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**TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DATA COLLECTION
UNDER ART. 4.1-4.3 OF AMENDED REGULATION 862/2007 –
STATISTICS ON ASYLUM**

VERSION 5.0 AMENDED IN DECEMBER 2020

2021 REFERENCE PERIODS ONWARDS

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I. INTRODUCTION

These guidelines are meant to explain the templates for the asylum data collection, reflecting the Union legislation on migrations statistics ([Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007](#)), hereafter referred to as "the Regulation", as amended by [Regulation \(EU\) 2020/851](#). The aim is to describe the requested variables, definitions used and disaggregations required by the Article 4.1-3 of this Regulation. The guidelines are based on the recast version of the European Legislation in the field of asylum in 2013 as adopted by the co-legislators. They include also reference to the 2015 Council Decisions on relocation and JHA Council Conclusions¹ and to the Commission Recommendation of 27 September 2017 for the resettlement of 50,000 persons² on resettlement. These Guidelines include also description of statistics collected from the national authorities on a voluntary basis.

These guidelines are **applicable as of 2021 reference periods** onwards (January 2021 for monthly data, Q1:2021 for quarterly data and 2021 for annual data).

Major recent amendments of Asylum guidelines introduced in the framework of this revision, compared with version 4.0 from February 2018:

1. New monthly table on **Subsequent applicants**, introduced from January 2021 reference month, including also clarification of concepts of subsequent, new and re-opened applications.
2. New monthly table on **applicants under accelerated procedures**, introduced from January 2021 reference month.
3. New annual table on applicants **benefitted from material reception conditions**, introduced from 2021 reference year.
4. New mandatory disaggregation by **type of withdrawal (implicit, explicit)** for monthly table A03 (Applications withdrawn) introduced from January 2021 reference month.
5. New mandatory disaggregation by **reason to withdraw a protection status (revocation, ending, refusal to renew)** for tables A09 and A17 introduced respectively from Q1 2021 reference quarter and 2021 reference year.
6. Mandatory provision of disaggregation by **Status of minor** introduced from 2021 reference periods.
7. Mandatory provision of disaggregation by **Country of residence and Decision** for table A16 (Resettled persons) introduced from 2021 reference year.
8. New Data Structure Definition (DSD) for the new SDMX-CSV format of data transmission.

¹ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/jha/2015/07/20/>

² https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170927_recommendation_on_enhancing_legal_pathways_for_persons_in_need_of_international_protection_en.pdf

II. DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK

PERIODICITY AND REFERENCE PERIODS

The asylum data collection consists of monthly, quarterly and annual tables which have to be completed by national data suppliers and sent to Eurostat.

Monthly tables (A01-A03 and A18-A20) shall be supplied to Eurostat within two months of the end of the reference month. The first reference month is January 2008 for all datasets, except for datasets A19 and A20 where first reference period is January 2021.

Quarterly tables (A04-A09) shall be supplied to Eurostat within two months of the end of the reference period. The first reference period is January to March (first quarter) 2008.

Annual tables A10-A17 shall be supplied to Eurostat within three months of the end of the reference year, while table A21 will be supplied within 6 months of the reference year. The first reference year is 2008 for tables A10-A17, while for table A21 it is 2021.

REPORTING INDIVIDUALS (STATISTICAL UNIT)

Except for the table A03 (Applications for international protection withdrawn), all statistics requested in the framework of this Regulation and within this data collection refer to **persons**; that is, family members as defined in Article 2(i) of Council Regulation 2003/343/EC must be counted individually.

All accompanying family members shall be reported individually, irrespective of the national legal requirements or administrative procedures.

However, it is assumed that due to the persons-based statistics concerning all other tables, table A03 will effectively also cover the number of persons. In those Member States with **several stages of first instance** decisions e.g. when a first application for refugee status and subsidiary protection are considered separately, such applications should be considered together as a single application and therefore will be recorded only once in applications statistics.

DISAGGREGATIONS

All requested tables include disaggregations by (as required by Regulation):

- **Sex** (Total, Male, Female, Unknown),
- **Age** (age groups: 'Total', '0-13', '14-17', '18-34', '35-64', '65 and over', 'Unknown age'; except for the table A10 - Applicants for international protection considered to be unaccompanied minors, for which the age groups are following: 'Total', '0-13', '14-15', '16-17', 'Unknown age').
- **Citizenship** (only third-country nationals are required, however, in the separate table MS may on voluntary basis provide statistics related to EU-citizens).

- **Status withdrawn** (collected only for the quarterly table A09 and the annual table A17).

- **Type of withdrawal** (implicit, explicit, unknown)

- **Reason of withdrawing a protection status** (revocation, ending, refusal to renew)

Since the reference year of 2015 onwards table A16 includes three new disaggregations, of which Country of residence and Decision becomes mandatory since 2021 reference year:

- **Country of Residence** (only third-countries, code-list synonym to Citizenship)

- **Decision** (Refugee status, Subsidiary protection status, Other positive decision, Decision pending, Unknown)

- **Resettlement Framework** (Agreement in Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council on 20.07.2015, Other) – voluntary provision

From January 2018 reference period onwards, the disaggregation Status of Minor was introduced voluntarily for tables A01-A03, A18, A04-A08, A11-A16. Since January 2021 reference period this disaggregation becomes mandatory:

- **Status of Minor** (Unaccompanied Minor, Accompanied Minor, Not applicable, Unknown)

For tables A09 and A17 only the disaggregations by citizenship, status of minor and reason for withdrawing protection status are required - no disaggregation by Age and Sex is required. It is assumed that the numbers concerned are generally small and the limited usefulness of a full disaggregation does not justify the additional burden of collecting these data.

The category '**Unknown**' is included only for situations when there is an error in administrative data or in the extraction of the statistics and should not exceed 2% of the total of the corresponding table.

FLOWS/STOCK DATA

Except for the table A02 (Persons who are the subject of applications for international protection pending at the end of reference period) and table A21 (Applicants benefitted from material reception conditions at the end of the reference year), all requested statistics relate to the applications submitted/withdrawn or decisions taken by administrative or judicial bodies **during the reference period (flows)**.

Tables A02 and A21 refer to the "stock" statistics i.e. the number of asylum applications pending at the end of the reference period and the number of asylum applicants benefitted from material reception conditions at the end of the reference year respectively.

DATA TRANSMISSION AND FORMAT

Data format specification is provided by Eurostat in a separate technical annex on data transmission format (Annex 1).

As endorsed by the Asylum, Residence Permit and Enforcement Statistics Working Group on 10-11 March 2014, since the reference period of January 2015 data shall be transmitted to Eurostat only in the format of CSV files. Countries which cannot currently extract CSV files directly from the information systems can use the CSV converter embedded in the Excel data collection templates³.

For all regular data transmissions, including data collection on asylum, only Single Entry Point ([eDAMIS](#)) can be used for supplying data to Eurostat.

Following a data transmission via eDAMIS, data providers are responsible to **review the validation report in their EDAMIS profile** for each transmitted file and in case the data do not fulfil the quality requirements (i.e. they contain ERRORS), they have to revise the data **without the intervention of Eurostat**. Please see also the next section on Data Validation.

DATA VALIDATION

The validation rules have been endorsed by the Asylum, Residence Permit and Enforcement Statistics Working Group on 10-11 March 2014 and by the Working Group on Asylum and Managed Migration Statistics on 17-18 November 2015. They consist of a basic set of rules checking the internal consistency of the files and of a further set of rules for analysing the trends, the changes and the potential presence of outliers in the data. Eurostat may apply further validations procedures to assess the quality of the transmitted data.

The validation rules endorsed by the Working Group are specified in the [Annex 3](#).

Following a data transmission, data providers are **responsible to review the validation report in their EDAMIS profile** for each transmitted file and in case the data do not fulfil the quality requirements (i.e. they contain ERRORS), **to revise the data without the intervention of Eurostat**.

Eurostat may always contact national data providers to request information or corrections of the data in case of errors.

Moreover, the data validation procedure at the national level should be not limited to these rules applied to the final output. The validation can be considered a permanent process (as errors can be spotted anytime by supplementary checks). Each authority that is involved in the statistical process should be aware of potential risk to involve incorrect statistics in the reporting. Each risk identified should have a set of validation procedures (checks, rules) that should diminish the presence of errors in the statistical outputs.

³ For the complete set of data templates and relevant documentation (code-lists, etc), please consult the section 'Asylum' on [CIRCABC interest group Asylum, Residence Permit, Enforcement and Migrant Integration](#)

REVISION POLICY

The framework of the revision policy (classification of reasons for revision, frequency and deadlines for delivering revisions, time limit for considering data as final) of asylum statistics is specified in [Annex 4](#) of the Asylum guidelines.

In the framework of Asylum data collection revisions of decisions taken **at the own initiative of the national asylum authority** are considered as reason for revisions of first instance decisions' statistics (as new source data are becoming available). The initially reported decision (positive or negative) shall be revised (i.e. subtracted) for the reporting quarter concerned. The outcome of the authority's own initiative review shall be reported in the reference quarter during which the review decision was granted. Persons that reappear after they have **explicitly or implicitly withdrawn their application** (for example reappearing in the MS further to an incoming Dublin transfer) should be removed from the withdrawn applications data as a regular revision of data for the month in which it was initially reported.

QUALITY STANDARDS

According to Article 9.2 of the Regulation Member States shall report to Eurostat on the data sources used, the reasons for the selection of these sources and the effects of the selected data sources on the quality of the statistics, on the estimation methods used and shall keep Eurostat informed of changes thereto.

Furthermore, according to Article 9.3, Eurostat may request Member States to provide all the information necessary to evaluate the quality, comparability (understood as the extent to which differences between statistics from different geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time, can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistics) and the completeness of the statistical information.

Since 2019 Eurostat collects quality information according to the ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS)⁴. National data providers shall provide answers to the quality questionnaire using common tools delivered by Eurostat. Quality information will be used to address quality issues and will be published to the public in the form of National Reference Metadata in the ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS).

As agreed in the Working Group of Asylum and Managed Migration Statistics of 17-18 November 2015, the National Metadata files have to be mandatorily updated on annual basis (if necessary) by 31st March of each calendar year.

⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4373903/01-ESS-Handbook-for-Quality-Reports-2014.pdf/d6152567-a007-4949-a169-251e0ac7c655>

III. METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

AGE

The basis for recording ages in the provisional/initial datasets is the age accepted by the national authority. It may be the age claimed by the applicant or the age determined by the competent asylum authorities.

The age recorded by authorities shall relate to the **age at the date of the administrative event** i.e. for the asylum applicants it will be the age recorded at the point of lodging of the application; for the decision-related statistics it shall be the age at the date of the administrative decision. Similarly, for withdrawals of applications it will be the age at the date of withdrawal. For statistics on pending asylum applications (table A02), the age should be that of the person at the end of the reference period i.e. for January data it will be the age on 31st January (last day of reference period).

In case the age of the asylum seeker reported to Eurostat as provisional asylum application data (tables A01, A02, A18, A19, A20) appeared to be different from the one which was finally determined by the national authority during the decision taking procedure, national data supplier shall revise the provisional/initial datasets on asylum applications (A01, A02, A18, A19, A20) in accordance with the rules of asylum revision policy. This shall ensure the **consistency of application and decision data**.

Please note that for the data related to the applications by **unaccompanied minors** (table A10) the age of unaccompanied minors reported in this table shall refer to the age accepted by the national asylum authority. In case a national authority carries out an age assessment procedure in relation to the applicant claiming to be an unaccompanied minor, the age reported in this table shall be the age determined by **the age assessment procedure**⁵.

A separate disaggregation '**Unknown age**' is included only for situations when there is an error in administrative data or in the extraction of the statistics. This should not exceed 2% of the total of the corresponding table.

CITIZENSHIP

All the requested statistics relate only to **third country nationals**, defined as "any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons" (Article 2.1 (i) of the Regulation).

