



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
EUROSTAT

Directorate F: Social statistics  
Unit F-2: Population



Luxembourg, December 2013

**TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DATA COLLECTION  
UNDER ART. 4 OF REGULATION 862/2007 – STATISTICS ON  
ASYLUM**

**VERSION AMENDED IN DECEMBER 2013**

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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". 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 as adopted by the co-legislators.

## I. DATA COLLECTION FRAMEWORK

### *DATA COVERAGE*

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 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.

### *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 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 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 31<sup>st</sup> 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) 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)

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**<sup>1</sup>.

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.

## *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 voluntary A18) shall be supplied to Eurostat within two months of the end of the reference month. The first reference month is January 2008.

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. The first reference year is 2008.

## *DISAGGREGATIONS*

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

- **Sex** (Males, Females, Unknown sex),

- **Age** (age groups: '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: '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).

The quarterly table A09 and the annual table A17 record in addition the type of withdrawn status. However, only a citizenship disaggregation is required for these tables - no disaggregation by Age and Sex. It is assumed that the numbers concerned are generally small

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

and the limited usefulness of a full disaggregation does not justify the additional burden of collecting these data.

The category '**Unknown sex**' 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.

## *CITIZENSHIP*

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 main or in absence if such to their most recent 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) 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) 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*.<sup>2</sup>

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

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. 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

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<sup>2</sup> 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>

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.

### *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), all requested statistics relate to the applications submitted/withdrawn or decisions taken by administrative or judicial bodies **during the reference period**.

Table A02 refers to the "stock" statistics i.e. the number of asylum applications which are pending at the end of the reference period.

### *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.

### *DATA TRANSMISSION AND FORMAT*

Data format is specified by Eurostat separately in the technical annex on data transmission format.

For all regular data transmissions, including data collection on asylum, only Single Entry Point can be used for supplying data to Eurostat.

## *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 are specified in the annex of Asylum guidelines.

Until such revision policy will be endorsed by the Eurostat's Working Group on Asylum Statistics countries shall deliver revised data at their convenience. **However, high frequency of delivering revised datasets for the same reference period shall be strongly avoided.**

It is however, highly recommendable that the revised datasets are sent to Eurostat with regular frequency when more accurate data become available. In order to ensure good level of data accuracy, asylum statistics may be published in the following sequence: preliminary data, revised data, and final data. Although the final figures may not be completely accurate, it is assumed that they are more accurate than figures published in earlier outputs (preliminary and revised).

## *QUALITY STANDARDS*

According to the 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.

Quality standards may be specified by Eurostat on a later stage.

## II. METHODOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

### *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).

### *REPEAT 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

Repeat applicants should be reported under tables A01 and A02 but NOT in table A18.

### **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 Articles 40 of the Asylum Procedures Directive are applied shall be considered as subsequent.

Please note that such persons shall **NOT be reported** in the table A18 (First time applicants for international protection).

Persons subject of subsequent applications shall be treated as a repeated applicant for the purpose of the statistical data collection and therefore reported in tables A01 and A02 but NOT in table A18)

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

## NEW APPLICANTS

'New' applicants are considered 'Repeat' applicants if according to the Article 28(2) of the APD **'New' application is lodged after discontinuation of the previous application.**

## RE-OPENED APPLICATIONS

When an application is discontinued in application of Article 28(1) of the Asylum Procedure Directive and the applicant reports 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, his or her application should be considered a "Re-opened application" under the statistical data collections and not as a subsequent application (i.e. Article 40 of the Asylum Procedure Directive is not applied).

In the context of Article 28(2) a re-opened 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 in line with Article 28(2). Only in such case, such re-opened application can be reported in application data (tables A01 and A02).

When no final decision had been taken on the initial application yet and/or application was not yet withdrawn, such reopened application shall not be reported within application data (A01 and A02).

Only when a final decision has been taken or the application was withdrawn such reopened applicant shall be reported as asylum repeated applicant in the table A01 and A02. Please note that such persons shall **NOT be reported** in the table A18 (First time applicants for international protection).

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

## 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, such application shall NOT be regarded as a new case nor as a repeated application and should thus not appear in the dataset A01.

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 REPEAT APPLICATIONS*

If during the same reference period (quarter for first instance data or year for final decision in appeal or review) one person 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*

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). If the person is then transferred to another Member State he or she shall be reported as asylum applicants also in the MS where they are transferred to.

**Persons who are transferred 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, even if a formal negative decision was issued to such person by the national authority.**

In the country receiving the transfer of person, 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).

## *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.

### III. DATA COLLECTION TABLES

#### MONTHLY TABLES

##### Table A01. Applicants for international protection by age, sex and citizenship

This table covers all **persons** having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such application as a family member during the reference period and relates to the Article 4.1(a) of the Regulation. 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.

Within the reference period every person being a subject of 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 the table A01 if lodged in a different reference month.

**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 date of application as an earliest possible date of birth) and not with an application date of parent(s).

Persons being a subject to **resettlement** (table A16) or to a relocation procedure 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)

<p><b><u>Table A02. Persons who are the subject of applications for international protection pending at the end of reference period by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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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 and relates to the Article 4.1(b) of the Regulation. 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 being a subject of **resettlement** (table A16) or relocation procedure shall not be reported in the statistics on pending asylum applications in the receiving country.

**Dublin cases** should be reported in the pending stock of the requesting Member State until the actual transfer takes place. From that moment onwards they will be part of the pending stock of the receiving Member State.

