



**Annual Report
on
Migration and International Protection Statistics**

MALTA

Reference Year:
2009

EUROPEAN MIGRATION NETWORK

NATIONAL CONTACT POINT

MALTA

2011

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

CONTENTS

Section	
1	Introduction 3
2	Methodology 3
3	Legal Immigration and Integration
	3.1 International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship 4
	<i>3.1.1 International Migration Flows</i> 4
	<i>3.1.2 Usual Residence</i> 6
	<i>3.1.3 Acquisition of citizenship</i> 6
	3.2 Residence Permits and Residence of Third-Country Nationals 8
4	Illegal Immigration and Return
	4.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay - Apprehensions 10
	4.2 Returns 11
5	Border Control
	5.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay 13
	5.2 Relationship between refusals, apprehensions and returns 14
6	Asylum and International Protection
	6.1 Application for International Protection 15
	6.2 Decisions on International Protection 17
	6.3 Dublin Transfers 18
	6.4 Unaccompanied minors 21
7	Other statistics and information available
	7.1 Demography: Children born to foreign parents 22
	Annexes 23
	Statistical Tables
	Annex 1 – Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007
	Annex 2 – Outcomes of Statistics Workshop

1. INTRODUCTION

The European Migration Network's stated aim to inform policymakers on migration issues, requests for the provision of such a statistical overview on migration, asylum, refusals, apprehensions and removals for the reference year 2009 in the various Member States.

Irregular immigration to Malta has heavily characterised the situation with respect to migration and requests for asylum from third country nationals for almost all of the decade, since 2002. The analysis in this report includes comparisons with years previous to the reference year. Since that time, several changes may have occurred which may not be indicated in this report.

This report has been produced in collaboration with the various relevant government entities in Malta, including with the assistance of the National Statistics Office. The views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of the Maltese National Contact Point or that of the Maltese Government.

2. METHODOLOGY

The data included in this report relates to Articles 3 to 7 of the EC Regulation No 862/2007 (the Regulation on Community statistics on migration and international protection) and have been verified by the National Statistics Office (NSO) - Malta. In the main, only data that has been submitted to Eurostat has been included in this report. In that respect, most figures quoted are rounded and in the case of small values this is indicated. However, figures compiled by the Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs have also been used to further illustrate certain aspects of migration experienced during 2009. With respect to text and figures used for section 7, these heavily rely on the National Statistics Office's Demographic Review 2009.

3. LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

3.1 International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship (Article 3)

During the reference year, a slight negative migratory flow characterised the situation in Malta with a reduction in immigration over the previous year and an increase in persons emigrating from Malta. Total population in Malta, as at beginning of January 2010 was estimated at 414,372 persons of whom some 18,000 were indicated to be foreign with usual residence in Malta. Furthermore, a total 817 persons acquired Maltese citizenship during 2009, amounting to a substantial increase over the previous year's figure of 644 persons. During 2009, 3,682 persons were granted a residence permit for the first time, of which 1,447 were Somali nationals. The total number of valid residence permits as at end 2009 stood at 4,608, with that of long-term residents indicated at 165, of which 45 per cent of these were Serbian nationals.

3.1.1 International Migration Flows

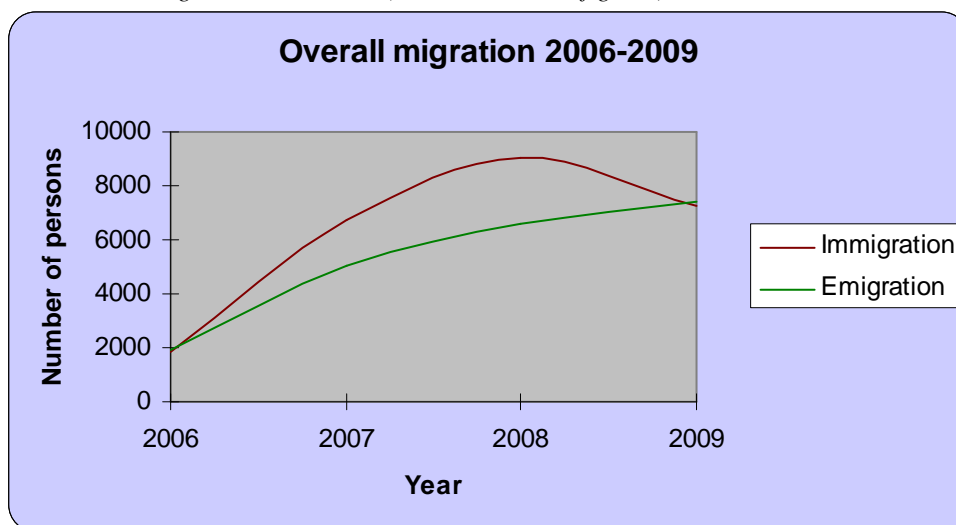
Overall immigration to Malta amounted to 7,230 persons reflecting a decrease over 2008 figures (9,031) but closer to the situation experienced in 2007 (6,730). Of the total number of persons immigrating to Malta, 2,049 persons were indicated to be non EU27 citizens of whom only 8 were from EU candidate countries.

Such immigration was mostly characterised by inflows from citizens of less developed countries (1,682), followed by those from medium developed countries (207) and lastly highly developed countries (152). The same trend is more or less also reflected by the country of birth of immigrants with 1,657 from less developed countries, however this is followed by 305 born in highly developed countries and 297 from medium-developed countries. The same cannot however be said with respect to a breakdown by country of previous residence, which indicates that most immigrants to Malta formerly resided in medium-developed countries (1,513), followed by persons who were staying in highly developed countries (1,095) and then, by persons who were living in a less developed country (506), reflecting a common profile of the immigrant to Malta.

Most immigrants, of whatever nationality, were within the 20-34 age cohort. This was followed by the 35-64 years and 0-19 years group respectively (of which in the case of non-EU27 citizens this was marginally more for those aged 0-19 years). Total immigration flow from persons aged 65 years and over amounted to 523 of which 427 were from EU27 countries except for Maltese citizen (for which these amounted to 86 persons in all).

More males than females immigrated to Malta, with females amounting to 42 per cent. The most noticeable gap in this respect is that related to citizens of countries other than EU27, EFTA and Candidate countries for which males amounted to 1,526 while females amounted to 515. Female immigrants were more likely to be citizens of highly and medium developed countries than male immigrants. This however was not the case with citizens of less developed countries, as by far they were more likely to be males.

Figure 3.1.1a – Overall migration 2006-2009 (Source: Eurostat figures)



Overall emigration amounted to 7,389 persons, registering an increase over the previous year. The large majority of emigrants moved on to EU Member States (5,069), with the remaining 31% indicating that they relocated to other countries. Most emigrants were males, with females representing almost 43 per cent of the total. Most emigrants were citizens of EU27 Member States (4,642) or Maltese citizens (1,771). Citizens of third countries amounted to 976.