However, on a voluntary basis Member States may also supply statistics related to EU-citizens. For that reason, under each of the tables concerned a separate table related to the EU-citizens has been created with similar disaggregations as for the third-country nationals. This is intended to ensure Member States to have the opportunity to provide to Eurostat statistics comparable to those disseminated on a national basis and with those provided to UNHCR. It

⁵ Where the age assessment procedure assigns an age range to the person and the asylum authority takes into account the lowest point of that range, that point should be reported.

is important to report consistently EU citizens in the whole data collection, *i.e.* if data related to EU citizens is provided for applications statistics then decisions statistics should also report EU citizens and vice-versa.

"Citizenship" means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation.

The citizenship of asylum seekers is usually recorded according to that stated in the passport or national identity document. Citizenship recorded in the **provisional/initial** tables should relate to the citizenship determined by competent authorities at the date of administrative event *i.e.* separately for applications and decisions-related data.

Persons being citizens of more than one country shall, in this reporting, be recorded only once, and not with each citizenship. They are classified according to their main⁶ or in absence of such to their most recent⁷ citizenship. In case person, among other citizenships, holds a citizenship of one of the EU Member States, it shall not be reported in this data collection.

In case the citizenship of the asylum seeker reported to Eurostat as provisional asylum application data (tables A01, A02, A18, A19, A20) appeared to be different from the one which was finally determined by the national authority during the decision taking procedure, national data supplier shall revise the initial datasets on asylum applications (A01, A02, A18, A19, A20) in accordance with the rules of asylum revision policy. This shall ensure the **consistency of application and decision data**. For example when at the stage of registering asylum application the national authority accepted and reported to Eurostat that such applicant was of citizenship 'ABC', but during the evaluation procedure the authority determined that the actual citizenship of this applicant was 'XYZ', then the provisional/initial datasets on asylum applications shall be revised accordingly (*i.e.* reporting citizenship 'XYZ').

'**Stateless**' persons are defined as persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law, as set out in Article 1 of the *1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*⁸. In order to better quantify the increasing number of persons of Palestinian origin who are applying for international protection in the EU+, Eurostat proposes in accordance with UNHCR and EASO, to slightly amend the reporting practices. Where possible, for persons of Palestinian origin with no other citizenship and where information on origin can be extracted from the information system the origin shall be reported in place of the citizenship of the applicant. In this case, persons should be reported as 'Palestine' in the citizenship fields, and not as 'Stateless' or 'Unknown'.

The category '**Unknown**' citizenship shall include persons for which no information on individual citizenship is available.

⁶ If an asylum applicant is a citizen of more than one non-EU country, the main citizenship shall be considered as the one that is specified by this person as his/her primary citizenship. It shall be the citizenship which is considered by the asylum authority of the Member State in the framework of the asylum procedure.

⁷ Most recently granted non-EU citizenship to the asylum applicant.

⁸ For additional information, please consult UNHCR *Guidelines on Statelessness No. 1: The definition of "Stateless Person" in Article 1(1) of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*, 20 February 2012, HCR/GS/12/01; <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4f4371b82.html>

In cases where people declare or have documents for a citizenship that no longer formally exists, Member States shall provide the data separately with explanatory notes.

The Eurostat Citizenship codes list has been compiled from the ISO 3166 code list (using Alpha-2) with minor changes (for Greece the code EL is used instead of GR). The intention behind the list is to assist data providers in the Member States in completing the tables, in addition to helping the Commission to provide data which are as harmonised as possible. This list may be a subject of future amendments if necessary.

Please note that the list of citizenships does not represent an official Commission position and is only meant for statistical purposes.

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

This concept is currently used only for Table A16 Resettled persons. This is meant to capture the country of last residence in which a person to be resettled was residing when the resettlement decision/agreement was taken.

The duration of stay, i.e. the duration of how long that person has stayed in the country of residence before the decision of his/her resettlement is taken, is not important. Only the physical presence of that person at the time of when the decision to resettle him/her took place is relevant.

For example: a Syrian citizen was residing in Turkey when the decision to be resettled to an EU Member State was taken. In such case, 'Turkey' shall be reported as the 'Country of residence' even if that person has physically departed (e.g. boarded on the plane which transferred him/her to the EU MS) from another "transit" country, e.g. Lebanon. The (duration of) stay in Lebanon is not relevant.

This code-list for this disaggregation is same as the code-list of Country of citizenship currently collected for Asylum statistics.

RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK

This concept is used only for Table A16. Resettled persons. It intends to capture information on the Resettlement framework a person has been resettled under.

It shall be further broken down to the following categories:

- EU Resettlement Frameworks – EU
- Other

The first category 'EU Resettlement Frameworks' (formerly 'Agreement in Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council on 20.07.2015') will cover any person who was resettled under the applicable European resettlement framework in a reference year.

The second category 'Other' will cover persons who have been resettled under **any other additional** resettlement frameworks (other than the 'EU resettlement Frameworks'). This shall include also national resettlement schemes.

The list of the resettlement frameworks, as well as their respective durations, which are to be covered under the category EU Resettlement Frameworks, includes the following resettlement frameworks:

1. Agreement in Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council on 20.07.2015 (JHAC15)⁹ – duration of framework: **8 June 2015 until 8 December 2017**¹⁰.
2. Commission Recommendation of 27 September 2017 for the resettlement of 50,000 persons¹¹ - duration of framework: **9 December 2017–31 October 2019**
3. Commission Recommendation of 23 September 2020 for the pledges of 30 000 places made by Member States in 2020¹² – duration of framework: **1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021**

Therefore, given the temporary and short-term nature of the resettlement schemes launched by the European Commission and/or the Justice and Home Affairs Council, the category 'EU resettlement Frameworks' is designed to cover all resettlement schemes launched by the Commission or by the Justice and Home Affairs Council.

Eurostat will update the above list to take into account other European resettlement Schemes launched by the Commission or by the Justice and Home Affairs Council.

The specification and guidance for the breakdown Resettlement Framework may be subject to revision, for example in case where new resettlement frameworks enter into force during a reference year, or where new guidance needs to be provided. Eurostat may also ask Member States for further 'metadata' information on the data of Resettlement Framework, if necessary.

STATUS OF MINOR

This breakdown was reported voluntarily as of January 2018 onwards.¹³ From 2021 reference period this breakdown becomes mandatory.

⁹ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/jha/2015/07/20/>

¹⁰ *It is not specified in the JHA Council's Conclusion when the resettlement framework would enter into force. However, the note from the Commission on the financial aspects of the resettlement and relocation schemes of 29 September 2015 states that: "To be eligible for funding, persons must be effectively resettled between 8 June 2015 and 8 December 2017."*

As the duration of resettlement framework is not specified in the Conclusions, for the sake of simplicity in monitoring of the scheme and gathering data it is proposed that that the framework should be in line with the AMIF eligibility period and applicable from 8 June 2015 until 8 December 2017.

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170927_recommendation_on_enhancing_legal_pathways_for_persons_in_need_of_international_protection_en.pdf

¹² https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2020.317.01.0013.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2020:317:TOC

¹³ The collection of this voluntary breakdown is done in accordance with the conclusions of the 2017 Asylum and Managed Migration Working Group

This concept intends to capture whether a minor applicant is *Unaccompanied* or *Accompanied* by an adult responsible for him/her during his/her application procedure.

"Unaccompanied minors" means minor as defined in Article 2(k) and (l) of Directive 2011/95/EU that is third-country nationals or stateless persons below the age of 18, who arrive on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for them whether by law or custom, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the Member States.

This disaggregation is broken down to the following categories:

- UAM – Unaccompanied minor
- AM – Accompanied minor
- NAP – Not applicable
- UNK – Unknown

The first category 'UAM' will cover any minor person who was *unaccompanied* during the application procedure, while the second category "AM" will cover any other minor person who was *accompanied* during the application procedure.

The category NAP will be used for any person who is not a minor (i.e. for any adult person - hence Status of Minor is not applicable), that is for any of the age categories above 18 years old (Y18_34, Y35_64, Y65_MAX), including the age category TOTAL.

The category UNK shall be used only for minors where no information on their status (Unaccompanied or Accompanied) is available at the time of the reporting.

The reported age of minors shall refer to:

1. For the Asylum applications' statistics (tables A01, A03, A18, A19 and A20): the age accepted by the national authority at the time of the administrative event, i.e. **at the time of the lodging of the application**;
2. For the statistics on Asylum applicants pending at the end of the reference period (table A02): the age accepted by the national authority **at the end of the reference period**, i.e. for January data it will be the age on 31st January (last day of reference period);
3. For the Asylum decisions' statistics (tables A04-09, A11-A17): the age accepted by the competent national authority at the time when the decision is issued.

It needs to be noted that **the age for this variable may be either the age claimed by the applicant or the age determined by the competent asylum authorities**. Please refer also to concept AGE (page 9).

It is expected that the monthly (application) statistics reported on Age may differ from the figures reported in the annual statistics of Table 10 - Applicants considered to be Unaccompanied Minors. More specifically, it is expected that the accuracy of the figures on

Unaccompanied Minors for the monthly statistics may be lower compared with the annual statistics (table A10).

The above discrepancy may arise mainly due to the shorter time period available for the compilation and reporting of the monthly statistics on Status of Minor (2 months deadline following the end of the reference period), as compared with the annual data collection on Unaccompanied Minors (table A10 – 3 months deadline).

For example, in case a national authority carries out an age assessment procedure, the result of which is not yet available by the time of reporting of the monthly statistics, the reporting of 'Age' disaggregation in the monthly statistics shall refer to the age before the age assessment procedure was carried out/completed (e.g. to the age as claimed by the applicant/accepted by the national authority). In contrast, the data on 'Age' (for the same applicant) for the annual statistics of table A10 shall refer, when applicable, to the age after the age assessment procedure was carried out and are thus expected to be more accurate.

ASYLUM APPLICANT

Asylum applicant refers to a third-country national or stateless person who has **lodged** an application for international protection or who has been included in such application as a family member in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken during the reference period.

ASYLUM APPLICATION

An **application for international protection** refers to an application for asylum as defined in Art. 2(h) of European Union (EU) Directive 2011/95/EU, i.e. including requests for refugee status or for subsidiary protection status, irrespective of whether the application was lodged on arrival at the border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether the person entered the territory legally (e.g. as a tourist) or illegally.

In deciding when to regard an asylum application as having been lodged, the principles expressed in Article 20.2 of [Council Regulation \(EU\) 604/2013¹⁴](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0604) should be applied, i.e. "An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. Where an application is not made in writing, the time elapsing between the statement of intention and the preparation of a report should be as short as possible".

By analogy for this data collection, in order for an applicant to be reported in the application statistics of a Member State, **an administrative event** (a form, a report, an application) shall always be **registered** in the registry (information system, database) of a **competent authority of that Member State for registering such applications**.

¹⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32013R0604>

This administrative event (form/report/application) may be:

- i. either lodged by the applicant himself
- ii. Or prepared by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.
'The Member State concerned' can be a Member State where a person (first) applies for asylum, a Member State where a person is transferred to under the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (Dublin), or a Member State where a person is relocated to under the provisions of the Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 and the Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015.

In case where no administrative event is registered in the registry of the competent authorities of the Member State concerned, neither directly by the applicant nor by the administrative authorities, then such person shall not be reported in the application statistics of that Member State.

For this data collection, in line with the above paragraphs, the '**lodging**' of the asylum application shall be reported (i.e. the registered administrative event at the competent authorities of the Member State concerned), rather than the '**making**' of the asylum application (which can be defined as the statement of intention of a person to an authority of a Member State to lodge an asylum application in that Member State).

Consequently, **the date of the 'lodging'** of the asylum application will define the reference period (month, year) in which an asylum applicant will be reported in the statistics.

E.g. a person arrives at the borders of Greece on 29 August 2015 and at the same day he informs the Police that he/she wants to lodge an application for international protection in Italy. His application is then lodged (registered) in the Greek Asylum Service (an authority competent under national law for registering such application) on 1st September 2015. In this case, this applicant shall be reported in the asylum statistics of Greece (e.g. Table A01, A18) with the data of September 2015 (month of 'lodging' the application) and not with the data of August 2015 (month of 'making' the application).

