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Unit F-2: Population

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

VERSION 2.1 AMENDED IN DECEMBER 2014

Contents

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". 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.

Major recent amendments of Asylum guidelines introduced in the framework of the revision in December 2014:

1. Only the CSV files accepted by Eurostat starting from January 2015 reference month data transmissions (for more refer to the section: Data transmission and format)

2. Quality information shall be provided by the national data providers according to the ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS) (for more refer to the section: Quality standards).

3. Methodological changes:
   a. Persons subject of Dublin procedure shall be removed from the stock of pending applications of the sending country from the time of the acceptance decision
   b. Persons subject of Dublin procedure shall be included in the stock of pending applications of the receiving country from the moment of physical arrival and when such persons applies or re-applies for asylum
   c. Dublin transfers not considered as implicit or explicit withdrawal
   d. Persons subject of Dublin procedure and absconding after the acceptance decision shall not be reported in withdrawn applications data
   e. Revisions at the own initiative of the national asylum authority considered regular revisions (i.e. require revision of the previously reported data)
   f. Persons reappearing after explicit or explicit withdrawal of application considered regular revisions and shall be removed from withdrawn applications data

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 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.

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, Males, Females, Unknown sex),

- **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).

For tables A09 and A17 only the citizenship disaggregation is 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 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.

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 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) 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**[1].

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 is important to report consistently EU citizens in the whole data collection, *i.e.* if data related

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[1] 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.

to EU citizens is provided for applications statistics then decisions statistics should also report EU citizens and vice-versa.

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[2] or in absence of such to their most recent[3] 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 1of the *1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*[4].

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 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.

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[2] 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.

[3] Most recently granted non-EU citizenship to the asylum applicant.

[4] 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

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.

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 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 templates[5].

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

DATA VALIDATION

The validation rules have been endorsed by the Asylum, Residence Permit and Enforcement Statistics Working Group on 10-11 March 2014. These rules represent basic set of rules checking the internal consistency of the files. Eurostat may apply further validations procedures to assess the quality of the transmitted data.

In case data sent by country will not fulfil quality requirements, Eurostat will contact national data provider and request corrections. 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.

Validation rules endorsed by the Working Group are specified in the Annex 2.

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[5] 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 will be 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).

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 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.

Since 2015 Eurostat collects quality information according to the ESS Standard for Quality Reports Structure (ESQRS)[6]. 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 ESQRS reports.

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

III. 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 <u>never applied for international protection in the reporting country in the past</u>, 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, <u>after a final decision (positive/negative/discontinuation) has been taken on a previous application</u>. 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 Article 40 of the Asylum Procedures Directive is 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 repeated applicants for the purpose of this statistical data collection and therefore reported in tables A01 and A02 (but NOT in table A18)

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

NEW APPLICANTS

'New' applicants are considered 'Repeated' 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).

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. 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).

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 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:
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 applicant also in the MS where they are transferred to if they lodge an application there.

Decisions data:
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 person by the national authority.

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 (ACCEPTANCE[7]) to transfer such persons (and to thus stop the examination of their application) has been received by its national authority[8].

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.

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[7] 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.

[8] 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.

Applicants who **abscond after the decision** (ACCEPTANCE) of their transfer in the receiving country was received by the country that submitted the Outgoing request according to the provisions of the Dublin regulation, shall not be reported in the statistics on withdrawn applications of the country submitting the Outgoing request.

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 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 if they lodge an application there.

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 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 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)

Table A02. Persons who are the subject of applications for international protection pending at the end of reference period by age, sex and citizenship

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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.

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 (ACCEPTANCE[9]) to transfer such persons (and to thus stop the examination of their application) has been received 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.

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),

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[9] 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.

- 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.

If the application for asylum has been considered as **implicitly withdrawn** by the national authority, the time limit to report such application as an implicit withdrawal is **one month[10][11]**.

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** (ACCEPTANCE) of their transfer in the receiving country was received by the country that submitted the Outgoing request according to the provisions of the Dublin regulation, shall not be reported in the statistics on withdrawn applications of the country submitting the Outgoing request.

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)

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[10] For example: 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.

[11] This time limit follows the outcomes of the EASO questionnaire and the fallowing discussions at the June 2014 GPS meeting. According to that, the time criterion of one month is applied in the overwhelming majority of the Member States.

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 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.

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 **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 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 granted[12].

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[12] 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.

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)

Table A05. Persons granted refugee status at first instance by age, sex and citizenship

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.

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 granted[13].

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)

Table A06. Persons granted subsidiary protection status at first instance by age, sex and citizenship

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

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[13] 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.

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.

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 granted[14].

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)

Table A07. Persons granted temporary protection at first instance by age, sex and citizenship

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.

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[14] 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.

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)

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

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 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).

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.

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 granted[15].

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)

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[15] 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.

Table A09. Withdrawals at first instance by type of status withdrawn and by citizenship

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 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.

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

<u>Disaggregations:</u>
- 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)

Table A12. Persons granted refugee status, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship

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.