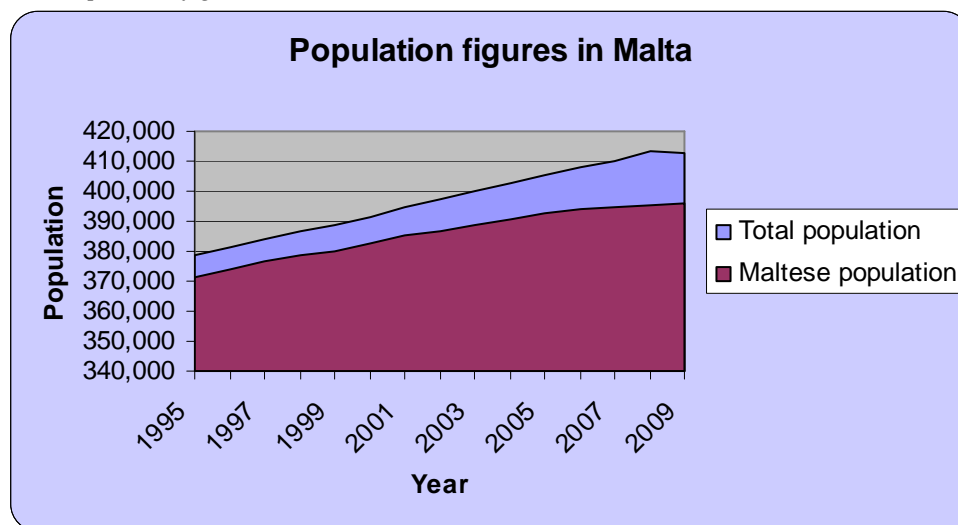
Most emigrants fell within the 35-64 age group cohort (3,202), followed by those within the 20-34 age group (2,701). This was also reflected in the citizenship categories, except in the case of third country nationals who were slightly more likely to be within the 20-34 age group. In the case of persons aged till 19 years and those aged 65 years or over, these represented 20% of the total number of persons emigrating from Malta.

Overall, more persons migrated to Malta than otherwise between 2006 and 2009, with the difference amounting to some 3,897 persons. However, 2009 witnessed a dip from the peak of the previous year with respect to the number of persons immigrating to Malta. Overall, for this particular year almost 160 more persons emigrated than otherwise.

The non-Maltese component of the total population residing in Malta has noticeably increased in comparison with the Maltese population particularly during the past decade. However, while the gap in recent years appears to have been particularly reinforced, the slightly negative result in 2009¹ appears to have bucked the trend, wherein while the Maltese population is estimated at having increased by 806 persons, total population decreased by 639 persons. Whether this signifies a new trend would be too premature to establish.

¹ Statistical figures covering 1985-2009 show that this is unprecedented during that period.

Figure 3.1.1b – Population figures in Malta 1995-2009 (Source: NSO)



3.1.2 Usual Residence

The number of usual residents in Malta as at 1st January 2010 was estimated to amount to 414,372 persons, of which 50.2 per cent were females. The number of non-Maltese nationals amounted to 18,094 or 4.4 per cent of the total population usually resident in Malta. Non-EU nationals amounted to 10,781, with males representing 60.96 per cent of the total. Of these, 10,154 were not nationals of EU-27, EFTA or candidate countries. The majority of such citizens were male at 61.4 per cent.

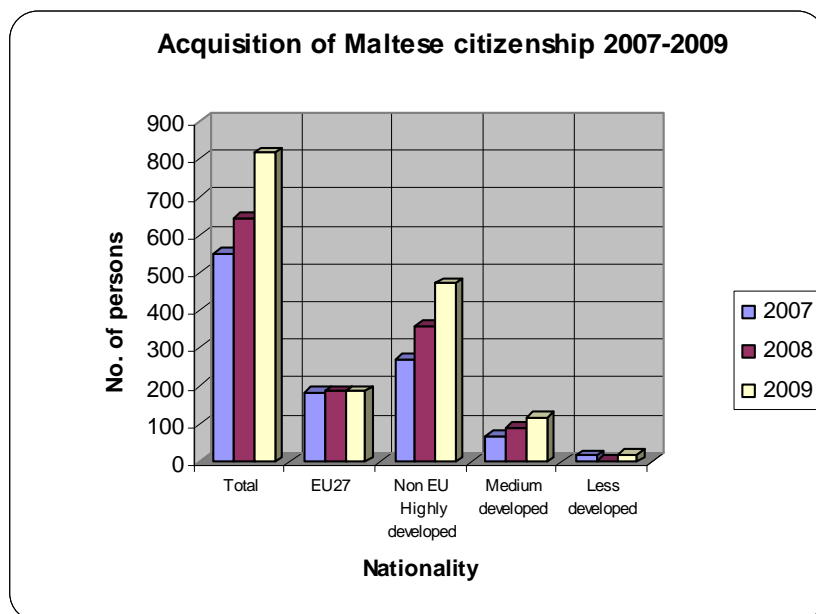
Nationals of third countries other than EFTA or candidate countries were more likely to be citizens of less developed countries (as per Eurostat categorisation) at 3,809 individuals, however there appears to be a close balance between all three categories with 3,669 from medium-developed countries and 2,676 from highly developed countries. This balance however differs from the previous year where the number of citizens of less developed countries was the lesser value.

3.1.3 Acquisition of citizenship

While no particular legislative developments took place, the number of persons acquiring Maltese citizenship increased over the previous year, totalling 817 persons (644 in 2008). Of these only 187 were EU-27 nationals, while EFTA and candidate countries only represented 3 nationals each. These nationals, in total, however represent almost 24 per cent of total persons acquiring Maltese citizenship. On the other hand, nationals of other countries amounted to 609, of which 473 are considered as citizens of highly developed countries, 117 of medium developed and 19 of less developed countries. This in part can be explained by the fact that almost two-fifths of all nationals acquiring Maltese citizenship were Australian. The number of persons considered previously stateless amounted to 4.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Figure 3.1.3a – Acquisition of Maltese citizenship 2007-2009 by previous nationality categories (Source: NSO/Eurostat)



Like previous years, acquisition of citizenship by Australia and United Kingdom nationals was among the top ten previous nationalities. These were followed, to a much lesser extent, by Canadian (42) and South African (38) nationals. Citizens of the United States (37) almost equalled those of the latter followed by, Italian nationals (30), Libyan nationals (26). Russia, New Zealand, Egypt, and Nigerian nationals made up the rest of the top previous nationalities of persons acquiring Maltese citizenship in 2009.

Table 3.1.3a – Acquisition of Maltese citizenship – top ten countries of previous citizenship 2008-2009 (Source: NSO/Eurostat)

Year	2008
Nationality	Total
Australia	226
United Kingdom	110
United States	44
Canada	34
Italy	27
France	23
South Africa	21
Russian Federation	19
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14
Egypt	11

Year	2009
Nationality	Total
Australia	312
United Kingdom	103
Canada	42
South Africa	38
United States	37
Italy	30
Libya	26
Russia	19
New Zealand	15
Egypt	13

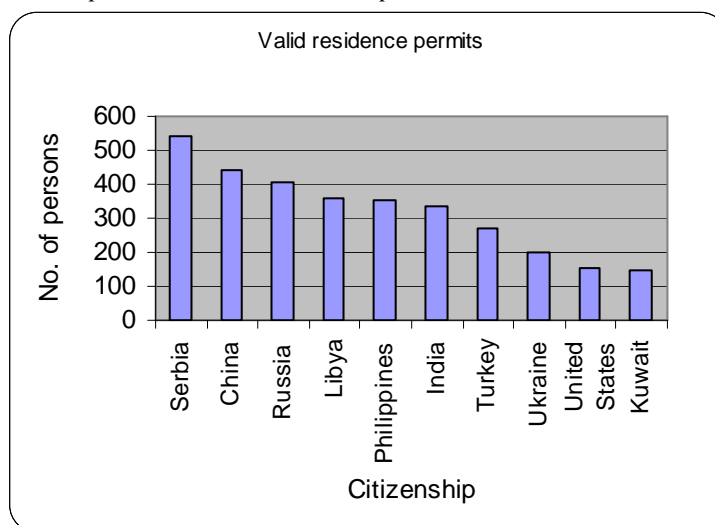
The difference between genders was minimal with males amounting to 419 while females totalled 398. Most were aged between 20 and 34 years (318 persons), followed by the 35-64 age cohort (296 persons). The number of persons aged 19 or less amounted to 179. Only 24 persons acquiring Maltese citizenship during 2009 were aged 65 years or over.