FIRST TIME APPLICANTS

First time applicant for international protection (as defined by Articles 2(h) and 2(i) of Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU) is a person who lodged an application for asylum for the **FIRST TIME** in a given Member State. The term 'first time' implies **no time limits** and therefore person can be recorded as first time applicant only if he or she had never applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past, irrespective of the fact that he is found to have applied in another Member State of the European Union.

According to the Asylum Procedures Directive 2011/95/EU (APD) and/or national law MS may decide to regard applications following a final decision on previous applications as "New" applications, for instance because of return to country origin/long time period passed since the closure of the first time application, Those "New" applications should NOT be reported as first Time Applicants in Table A18, but as repeated applicants in table A01 and A02 (please see section 'New applicants' below).

REPEATED APPLICANTS

Repeated asylum applicant: a person who made a further application for international protection, in a given Member State, after a final decision (positive/negative/discontinuation) has been taken on a previous application. The concept includes:

1. **Subsequent** applicants,
2. **New** applicants (see explanation below), and
3. Applicants being subject of **re-opened** applications

Repeated applicants must be reported under tables A01 and A02 but NOT in table A18. Moreover, subsequent applicants must be reported also under the dedicated table A20.

SUBSEQUENT APPLICANTS

In line with the applicable articles of the Asylum Procedures Directive (Article 2(q)) "subsequent applicant" means a person who made a further application for international protection after a final decision (positive/negative/discontinuation) has been taken on a previous application, including cases where the applicant has explicitly withdrawn his or her application and cases where the determining authority has rejected an application following its implicit withdrawal in accordance with Article 28(1).

Only applications where Article 40 of the Asylum Procedures Directive is applied shall be considered as subsequent.

In line with the definitions of 'final decision' and 'subsequent application' as referred to in Articles 2(e) and 2(q) of Directive 2013/32/EU respectively, the concept of subsequent applicants covers:

- Applications lodged after a first instance decision was issued and the time limit for appeal has passed (no appeal was lodged within the foreseen time-limits)
- Applications lodged after a final decision in appeal or review was issued
- Applications lodged after the determining authority merely entered a notice to discontinue the examination after explicit withdrawal of the previous application (Article 27(2) of APD).
- New applications lodged after a procedure was discontinued following implicit withdrawal (Article 28(1) of APD) and where the time-limit provided by Member States under Article 28(2) for re-opening the application or for lodging a new application has passed

Subsequent applicants shall be treated as repeated applicants for the purpose of this statistical data collection and therefore reported in tables A01,A02 and A20, but not in table A18.

For the guidance how to report repeated applications, please refer to the description of the table A01.

NEW APPLICANTS AND RE-OPENED APPLICATIONS

When the examination of an application was discontinued in application of Article 28(1) of the Asylum Procedure Directive following its implicit withdrawal, the applicant may report again to the asylum authorities of the concerned Member States under the terms foreseen under Article 28(2) of the same Directive and request that his or her case be **reopened** or to make a **new application** that shall not be considered a subsequent application in the meaning of Article 40 of the same Directive.

If the Member State has set a time-limit (of at least nine months) from the discontinuation of the application and until the moment the applicant reports again to the asylum authority and this time-limit has not yet passed when the applicant effectively reported to the asylum authority, or if the Member State did not set such a time limit at all, then his/her application may be either **re-opened** or he/she may lodge a **new application** which shall not be considered a subsequent application.

In case the previous application is re-opened, then it shall be considered as a "**Re-opened application**" under this data collection and not as a subsequent application in the meaning of Article 40 of the Asylum Procedure Directive.

In case the previous application is not re-opened but the person lodges a new application, then this shall be considered as a "**new application**" under this data collection and not as a subsequent application in the meaning of Article 40 of the Asylum Procedures Directive.

In other terms, in the context of Article 28(2) (implicit withdrawal or abandonment), a **re-opened** or a **new application** can only be considered as a "subsequent application" in the meaning of Article 40 if a Member State has defined a time limit for the "reopening" or for the "new application" in line with Article 28(2) and this time limit has passed.

Please note that "**new applicants**" and "**re-opened applicants**" shall not be reported under table A18 (First time applicants for international protection) and A20 (Subsequent applicants), but only under table A01 (Asylum applicants) and A02 (Pending asylum applicants).

FINAL DECISIONS IN APPEAL OR REVIEW

According to Article 2(e) of the Asylum Procedures Directive, final decision means "a decision on whether the third country national or stateless person be granted refugee or subsidiary protection status by virtue of Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU and which is no longer subject to a remedy within the framework of Chapter V of the Asylum Procedures Directive irrespective of whether such remedy has the effect of allowing applicants to remain in the Member States concerned pending its outcome".

For the purpose of this data collection, the concept of the final decision in appeal or review includes also the data on final decisions taken in appeal or review granting or rejecting 'Humanitarian status' under national law concerning international protection.

The asylum procedures and the numbers/levels of decision making bodies differ between Member States. The true 'final instance' may be, according to the national legislation and

administrative procedures, a decision of the highest national court. However, it is not intended that these statistics should cover rare or exceptional cases determined by the highest courts.

Thus, the statistics related to the 'final decisions' (tables A11-A15, A17) should refer to decisions against which there is **no further possibility to appeal on the substance of the decision but only on procedural grounds**.

It is also important to specify that, if a **first instance body** (the determining authority) rejects an application but is subsequently ordered, after an **appeal** from the rejected applicant (to the appeal body, according to the asylum procedure), to **review** its decision, this second decision should be counted as a final decision (if there are no other decision on the same case being taken afterwards) and definitely not as a first instance decision. It is therefore not excluded to count decisions from the same body as first and final, depending on the level of the procedure.

Data on final decisions taken in appeal or review, depending on the national appeal system, should combine data from one or more levels of appeal or review instances.

Cases when the deadline for appeal against a first instance decision expires and no appeal is lodged should not be included in the tables referring to final decisions. Only appeals should be recorded.

RENEWAL / EXTENSION OF PROTECTION STATUS

In certain Member States some form of protection can be granted on a temporary basis and have to be renewed on regularly (e.g. annually) by the status holder.

In countries where this procedure requires an asylum application to be lodged each time the form of protection is to be renewed, such application shall NOT be regarded as a new case nor as a repeated application and should thus not appear in the dataset A01 and A02.

The decision to extend/renew a protection status shall not be considered as a new decision granted and should therefore not be reported in any decision statistics datasets except for data on withdrawn protection statuses if such status will be withdrawn (table A09 and A17).

DECISIONS ON REPEATED APPLICATIONS

If during the same reference period (quarter for first instance data or year for final decision in appeal or review data) a 'repeated applicant' is granted two or more formal decisions (positive or negative) at the same instance level, each decision shall be reported in the given quarter/year.

This implies that certain number of persons may be counted two or more times during the same quarter/year. However, given the time lag between two decisions and the limited share of repeat applications (around 10% of all applications in the EU in the previous years on average), the impact of multiple counting of some applicants is considered negligible.

PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE DUBLIN PROCEDURE

Applications data (Outgoing requests):

Asylum applicants subject to the Dublin procedure shall be reported in application data (A01-A03 and A18) in the country of application (country requesting transfer).

Applications data (Incoming requests):

If the person is then transferred to another Member State, he or she shall be reported as asylum applicant also in the MS where they are transferred to if an application for international protection is lodged there.

According to Article 20.2 of Regulation 604/2013:

"An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned".

By analogy, an administrative event (a form, a report, an application) shall always be registered in the registry (information system, database) of the MS where an applicant is transferred to, in order for him to be reported in the application statistics of that MS.

This administrative event (form/report/application) may be:

- i. either lodged by the applicant himself
- ii. Or prepared by the competent authorities of the MS where he was transferred to.

In case however where no administrative event is registered in the registry of the MS where an applicant is transferred to, neither directly by the applicant nor by the administrative authority, then such person shall not be reported in the application statistics of that MS.

Decisions data (Outgoing requests):

Persons who are subject of a decision to transfer on the basis of a Dublin procedure shall NOT be included in the statistics on rejected applicants (A04 and A11), of the country requesting transfer (Outgoing requests), even if a formal negative decision was issued to such persons by the national authority.

Decisions data (Incoming requests):

In the **country receiving the transfer** of person (*Incoming requests*), if this person is issued with formal decision (positive or negative), this decision **shall be reported in decision data** of this country (country receiving transferred person).

Pending applications data (Outgoing requests):

Persons who are subject to an "outgoing request" on the basis of Dublin Regulation should be reported in the **stock of pending applications of the submitting Member State** until the

decision (following the ACCEPTANCE of the request)¹⁵) to transfer such persons (and to thus stop the examination of their application) has been made by its national authority¹⁶.

Pending applications data (Incoming requests):

Following the acceptance of a transfer request such transferred person will be part of the **pending stock of the receiving Member State** from the moment of the physical arrival of the transferee if he/she applies (in case of take charge) or re-applies (in case of take back) for asylum there. If in the receiving Member State there is already an existing ‘open’ asylum case concerning an applicant no additional application needs to be made, there shall be no changes in the stock of pending cases in the country receiving the transfer.

Withdrawn applications data:

Dublin transfers shall be not considered as being implicitly or explicitly withdrawn by the applicants in the submitting Member State (*Outgoing request*) and therefore they shall not be reported in the data on withdrawn applications of the submitting Member State.

For applicants who **abscond after the decision** (following ACCEPTANCE of the request according to the provisions of the Dublin regulation) to transfer has been made and before the transfer has been effected, the country that submitted the Outgoing request shall not report this person in the statistics on withdrawn applications.

RELOCATED PERSONS

The guidelines below are meant to explain how relocated persons as defined by the **Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015**¹⁷ and the **Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015**¹⁸ establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece shall be reported.

It is important to distinguish the differences in the reporting of relocated applicants for international protection between i) the Member State benefiting from the relocation, **‘relocating Member State’** (i.e. Italy, Greece, etc.) and ii) the **‘Member State of relocation’** (i.e. all other MS who agreed to relocate applicants for international protection from Italy, Greece, or another ‘relocating Member State’).

Following the above relocation schemes of 2015, some new ad-hoc relocation schemes have been introduced over the years, involving e.g. the relocation of asylum applicants from Malta, Italy or Greece to other Member States of relocation.

Any such relocation scheme which involves the relocation of an asylum applicant from a **‘relocating Member State’** to another **‘Member State of relocation’**, can be covered in the Asylum data collection, in line with the principles presented below.

¹⁵ If the request is REFUSED, there will be no decision to transfer. The requesting MS will be responsible and the case will not be closed, but examined.

¹⁶ According to the previous guidance Dublin cases shall be reported in the pending stock until the actual transfer has taken place. This change follows the recommendation of the EASO Dublin advisory group and the discussions during EASO GPS meeting in June 2014.

¹⁷ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_239_R_0011

¹⁸ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32015D1601>

Relocation of recognised refugees (beneficiaries of international protection) within EU Member States shall **not** be included in this data collection.

DATA ON ASYLUM APPLICATIONS:

Applications data, A01, A10, A18 (Relocating Member State):

- Asylum applicants who are eligible for relocation from a Relocating Member State shall be reported like any other asylum applicants in the applications data (A01, A10, A18) of the Relocating Member State, in the month in which their application for international protection was lodged in the territory of the Relocating Member State.

Applications data, A01, A10, A18 (Member State of Relocation):

- Relocated asylum applicants that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating Member State (e.g. Italy, Greece, etc.) to the Member State of Relocation shall be reported in the applications data (A01, A10 and A18) of the Member State of Relocation in the month (A01, A18) or in the year (A10) in which their application for international protection was lodged following their effective incoming relocation transfer.

According to Article 20.2 of Regulation 604/2013:

"An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned".

By analogy, an administrative event (a form, a report, an application) shall always be registered in the registry (information system, database) of the MS of relocation for a relocated person to be reported in the application statistics of the MS of relocation.

This administrative event (form/report/application) may be:

- i. either lodged by the applicant himself
- ii. Or prepared by the competent authorities of the MS of relocation.

