 1,400 one year earlier.⁽²³⁾

Over the last five years, some changes have occurred in the ranking of the main countries of origin of asylum applicants. In 2010, the Syrian Arab Republic ranked as the 20th highest source country. Since the outbreak of violence and armed conflict in early 2011, it has gradually moved up the list and for the past two years has occupied the top place. A similar upward trend, albeit at a lower scale, has been observed of Eritrean asylum-seekers who now occupy 5th place, up from 11th in 2010. The Russian Federation, on the other hand, saw a significant change, dropping from 2nd in 2013 to 11th place one year later. ■

(23) In addition, some 5,800 Ukrainians requested refugee status in the Russian Federation while 265,400 applied for temporary asylum in 2014.

“Syrians sought international protection for the second consecutive year in all of the 44 industrialized countries.”

11,000 claims in 2009 and 2010. This made Pakistan the sixth highest source country of asylum-seekers in the industrialized world in 2014. The increase was particularly significant in Italy where asylum levels more than doubled from 3,200 in 2013 to almost 7,100 a year later. In contrast, its number dropped significantly in Hungary, from more than 3,000 claims in 2013 to 300 in 2014. Besides Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom were other important destination countries with 4,000 and 3,900 applications, respectively.

Other significant source countries of asylum-seekers in the 44 industrialized countries in 2014 were China (22,300 claims), Nigeria (22,100), the Islamic Republic of Iran (20,200), Somalia



TABLE 1 | Asylum applications submitted in Europe and selected non-European countries | 2010 - 2014

For country notes and regional classification, see next page.