3.2 Residence Permits and Residence of Third-Country Nationals (Article 6)

The number of first residence permits issued in 2009 amounted to 3,682, most of which were granted to Somali nationals (1,447). Other major nationalities included from the Philippines (208), Eritreans (199) and nationals of the Russian Federation (193). The large majority of first permits were issued on the basis of ‘other reasons’ (2,431), followed by that on the basis of ‘remunerated activities’ (669), ‘family reasons’ (391), and ‘education purposes’ (191). In the case of nationals of the Philippines granted a first residence permit the majority were for remunerated activities (80%) as was to a lesser extent in the case of Indian (56%) and Chinese nationals (55%). Two-fifths of first permits issued to Libyan nationals (40%) were for family purposes as were a quarter of first permits issued to nationals of the Russian Federation (25%). With respect to education purposes, 23 per cent of nationals from the United States granted a first residence permit were on this basis.

In total there were 342 changes of immigration status permits, most of which were a change from remunerated activities (178), mostly to ‘other reasons’ (172). All valid permits as at 31 December 2009 amounted to 4,608 of which more than half were of a duration between 6 to 11 months. Of these, 2,245 were for purposes of remunerated activity; 623 for family reasons; 337 for education purposes while 1,403 for ‘other reasons’. The topmost nationality for such permits was Serbia (543) followed by China (443) and Russian Federation (408).

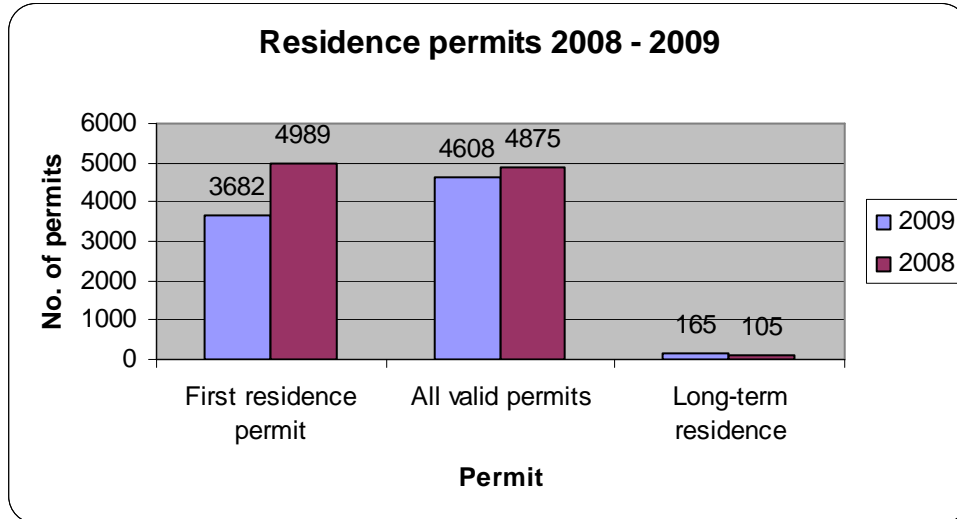
Figure 3.2a – Valid residence permits as at end 2009 – top ten nationalities – extra-EU27 (Source: Eurostat)



The number of long-term residents as at end of 2009 amounted to 165. These included citizens from Serbia (74), the Russian Federation (18), China (15), Turkey (7), Philippines (5), India (5), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4), Ukraine (4), Libya (4) and Tunisia (4) as well as other nationalities.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Figure 3.2b – Residence permits – 2008, 2009 (Source: Eurostat)



Both first residence permits granted and the number of valid permits during 2009 registered a decrease over the previous year. On a similar note however, during both years the top-most nationality concerning first residence permits was Somali nationals, possibly reflecting the surge in the number of asylum seekers from that country. On the other hand, the number of long-term residence permits registered a slight increase over the previous year. During both years Serbian nationals were the topmost nationality in that regard. However, in 2009 the number of such nationals more than doubled from the 32 nationals registered in 2009.

4. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND RETURN

The Principal Immigration Officer may grant leave to land or leave to land and remain in Malta to any person arriving in Malta, for a particular period and under particular conditions as well as grant extensions to such periods. This is on the basis of the Immigration Act of 1970 and further amended throughout the years.

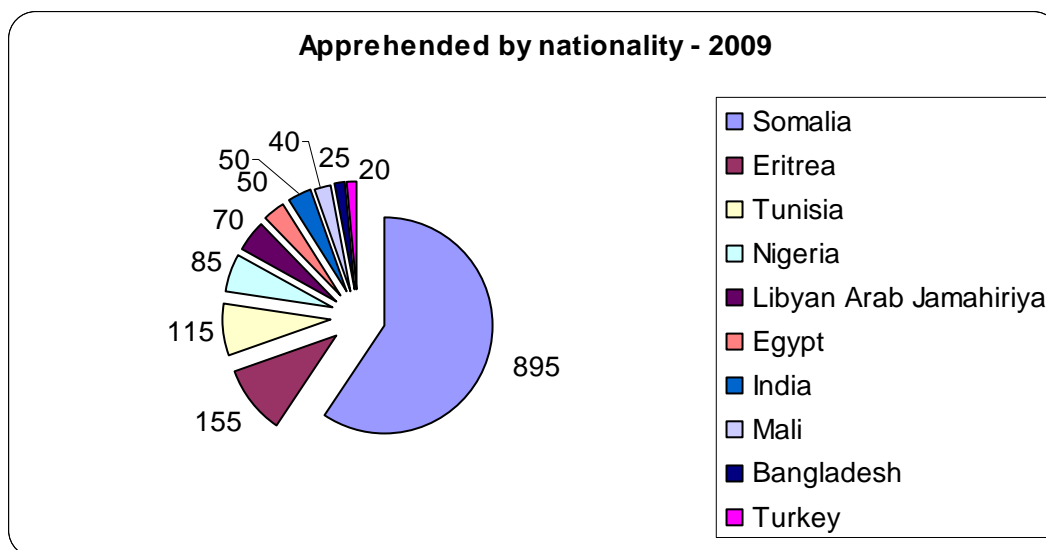
In 2009 the number of arrivals landing in Malta from boats illegally migrating to Europe from North African shores, amounted to 1,475 mainly sub-Saharan Africans. The pressure of illegal immigration was quite acute during the first 2 months of the year, when some 700 persons arrived in this manner.