<u>Disaggregations:</u>
- 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)

Table A13. Persons granted subsidiary protection status, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship

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)

Table A14. Persons granted temporary protection, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship

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)

Table A15. Persons granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons, final decisions by age, sex and citizenship

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, 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).

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)

Table A16. Resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship

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)

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

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)

ANNEX 1.   DATA TRANSMISSION FORMAT

Table 1 shows the codes for reporting the Asylum data to Eurostat for each of the current 10 variables (fields) of the csv file.

Please note that any discrepancies in the reporting from the code-lists of Table 1 will result in "errors" in the validation process (please see also . Therefore such data will be considered erroneous and will not be disseminated (corrections by the data provider will be requested by Eurostat).

Table 1 Variables and code-lists for reporting the Asylum data in csv format[16]

Variable	Code-list
RCOUNT	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
DSETID	A01,A02,A03,A04,A05,A06,A07,A08,A09,A10,A11,A12,A13,A14,A15,A16,A17,A18
YEAR	2008, 2009, 2010, etc.
PERIOD	M01,M02,M03,M04,M05,M06,M07,M08,M09,M10,M11,M12,Q01,Q02,Q03,Q04,A00
CITIZENSHIP	TOTAL,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,G Y,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,W S,SB,TO,TV,VU,UK_OCT,STLS,UNK,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	TOTAL,Y0_13,Y14_17,Y18_34,Y35_64,Y65_MAX,UNK,Y14_15,Y16_17
STATUS	WITHDRAWN,WITHD_REF_STAT,WITHD_SUB_PROT_STAT,WITHD_TEMP_PROT,WI THD_AUTH_HUM_REAS
SEX	TOTAL,M,F,UNK
NBR	empty, or any integer non-negative value
FLAG	empty, or a combination of flags: b, d, e, o, p, u, z

Table 2 below presents the variables that need to be reported for each dataset.

An asterisk (*) indicates that the field (variable) is a key field for the given dataset, which means that it has to be reported. Variables with no asterisk shall not be reported to Eurostat (the field in the csv dataset shall be empty). Please see Figure 1 below for a sample of a reported dataset, in csv format.

The following two cases need attention here:
- variables AGE and SEX are not collected with Tables A09 and A17 (while they are collected with all other tables)
- variable STATUS is collected only with tables A09 and A17

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[16] 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

Table 2 Variables to be reported for Asylum data in csv format, by dataset

Variable	Dataset ID																	
	A01	A02	A03	A04	A05	A06	A07	A08	A09	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16	A17	A18
RCOUNT	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DSETID	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
YEAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PERIOD	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CITIZENSHIP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AGE	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
STATUS									*								*	
SEX	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
NBR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
FLAG																		

* field shall be mandatory reported

FLAG field to be reported if necessary

Figure 1 A sample of an A01 dataset in csv ('long' format)

```
RCOUNT;DSETID;YEAR;PERIOD;CITIZENSHIP;AGE;STATUS;SEX;NBR;FLAG
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;TOTAL;;TOTAL;637;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y0_13;;TOTAL;138;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y14_17;;TOTAL;55;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y18_34;;TOTAL;294;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y35_64;;TOTAL;137;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y65_MAX;;TOTAL;13;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;UNK;;TOTAL;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;TOTAL;;M;427;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y0_13;;M;77;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y14_17;;M;43;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y18_34;;M;210;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y35_64;;M;90;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y65_MAX;;M;7;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;UNK;;M;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;TOTAL;;F;210;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y0_13;;F;61;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y14_17;;F;12;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y18_34;;F;84;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y35_64;;F;47;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y65_MAX;;F;6;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;UNK;;F;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;TOTAL;;UNK;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y0_13;;UNK;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y14_17;;UNK;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y18_34;;UNK;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y35_64;;UNK;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;Y65_MAX;;UNK;0;
DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;UNK;;UNK;0;
```

Definitions and guidelines for flags

The definitions and guidelines below are developed by Eurostat and they make reference to SDMX standards where applicable. Coherence with the SDMX cross-domain code list *observation status*[17] is pursued where applicable.

b = break in time series

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

Source: http://www.sdmx.org/ – Content oriented guidelines, Part III – Cross-Domain Code Lists

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.

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.

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.

e = estimated

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

Source: http://www.sdmx.org/ – Content oriented guidelines, Part III – Cross-Domain Code Lists

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.

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[17]See http://www.sdmx.org/ for further information.

Information about the estimate's source as well as any relevant information on the estimates / methods should be provided to Eurostat.

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 data with zero value (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.

Source: http://www.sdmx.org/ – Content oriented guidelines, Part III – Cross-Domain Code Lists

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.

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

z = not applicable

The 'z' flag can only be used in combination with missing values.

The 'z'-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.

ANNEX 2. VALIDATION RULES FOR ASYLUM DATA

Table 3 below shows briefly the minimum set of validation rules applied in Asylum data at Eurostat and at national level, as agreed by the Asylum, Residence Permits and Enforcement Statistics Working Group of March 2014.