Country/ region of asylum	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	Annual change '14-'13	Share		Rank		Per 1,000 inhabitants				Per 1 USD/GDP per capita*			
								2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	Total		Rank		Total		Rank	
												2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14
Albania	10	20	20	230	430	710	87%	0%	0%	35	40	0.1	0.2	32	40	0.0	0.1	29	34
Australia	12,640	11,510	15,790	11,740	8,960	60,640	-24%	1%	2%	19	14	0.4	2.6	25	22	0.2	1.3	19	17
Austria	11,010	14,420	17,410	17,500	28,060	88,400	60%	3%	3%	9	11	3.3	10.4	4	8	0.6	1.9	11	12
Belgium	21,760	26,000	18,530	12,500	13,870	92,660	11%	2%	3%	14	10	1.2	8.3	16	10	0.3	2.2	16	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	40	50	100	50	290	-50%	0%	0%	45	45	0.0	0.1	44	44	0.0	0.0	42	41
Bulgaria	1,030	890	1,230	6,980	10,790	20,920	55%	1%	1%	17	20	1.5	2.9	13	19	0.6	1.2	10	18
Canada	23,160	25,350	20,500	10,380	13,450	92,840	30%	2%	3%	15	9	0.4	2.6	26	20	0.3	2.1	17	11
Croatia	290	810	1,190	1,090	450	3,830	-59%	0%	0%	33	32	0.1	0.9	36	30	0.0	0.2	33	30
Cyprus	3,160	1,770	1,630	1,350	1,730	9,640	28%	0%	0%	26	24	1.5	8.4	14	9	0.1	0.4	28	24
Czech Rep.	490	490	510	490	920	2,900	88%	0%	0%	32	33	0.1	0.3	37	39	0.0	0.1	31	32
Denmark	4,970	3,810	6,190	7,560	14,820	37,350	96%	2%	1%	13	18	2.6	6.6	7	12	0.3	0.8	15	19
Estonia	30	70	80	100	150	430	50%	0%	0%	42	43	0.1	0.3	35	38	0.0	0.0	41	42
Finland	4,020	3,090	2,920	3,020	3,520	16,570	17%	0%	1%	23	22	0.6	3.0	21	17	0.1	0.4	26	25
France	48,070	52,150	55,070	60,230	59,030	274,550	-2%	7%	10%	6	3	0.9	4.2	19	15	1.5	6.9	8	4
Germany	41,330	45,740	64,540	109,580	173,070	434,260	58%	20%	16%	1	1	2.1	5.3	9	13	4.0	9.9	2	1
Greece	10,270	9,310	9,580	8,220	9,450	46,830	15%	1%	2%	18	16	0.8	4.2	20	16	0.4	1.8	14	14
Hungary	2,100	1,690	2,160	18,570	41,370	65,890	123%	5%	2%	7	13	4.2	6.6	2	11	1.7	2.7	6	9
Iceland	50	80	110	170	160	570	-6%	0%	0%	41	42	0.5	1.7	24	26	0.0	0.0	43	43
Ireland	1,940	1,290	940	950	1,440	6,560	52%	0%	0%	28	30	0.3	1.4	28	27	0.0	0.1	32	31
Italy	10,050	40,360	17,350	25,720	63,660	157,140	148%	7%	6%	5	6	1.0	2.6	18	21	1.9	4.6	4	6
Japan	1,200	1,870	2,550	3,260	5,000	13,880	53%	1%	1%	22	23	0.0	0.1	43	43	0.1	0.4	23	26
Latvia	60	340	190	190	360	1,140	89%	0%	0%	37	39	0.2	0.6	30	33	0.0	0.0	35	39
Liechtenstein	110	80	70	100	70	430	-30%	0%	0%	44	43	1.9	11.6	10	6	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	370	410	530	280	390	1,980	39%	0%	0%	36	34	0.1	0.7	33	32	0.0	0.1	36	33
Luxembourg	740	2,080	2,000	990	970	6,780	-2%	0%	0%	31	29	1.8	12.6	11	3	0.0	0.1	38	35
Malta	140	1,860	2,060	2,200	1,280	7,540	-42%	0%	0%	29	27	3.0	17.5	5	2	0.0	0.2	30	28
Montenegro	10	240	1,530	3,550	2,310	7,640	-35%	0%	0%	25	26	3.7	12.3	3	5	0.2	0.5	22	22
Netherlands	13,330	11,590	9,660	14,400	23,850	72,830	66%	3%	3%	10	12	1.4	4.3	15	14	0.5	1.5	12	16
New Zealand	340	310	320	290	290	1,550	0%	0%	0%	39	37	0.1	0.3	39	37	0.0	0.0	40	40
Norway	9,220	8,680	10,690	13,280	12,640	54,510	-5%	1%	2%	16	15	2.5	10.7	8	7	0.2	0.8	20	20
Poland	6,530	5,090	9,170	13,760	6,810	41,360	-51%	1%	2%	20	17	0.2	1.1	29	29	0.3	1.7	18	15
Portugal	160	280	300	510	440	1,690	-14%	0%	0%	34	36	0.0	0.2	42	41	0.0	0.1	34	37
Rep. of Korea	430	1,010	1,140	1,570	2,900	7,050	85%	0%	0%	24	28	0.1	0.1	40	42	0.1	0.2	27	29
Romania	860	1,720	2,510	1,500	1,550	8,140	3%	0%	0%	27	25	0.1	0.4	38	35	0.1	0.5	25	23
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	790	3,320	2,770	5,130	16,590	28,600	223%	2%	1%	12	19	1.8	3.0	12	18	1.7	3.0	5	8
- of which Kosovo	270	190	50	60	100	670	67%	0%	0%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	540	320	550	280	230	1,920	-18%	0%	0%	40	35	0.0	0.4	41	36	0.0	0.1	39	36
Slovenia	250	310	260	240	360	1,420	50%	0%	0%	37	38	0.2	0.7	31	31	0.0	0.0	37	38
Spain	2,740	3,410	2,580	4,510	5,900	19,140	31%	1%	1%	21	21	0.1	0.4	34	34	0.2	0.6	21	21
Sweden	31,820	29,650	43,890	54,260	75,090	234,710	38%	9%	9%	4	4	7.8	24.4	1	1	1.7	5.2	7	5
Switzerland	13,520	19,440	25,950	19,440	22,110	100,460	14%	3%	4%	11	8	2.7	12.3	6	4	0.4	1.8	13	13
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	180	740	640	1,350	1,260	4,170	-7%	0%	0%	30	31	0.6	2.0	22	25	0.1	0.3	24	27
Turkey	9,230	16,020	26,470	44,810	87,820	184,350	96%	10%	7%	3	5	1.2	2.4	17	23	4.4	9.2	1	2
United Kingdom	22,640	25,900	27,980	29,880	31,260	137,660	5%	4%	5%	8	7	0.5	2.2	23	24	0.8	3.6	9	7
United States	49,310	70,030	78,410	84,400	121,160	403,310	44%	14%	15%	2	2	0.4	1.3	27	28	2.2	7.5	3	3
EU-Total (28)	240,700	284,850	301,010	396,860	570,820	1,794,240	44%	66%	65%			1.1	3.5						
Nordic countries (5)	50,080	45,310	63,800	78,290	106,230	343,710	36%	12%	12%			4.1	13.1						
Southern Europe (8)	35,760	73,030	59,990	87,550	170,710	427,040	95%	20%	15%			0.8	2.0						
Former Yugoslavia (6)	1,300	5,270	6,390	11,400	20,920	45,280	84%	2%	2%			0.9	2.0						
Total Europe (38)	273,870	333,510	369,310	485,020	714,260	2,175,970	47%	82%	79%			1.2	3.5						
Canada/USA	72,470	95,380	98,910	94,780	134,610	496,150	42%	16%	18%			0.4	1.4						
Australia/New Zealand	12,980	11,820	16,110	12,030	9,250	62,190	-23%	1%	2%			0.3	2.2						
Japan/Rep. of Korea	1,630	2,880	3,690	4,830	7,900	20,930	64%	1%	1%			0.0	0.1						
Total (44)	360,950	443,590	488,020	596,660	866,020	2,755,240	45%					0.7	2.3						