4.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay – Apprehensions (Article 5.1b)

The number of migrants apprehended during 2009 amounted to 1,690, indicating a substantial decrease over the previous two years (at 3,015 in 2008 and 2,035 in 2007). Continuing on the same trend as with previous years, most of the apprehensions were effected on males with only 255 in the case of females. Most (1,470) were aged between 18 and 34 years of age reflecting previous trends, followed by those over 35 years of age (105) and those between 14 and 17 years of age (95). A further 20 persons were considered to be under the age of thirteen.

Most persons apprehended claimed to be from Somalia, followed to a much lesser extent by persons claiming to be from Eritrea and Tunisia. Although the numbers were reduced to quite an extent, Somalia maintained its position as the top country by nationality of persons apprehended, reflecting the flow of migrants arriving by boat to Malta.

Figure 4.1a – Persons apprehended, by top nationalities, during 2009 (Source: NSO)



The substantial decrease in the number of apprehensions in 2009 compared to the previous year may be directly related to the number of boat arrivals. In 2009, the number of apprehended Somalis represented 53% of the total, while this was 48% in 2008 and 30% in 2007.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Table 4.1a – Persons apprehended, by top nationalities, 2007- 2009 (Sources: NSO/Eurostat)

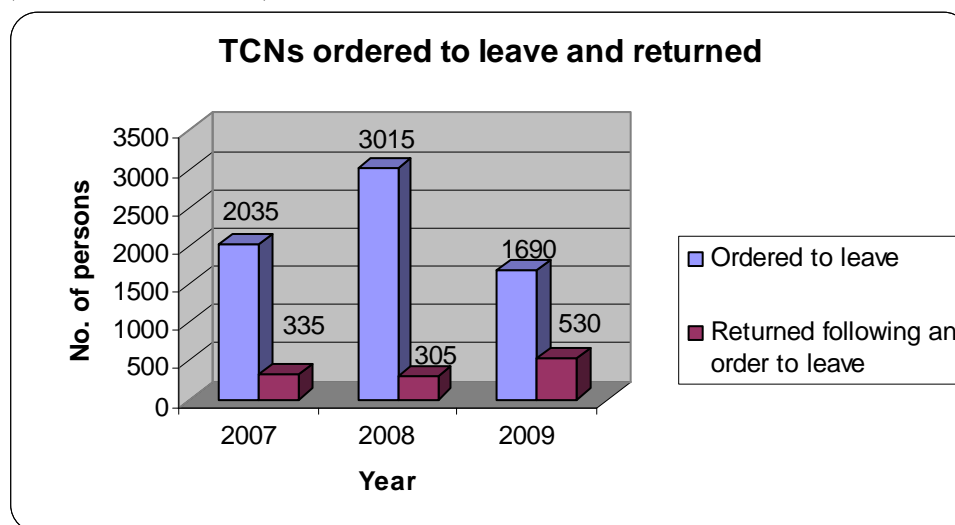
Year	2007	Year	2008	Year	2009
Nationality	Apprehended	Nationality	Apprehended	Nationality	Apprehended
Somalia	613	Somalia	1 445	Somalia	895
Eritrea	211	Nigeria	350	Eritrea	155
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	188	Mali	185	Tunisia	115
Ivory Coast	162	Ivory Coast	160	Nigeria	85
Nigeria	138	Ghana	155	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70
Mali	123	Eritrea	145	Egypt	50
Ethiopia	107	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	140	India	50
Ghana	86	Sudan	60	Mali	40
Sudan	47	Gambia	40	Bangladesh	25
Togo	44	Togo	30	Turkey	20

The number of Eritreans apprehended appeared to be stable in line with apprehensions for the previous two years, but coupled with the number of Somali nationals apprehended continued to give rise to fact that most persons coming irregularly were originally from the Horn of Africa. The number of Tunisians and Indians apprehended was somewhat considerable when taking into account both 2007 and 2008. In the case of Nigerian and Malian nationals apprehended during 2009, this stood in contrast to the previous year and a substantial decrease was registered.

4.2 Returns (Article 7)

In 2009 there were 1,690 third country nationals who were ordered to leave Malta; a decrease of 1,325 individuals when compared to 2008. In total, 530 third country nationals were returned to their countries, representing a substantial increase over the previous year when 305 were returned.

Figure 4.2a – Number of third country nationals ordered to leave and number of such nationals returned – 2007-2009 (Source: NSO, Eurostat)



Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

The majority of persons ordered to leave were from Somalia (reflecting similar trend seen in 2007 and 2008). Persons actually returned were however mostly from Ghana, followed by nationals of several North African countries. The discrepancy between the number of orders to leave and actual returns reflect various considerations. Most persons seeking asylum in Malta during 2009, as was the case for the previous two years, were Somali and had arrived through illegal channels. Indeed the number of Somalis who were later found to be in need of protection was substantial, thus making the order to leave irrelevant following such recognition.

*Table 4.2a – Top ten countries of citizenship by ordered to leave and returned – 2009 (2008 in brackets)
(Source: Eurostat)*

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) – ordered to leave, 2009		Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) – return following an order to leave, 2009	
Somalia	895	Ghana	100 (30)
Eritrea	155	Tunisia	80
Tunisia	115	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70 (145)
Nigeria	85	Egypt	50 (25)
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70	Nigeria	50 (10)
Egypt	50	Sudan	35 (5)
India	50	India	20
Mali	40	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20
Bangladesh	25	Syrian Arab Republic	15 (10)
Turkey	20	Ukraine	10

Figures for 2009 indicate that there was little difficulty in returning Libyan and Egyptian nationals following an order to leave and, to a lesser extent, in the case of Tunisian nationals. With respect to the return of nationals of Ghana and Nigeria, the figures may be largely attributed to initiatives in favour of assisted voluntary returns taking place that year, with some 50 per cent of Ghana nationals returned making use of that channel and close to 80 per cent in the case of Nigerian nationals². Other returnees included persons to Sudan, India, Iran, Syria and Ukraine.

It is to be noted that the decrease in number of persons ordered to leave and the increase in the number of persons returned over the previous year comes in the wake of the peak in number of irregular arrivals experienced in 2008 which was unprecedented at that time and remained unmatched³.

² Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs records.

³ Correct as at end 2011.