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.

The validation rules presented here are automatically applied to all incoming csv datasets by Eurostat in EDIT. National data providers are also encouraged to use EDIT for the validation of their csv datasets before reporting them to Eurostat.

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

Table 3 Validation (and editing) rules and severity of error for Asylum data

#	Rule	Severity of error	Applicable to tables
1	Dataset name follows eDAMIS naming convention	ERROR	all (at Eurostat level only)
2	Header line is present at the first row of the file and has the correct order of variables (RCOUNT;DSETID;YEAR;PERIOD;CITIZENSHIP;AGE;STATUS;SEX;NBR;FLAG)	ERROR	all
3	Variable (field) separator is semicolon ";"	ERROR	all
4	RCOUNT contains one of the accepted codes (BE, BG,…CH)	ERROR	all
5	DSETID contains one of the accepted codes (A01, A02, …, A18)	ERROR	all
6	PERIOD contains one of the accepted codes (M01, M02, …)	ERROR	all
7	YEAR contains a year code (starting from 2008)	ERROR	all
8	CITIZENSHIP contains one of the accepted codes	ERROR	all
9	AGE contains one of the accepted codes	ERROR	all except A09 and A17
10	STATUS contains one of the accepted codes	ERROR	A09 and A17
11	SEX contains one of the accepted codes	ERROR	all except A09 and A17

12	FLAG is either empty or contains a combination of the accepted flag codes (b, d, e, o, p, u, z)	ERROR	all
13	At least one record (row) of data is reported in the file (e.g.: if for a given period zero asylum applications have been recorded, then at least one record must me reported: RCOUNT;DSETID;YEAR;PERIOD;CITIZENSHIP;AGE;STATUS;SEX; NBR;FLAG DK;A01;2013;M11;TOTAL;TOTAL;;TOTAL;0;	ERROR	all
14	Count and check that all variables except STATUS are present in all records	ERROR	all except A09 and A17
15	Count and check that all variables except AGE and SEX are present in all records	ERROR	A09 and A17
16	NBR takes any numerical, integer and non-negative value	ERROR	all
17	Variables RCOUNT, DSETID, YEAR, PERIOD are identical for all records (rows) in the dataset	ERROR	all
18	Each record (row) of the dataset is unique (i.e. not repeated)	ERROR	all
19	Check coherence of CITIZEN variable (TOTAL=IS+LI+…+UNK)	ERROR	all
20	Check coherence of AGE variable (TOTAL=Y0_13+Y14_17+Y18_34+Y35_64+Y65_MAX+UNK)	ERROR	all except A09, A17 and A10
21	Check coherence of AGE variable (TOTAL = Y0_13 + Y14_15 + Y16_17 + UNK)	ERROR	A10
22	Check coherence of STATUS variable (WITHDRAWN=WITHD_REF_STAT+WITHD_SUB_PROT_STAT+WITHD_TEMP_PROT+WITHD_AUTH_HUM_REAS)	ERROR	A09 and A17
23	Check coherence of SEX variable (TOTAL=M+F+UNK)	ERROR	all except A09 and A17
24	If no errors found in rules 1-23 and code TOTAL is not available for variable CITIZENSHIP, then calculate and edit TOTAL as TOTAL=BE+BG+…+UNK on the basis of the available records		all
25	If no errors found in rules 1-23 and code TOTAL is not available for variable AGE, then calculate and edit TOTAL as TOTAL=Y0_13+Y14_17+Y18_34+Y35_64+Y65_MAX+UNK on the basis of the available records		all except A09, A17 and A10
26	If no errors found in rules 1-23 and code TOTAL is not available for variable AGE, then calculate and edit TOTAL as TOTAL = Y0_13 + Y14_15 + Y16_17 + UNK on the basis of the available records		A10
27	If no errors found in rules 1-23 and code TOTAL is not available for variable SEX, then calculate and edit TOTAL as TOTAL=M+F+UNK on the basis of the available records		all except A09 and A17
28	If no errors found in rules 1-23 and code WITHDRAWN is not available for variable STATUS, then calculate and edit WITHDRAWN as WITHDRAWN=WITHD_REF_STAT+WITHD_SUB_PROT_STAT+WITHD_TEMP_PROT+WITHD_AUTH_HUM_REAS on the basis of the available records		A09 and A17
29	If any error(s) found in rules 1-23 then show warning message that calculations of TOTAL codes for AGE, SEX, CITIZENSHIP and STATUS variables is skipped	WARNING	all
30	If no errors found in rules1-23 and not all records (all combinations of AGE, SEX, CITIZENSHIP, STATUS) are available in the file, then create and edit any missing record(s) adding the value of zero (0) in NBR variable for all combinations of AGE, SEX, CITIZENSHIP and STATUS codelists		all
31	NBR value of table A01 is smaller than NBR value of table A18	ERROR	A01 and A18
32	NBR value of table A01 is equal to NBR value of table A18	WARNING	A01 and A18