Notes

Source: Governments, UNHCR. See notes on next page for information on applications registered with UNHCR.

This table includes final data for 2010 to 2013 and provisional data for 2014. In the following tables, the 2013 figures are based on the monthly database. This results in some discrepancies.

All figures in this table have been rounded to the closest ten.

A dash (“-”) indicates that the value is zero or not available. Two dots (“..”) indicate that the value is not available.

* This refers to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), per capita.

Notes

a. Country notes

Australia. Figures are based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

Belgium. Figures include accompanying children but exclude repeat applications. Data in 2010 includes 3,410 repeat applications.

Canada. Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Cyprus. In addition, UNHCR registered asylum applications in the northern part of Cyprus in 2011 (31), 2012 (96), 2013 (113), and 2014 (15).

France. Includes asylum applications of minors.

Hungary. UNHCR estimate. Data for December 2014 includes a small number of repeat applications.

Iceland. Source (2014): Eurostat.

Ireland. Data for 2010 includes repeat applications.

Japan. Figures are UNHCR estimates.

Luxembourg. Data prior to 2013 includes repeat applications.

Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)). Source: UNHCR (2010).

Slovakia. Data for 2010 includes repeat applications.

Spain. Includes applications lodged at Spanish embassies.

Sweden. Figures prior to 2014 may include repeat applications.

Switzerland. Figures exclude repeat applications.

Turkey. UNHCR is the source of the data. Figures since 2012 include asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR as well as asylum-seekers who have been pre-registered but who are pending official registration with UNHCR. As of March 2015, there were more than 1.7 million registered Syrian refugees in Turkey covered by the Government's Temporary Protection Regime. The number of Syrian asylum-seekers included in the annex tables covers only those who for specific reasons have been referred to UNHCR for further evaluation of their international protection needs.

United States. Figures include (1) statistics from the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), based on the number of cases and multiplied by 1.393 (2014 data) to reflect the estimated number of individuals; and (2) the number of new ("defensive") requests lodged with the Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), based on the number of individuals. This factor was revised backwards to account for newly available information provided by DHS. For the purpose of this table, the following factors have been applied for DHS data: 2010 (1.223), 2011 (1.245), 2012 (1.286), 2013 (1.356), and 2014 (1.393). In the country of origin tables, figures for the United States of America are a combination of the number of cases (DHS) and the number of individuals (EOIR), owing to the large variation in family size by nationality.

b. Regional classification

EU-Total (28). All Member States of the European Union as at 1 July 2013.

Nordic countries (5). Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Southern Europe (8). Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey.

Former Yugoslavia (6). Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999)), Slovenia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Total Europe (38). All European countries listed.

Source for national population: United Nations, Population Division, "World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision", New York, 2013. In this table, the medium fertility variant (2014) has been used.