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.

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)

### Table A03. Applications for international protection withdrawn by age, sex and citizenship

This table shall include applications for international protection having been withdrawn during the reference period and relates to the Article 4.1(c) of the Regulation.

The table 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.

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)

### Table A18. First time applicants for international protection by age, sex and citizenship

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 statistics covered by this table is voluntary for all countries, as the migration statistics legislation relates to the broader group i.e. all persons having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such an application as a family member in the reference period of one month (Article 4.1(a)).

However, in order to promote increased coherence of the European statistics on asylum, Eurostat recommends and encourages all countries to provide also data covered by this additional table. Notably, these statistics could be used for producing annual aggregations of statistics on asylum applicants (being a subject of first time application) and eventually this

data set is required by the Asylum and Migration Fund. Ideally, the probable difference between both tables (A01. Asylum applicants and A18. First time applicants for international protection by age, sex and citizenship) should be interpreted as a number of asylum applicants being a subject of repeated asylum application in a given Member State during the reference period. Therefore the data on the voluntary table should never be higher than the data in the compulsory 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 such persons are also a subject of first time asylum application in the reporting Member State. Persons who are transferred to another Member State in application of the Dublin Regulation and are first time applicant in the Member State they are being transferred to shall be reported as asylum applicants also in that MS.

**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 and not with an application date of parent(s).

Persons being a subject of **resettlement** (table A16) or relocation procedure 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)

## QUARTERLY TABLES

### Table A04. Rejected applicants by age, sex and citizenship

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. This table relates to the Article 4.2(a) of the Regulation.

**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 of the decision related to international protection, only the negative decision rejecting humanitarian status shall be reported in table A04 as a final outcome of first instance.

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

Decisions to transfer a person to another Member State under the **Dublin Regulation** provisions shall **NOT** be reported as rejected applicants.

#### 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)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Table A05. Persons granted refugee status at first instance by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** granting refugee status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period and relates to the Article 4.2(b) of the Regulation. 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.

**Resettled or relocated persons** granted such status should NOT be reported in this quarterly dataset but 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 decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Table A06. Persons granted subsidiary protection status at first instance by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** granting subsidiary protection status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period and relates to the Article 4.2(c) of the Regulation. 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".

**Resettled or relocated** persons granted such status should NOT be reported in this quarterly dataset but 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 decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),
- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Table A07. Persons granted temporary protection at first instance by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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This table includes all persons covered by **first instance decisions** granting temporary protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period and relates to the Article 4.2(d) of the Regulation.

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)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Table A08. Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons at first instance by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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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 relates to the Article 4.2 (e) of the Regulation and as defined in Recital 15 of the Qualification Directive.

This table includes persons who are not eligible for international protection as currently defined 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 table A01 and A18 and as a consequence, cases of humanitarian permission to stay which are not granted to **previous asylum seekers** shall NOT be reported. Persons reported under table A08 shall never be reported also under table A04 (Rejected applicants).

**Resettled or relocated** persons granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset but 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 decision
- Sex (Males, Females, Unknown),

- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)

<p><b>Table A09. Withdrawals at first instance by type of status withdrawn and by <u>citizenship</u></b></p>
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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.

Disaggregations:

- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)

## ANNUAL TABLES

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

This table includes all applicants for international protection who are considered by the responsible national authority to be unaccompanied minors during the reference period and relates to the Article 4.3(a) of the Regulation. 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**.

#### 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 voluntary)

### Table A11. Rejected applicants, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship

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 against appeals on procedures to supreme courts shall not be counted) during the reference period, including final decisions in appeal or review rejecting humanitarian status. This table relates to the Article 4.3(b) of the Regulation.

Shall the decision **rejecting humanitarian status** (in countries where such status is applicable) be issued in separation of the 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 person was rejected international protection (refugee or subsidiary protection status) but eventually **granted humanitarians** status at the final instance in appeal of review, only the grant of this status shall be reported (under table A15) and not the rejection of refugee/subsidiary protection status..

Final appeal decisions to transfer a person to another Member State under the **Dublin regulation** provisions shall **NOT** be reported as rejected applicants.

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)

<u>Table A12. Persons granted refugee status, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship</u>
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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, and relates to the Article 4.3(c) of the Regulation. 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.

**Resettled and relocated** persons granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset but 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)

<u>Table A13. Persons granted subsidiary protection status, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship</u>
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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, and relates to the Article 4.3(d) of the Regulation. 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".

**Resettled and relocated** persons granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset but 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)

<p><b><u>Table A14. Persons granted temporary protection, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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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, and relates to the Article 4.3(e) of the Regulation.

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)

<p><b><u>Table A15. Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship</u></b></p>
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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 relates to the Article 4.3(f) of the Regulation 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, cases of humanitarian permission to stay which are not granted to **previous asylum seekers** shall NOT be reported. Persons reported under table A14 shall never be reported also under table A11 (Rejected applicants, final decisions).

**Resettled or relocated** persons granted such status should NOT be reported in this annual dataset but 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)

<b><u>Table A16. Resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship</u></b>
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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 and relates to the Article 4.3(g) of the Regulation. 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.

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).

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).

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)

<p><b><u>Table A17. Withdrawals, final decisions by type of status withdrawn and by citizenship</u></b></p>
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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].

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

**Disaggregations:**

- Citizenship (list of third-countries; separate table including EU countries to be provided voluntary)