In case however where no administrative event is registered in the registry of the MS of relocation, neither directly by the applicant nor by the administrative authority, then such person shall not be reported in the application statistics of that MS of relocation.

Pending applications data, A02 (Relocating Member State):

- Applicants who are subject of relocation shall be reported in **the stock of Pending applications of the Relocating Member State** from the month in which their application for international protection was lodged and shall be removed from the stock of Pending applications the month during which the decision to transfer them, from the Relocating Member State to the Member State of Relocation, has been made.

Pending applications data, A02 (Member State of Relocation):

- Relocated applicants that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating Member State to the Member State of Relocation shall be reported in the stock of Pending applications (A02) of the Member State of Relocation from the month in which their application for international protection was lodged in the MS of relocation following their effective incoming

relocation transfer. If no application is lodged in the MS of relocation then such applicants will not be reported in table A02¹⁹.

Withdrawn applications data, A03 (Relocating Member State):

- Cases whereby an applicant subject to the relocation procedure withdraws his/her application (explicitly or implicitly) before the decision to transfer for relocation has been made shall be reported under withdrawn applications (A03). On the other hand, by analogy with Dublin transfers, cases whereby a relocated applicant has been transferred to the Member State of Relocation shall not be reported in withdrawn applications.

Withdrawn applications data, A03 (Member State of Relocation):

- For Member States of Relocation, relocated applicants (who have been effectively transferred to the Member State of relocation) should be reported under the withdrawn applications (Table A03) in cases of **explicit** withdrawal, as covered by Article 27 of the Asylum Procedure Directive and in cases of **implicit** withdrawal in line with Article 28 of the same Directive.

Example:

- A person arrives in Italy on 4 September 2015
- Makes an application on 4 September 2015
- Lodges an application in Italy for the first time on 10 September 2015.
- Italy sends to Germany a relocation take charge request on 1 October 2015
- Germany accepts the relocation take charge request from Italy on 1 November 2015
- The person is effectively transferred from Italy to Germany on 15 November 2015
- An asylum application for international protection is lodged²⁰ in Germany on 18 November 2015.

In this case, Italy shall report the following:

- One asylum applicant in tables A01 and A18 for September 2015
- One person being subject of a pending asylum application (table A02) in the months September and October 2015 (but no pending application will be reported in November 2015 and afterwards since the decision for the relocation was made in November 2015)

Germany shall report the following:

- One asylum applicant in tables A01 and A18 for November 2015
- One person being subject of a pending asylum application (table A02) as from November 2015 (and until the month during which a decision on this application is taken)

DATA ON DECISIONS ON ASYLUM APPLICATIONS:

Decisions data (Relocating Member State):

¹⁹ The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS of Relocation, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A02.

²⁰ The application (administrative event) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authorities in Germany.

A04/A11: Relocated applicants from a Relocating Member State shall **not** be reported in the statistics on Rejected applicants of that Relocating Member State, except when i) a negative decision has been issued by Relocating Member State following a withdrawal of the application before a decision to transfer the applicant has been made, or ii) when the application of an applicant under the relocation procedure is eventually examined by the authorities of the Relocating Member State.

Decisions data (Member State of Relocation):

The formal decision issued on the application of a relocated person **in the Member State of Relocation** (positive or negative) **shall be reported in the decisions data** of the MS of Relocation (A04-A09, A11-A15 and A17).

FAMILY MEMBERS

Data on asylum reported in this data collection shall include all persons being a subject of the asylum application or decision on asylum application. This includes principal applicants and all related family members effectively covered by such application/decision, irrespective of the national legal requirements and administrative procedures. All these persons shall be reported individually.

Family members of the beneficiaries of international protection or humanitarian status, arriving in the Member State after the beneficiary was granted protection, shall be reported in this data collection (respectively applications, pending cases and decisions data) only when they apply for international protection or were granted protection status (international protection or national humanitarian status according to the definition applied for tables A08 and A15) by this Member State.

IV. DATA COLLECTION TABLES

MONTHLY TABLES

Table A01. Applicants for international protection by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(a) of the Regulation.

This table covers all **persons** having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such an application as a family member during the reference period. The “application for international protection” means application for international protection as defined in Article 2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU, therefore including requests for refugee status or for subsidiary protection status.

This table is intended to refer to all those who apply for protection on an individual basis, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at borders, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the territory legally (e.g. as a tourist) or illegally.

In deciding when to regard an asylum application as having been lodged, the principles expressed in Council Regulation (EU) 604/2013 should be applied, i.e. “An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. Where an application is not made in writing, the time elapsing between the statement of intention and the preparation of a report should be as short as possible”.

Applications submitted by persons who are subsequently found to be a subject of a **Dublin procedure** (Regulation 604/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council) should be included as applicants for international protection. Persons who are transferred to another Member State in application of the Dublin Regulation shall be reported as asylum applicants also in the MS where they are transferred to if an application for international protection is lodged there²¹.

Within the reference period every person being a subject of an asylum application should be counted only once, therefore **repeated applicants** should not be recorded if the first application has been lodged in the same reference period as another application by the same applicant. However such a repeated application shall be recorded in table A01 if lodged in a different reference month.

²¹ The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS they are transferred to, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A01. Please see also methodological concept 'Persons subject to the Dublin procedure'.

Children born after the date of submission of application by parent(s) and which are subject of an asylum application (separate or common with parent) shall be reported with an application date recorded by the national authority (with the birthdate of the child as the earliest possible date of the application) and not with the same application date of parent(s).

Asylum Applicants being a subject of **Relocation** shall be reported in the statistics on asylum applications according to the guidance presented under the concept “Relocated persons”, as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Asylum applicants to be relocated from a Relocating Member State shall be reported like any other asylum applicants in the applications data (A01) of the Relocating Member State in the month that they have lodged an application for international protection in the territory of the Relocating Member State.

Member States of Relocation:

Relocated asylum applicants that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating Member State to the Member State of Relocation, shall be reported in the applications data (A01) of the Member State of Relocation in the month in which their application for international protection was lodged following the effective incoming relocation transfer. Relocated persons who did not lodge an asylum application in the country of relocation will not be reported in table A01²².

This table covers all types of applicants (first-time, subsequent, new and re-opened applications).

Persons being a subject to **resettlement** (table A16) and **relocation of recognised refugees** within EU Member States, shall **not** be reported in the statistics on asylum applicants in the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of the administrative event
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p style="text-align: center;">Table A02. Persons who are the subject of applications for international protection pending at the end of reference period by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor</p>

²² The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS of Relocation, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A01. Please see also methodological concept 'Relocated Persons'.

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(b) of the Regulation.

This table shall include all persons who have made an application for international protection which is under consideration by the responsible national authority at the end of the reference period. Unlike all the other requested tables, this table refers to the “**stock**” of applications for which decisions are still pending.

This table should include the number of persons with pending applications at **all instances of the administrative and/or judicial procedure** including applications that are the subject of an appeal or review where a final decision has not been taken on the application.

Persons who are subject to an “outgoing request” on the basis of Dublin Regulation should be reported in the **stock of pending applications of the submitting Member State** until the decision (following the ACCEPTANCE of the request²³) to transfer such persons (and to thus stop the examination of their application) has been made by its national authority.

Following the acceptance of a transfer request such transferred person will be part of the **pending stock of the receiving Member State** from the moment of the physical arrival of the transferee if he/she applies (in case of take charge) or re-applies (in case of take back) for asylum there. If in the receiving Member State there is already an existing ‘open’ asylum case concerning an applicant no additional application needs to be made, there shall be no changes in the stock of pending cases in the country receiving the transfer.

Whenever an application is reported under table A03 the correspondent applicants should not be reported in the stock of pending applications, irrespective of the fact that the **withdrawal** was implicit or explicit and of the fact that this led to a negative decision or to discontinuation.

Asylum applicants being a subject of **Relocation** shall be reported in the statistics on asylum applications according to the guidance presented under the concept “Relocated persons”, as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Applicants who are subject of relocation shall be reported in **the stock of Pending applications of the Relocating Member State** from the moment they lodge their application and shall be removed from the stock of Pending applications when the decision to transfer them from the Relocating Member State has been made.

Member State of Relocation:

- Relocated applicants that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating Member State to the Member State of Relocation, shall be reported in the **stock of Pending applications (A02) of the Member State of Relocation** from the month in which their application for international protection was lodged in the MS of relocation

²³ If the request is REFUSED, there will be no decision to transfer. The requesting MS will be responsible and the case will not be closed, but examined.

following their effective incoming relocation transfer. If no application is lodged in the MS of relocation then such applicants will not be reported in table A02²⁴.

Persons being a subject to **resettlement** (table A16) and **relocation of recognised refugees** within EU Member States shall **not** be reported in the statistics on asylum applicants in the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the end of reference period
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A03. Applications for international protection withdrawn by age, sex, citizenship, type of withdrawal and status of minor
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(c) of the Regulation.

The table shall include applications for international protection having been withdrawn during the reference period and should include both cases of **explicit** withdrawal, as covered by Article 27 of the Asylum Procedure Directive and cases of **implicit** withdrawal in line with Article 28 of the same Directive.

There is no certain time limit which applies for this data collection before an application is considered as implicitly withdrawn by the national authorities. The time limit for an application to be considered as implicitly withdrawn can vary across countries²⁵.

Dublin transfers shall be not considered as being implicitly or explicitly withdrawn by the applicants in the submitting Member State (*Outgoing request*) and therefore they shall not be reported in the data on withdrawn applications of the submitting Member State.

Applicants who **abscond after the decision** (following ACCEPTANCE of the outgoing request according to the provisions of the Dublin regulation) to transfer has been made and before the transfer has been effected, the country that submitted the Outgoing request, shall not report this person in the statistics on withdrawn applications.

²⁴ The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS of Relocation, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A02. Please see also methodological concept 'Relocated Persons'.

²⁵ Example of a MS X which applies a time limit of one month before an application is considered as implicitly withdrawn. MS X attempts to contact an applicant Y on 15th of October 2014, but applicant Y does not report to country X. If the applicant Y does not contact county X until the 15th of November 2014, then on the 15th of November 2014 this application shall be considered as abandoned/implicitly withdrawn and will thus be reported under the data of A03 for November 2014.

Cases of implicit withdrawal of an application which lead also to a negative decision to reject the application, shall be reported only under table A03 (applications withdrawn) and not under table A04 (negative decisions on asylum applications), despite the fact that a negative decision has been issued by the national authority. This will ensure there is no overlap between applications implicitly withdrawn (table A03) and negative decisions (table A04).

Asylum applicants being a subject of **Relocation** shall be reported in the statistics on withdrawn applications according to the guidance presented under the methodological concept “Relocated persons”, as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Cases whereby an applicant subject to the relocation procedure withdraws his/her application (explicitly or implicitly) before the decision to transfer for relocation has been made shall be reported under withdrawn applications (A03). On the other hand, by analogy with Dublin transfers, cases whereby a relocated applicant has been transferred to the Member State of Relocation shall not be reported in withdrawn applications.

MS of Relocation:

Relocated applicants (who have been effectively transferred to the Member State of relocation) should be reported under the withdrawn applications (Table A03) in cases of explicit withdrawal, as covered by Article 27 of the Asylum Procedure Directive and cases of implicit withdrawal in line with Article 28 of the same Directive.

Unlike all the other requested tables, this table refers to the **applications** and not to persons (i.e. all persons covered by the application withdrawn). It is however expected that, as MS count one application per person, this table will in practice count persons as well (see section on cases/persons above).

This table should include the number of applications withdrawn at all instances of the administrative and/or judicial procedure.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of withdrawal
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Type of withdrawal (Explicit, Implicit, Unknown)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A18. First time applicants for international protection by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(d) of the Regulation.

This table covers applicants for international protection (as defined by Article 2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU) who lodged an application for asylum for the first time in a given Member State during the reference period. The term **'first time' implies no time limitation** and therefore person can be recorded as first time applicant only if he or she had never applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past, irrespective of the fact that he is found to have applied in another Member State of the European Union. Subsequent and reopened applicants shall never be reported under this table.