Source for Gross Domestic Product (PPP): International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2014 (accessed 16 November 2014).

TABLE 2 Asylum applications submitted in selected countries in Eastern Europe | 2010 - 2014

All figures are based on annual data.

Country of asylum	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	Annual change '14-'13	Share		Rank		Per 1,000 inhabitants				Per 1 USD/GDP per capita							
								2014		'10-'14		2014		'10-'14		Total		Rank		Total		Rank	
								2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14	2014	'10-'14
Armenia	50	70	580	320	220	1,240	-31%	2%	4%	7	5	0.1	0.4	3	2	0.0	0.2	6	5				
Azerbaijan	190	80	170	290	390	1,120	34%	3%	4%	5	6	0.0	0.1	6	6	0.0	0.1	7	7				
Belarus	150	90	110	210	870	1,430	314%	7%	5%	4	4	0.1	0.2	2	4	0.0	0.1	5	6				
Georgia	70	80	600	720	1,790	3,260	149%	15%	12%	2	3	0.4	0.8	1	1	0.2	0.4	2	3				
Rep. of Moldova	130	70	180	160	250	790	56%	2%	3%	6	7	0.1	0.2	4	3	0.1	0.2	4	4				
Russian Federation	2,180	1,270	1,240	1,960	6,980	13,630	256%	60%	48%	1	1	0.0	0.1	5	7	0.3	0.5	1	2				
Ukraine	1,500	890	1,860	1,310	1,170	6,730	-11%	10%	24%	3	2	0.0	0.1	7	5	0.1	0.8	3	1				
Total	4,270	2,550	4,740	4,970	11,670	28,200	135%					0.1	0.1										

Notes

Source: Governments, UNHCR

All figures in this table have been rounded to the closest ten.

Azerbaijan. Source: UNHCR.

Russian Federation. In addition, 2,990 persons applied for temporary asylum in 2009; 1,710 in 2010; 1,030 in 2011; 1,080 in 2012; 2,740 in 2013; and 267,760 in 2014.

Source for national population: United Nations, Population Division, "World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision", New York, 2013. In this table, the medium fertility variant (2014) has been used.

Source for Gross Domestic Product (PPP): International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2014 (accessed 16 November 2014).

TABLE 3 Origin of asylum applications lodged in 44 industrialized countries | 2013 - 2014

Covering all 44 countries which provided monthly data to UNHCR.