5. BORDER CONTROL

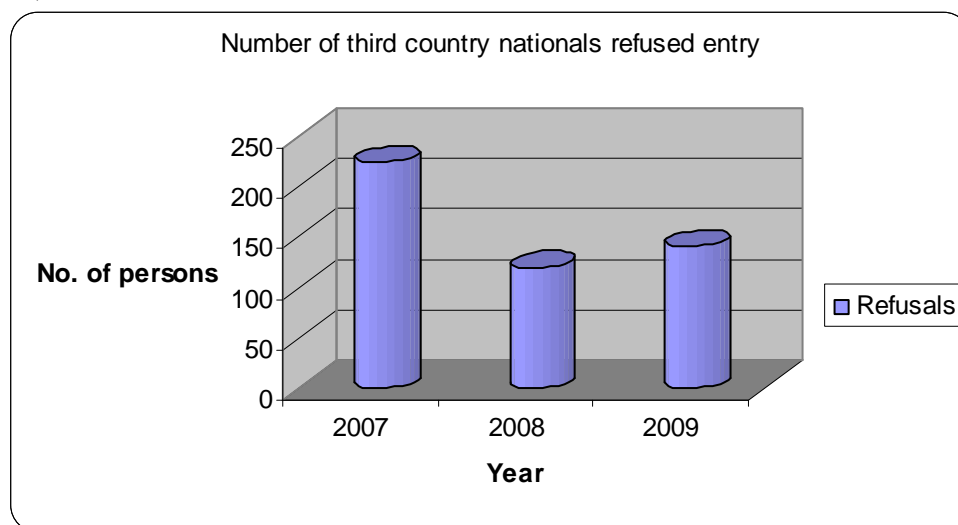
5.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay – Refusals (Article 5.1a)

The total number of persons refused entry to Malta totalled around 140 persons, of which 125 were refused at the air border while the remaining 15 were refused at the seaports. Due to its geography no land borders are applicable in the case of Malta. The number of refusals was slightly higher than the previous year (120) but substantially lower than the level experienced in 2007 (225).

Of those refused at the airport, 35 did not have a valid visa or residence permit; 30 had a false visa or residence permit while a further 30 were found not to have sufficient means of subsistence. The reasons for the refusal of a further 20 persons were indicated to be due to an alert being issued. The remaining included purposes and conditions of stay not justified, having no valid travel document, having false travel document.

In the case of sea borders, the cases involved were either concerned with the issuance of an alert, no valid travel document and no valid visa or residence permit.

Figure 5.1a – Number of third country nationals refused entry at the border – 2007, 2008, 2009 (Source: NSO/Eurostat)



The majority of persons refused entry hailed from Libya (50)⁴, followed by Iran (20) and Egypt (10) with the rest of the countries being from Eurasian regions such as Russia, Ukraine and Turkey, from Asian countries such as India and Malaysia and African countries including Tunisia and Sudan. Libyan citizens were the most to be refused entry in 2007 and 2008 as well, with the percentage from the total being 22 and 33 per cent respectively. For 2009 the percentage of Libyan nationals vis-à-vis total refusals amounted to 36 per cent. This may continue to be explained in view of the geographic proximity of the North African country.

⁴ Malta Immigration Police records – figure rounded.

5.2 Relationship between refusals, apprehensions and returns

While the number of refused entry at the border slightly increased over the previous year, albeit remaining at a similar level, the number of third country nationals returned was substantially higher than the previous year. This attests to the initiatives undertaken to return nationals whose stay in Malta was irregular. The substantial decrease in the number of apprehensions reflects the decrease in the number of irregular boat arrivals experienced during 2009, which although at a high level as had been the case over most of the decade, was substantially less than the peak in number of arrivals experienced in 2008 and which also reflected the general situation in the central Mediterranean.

Similar difficulties however continued to be experienced in the case of the number of apprehensions (1,690) and actual returns (530) effected. There are various elements which give rise to this situation. Importantly, the number of apprehensions reflects the substantial number of persons arriving irregularly by boat (1,475), with most of these likely to be undocumented and to seek asylum. In the case of asylum seekers it is amply clear that the asylum procedures need to be exhausted prior to any consideration for return. However, even in the case of persons not seeking asylum, the irregular channel used coupled with the lack of documentation does not allow the authorities to immediately send back the illegal migrant. This results in substantial numbers of apprehensions with limited possibilities of return. Various initiatives continue to be undertaken by the Maltese authorities in this respect, together with the concerned countries and other partners.

6. ASYLUM: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (Article 4)

The 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees governs protection granted to a person fleeing from persecution in his/her own country. This Convention is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, his/her rights and the legal obligations of the signatory States. In 1967, an additional Protocol was implemented which removed geographical and temporal restrictions from the Convention.

The Convention defines a refugee as a person who 'owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it'.

European legislation also provides for minimum standards for procedure relating to the granting of international protection. The subsidiary protection status was introduced in 2008 after EU Council Directive 2004/83/EC was transposed into Maltese Legislation. Previously, Malta's Refugees Act provided for temporary humanitarian protection, defined as special leave to remain in Malta for those persons who could not have returned safely to their country of origin. Another regime of protection is also in place, called Temporary Humanitarian Protection which is an administrative procedure to be granted in special and extraordinary cases where applicants are found not to be eligible for recognition as refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, but who are nonetheless considered to be in need of protection due to special humanitarian reasons.

In recent years the number of asylum seekers to Malta has been on the increase with the number of asylum applications processed by the Refugee Commissioner's office amounting to 2,385 during 2009, from the 422 that were registered in 2002 when the phenomenon of boat arrivals with sub-Saharan African nationals started. A slight reduction from the peak reached in 2008 (2,605 applications) was experienced.

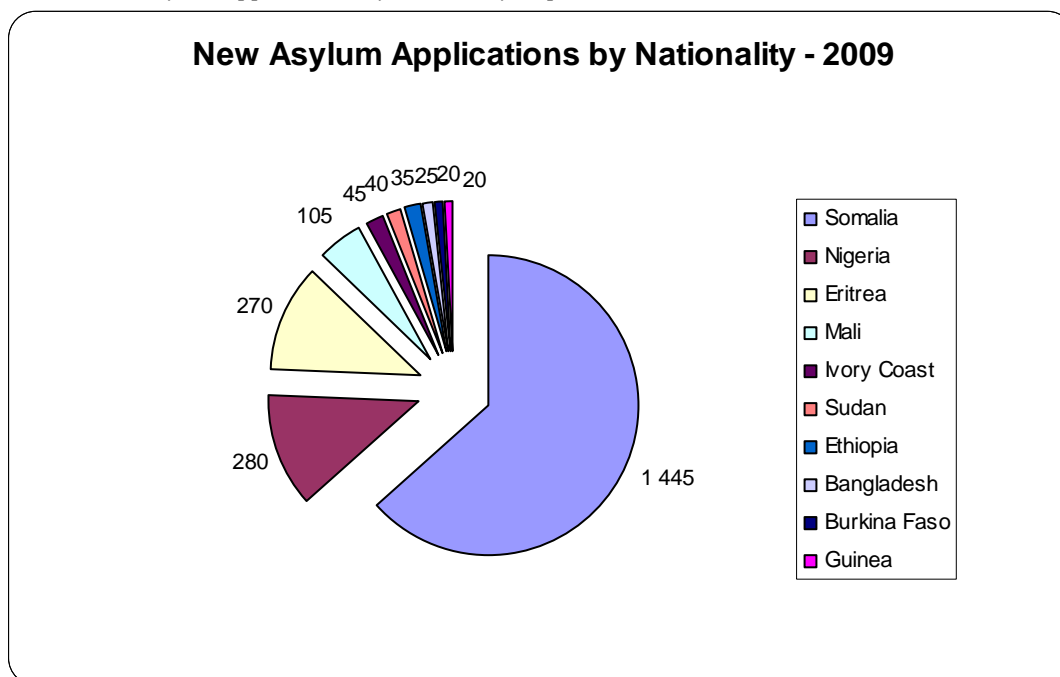
6.1 Applications for International Protection

The number of persons applying for protection in 2009 amounted to 2,385, most of whom were males (82 per cent) and aged between 18 and 34 years (85 per cent). The large majority of asylum applicants, 1,445 (61 per cent) claimed to be from Somalia followed by Nigerian (280) and Eritrean (270) nationals.