The provision of this statistics covered by this table was voluntary for all countries until 2020. However, with the amended Regulation 862/2007 this becomes mandatory for provision as of January 2021 reference month onwards.

The difference between tables A01. Asylum applicants and A18. First time applicants for international protection by age, sex and citizenship should be interpreted as the number of asylum applicants being a subject of repeated asylum application in a given Member State during the reference period. Therefore the data in table A18 should never be higher than the data in table A01.

Applications submitted by persons who are subsequently found to be a subject of a **Dublin procedure** (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003) should be included in the statistics covered by this table if and only if such persons are also a subject of first time asylum application in the reporting Member State. Such persons who are transferred to another Member State in application of the Dublin Regulation and are first time applicants in the Member State they are being transferred to shall be reported as First asylum applicants also in that MS if an application for international protection is lodged there²⁶.

Children born after the date of submission of application by parent(s) and which are subject of an asylum application (separate or common with parent) shall be reported with an application date recorded by the national authority with the birthdate of the child as the earliest possible date of the application and not with the same application date of parent(s).

Persons being a subject of **Relocation** shall be reported in the statistics on asylum applications according to the guidance presented under the methodological concept "Relocated persons", as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Asylum applicants who are eligible for relocation from a Relocating Member State, shall be reported like any other asylum applicants in the data on first time asylum applicants (A18) of the Relocating Member State, in the month that they have lodged an application for international protection for the first time in the territory of the Relocating Member State.

Member State of Relocation:

Relocated applicants that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating Member State to the Member State of Relocation shall be reported in the first time asylum

²⁶ The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS they are transferred to, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A18. Please see also methodological concept 'Persons subject to the Dublin procedure' or 'Relocated Persons'.

applicants data (A18) in that Member State of Relocation in the month in which their application for international protection was lodged for the first time. Relocated persons who did not lodge an asylum application in the country of relocation will not be reported under table A18²⁶.

Persons being a subject to **resettlement** (table A16) and **relocation of recognised refugees** within EU Member States shall **not** be reported in the statistics on First time asylum applicants in the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of application
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p style="text-align: center;">Table A19. Applicants for international protection having had their applications processed under the accelerated procedure, by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor</p>
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(e) of the Regulation.

This table covers applicants for international protection having had their applications processed under the accelerated procedure, provided for in Article 31(8) of Directive 2013/32/EU, if such a procedure is foreseen in the national legislation of the reporting country.

It refers to **the number of applicants the country has processed - at first instance - under an accelerated procedure during the reference month**, regardless of the date of application and of the outcome of the procedure (rejection of the application or grant of a protection status).

As the type of the procedure (accelerated or not) is not known at the time of application, but rather at a later stage, the number of persons reported under this table will cover persons who have lodged their application in the same or in any other previous months. Therefore, the reporting date here is the date of the first instance decision under the accelerated procedure and not the date of lodging of the application.

First-time applicants, repeated applicants and relocated applicants can be covered under this table.

Applications submitted by persons who are subsequently found to be a subject of a **Dublin procedure** (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003) should be included in the statistics covered by this table if and only if such persons are also a subject of an accelerated procedure in the reporting Member State.

Persons being a subject to **resettlement** (table A16) and **relocation of recognised refugees** within EU Member States shall **not** be reported under this statistics in the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of the administrative event
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A20. Subsequent applicants for international protection by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(f) of the Regulation.

This table covers all **persons** having submitted a subsequent application for international protection as referred to in Article 40 of Directive 2013/32/EU or having been included in such an application as a family member during the reference period.

In line with the definitions of ‘final decision’ and ‘subsequent application’ as referred to in Articles 2(e) and 2(q) of Directive 2013/32/EU respectively, this table will cover:

- Applications lodged after a first instance decision was issued and the time limit for appeal has passed (no appeal was lodged within the foreseen time-limits)
- Applications lodged after a final decision in appeal or review was issued
- Applications lodged after the determining authority merely entered a notice to discontinue the examination after explicit withdrawal of the previous application (Article 27(2) of APD).
- New applications lodged after a procedure was discontinued following implicit withdrawal (Article 28(1) of APD) and where the time-limit provided by Member States under Article 28(2) for re-opening the application or for lodging a new application has passed

Subsequent applications submitted by persons who are subsequently found to be a subject of a **Dublin procedure** (Regulation 604/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council) must be covered under this table in the requesting Member State. Persons who are transferred to another Member State in application of the Dublin Regulation shall be reported under this table as subsequent applicants also in the Member State where they are transferred to if a subsequent application for international protection is lodged there.

Children born after the date of submission of the subsequent application of their parent(s) shall be reported as First-time applicants (and not as subsequent applicants), with the date of birth of the child as the earliest possible date of application recorded by the national authority (and not with the same application date of parent(s)).

Subsequent asylum applicants being a subject of **Relocation** shall be reported in the statistics on asylum applications according to the guidance presented under the methodological concept “Relocated persons”, as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Subsequent asylum applicants to be relocated from a Relocating Member State shall be reported like any other asylum applicants under this data (A20) of the Relocating Member State in the month that they have lodged the subsequent application for international protection in the territory of the Relocating Member State.

Member States of Relocation:

Relocated asylum applicants that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating member State to the Member State of Relocation, shall be reported in this data (A20) of the Member State of Relocation in the month in which their subsequent application for international protection was lodged following the effective incoming relocation transfer. Relocated persons who did not lodge a subsequent asylum application in the country of relocation will not be reported in table A20²⁷.

Persons being a subject to **resettlement** (table A16) and **relocation of recognised refugees** within EU Member States shall **not** be reported under this table in the receiving country.

‘New applicants’ and ‘Re-opened applications’²⁸ must not be reported under this table (A20), but only under table A01 (Total applicants).

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at date of application
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

²⁷ The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS of Relocation, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A20. Please see also methodological concept 'Relocated Persons'.

²⁸ Please see methodological concept ‘Repeated applicants’.

QUARTERLY TABLES

Table A04. Rejected applicants by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.2(a) of the Regulation.

This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** rejecting applications for international protection, such as, inter alia, decisions considering applications as inadmissible, unfounded, or manifestly unfounded in accordance with Article 32 and 33 of the Asylum Procedure Directive, including decisions under priority (Article 31(7) of the Asylum Procedure Directive) and accelerated procedures (Article 31(8) of the Asylum Procedure Directive), taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period, including first instance decisions rejecting humanitarian status.

Withdrawals of applications should be counted in the rejection table only if they lead to a rejection in accordance with Article 28(1) of the Asylum Procedure Directive.

Cases of application of the **safe third country** concept (Article 38 of the Asylum Procedure Directive) or the concept of **European safe third country** (Article 39 of the Asylum Procedure Directive) should be reported in the Rejection table.

Should the decision **rejecting humanitarian status** (in countries where such status is applicable) be issued in separation to the (negative) decision related to international protection, only the negative decision rejecting humanitarian status shall be reported in table A04 as the final outcome of first instance.

However, if a person was rejected international protection (refugee or subsidiary protection status) but eventually **granted humanitarian status** at the first instance, only the grant of this status shall be reported (under table A08) as the final outcome of first instance and not the rejection of refugee/subsidiary protection status.

Decisions to exclude a person from refugee and subsidiary protection status (art 12 and 17 of the Qualification Directive) should be reported as rejected applicants if no humanitarian status is granted.

If at an own initiative the national authority decides to review its initial first instance decision, the outcome of such a revision shall be considered as regular revision of the initial first instance decision. This outcome shall be reported to Eurostat as a revision of the initial decision in the data of the quarter during which the initial decision was taken, but also in the data of the quarter during which the reviewed decision is granted²⁹.

²⁹ Example: national first instance authority issues refusal decision in Q1 2014 and reports this in table A04 for Q1 2014. During Q2 2014 the same authority at its own initiative reviews this decision and grants refugee status. In that case country shall revise table A04 for Q1 2014 (one decision less) and report grant of one refugee status in table A05 for Q2 2014.

Decisions to reject an asylum application on the basis that another EU country accepted responsibility to examine the asylum application under the **Dublin Regulation** provisions should **NOT** be reported as Negative decision in this dataset.

Relocated asylum applicants shall be reported according to the guidance presented under the methodological concept “Relocated persons”, as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Relocated applicants from a Relocating Member State shall **not** be reported in the statistics on Rejected applicants of the Relocating Member State, except when i) a negative decision has been issued by the Relocating Member State following a withdrawal of the application before a decision to transfer the applicant has been made, or ii) when the application of an applicant under the relocation procedure is eventually examined by the authorities of the Relocating Member State.

Member State of Relocation:

A formal negative decision issued on the application of a **relocated person in the MS of Relocation shall be reported in the Rejected decisions data** of the MS of Relocation.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p>Table A05. Persons granted refugee status at first instance by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor</p>
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.2(b) of the Regulation

This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** granting refugee status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period. Refugee status means status as defined in Article 2(e) of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU within the meaning of Article 1 of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.

Relocated asylum applicants which are **granted such status by the Member State of Relocation, shall be reported under this table by the Member States of Relocation.**

Resettled persons (A16) and relocation of recognised refugees within EU Member States **which are** granted such status should NOT be reported in this quarterly dataset. Resettled persons specifically should only be reported in the dataset A16 by the receiving country.

If at an own initiative the national authority decides to review its initial first instance decision, the outcome of such a revision shall be considered as regular revision of the initial first instance decision. This outcome shall be reported to Eurostat as a revision of the initial decision in the data of the quarter during which the initial decision was taken, but also in the data of the quarter during which the reviewed decision is granted³⁰.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p>Table A06. Persons granted subsidiary protection status at first instance by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor</p>
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.2(c) of the Regulation.

This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** granting subsidiary protection status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period. Subsidiary protection status means status as defined in Article 2(g) of Directive 2011/95/EU.

According to the Article 2(f) of the Directive 2011/95/EU "persons eligible for subsidiary protection' means a third- country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Article 15, and to whom Article 17(1) and (2) does not apply, and is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country".

Relocated asylum applicants which are **granted such status by the Relocating Member State, shall be reported in this dataset by the Member States of Relocation.**

Resettled persons (A16) and relocation of recognised refugees within EU Member States **which are** granted such status, should NOT be reported in this quarterly dataset. Resettled persons specifically should only be reported in the dataset A16 by the receiving country.

³⁰ Example: national first instance authority issues refusal decision in Q1 2014 and reports this in table A04 for Q1 2014. During Q2 2014 the same authority at its own initiative reviews this decision and grants refugee status. In that case country shall revise table A04 for Q1 2014 (one decision less) and report grant of one refugee status in table A05 for Q2 2014.

If at an own initiative the national authority decides to review its initial first instance decision, the outcome of such a revision shall be considered as regular revision of the initial first instance decision. This outcome shall be reported to Eurostat as a revision of the initial decision in the data of the quarter during which the initial decision was taken, but also in the data of the quarter during which the reviewed decision is granted³¹.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p style="text-align: center;">Table A07. Persons granted temporary protection at first instance by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor</p>
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.2(d) of the Regulation.

This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** granting temporary protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period.

Temporary protection means protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 2001/55/EC.

As such, this table will only be collected by Eurostat in circumstances where there is a mass influx of persons seeking protection as defined by this Directive. At all other times, it will be assumed that Member States have made no temporary protection decisions and no delivery of this table is required.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries ; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

³¹ Example: national first instance authority issues refusal decision in Q1 2014 and reports this in table A04 for Q1 2014. During Q2 2014 the same authority at its own initiative reviews this decision and grants subsidiary protection status. In that case country shall revise table A04 for Q1 2014 (one decision less) and report grant of one refugee status in table A06 for Q2 2014.

Table A08. Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons at first instance by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.2(e) of the Regulation.

This table includes all persons covered by other **first instance decisions** granting authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons **under national law** concerning international protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period and as defined in Recital 15 of the Qualification Directive.

This table includes persons who are not eligible for international protection as currently defined in the Qualification Directive, but are nonetheless protected against removal under the obligations that are imposed on all Member States by international refugee or human rights instruments or on the basis of principles flowing from such instruments.