Origin	2013	2014	Total	Annual change	Share			Rank	
					2013	2014	Total	2013	2014
Syrian Arab Rep.	56,346	149,641	205,987	166%	9.7	17.8	14.5	1	1
Iraq	37,321	68,719	106,040	84%	6.4	8.2	7.5	3	2
Afghanistan	36,081	59,472	95,553	65%	6.2	7.1	6.7	4	3
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	34,614	55,668	90,282	61%	6.0	6.6	6.4	5	4
Eritrea	22,291	48,402	70,693	117%	3.8	5.8	5.0	8	5
Pakistan	25,199	26,332	51,531	4%	4.3	3.1	3.6	6	6
China	20,220	22,277	42,497	10%	3.5	2.6	3.0	10	7
Nigeria	14,533	22,069	36,602	52%	2.5	2.6	2.6	11	8
Islamic Rep. of Iran	20,482	20,241	40,723	-1%	3.5	2.4	2.9	9	9
Somalia	23,869	19,857	43,726	-17%	4.1	2.4	3.1	7	10
Russian Federation	39,821	17,207	57,028	-57%	6.9	2.0	4.0	2	11
Albania	11,295	17,026	28,321	51%	1.9	2.0	2.0	12	12
Stateless	10,716	16,550	27,266	54%	1.8	2.0	1.9	13	13
Ukraine	1,431	15,717	17,148	998%	0.2	1.9	1.2	40	14
Mexico	10,227	14,138	24,365	38%	1.8	1.7	1.7	14	15
Mali	7,448	13,413	20,861	80%	1.3	1.6	1.5	22	16
Bangladesh	9,342	12,805	22,147	37%	1.6	1.5	1.6	16	17
Gambia	4,218	12,087	16,305	187%	0.7	1.4	1.1	34	18
Various/unknown	6,282	10,870	17,152	73%	1.1	1.3	1.2	26	19
El Salvador	5,970	10,556	16,526	77%	1.0	1.3	1.2	27	20
Guatemala	4,972	9,165	14,137	84%	0.9	1.1	1.0	30	21
India	6,344	8,396	14,740	32%	1.1	1.0	1.0	24	22
Georgia	9,082	8,290	17,372	-9%	1.6	1.0	1.2	17	23
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,661	7,995	13,656	41%	1.0	1.0	1.0	29	24
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8,581	7,857	16,438	-8%	1.5	0.9	1.2	19	25
Sudan	4,560	7,738	12,298	70%	0.8	0.9	0.9	32	26
Honduras	3,375	7,086	10,461	110%	0.6	0.8	0.7	36	27
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7,729	6,883	14,612	-11%	1.3	0.8	1.0	21	28
Algeria	8,829	6,847	15,676	-22%	1.5	0.8	1.1	18	29
Senegal	3,361	6,807	10,168	103%	0.6	0.8	0.7	37	30
Sri Lanka	7,762	6,792	14,554	-12%	1.3	0.8	1.0	20	31
Egypt	9,715	6,422	16,137	-34%	1.7	0.8	1.1	15	32
Turkey	6,422	6,031	12,453	-6%	1.1	0.7	0.9	23	33
Guinea	6,339	5,897	12,236	-7%	1.1	0.7	0.9	25	34
Ethiopia	4,493	5,262	9,755	17%	0.8	0.6	0.7	33	35
Armenia	4,841	5,242	10,083	8%	0.8	0.6	0.7	31	36
Morocco	5,862	4,937	10,799	-16%	1.0	0.6	0.8	28	37
Ghana	2,896	4,753	7,649	64%	0.5	0.6	0.5	38	38
Haiti	3,707	4,430	8,137	20%	0.6	0.5	0.6	35	39
Libya	2,535	3,994	6,529	58%	0.4	0.5	0.5	39	40
Other	65,337	77,005	142,342	18%	11.3	9.2	10.0		
Total	580,109	840,876	1,420,985	45%	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Notes

Totals differ from Table 1 due to differences in reporting of asylum data from the United States of America. See footnote in Table 1 for further details.

TABLE 4 Origin of asylum applications lodged in Europe | 2013 - 2014

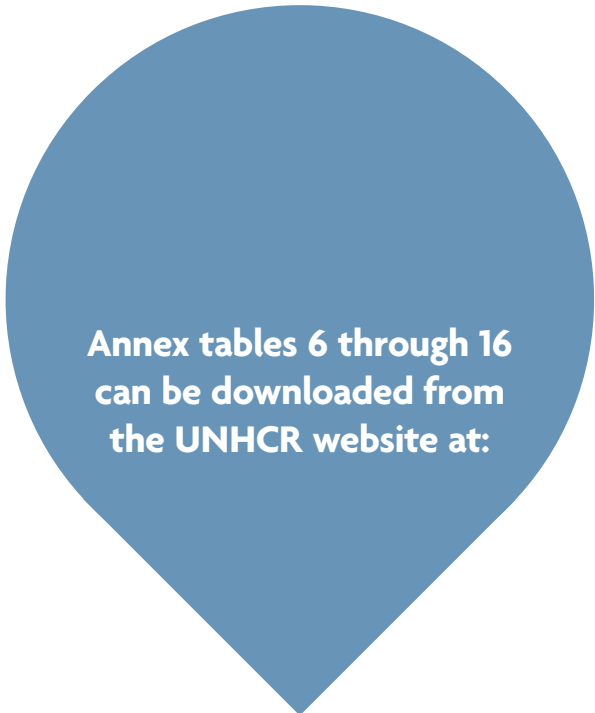
Covering 38 European countries which provided monthly data to UNHCR.