While the total number of new asylum applications saw a decrease of some 220 over the previous year, the number of asylum applicants claiming to be from Somalia (1,445) continued to increase, having registered a total of 1,080 during the previous year and which in its respect had also registered a substantial increase over 2007 (585 applicants). The large majority of asylum applicants claimed to originate from Sub-Saharan countries which besides Nigeria and Eritrea included Mali, Ivory Coast, Sudan and Ethiopia. This was in line with the experience over the previous years.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Figure 6.1a – New asylum applications by nationality (top ten) – 2009 (Source: Eurostat)



The number of persons whose asylum application was indicated as pending at the end of that year amounted to 220, of which 160 were male and 60 were female. Most of these persons concerned claimed to be from Eritrea (85) and Somalia (50). This is possibly also in view of fact that the last boat arrivals in 2009 which took place in October mainly consisted of Eritrean and Somali nationals⁵.

Table 6.1a – New asylum applications by nationality (top ten) –2007- 2009 (Source: NSO/Eurostat)

Year	2007	Year	2008	Year	2009
Nationality	Asylum Application	Nationality	Asylum Application	Nationality	Asylum Application
Somalia	585	Somalia	1 080	Somalia	1 445
Eritrea	340	Ivory Coast	260	Nigeria	280
Ethiopia	75	Nigeria	220	Eritrea	270
Ivory Coast	75	Mali	210	Mali	105
Sudan	75	Eritrea	175	Ivory Coast	45
Mali	45	Ghana	105	Sudan	40
Nigeria	40	Ethiopia	95	Ethiopia	35
Niger	25	Niger	95	Bangladesh	25
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	15	Togo	70	Burkina Faso	20
Ghana	15	Gambia	45	Guinea	20

⁵ Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs records show 92.4% of persons arriving by boat in October claimed to be of Eritrean or Somali nationality.

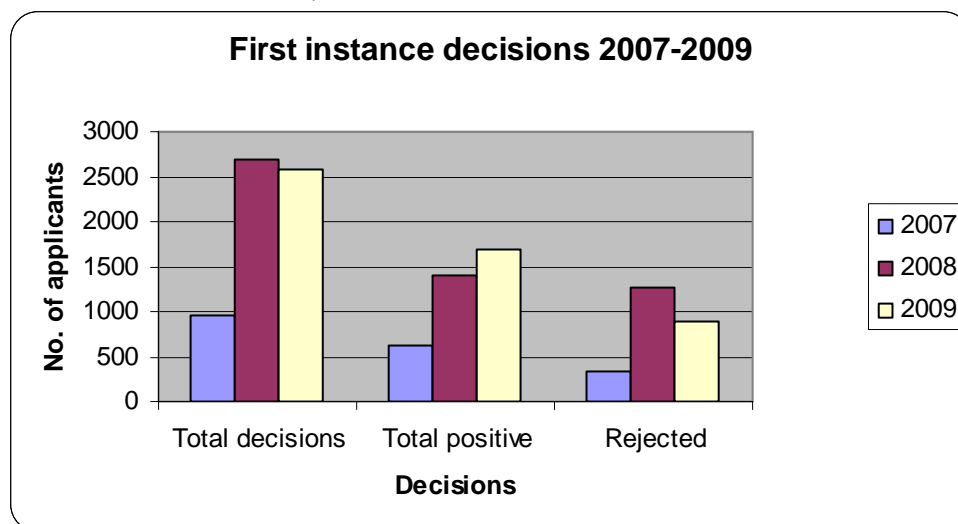
6.2 Decisions on International Protection

Malta is itself a Member State faced with disproportionate asylum pressures due to the continued large numbers of asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, when considering its demographic and geographic characteristics.

However, efforts have been made to deal with the disproportionate influx of asylum-seekers, as attested by the strengthening of the Office of the Refugee Commissioner, both with regard to the staff complement as well as working methods, in such a way as to ensure that the asylum determination process remains efficient and effective.

The nationalities concerned in this respect maintained the trend of most persons claiming to be from sub-Sahara African countries with beneficiaries of protection more likely to origin from the Horn of Africa region while nationals of West African countries topping the list of rejected applications.

Figure 6.2a – First instance decisions by outcome – 2007- 2009 (Source: NSO/Eurostat)

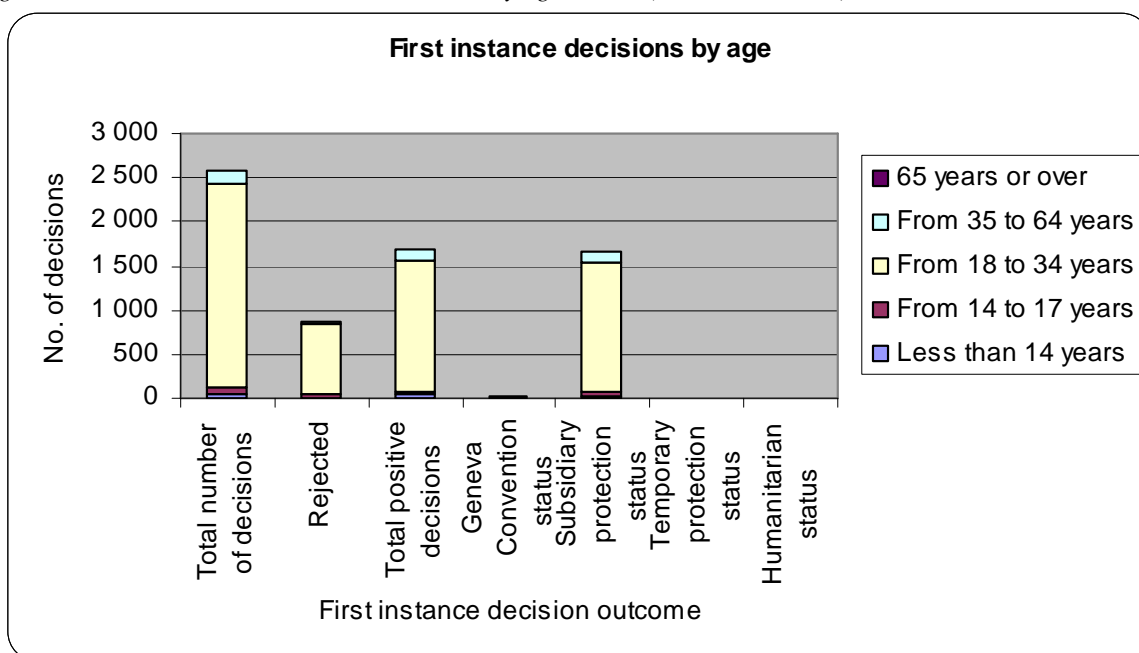


The number of first instance decisions concluded during 2009 amounted to 2,575 (a slight decrease over 2008 at 2,685 but more than the 955 in 2007), of which 1,690 were positively considered while 885 were rejected. The percentage of positive decisions at the first instance, at 66 per cent, was considerably higher than that of the previous year (53%), but in line with that of 2007 (65%). Some 1,660 asylum applicants were granted subsidiary protection while 20 were found eligible for Geneva Convention status. A further 10 were granted protection on humanitarian basis.