This table applies only to persons who have been previously reported as asylum applicants under tables A01 and A18. As a consequence, persons granted a permission to stay for humanitarian reasons but who have **not previously applied for international protection** shall NOT be reported in this table.

Persons reported under table A08 shall never be reported also under table A04 (Rejected applicants).

Relocated asylum applicants which are **granted such status by the Relocating Member State shall be reported in this dataset by the Member States of Relocation.**

Resettled persons (A16) and relocation of recognised refugees within EU Member States **which are** granted such status should NOT be reported in this quarterly dataset. Resettled persons specifically should only be reported in the dataset A16 by the receiving country.

If at an own initiative the national authority decides to review its initial first instance decision, the outcome of such a revision shall be considered as regular revision of the initial first instance decision. This outcome shall be reported to Eurostat as a revision of the initial decision in the data of the quarter during which the initial decision was taken, but also in the data of the quarter during which the reviewed decision is granted³².

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)

³² Example: national first instance authority issues refusal decision in Q1 2014 and reports this in table A04 for Q1 2014. During Q2 2014 the same authority at its own initiative reviews this decision and grants humanitarian status. In that case country shall revise table A04 for Q1 2014 (one decision less) and report grant of one refugee status in table A08 for Q2 2014.

- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A09. Withdrawals at first instance by type of status withdrawn, reason of withdrawal, citizenship and status of minor
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This table includes all persons covered by first instance decisions withdrawing one of the following statuses: refugee status (Article 4.2(b) of the Regulation), subsidiary protection status (Article 4.2(c)), temporary protection (Article 4.2(d) and authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection (Article 4.2(e)) taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period.

According to Article 2(o) of the Asylum Procedures Directive "withdrawal of international protection status" means "the decision by a competent authority to revoke, end or refuse to renew refugee or subsidiary protection status of a person in accordance with Directive 2011/95/EU" [the Qualification Directive].

It is irrelevant if the status which is withdrawn at first instance was initially granted at the first instance or appeal instance.

The disaggregation by **reason of withdrawal** introduced by the amending Regulation (EU) 2020/851 is only foreseen for Refugee and Subsidiary protection statuses and not for Humanitarian protection status. Therefore, the provision of this information for **Humanitarian protection status** is considered **voluntary**. However Eurostat encourages data providers to report this information also for Humanitarian protection status (for countries who apply this form of protection).

Disaggregations:

- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status withdrawn (Withd_Ref_Stat, Withd_Sub_Prot_Stat, Withd_Temp_Prot, Withd_Auth_Hum_Reas)
- Reason of withdrawal (Revocation, Ending, Refusal to renew)
- Status of minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied)

ANNUAL TABLES

Table A10. Applicants for international protection considered to be unaccompanied minors by age, sex and citizenship

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(a) of the Regulation

This table includes all applicants for international protection who are considered by the responsible national authority to be unaccompanied minors during the reference period. Unaccompanied minors means minor as defined in Article 2(k) and (l) of Directive 2011/95/EU that is third-country nationals or stateless persons below the age of 18, who arrive on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for them whether by law or custom, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the Member States.

The age of unaccompanied minors reported in this table shall refer to the age accepted by the national authority. In case the responsible national authority carries out an age assessment procedure in relation to the applicant claiming to be an unaccompanied minor, the age reported in this table shall be the age determined by **the age assessment procedure**.

Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors being a subject of **Relocation** shall be reported in the statistics on asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors according to the guidance presented under the methodological concept “Relocated persons”, as follows:

Relocating Member State:

Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors who are eligible for relocation from a Relocating Member State shall be reported in the data of Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minor (A10) of the Relocating Member States in the year that an application for international protection was lodged in their territory.

Member States of Relocation:

Relocated applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors that have been effectively transferred from a Relocating Member State to the Member State of Relocation shall be reported in the data of Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors (A10) in the year in which an application for international protection was lodged following the effective incoming relocation transfer. Relocated persons who did not lodge an asylum application in the country of relocation will not be reported in table A10³³.

³³ The administrative event (application) can be either submitted by the applicant himself or prepared by the competent administrative authority on behalf of the applicant. If no administrative event is registered in the information system of the MS of Relocation, then such persons shall not be reported in Table A10. Please see also methodological concept 'Relocated Persons'.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-15, 16-17, Unknown) – recorded at the date of application
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)

Table A11. Rejected applicants, final decisions by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(b) of the Regulation

This table includes all persons covered by **final decisions** taken in appeal or review by any authority against which the applicant cannot further appeal on the substance of his application (appeals on procedures to supreme courts shall not be counted) during the reference period, including final decisions in appeal or review rejecting humanitarian status.

Shall the decision **rejecting humanitarian status** (in countries where such status is applicable) be issued in separation to the (negative) decision related to international protection, only the negative decision rejecting humanitarian status shall be reported in table A11 as a final outcome of final decision in appeal or review.

However, if a person was rejected international protection (refugee or subsidiary protection status) but eventually **granted humanitarians** status at the final instance in appeal or review, only the grant of this status shall be reported (under table A15) as the final outcome of final instance and not the rejection of refugee/subsidiary protection status.

Final appeal decisions to reject an asylum application on the basis that another EU country accepted responsibility to examine the asylum application under the **Dublin Regulation** provisions should **NOT** be reported as Negative decision in this dataset.

Relocated asylum applicants shall be reported as follows, in line with the guidance presented in the methodological concept “Relocated persons”:

Relocating Member State:

Relocated applicants from a Relocating Member State shall **not** be reported in the statistics on Rejected applicants of the Relocating Member States, except when i) a negative decision has been issued by the Relocating Member State following the withdrawal of the application before a decision to transfer the applicant has been made, or ii) when the application of an applicant under the relocation procedure is eventually examined by the authorities of the Relocating Member State.

Member State of relocation:

A formal negative decision issued on the application of a **relocated person in the MS of Relocation shall be reported in the Rejected decisions data** of the MS of Relocation.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of final decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A12. Persons granted refugee status, final decisions by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(c) of the Regulation

This table includes all persons covered by **final decisions** granting refugee status taken by administrative or judicial bodies in **appeal** or **review** during the reference period. Refugee status means status as defined in Article 2(e) of Directive 2011/95/EU within the meaning of Article 1 of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.

Relocated asylum applicants which are **granted such status by the Member States of Relocation shall be reported in this annual dataset by the Member States of Relocation.**

Resettled persons (A16) and relocation of beneficiaries of international protection within EU Member States which are granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset. Resettled persons specifically should only be reported in the dataset A16 by the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of final decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A13. Persons granted subsidiary protection status, final decisions by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(d) of the Regulation

This table includes all persons covered by **final decisions** granting subsidiary protection status taken by administrative or judicial bodies in **appeal** or **review** and which are no longer subject to a remedy, during the reference period. Subsidiary protection status means status as defined in Article 2(g) of Directive 2011/95/EU.

According to the Article 2(f) of the Directive 2011/95/EU "persons eligible for subsidiary protection' means a third- country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Article 15, and to whom Article 17(1) and (2) does not apply, and is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country".

Relocated asylum applicants which are **granted such status in a Member State of Relocation shall be reported in this annual dataset by that Member State of Relocation.**

Resettled persons (A16) and relocation of beneficiaries of international protection within EU Member States which are granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset. Resettled persons specifically should only be reported in the dataset A16 by the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of final decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p style="text-align: center;">Table A14. Persons granted temporary protection, final decisions by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor</p>

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(e) of the Regulation

This table includes all persons covered by **final decisions** granting temporary protection taken by administrative or judicial bodies in **appeal** or **review** and which are no longer subject to a remedy, during the reference period.

Temporary protection means protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 2001/55/EC.

As such, this table will only be collected by Eurostat in circumstances where there is a mass influx of persons seeking protection as defined by this Directive. At all other times, it will be assumed that Member States have made no temporary protection decisions and no delivery of this table is required.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of final decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A15. Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons, final decisions by age, sex, citizenship and status of minor
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This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(f) of the Regulation

This table includes all persons covered by other **final decisions**, taken by administrative or judicial bodies in **appeal** or **review**, granting authorisations to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection and which are no longer subject to a remedy, during the reference period and as defined in Recital 15 of the Qualification Directive.

This table includes persons who are not eligible for international protection as currently defined in the Qualification Directive, but are nonetheless protected against removal under the obligations that are imposed on all Member States by international refugee or human rights instruments or on the basis of principles flowing from such instruments.

This table applies only to persons who have been previously reported as asylum applicant under tables A01 and A18. As a consequence, persons granted a permission to stay for humanitarian reasons but who have **not previously applied for international protection** shall NOT be reported in this table.

Persons reported under table A15 shall never be reported also under table A11 (Rejected applicants, final decisions).

Relocated asylum applicants which are **granted such status by a Member State of Relocation, shall be reported in this annual dataset by that Member State of Relocation.**

Resettled persons (A16) and relocation of beneficiary of international protection within EU Member States which are granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset. Resettled persons specifically should only be reported in the dataset A16 by the receiving country.

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of final decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)

- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

<p>Table A16. Resettled persons by age, sex, citizenship, country of residence, resettlement framework, decision (protection status granted) and status of minor</p>

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.3(g) of the Regulation.

This table includes all persons who have been granted an authorisation to reside in a Member State within the framework of a national or Union resettlement scheme during the reference period, where such a scheme is implemented in that Member State. Resettlement means the transfer of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of their need for international protection and a durable solution, to a Member State, where they are permitted to reside with a secure legal status.

Resettlement³⁴ and humanitarian admission³⁵ are closely related to each other and both resettlement and humanitarian admission are within the scope of the data collection. They both involve the selection and transfer of persons in need of international protection from a third country to an EU+ country where they are permitted to reside. The main differences are that humanitarian admission follows generally an expedited process and that the granted residence permit of the admitted persons is generally of a more temporary character.

Data should relate to resettled persons who have actually arrived into the territory of the Member State and not to selected persons who remain in the third country waiting for a transfer to the Member States or to persons covered by future resettlement commitments. Indeed, if the resettlement procedure straddles two years (for instance with the selection of the persons to be resettled happening in 2008 and their actual arrival into the territory of the Member State in 2009), these persons should be counted in the 2009 statistics.

Data should not include persons who are admitted to the Member State following the application of Directive 2003/86/EC (Family Reunification Directive).

³⁴ C(2015) 3560: “‘Resettlement’ means the transfer of individual displaced persons in clear need of international protection, on request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, from a third country to a Member State, in agreement with the latter, with the objective of protecting against refoulement and admitting and granting the right to stay and any other rights similar to those granted to a beneficiary of international protection.”

³⁵ C(2015) 9490: “Humanitarian admission should mean an expedited process whereby the participating States, based on a recommendation of the UNHCR following referral by Turkey, admit persons in need of international protection, displaced by the conflict in Syria, who have been registered by the Turkish authorities prior to 29 November 2015, in order to grant them subsidiary protection as defined in Directive 2011/95/EU or an equivalent temporary status, the validity of which should not be less than one year. Participating State should mean any Member State or associated State wishing to participate in the design and implementation of the humanitarian admission scheme with Turkey.”

Only resettled persons arriving into a Member State from a third country should be counted. Transfers between Member State of asylum-seekers, refugees or persons enjoying subsidiary protection status should not be included in this category.

Resettled persons shall be reported only in the table A16 and NOT included in data on asylum applications and decisions (first instance and final decisions in appeal or review).

From 2008 until 2014 reference years, data for Resettled persons were collected on Age, Sex and Citizenship. From 2015 reference year onwards three new variables are included, namely Country of Residence, Decision and Resettlement Framework. The inclusion of the new disaggregations follows the Council Conclusions of 20 July 2015 (please see methodological concepts "Country of residence", "Decision", "Resettlement Framework").