Origin	2013	2014	Total	Annual change	Share			Rank	
					2013	2014	Total	2013	2014
Syrian Arab Rep.	53,802	147,077	200,879	173%	11.1	20.6	16.8	1	1
Iraq	35,753	66,292	102,045	85%	7.4	9.3	8.5	3	2
Afghanistan	35,102	58,554	93,656	67%	7.2	8.2	7.8	4	3
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	34,317	55,344	89,661	61%	7.1	7.7	7.5	5	4
Eritrea	21,723	47,596	69,319	119%	4.5	6.7	5.8	8	5
Pakistan	22,353	23,368	45,721	5%	4.6	3.3	3.8	7	6
Nigeria	13,413	20,575	33,988	53%	2.8	2.9	2.8	10	7
Somalia	23,240	19,112	42,352	-18%	4.8	2.7	3.5	6	8
Islamic Rep. of Iran	18,224	18,614	36,838	2%	3.8	2.6	3.1	9	9
Albania	10,883	16,372	27,255	50%	2.2	2.3	2.3	11	10
Stateless	10,139	16,240	26,379	60%	2.1	2.3	2.2	12	11
Russian Federation	38,741	16,001	54,742	-59%	8.0	2.2	4.6	2	12
Ukraine	959	13,990	14,949	1359%	0.2	2.0	1.2	40	13
Mali	7,188	13,191	20,379	84%	1.5	1.8	1.7	18	14
Gambia	3,959	11,783	15,742	198%	0.8	1.6	1.3	29	15
Bangladesh	8,239	10,713	18,952	30%	1.7	1.5	1.6	15	16
Georgia	8,979	8,089	17,068	-10%	1.9	1.1	1.4	13	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,633	7,966	13,599	41%	1.2	1.1	1.1	23	18
Sudan	4,314	7,397	11,711	71%	0.9	1.0	1.0	28	19
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8,010	7,237	15,247	-10%	1.7	1.0	1.3	16	20
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7,707	6,853	14,560	-11%	1.6	1.0	1.2	17	21
Algeria	8,700	6,755	15,455	-22%	1.8	0.9	1.3	14	22
Senegal	3,245	6,593	9,838	103%	0.7	0.9	0.8	30	23
Sri Lanka	6,163	5,642	11,805	-8%	1.3	0.8	1.0	19	24
Guinea	6,102	5,578	11,680	-9%	1.3	0.8	1.0	20	25
China	5,524	5,395	10,919	-2%	1.1	0.8	0.9	24	26
Armenia	4,649	5,050	9,699	9%	1.0	0.7	0.8	26	27
Morocco	5,821	4,829	10,650	-17%	1.2	0.7	0.9	21	28
Turkey	5,422	4,785	10,207	-12%	1.1	0.7	0.9	25	29
Ghana	2,553	4,296	6,849	68%	0.5	0.6	0.6	34	30
Egypt	5,646	3,965	9,611	-30%	1.2	0.6	0.8	22	31
Ethiopia	2,697	3,528	6,225	31%	0.6	0.5	0.5	33	32
India	3,153	3,464	6,617	10%	0.7	0.5	0.6	31	33
Côte d'Ivoire	2,699	3,412	6,111	26%	0.6	0.5	0.5	32	34
Libya	2,115	3,362	5,477	59%	0.4	0.5	0.5	36	35
Tunisia	4,363	2,921	7,284	-33%	0.9	0.4	0.6	27	36
Azerbaijan	2,437	2,617	5,054	7%	0.5	0.4	0.4	35	37
Palestinian	1,730	2,544	4,274	47%	0.4	0.4	0.4	38	38
Cameroon	2,007	2,496	4,503	24%	0.4	0.3	0.4	37	39
Mongolia	1,205	1,974	3,179	64%	0.2	0.3	0.3	39	40
Other	35,717	42,664	78,381	19%	7.4	6.0	6.5		
Total	484,626	714,234	1,198,860	47%	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 5 Origin of asylum applications lodged in the European Union (28) | 2013 - 2014

Covering 28 European Union countries which provided monthly data to UNHCR.