Most first instance decisions taken were in relation to males (83 per cent). This rate was however not necessarily reflected in the various outcomes emanating from this decision. In the case of persons rejected, males represented 86 per cent; in the case of Geneva Convention status males represented 75 per cent; in the case of subsidiary protection this stood at 82 per cent; while in the case of humanitarian protection this stood at 50 per cent.

Most of the first instance decisions were related to persons aged between 18-34 years of age (89 per cent) with no such decisions indicated for persons aged 65 years and over. Applicants aged 14-17 years were quite likely to be granted protection on humanitarian basis (50%).

Figure 6.2b – First instance decision outcomes, by age – 2009 (Source: Eurostat)



Of the persons whose asylum application was rejected at first instance (885), most were applicants claiming to be from Nigeria (275), followed by Mali (135) and Somalia (125). In 2008 persons claiming to be from the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Mali topped the list.

The number of final decisions taken during 2009 amounted to 475 in which case these confirmed the decisions taken at first instance. Most nationals in this respect claimed to be from Nigeria (95), Ivory Coast (85) and Mali (75). The number of final decisions had amounted to 230 in 2008, of which 5⁶ overturned the decision at first instance. In 2008, persons claiming to be nationals of Ghana (45), Ivory Coast (40) and Ethiopia (25) topped the list.

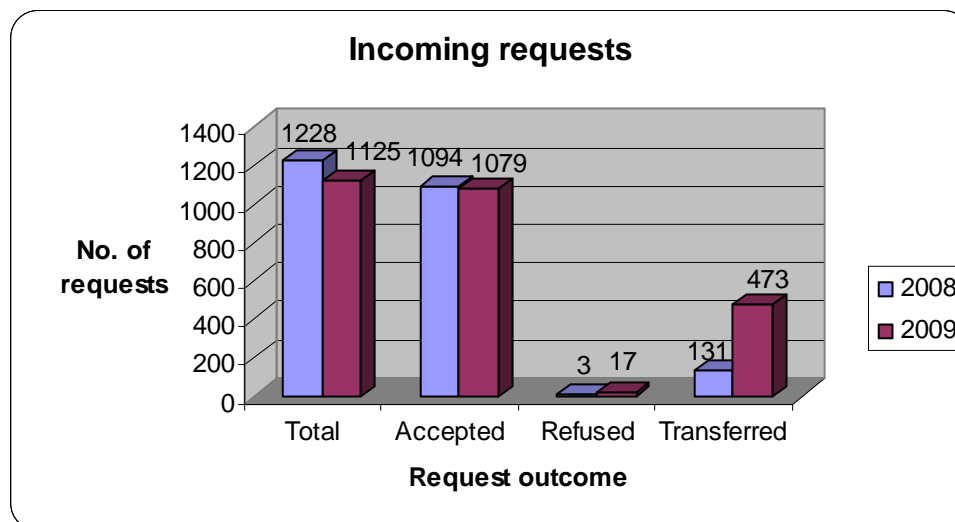
6.3 Dublin Transfers

The total number of incoming requests made in 2009 amounted to 1,125 of which 1,079 were accepted, 17 refused and 473 resulted in actual transfers. While the figures for such requests and their acceptance was more or less in line with the previous year, the number of actual transfers to Malta was substantially higher rising from 131 experienced in 2008.

⁶ Rounded figure.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Figure 6.3a – Incoming requests by outcome – 2008, 2009 (Source: NSO/Eurostat)



Most requests were those referred to as ‘take back’ (90%). These again mostly consisted of requests under Article 16.1c (under examination – no permission to stay) at 874 requests leading to most actual transfers (346) followed by requests under Article 16.1e (rejection – no permission to stay) at 128 leading to 73 transfers. Only 118 requests were related to ‘take charge’ of which almost all were based on documentation and entry reasons (115) and which resulted in 51 actual transfers. Eurodac was used with respect to most requests (92 per cent). A total 99 requests for information were made during the reference year.

Table 6.3a – Incoming requests by basis – 2009 (Source: Eurostat)

2009	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Total number of requests	1 125	1 079	17	473
Total number of taking charge requests	118	117	10	53
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	3	4	3	2
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	115	113	7	51
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	0	0	0	0
Total number of taking back requests	1 007	962	7	420
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	2	2	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	874	841	7	346
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	3	2	0	1

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	128	117	0	73
Total EURODAC	1 040	1 041	6	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	61	82	3	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	979	959	3	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	0	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	99	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	48	:	:	:

In general, requests made through Eurodac maintained a similar pattern to the previous year with most requests related to 'take back'. Nordic countries Sweden, Norway and Finland together with the Netherlands topped the list on both occasions. Requests from Italy and Switzerland were also substantial considering the number of requests in the previous year, particularly in the case of Switzerland where this was not the case in 2008.

Table 6.3a – Requests EURODAC, by top countries – 2008, 2009 (Source: Eurostat)

2009. Country	Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	Taking back requests based on EURODAC	Total requests	2008. Country	Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	Taking back requests based on EURODAC	Total requests
Sweden	9	260	269	Sweden	20	124	144
Norway	8	165	173	Finland	20	75	95
Netherlands	5	156	161	Norway	6	68	74
Finland	21	106	127	Netherlands	15	51	66
Italy	3	94	97	United Kingdom	0	33	33
Switzerland	5	78	83	Italy	2	22	24
United Kingdom	1	36	37	France	1	22	23
Germany	2	29	31	Austria	1	12	13
France	4	25	29	Germany	0	12	12
Denmark	2	14	16	Belgium	0	3	3
				Ireland	0	3	3

The number of outgoing requests was quite low, maintaining the trend as in previous year, with requests totalling 6 of which 4 were accepted and 3 resulted in actual transfer. The requests were all 'take charge' related half of which for family reasons and the remaining on the basis of documentation and entry reasons. Eurodac was used with respect to 4 cases. Two requests for information were made. The take charge requests mainly concerned with Italy (3) but also Sweden (1). The requests for information were made to Germany and the United Kingdom.

6.4 Unaccompanied Minors

The number of asylum applicants considered, for statistical purposes, to be unaccompanied minors amounted to 45 of which 35 were males and 10 were females (Eurostat figures, rounded). Most were aged between 14 and 17 years (40) of which half aged 16 and over, with only 5 accounted to be aged less than 14 years. Most claimed to be Somali nationals (35) with the remaining from Eritrea (10).

The number of unaccompanied minors applying for asylum in 2008 stood at 20 of which 5 were female with most aged 16-17 years (15) and the remaining between 14 and 15 years of age. All were considered to be Somali nationals.

7. OTHER STATISTICS AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE

7.1 Demography: Children born to foreign parents

The total number of live births registered in Malta stood at 4,143 babies. Nearly 52 per cent were boys. There was a slight increase of 0.4 per cent in births over 2008. Despite a slight increase of 17 births when compared to the previous year, the total fertility rate remained unchanged at 1.4. Nearly 90 per cent, or 3,763, of the total live births were Maltese. However, since 2000, Maltese live births out of the total number of live births decreased by more than seven per cent. Total live births from both Maltese parents amounted to 3,261 (79 per cent of total live births).