The following methodological guidelines have been agreed at the 2016 Asylum and Managed Migration Working Group and they refer to resettlement under the framework of 'Agreement of Justice and Home Affairs Council of 20 July 2015':

- There is **no default list of citizenships that shall by default be reported under the Resettlement Scheme of JHAC15**. The same citizenships/categories of people can be resettled through different schemes. The priority regions for resettlement which are mentioned in the Council Conclusions of 20 July 2015 do not define a standard list of citizenship.
- Resettled persons to be categorised under the JHAC15 scheme must be effectively resettled from the priority regions of Horn of Africa, North Africa and the Middle East. However, **the Council Conclusions of 20 July 2015 do not list the specific countries**, but they do say "in particular where RDPPs are being implemented". For orientation purposes only, these could include at least: Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Niger, Mauritania, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia and Uganda. But this may not be an exhaustive list. DG HOME will clarify cases outside of these on a case by case basis.
- The Resettlement framework "JHAC15 - Agreement JHA Council of 20 July 2015" is **applicable from the 8th of June 2015 until the 8th of December 2017**. Cases of resettled persons for whom the decision to be resettled in MS X took place before 8th June 2015, but the actual arrival of these persons into the territory of that MS took place after 8th June 2015, can be reported under the JHAC15 scheme. **What matters is "effectively resettled persons", i.e. arrivals in the reference period.**

E.g. a Syrian national who was selected for resettlement from Lebanon in January 2015, but arrived in Denmark in August 2015 shall be counted as falling under the category "the Agreement JHA Council of 20 July 2015", even though that person was selected for Resettlement before the Council Conclusions even existed.

However, not all arrivals between 8th of June 2015 and 8th of December 2017 are automatically counted under JHAC15 scheme. MS pledge certain numbers under JHAC15 scheme. Once MS fulfil these pledges, they may continue resettling persons from the same regions, but will not count these persons under the JHAC15 scheme. In some cases, pledges from MS under the Conclusions of 20 July 2015 may completely correspond to national programmes, but in other cases these pledges may be only a

part of the national programmes. For example, Sweden has fulfilled its pledges under JHAC15. If Sweden resettles further additional persons than initially pledged, these additional persons would be probably categorised under "Other frameworks".

Ultimately, MS have to be able to report whether certain resettlement cases fall under this or that scheme (i.e. JHAC15 or Other).

- The '**Council Decision of 29 September 2016**' (former Commission Proposal 21 March 2016) adopted by the Council (and published in OJ L 268, 1.10.2016, p. 82–84³⁶) refers to Resettlement of Syrians from Turkey and enters into force on the day after its publication in the OJ, i.e. the 2nd of October 2016. However, it **applies** to all **persons who have been admitted from the territory of Turkey** by the Member States **as from 1 May 2016** and it may cover also other types of resettlement and/or humanitarian admission, e.g. cases outside of the *1:1 mechanism* (EU-TK statement on 18 March 2016³⁷). **For the Eurostat data collection on Resettlement, such cases shall be reported under the category "Other" (and not under the category "EU" which covers the framework 'Agreement of Justice and Home Affairs Council of 20 July 2015').**

Disaggregations:

- Age (age groups: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65 and over, Unknown) – recorded at the date of decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown)
- Citizenship (list of third-countries)
- Status of Minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)
- Country of Residence (C_RESID) (list of third-countries)
- Decision (Refugee status, Subsidiary protection status, Other positive decision, Decision pending, Unknown)
- Resettlement framework (LEG_FRAM) (EU Resettlement Frameworks, Other) – voluntary provision

Table A17. Withdrawals, final decisions by type of status withdrawn, reason of withdrawal, citizenship and status of minor

This table includes all persons covered by final decisions in appeal or review withdrawing one of the following statuses: refugee status (Article 4.3(c) of the Regulation), subsidiary protection status (Article 4.3(d)), temporary protection (Article 4.3(e) and authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection (Article 4.3(f)) taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period.

According to Article 2(o) of the Asylum Procedures Directive "withdrawal of international protection status" means "the decision by a competent authority to revoke, end or refuse to renew refugee or subsidiary protection status of a person in accordance with Directive 2011/95/EU" [the Qualification Directive].

³⁶ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1475757891734&uri=CELEX:32016D1754>

³⁷ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/03/18-eu-turkey-statement/>

It is irrelevant if the status which is withdrawn at final appeal instance was initially granted at the first or appeal instance.

The disaggregation by **Reason of withdrawal** introduced by the amending Regulation (EU) 2020/851 is only foreseen for Refugee and Subsidiary protection statuses and not for Humanitarian protection status. Therefore, the provision of this information for **Humanitarian protection status** is considered **voluntary**.

Disaggregations:

- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntarily)
- Status withdrawn (Withd_Ref_Stat, Withd_Sub_Prot_Stat, Withd_Temp_Prot, Withd_Auth_Hum_Reas)
- Reason of withdrawal (Revocation, Ending, Refusal to renew)
- Status of minor (Unaccompanied, Accompanied, Not applicable, Unknown)

Table A21. Applicants having benefited from material reception conditions at the end of the reference year

This table relates to the statistics to be provided in accordance with Article 4.1(g) of the Regulation.

This table includes all persons having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such an application as a family member **and having benefited from material reception conditions** providing an adequate standard of living for applicants, in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, **at the end of the reference period**.

This table shall cover the **stock** number of persons who still benefit from material reception conditions at the end of the reference year (i.e. on the 31st December of the reference year).

Despite the fact the Regulation refers to applications, this table will cover any person who benefited from material reception conditions at the end of the reference year, that is:

- First time and repeated applicants for international protection,
- beneficiaries of international protection
- rejected applicants
- applicants withdrawn their application

if they still benefit of material reception conditions at the end of the reference year (on 31st December).

However, resettled persons cannot be covered under this table.

It is not relevant whether the application was lodged in the same reference year or in a previous year. Also it is not relevant when these conditions were granted, they can be granted at the time of making or lodging of the application, or even later during the determination

procedure. The necessary condition is that the person still benefits of material reception conditions on the 31st December of the reference year.

This table will not cover persons who benefitted from material reception conditions without applying for international protection. E.g. it will not cover persons authorised to reside in the reporting country under the provisions of Family Reunification Directive (e.g. with a beneficiary of protection status (sponsor)) who benefitted from material reception conditions if such persons have not applied for international protection.

Timeliness: this table will be reported to Eurostat within 6 months after the end of the reference year.

Disaggregations:

No further disaggregation is collected with this table, only one aggregated statistical value will be reported per year.

ANNEX 1. DATA TRANSMISSION FORMAT

From January 2021 reference periods onwards, the Asylum data collection will be collected based on the SDMX-CSV format. Table 1 below shows the codes for reporting the Asylum data for each of the variables (fields) of the SDMX-CSV datasets.

Please consult the document “ASYLUM DATA STRUCTURE DEFINITION - GUIDELINES V. 5.0 - 2021 REFERENCE YEAR.xlsx” for the complete specification of the format and structure of the asylum data sets (codes, structure, etc.).

Importantly, please note the columns OBS_STATUS, OBS_STATUS2, OBS_STATUS3 and OBS_STATUS4. In the new SDMX-CSV format only one flag can be reported under each of these columns. For example, if no flags need to be reported, then all these four columns will not contain any flags. However if a two flags need to be reported for a specific statistical value, e.g. ‘B’ and ‘E’, then the first flag ‘B’ must be reported under the first flag column OBS_STATUS and the second flag ‘E’ under the second flag column OBS_STATUS2.

Table 1 Variables and code-lists for reporting the Asylum data in csv format³⁸

FIELD	CODE-LIST
DATAFLOW	ESTAT:ASYLUM_A01_M(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A02_M(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A03_M(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A04_Q(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A05_Q(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A06_Q(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A07_Q(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A08_Q(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A09_Q(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A10_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A11_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A12_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A13_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A14_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A15_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A16_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A17_A(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A18_M(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A19_M(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A20_M(1.0),ESTAT:ASYLUM_A21_A(1.0)
FREQ	M,Q,A
REF_AREA	BE,BG,CZ,DK,DE,EE,IE,EL,ES,FR,HR,IT,CY,LV,LT,LU,HU,MT,NL,AT,PL,PT,RO,SI,SK,FI,SE,UK,IS,LI,NO,CH,ME,MK,RS,TR,BA, AL, XK
CITIZENSHIP	_T,IS,LI,NO,CH,AL,BY,BA,MD,ME,RU,RS,XK,MK,UA,AD,VA,MC,SM,TR,RNC,DZ,AO,BJ,BW,BF,BI,CM,CV,CF,TD,KM,CG,CD,CI,DJ,EG,GQ,ER,ET,GA,GM,GH,GN,GW,KE,LS,LR,LY,MG,MW,ML,MR,MU,MA,MZ,NA,NE,NG,RW,ST,SN,SC,SL,SO,ZA,SS,SD,SZ,TZ,TG,TN,UG,EH,ZM,ZW,AG,AR,BS,BB,BZ,BO,BR,CA,CL,CO,CR,CU,DM,DO,EC,SV,GD,GT,GY,HT,HN,JM,MX,NI,PA,PY,PE,KN,LC,VC,SR,TT,US,UY,VE,AF,AM,AZ,BH,BD,BT,BN,KH,CN,TL,GE,IN,ID,IR,IQ,IL,JP,JO,KZ,KP,KR,KW,KG,LA,LB,MY,MV,MN,MM,NP,OM,PK,PH,QA,SA,SG,LK,SY,TW,TJ,TH,TM,AE,UZ,VN,PS,YE,AU,CK,FJ,KI,MH,FM,NR,NZ,PW,PG,WS,SB,TO,TV,VU,UK_OCT,STLS,_U,BE,BG,CZ,DK,DE,EE,IE,EL,ES,FR,HR,IT,CY,LV,LT,LU,HU,MT,NL,AT,PL,PT,RO,SI,SK,FI,SE,UK
AGE	_T, Y0T13, Y14T17, Y0T17, Y18T34, Y35T64, Y_GE65, _U, Y0T13, Y14T15, Y16T17
DECISION	_T, POS_RFG, POS_HUM, POS_SPROT, POS_TPROT, POS_OTH, PENDING,_U
SEX	_T, M, F, _U
APPLICANT	_Z, UAM, AM, _U
WITHDRAW	_T, EXPLC, IMPLC, _U
REASON	_T, WDN_RVOC, WDN_END, WDN_REF_RNEW, _U
C_RESID	_T,IS,LI,NO,CH,AL,BY,BA,MD,ME,RU,RS,XK,MK,UA,AD,VA,MC,SM,TR,RNC,DZ,AO,BJ,BW,BF,BI,CM,CV,CF,TD,KM,CG,CD,CI,DJ,EG,GQ,ER,ET,GA,GM,GH,GN,GW,KE,LS,LR,LY,MG,MW,ML,MR,MU,MA,MZ,NA,NE,NG,RW,ST,SN,SC,SL,SO,ZA,SS,SD,SZ,TZ,TG,TN,UG,EH,ZM,ZW,AG,AR,BS,BB,BZ,BO,BR,CA,CL,CO,CR,CU,DM,DO,EC,SV,GD,GT,GY,HT,HN,JM,MX,NI,PA,PY,PE,KN,LC,VC,SR,TT,US,UY,VE,AF,AM,AZ,BH,BD,BT,BN,KH,CN,TL,GE,IN,ID,IR,IQ,IL,JP,JO,KZ,KP,KR,KW,KG,LA,LB,MY,MV,MN,MM,NP,OM,PK,PH,QA,SA,SG,LK,SY,TW,TJ,TH,TM,AE,UZ,VN,PS,YE,AU,CK,FJ,KI,MH,FM,NR,NZ,PW,PG,WS,SB,TO,TV,VU,UK_OCT,STLS,_U,UK
LEG_FRAM	_T, EU, _O, _U
TIME_PERIOD	2020, 2020-Q1, 2020-Q4, 2020-04, 2020-12, etc.
OBS_VALUE	ANY INTEGER NUMBER
OBS_STATUS	B,D,E,P,U,M,O
OBS_STATUS2	B,D,E,P,U,M,O
OBS_STATUS3	B,D,E,P,U,M,O
OBS_STATUS4	B,D,E,P,U,M,O
COMMENT_OBS	TEXTUAL METADATA

³⁸ For consulting the labels of the code-lists please consult the section 'Asylum/Technical documentation' on [CIRCABC interest group Asylum, Residence Permit, Enforcement and Migrant Integration](#)

ANNEX 2. DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES FOR FLAGS

Flags provide supplementary information on the quality of a statistical value or on unusual or missing statistical values. They are represented by a code (usually a letter) which is collected in a separate field (FLAG) in the CSV file and they are disseminated right next to the statistical value of the disseminated statistics.