Origin	2013	2014	Total	Annual change	Share			Rank	
					2013	2014	Total	2013	2014
Syrian Arab Rep.	48,877	120,595	169,472	147%	12.3	21.1	17.5	1	1
Serbia and Kosovo (S./RES/1244 (1999))	33,161	54,631	87,792	65%	8.4	9.6	9.1	3	2
Afghanistan	23,842	38,149	61,991	60%	6.0	6.7	6.4	4	3
Eritrea	14,386	36,305	50,691	152%	3.6	6.4	5.2	7	4
Pakistan	20,198	21,222	41,420	5%	5.1	3.7	4.3	5	5
Nigeria	10,953	19,116	30,069	75%	2.8	3.3	3.1	9	6
Albania	10,586	16,029	26,615	51%	2.7	2.8	2.8	10	7
Russian Federation	38,014	15,641	53,655	-59%	9.6	2.7	5.5	2	8
Somalia	18,081	15,322	33,403	-15%	4.6	2.7	3.5	6	9
Stateless	9,572	15,319	24,891	60%	2.4	2.7	2.6	12	10
Iraq	9,863	15,029	24,892	52%	2.5	2.6	2.6	11	11
Ukraine	903	13,629	14,532	1409%	0.2	2.4	1.5	40	12
Mali	6,497	12,822	19,319	97%	1.6	2.2	2.0	18	13
Gambia	3,431	11,323	14,754	230%	0.9	2.0	1.5	27	14
Bangladesh	7,748	10,275	18,023	33%	2.0	1.8	1.9	14	15
Islamic Rep. of Iran	11,634	9,795	21,429	-16%	2.9	1.7	2.2	8	16
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,409	7,793	13,202	44%	1.4	1.4	1.4	21	17
Georgia	8,345	7,646	15,991	-8%	2.1	1.3	1.7	13	18
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7,668	6,786	14,454	-12%	1.9	1.2	1.5	15	19
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	7,594	6,758	14,352	-11%	1.9	1.2	1.5	16	20
Senegal	2,833	6,334	9,167	124%	0.7	1.1	0.9	30	21
Algeria	6,805	6,260	13,065	-8%	1.7	1.1	1.4	17	22
Sudan	3,092	6,046	9,138	96%	0.8	1.1	0.9	28	23
Guinea	5,662	5,303	10,965	-6%	1.4	0.9	1.1	20	24
China	4,734	4,932	9,666	4%	1.2	0.9	1.0	24	25
Armenia	4,493	4,930	9,423	10%	1.1	0.9	1.0	25	26
Sri Lanka	5,680	4,714	10,394	-17%	1.4	0.8	1.1	19	27
Turkey	4,982	4,475	9,457	-10%	1.3	0.8	1.0	23	28
Ghana	2,200	3,986	6,186	81%	0.6	0.7	0.6	34	29
Morocco	4,262	3,972	8,234	-7%	1.1	0.7	0.9	26	30
Egypt	5,273	3,714	8,987	-30%	1.3	0.7	0.9	22	31
India	3,088	3,371	6,459	9%	0.8	0.6	0.7	29	32
Côte d'Ivoire	2,383	3,272	5,655	37%	0.6	0.6	0.6	32	33
Libya	1,865	3,062	4,927	64%	0.5	0.5	0.5	36	34
Ethiopia	2,012	2,669	4,681	33%	0.5	0.5	0.5	35	35
Azerbaijan	2,372	2,558	4,930	8%	0.6	0.4	0.5	33	36
Cameroon	1,735	2,330	4,065	34%	0.4	0.4	0.4	37	37
Tunisia	2,508	2,150	4,658	-14%	0.6	0.4	0.5	31	38
Palestinian	922	1,981	2,903	115%	0.2	0.3	0.3	39	39
Haiti	1,498	1,869	3,367	25%	0.4	0.3	0.3	38	40
Other	31,327	38,686	70,013	23%	7.9	6.8	7.2		
Total	396,488	570,799	967,287	44%	100.0	100.0	100.0		



**Annex tables 6 through 16
can be downloaded from
the UNHCR website at:**

<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/2014AsylumTrends.zip>



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This document along with further information
on global displacement is available on UNHCR's Statistics website:
<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>

Cover photo: Every year tens of thousands of people risk their lives crossing the Mediterranean on overcrowded and unseaworthy boats in a bid to reach Europe. Many are fleeing violence and persecution and are in need of international protection. Countless numbers die every year trying to make it to Europe. In an attempt to address this humanitarian tragedy, Italy launched a rescue-at-sea operation, called Mare Nostrum, using naval vessels like the one pictured on the photo. The operation, which ended in November 2014, contributed to the rescue of more than 164,000 persons.

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