It is recommended to only use flags where necessary and meaningful; an excessive use of flags must be avoided. Therefore, data providers must consult Eurostat before using flags in their data transmissions in order for the statistics of the entire time series to follow the same approach of usage of flags (please ask Eurostat to set the flags for previous years if necessary).

List of individual flags used for Asylum statistics:

B = break in time series

E = estimated

P = provisional

U = low reliability

M = not applicable

D = definition differs, see metadata

O = not available³⁹

The following combinations of flags are also accepted as meaningful combinations:

"BD", "BDE", "BDEP", "BDP", "BDU", "BDUO", "BE", "BEP", "BP", "BU", "BUO", "BZ", "DE", "DEP", "DP", "DU", "DUO", "EP", "PU", "PUO"

B = break in time series

Definition: Break occurring when there is a change in the standards for defining and observing a variable over time.

The 'B'-flag can be combined with a statistical value or with a missing value.

The flag 'B' is to be attached to the first time period after the break.

In case of a break in a time series, relevant explanations shall be provided to Eurostat (and at the national metadata file if necessary).

D = definition differs, see metadata

Definition: the flag 'D' is available in order for the data provider to allow to point to very special issues.

The 'D'-flag can be combined with a statistical value or with a missing value.

The 'D'-flag is only to be used in very exceptional cases. It can only be used in duly justified cases and if absolutely deemed necessary.

³⁹ Please note that "o" flag is not displayed in the Eurostat dissemination database

The 'D'-flag should be used for footnote-type information. It should only be used if none of the other flags is considered to be appropriate, and the use of 'D'-flags must be limited to the minimum possible. Data providers should carefully evaluate if putting a 'D'-flag is necessary to highlight a methodological issue. If the 'D'-flag is used for a dataset, relevant explanations shall be provided to Eurostat (and at the national metadata file if necessary).

E = estimated

Definition: The particular value yielded by an estimator in a given set of circumstances.

The 'E'-flag is only meaningful when combined with a statistical value.

The flag 'E' should be applied to estimates, regardless if the estimate was provided by the source or by Eurostat. The flag 'E' includes imputation and back-casting.

Information about the estimate's source as well as any relevant information on the estimates / methods should be provided to Eurostat (and at the national metadata file if necessary).

O = data are not available

This code is to be used when the data are not available (missing) and no breakdown is made between the reasons why data are missing. Data can be missing due to many reasons: data cannot exist, data exist but are not collected (e.g. they are voluntary), data are unreliable, etc.

The 'O' flag is only meaningful when combined with a missing value.

Missing values that are flagged with flag 'O' (e.g. not available data on EU citizens for a country that does not collect these data) **will be disseminated** in the online Eurostat database as **“: data are not available”**. Whereas, **missing values that are not flagged with flag 'O'** (or z – not applicable) **will be automatically converted to zero values (0)** in the online database. Therefore data providers are alerted to properly accompany any data with missing values with the flag 'O' if necessary (otherwise they will be disseminated as data with zero value).

P = provisional

SDMX specifies that an observation is characterised as "provisional" when the source agency – while it bases its calculations on its standard production methodology – considers that the data, almost certainly, are expected to be revised.

The 'P'-flag is only meaningful when combined with a statistical value.

U = low reliability

This indicates existing observations but for which the user should also be aware of the low quality assigned. The use of the 'U' depends on the context, therefore additional information, e.g. explanations about the relevant reliability of the data should be provided to Eurostat (and at the national metadata file if necessary).

The 'U'-flag can be combined with a statistical value.

M = not applicable

The 'M' flag can only be used in combination with a missing value.

The 'M'-flag is only to be used when an observation is not applicable (e.g. for protection of humanitarian status in a country where such protection form does not exist).

Additional information must be provided to Eurostat where necessary (and at the national metadata file if necessary).

Missing values that are flagged with flag ‘M’ will be disseminated in the online Eurostat database as “:z”. Whereas, **missing values that are not flagged with flag ‘M’** (or O – not available) **will be automatically converted to zero values (0)** in the online database. Therefore data providers are alerted to properly accompany any data of missing value with the flag ‘M’ (or 'O') if necessary (otherwise they will be disseminated as data with zero value).

ANNEX 3. VALIDATION RULES FOR ASYLUM DATA

Table 2 below presents the broad categories of the minimum set of validation rules applied to any incoming csv Asylum dataset at Eurostat and at national level (by [EDIT](#)), as agreed by the Asylum, Residence Permits and Enforcement Statistics Working Group of March 2014 and by the Asylum and Managed Migration Statistics Working Group of November 2015.

Validation rule is a logical condition or a restriction to the value of a data item or a data group which must be met if data are to be considered correct. A validation rule can have a **severity** of ‘**ERROR**’ or ‘**WARNING**’. **ERROR** means that data clearly do not meet the quality criteria set by a given validation rule and corrections shall be made before data are considered validated (“error-free”). **WARNING** means that data meet the minimum criteria in order to be considered validated (“error-free”) but potential suspicious patterns (or values) might be present in the dataset; warnings can also be messages for information purposes.

As a general rule, datasets which fail to pass all validation rules (of ERROR severity) as agreed by the Working Group are REFUSED and are not treated as official data transmission.

In exceptional situations when a national data provider can fully justify the reason(s) for not complying with the validation rules, such transmission may be accepted by Eurostat. In such case, the national data provider is required to provide Eurostat with a written justification specifying the exact reasons for non-compliance with the validation rules.

For the complete documentation on the validation program (rules and editing) on Asylum data please consult the relevant section 'Asylum/Technical documentation' on [CIRCABC interest group Asylum, Residence Permit, Enforcement and Migrant Integration](#).

National data providers are also encouraged to use [EDIT](#) for the validation of their csv datasets before reporting them to Eurostat.

Table 2 Broad categories of validation rules and editing actions for Asylum data, by severity of error and dataset

#	Rule/Editing	Severity of error	Applicable to tables
1	Use only the latest data template (CSV) as provided by Eurostat	ERROR	all
2	Proper selection of the parameters of the reference dataset when transmitting the data via EDAMIS	ERROR	all
3	Provision of all mandatory statistics within each dataset	ERROR	all
4	Statistical values are only integer positive numbers or zero	ERROR	all
5	Validity of the codes used to report the data	ERROR	all
6	Consistency of the Totals	ERROR	all
7	Edit missing Totals according to the sum of the reported values		all
8	Edit unreported rows (non-Totals) of the complete dataset with a value of zero		all
9	Trends analysis (against previous period)	WARNING	all
10	Sign and Size of revision	WARNING	all
11	Outlier detection	WARNING	all

ANNEX 4. REVISION POLICY FOR ASYLUM STATISTICS

The framework of the revision policy for ASYLUM statistics includes:

- I. Classification of REASONS for revisions of asylum statistics
- II. FREQUENCY and delivery CALENDAR of revisions
- III. The LENGTH of the revision period
- IV. The COMPLETENESS of revisions
- V. Indicative THRESHOLD for delivering routine revisions
- VI. Definition of DATA STATUS

I. Classification of REASONS for revisions of asylum statistics

The reasons for revisions of asylum statistics are classified in three main types:

1. ROUTINE revisions

- a. Incorporation of more complete data from administrative records (e.g. new entries in register)
- b. Replacement of the previously reported information on AGE/SEX/CITIENSHIP of the asylum applicants in accordance with the requirements of the Asylum guidelines (i.e. when after the case evaluation national authority decides that the initially reported AGE/SEX/CITIZENSHIP of the applicant was not correct⁴⁰)
- c. Incorporation of data categories that more closely match the concepts (e.g. new record category which better corresponds with requirements), while the data source remains unchanged⁴¹
- d. Replacement of estimates (imputation) or data derived using statistical techniques (e.g. initial data were estimates)

2. ERROR correction

EXAMPLES OF ERROR CORRECTIONS

The following examples of error correction can be considered in ASYLUM statistics:

- *correction of the records which were previously erroneously recorded under wrong reference period (ERROR)*
- *correction of the records which were previously erroneously reported under wrong dataset in EDAMIS (ERROR)*

⁴⁰ In accordance with the Asylum guidelines this shall ensure the consistency between application and decision data.

⁴¹ For instance some countries of citizenship reported so far under the generic category 'Unknown', can be classified under one of the non-generic citizenship categories in the revised data

- *correction of the records which appeared to be not eligible for a certain category/dataset (ERROR)*
- *correction of the statistics which was transmitted to Eurostat because data provider noticed the errors in data compilation (e.g. in data extraction procedure) (ERROR)*

3. EXCEPTIONAL revisions

- Changes in concepts, definitions and classifications
- Introduction of new data source (e.g. new register)
- Other methodological improvements

II. FREQUENCY and delivery CALENDAR of revisions

The frequency of delivering revisions varies depending on the reason for delivering revision. While routine revision shall be provided regularly and according to the agreed calendar, the error corrections can be delivered any time and the exceptional revision can be delivered with a prior agreement from Eurostat.

1. ROUTINE revisions

The routine revisions shall be delivered (if needed) with ANNUAL frequency

- MONTHLY datasets: once a year covering the period of the previous calendar year(s); to be delivered during the period from beginning of JANUARY to the end of FEBRUARY⁴² of the following year;
- QUARTERLY datasets: once a year covering the period of the previous calendar year(s); to be delivered during the period from beginning of JANUARY to the end of APRIL⁴³ of the following year;
- ANNUAL datasets: once a year covering the period of the previous calendar year(s); to be delivered during the period from beginning of MAY to the end of SEPTEMBER of the following year;

2. ERROR correction

Revisions related to correction of errors can be provided at ANY TIME and may cover any reference period. Such revisions shall be delivered as soon as possible and with a notification to Eurostat explaining the reason for revision.

⁴² Provision of revisions by the end of February ensures that the revised annual figures on asylum applications are taken into account in the Eurostat's annual News release on asylum applicants released approximately mid-March.

⁴³ Provision of revisions by the end of April ensures that the revised figures on first instance asylum decisions are taken into account in the Eurostat's annual News release on asylum decisions released around mid-May.

3. EXCEPTIONAL revisions

Exceptional revisions can be provided with a **PRIOR NOTIFICATION** to Eurostat explaining the reason for revision, and are subject of Eurostat's approval.

III. The LENGTH of the revision period

No restrictions are applied to the length of the revision period for all types of revisions (i.e. country has the right to revise the entire data series in accordance with the revision frequency and calendar)

IV. The COMPLETNESS of revisions

Revisions can be only provided to Eurostat if all positions of the revised datasets (all disaggregations) are provided and the entire dataset is internally consistent. This refers to all types of revisions.

V. Indicative THRESHOLD for delivering routine revisions

No minimal threshold for the delivery for routine revisions is proposed at this stage. National data providers are entirely responsible for assessing the need to deliver revised datasets to Eurostat and the scope of the revision. The assessment of the scope shall be done on the basis of statistics previously delivered to Eurostat.

It is however, compulsory to deliver a revision in case the revised data are disseminated at the national level or to other organisations. This shall ensure the consistency of data published at the national and European level.

VI. Definition of DATA STATUS

Asylum statistics are published by Eurostat in the following sequence:

DATA

First transmitted dataset (sent via EDAMIS and accepted by Eurostat) for a given reference period is always considered as **data** (except erroneous transmission).

REVISED DATA

Each dataset transmitted via EDAMIS and accepted by Eurostat after the first provision of **data** is considered as **revised data**.

Important notice:

Any dataset transmitted erroneously under wrong dataset category in EDAMIS, is not considered as official data transmission and therefore is not considered as DATA or REVISED DATA (e.g. dataset A01 transmitted erroneously as dataset A03).