During the reference year there were 128 births from mothers of African nationalities, 112 from mothers who are nationals of other EU Member States, and 95 births from mothers of Asian nationalities, among others.

ANNEXES

Statistical Tables – source: Eurostat⁷

Overall Immigration

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	:	:	:	187	1 829	6 730	9 031	7 230

Immigration by Citizenship

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	7 230	4 189	3 041
Declaring country	1 226	666	560
EU27-countries except declaring country	3 955	1 991	1 964
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	2 049	1 532	517
European Free Trade Association	0	0	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	8	6	2
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	2 041	1 526	515
Highly developed countries	152	58	94
Medium developed countries	207	93	114
Less developed countries	1 682	1 375	307
Stateless	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	7 230	965	3 448	2 294	523	0
Declaring country	1 226	194	616	330	86	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	3 955	508	1 309	1 711	427	0
Extra EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	2 049	263	1 523	253	10	0

⁷ Data provided may be periodically revised by Eurostat.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

European Free Trade Association	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	8	0	6	2	0	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	2 041	263	1 517	251	10	0
Highly developed countries	152	15	68	64	5	0
Medium developed countries	207	33	107	63	4	0
Less developed countries	1 682	215	1 342	124	1	0
Stateless	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Immigration by country of birth

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	7 230	4 189	3 041
Declaring country	1 006	547	459
EU27-countries except declaring country	3 906	1 984	1 922
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	25	19	6
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	15	10	5
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	2 259	1 615	644
Highly developed countries	305	124	181
Medium developed countries	297	138	159
Less developed countries	1 657	1 353	304
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	19	14	5

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	7 230	965	3 448	2 294	523	0
Declaring country	1 006	131	520	278	77	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	3 906	494	1 304	1 693	415	0
Extra EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

European Free Trade Association	25	4	16	4	1	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	15	0	10	5	0	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	2 259	335	1 587	307	30	0
Highly developed countries	305	77	127	91	10	0
Medium developed countries	297	47	139	92	19	0
Less developed countries	1 657	211	1 321	124	1	0
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	19	1	11	7	0	0

Immigration by previous country of residence

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	7 230	4 189	3 041
European Union (27 countries)	4 032	2 088	1 944
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	25	13	12
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	59	50	9
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	3 114	2 038	1 076
Highly developed countries	1 095	560	535
Medium developed countries	1 513	1 054	459
Less developed countries	506	424	82
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	7 230	965	3 448	2 294	523	0
European Union (27 countries)	4 032	433	1 607	1 532	460	0
Extra EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	25	18	4	2	1	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	59	2	43	14	0	0

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	3 114	512	1 794	746	62	0
Highly developed countries	1 095	211	442	395	47	0
Medium developed countries	1 513	189	991	319	14	0
Less developed countries	506	112	361	32	1	0
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Overall Emigration

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	96	:	:	:	1 908	5 029	6 597	7 389

Emigration by citizenship

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	7 389	4 221	3 168
Declaring country	1 771	1 165	606
EU27-countries except declaring country	4 642	2 417	2 225
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	976	639	337
Stateless	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	7 389	928	2 701	3 202	558	0
Declaring country	1 771	143	734	838	56	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	4 642	644	1 511	1 999	488	0
Extra EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	976	141	456	365	14	0
Stateless	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Emigration by country of next usual residence

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	7 389	4 221	3 168
European Union (27 countries)	5 069	:	:
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	2 320	:	:
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	0	:	:

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	7 389	928	2 701	3 202	558	0
European Union (27 countries)	5 069	:	:	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	2 320	:	:	:	:	:
Extra EU-27	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	0	:	:	:	:	:

Usual residence (as at 1st January 2010)

Population by citizenship

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	414 372	206 315	208 057
Declaring country	396 278	196 456	199 822
EU27-countries except declaring country	7 307	3 284	4 023
Extra EU-27	10 781	6 572	4 209
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	10 781	6 572	4 209
European Free Trade Association	303	133	170
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	324	204	120
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	10 154	6 235	3 919
Highly developed countries	2 676	1 494	1 182
Medium developed countries	3 669	1 635	2 034
Less developed countries	3 809	3 106	703
Stateless	:	:	:

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Others	:	:	:
Unknown	6	3	3

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	414 372	92 053	92 379	168 633	61 307	0
Declaring country	396 278	88 783	86 723	161 800	58 972	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	7 307	975	911	3 402	2 019	0
Extra EU-27	10 781	2 293	4 744	3 428	316	0
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	10 781	2 293	4 744	3 428	316	0
European Free Trade Association	303	30	37	173	63	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	324	72	117	134	1	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	10 154	2 191	4 590	3 121	252	0
Highly developed countries	2 676	795	665	1 108	108	0
Medium developed countries	3 669	671	1 289	1 566	143	0
Less developed countries	3 809	725	2 636	447	1	0
Stateless	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	6	2	1	3	0	0

Population by country of birth

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	414 372	206 315	208 057
Declaring country	386 209	192 119	194 090
EU27-countries except declaring country	12 845	6 014	6 831
Extra EU-27	15 281	8 157	7 124
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	15 281	8 157	7 124
European Free Trade Association	144	86	58
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	327	207	120
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	14 810	7 864	6 946
Highly developed countries	9 324	4 434	4 890
Medium developed countries	2 960	1 423	1 537
Less developed countries	2 526	2 007	519
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	37	25	12

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	414 372	92 053	92 379	168 633	61 307	0
Declaring country	386 209	88 576	82 644	156 754	58 235	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	12 845	1 347	2 687	6 451	2 360	0
Extra EU-27	15 281	2 122	7 031	5 418	710	0
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	15 281	2 122	7 031	5 418	710	0
European Free Trade Association	144	33	34	62	15	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	327	34	146	138	9	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	14 810	2 055	6 851	5 218	686	0
Highly developed countries	9 324	1 310	3 923	3 757	334	0
Medium developed countries	2 960	376	1 003	1 233	348	0
Less developed countries	2 526	369	1 925	228	4	0
Others	:	:	:	:	:	:
Unknown	37	8	17	10	2	0

Acquisition of citizenship (by former citizenship)

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	817	419	398
European Union (27 countries)	187	94	93
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	615	321	294
European Free Trade Association	3	2	1
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	3	3	0
Countries other than EU- 27, EFTA and Candidate countries	609	316	293
Highly developed countries	473	246	227
Medium developed countries	117	55	62
Less developed countries	19	15	4
Stateless	4	3	1
Others	0	0	0
Unknown	15	4	11

Breakdown by age groups

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	817	179	318	296	24	0
European Union (27 countries)	187	38	45	94	10	0
Extra EU-27	:					
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	615	129	272	200	14	0
European Free Trade Association	3	1	1	1	0	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	3	0	2	1	0	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	609	128	269	198	14	0
Highly developed countries	473	93	235	132	13	0
Medium developed countries	117	28	28	60	1	0
Less developed countries	19	7	6	6	0	0
Stateless	4	4	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	15	12	1	2	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total
Australia	312
United Kingdom	103
Canada	42
South Africa	38
United States	37
Italy	30
Libya	26
Russia	19
New Zealand	15
Egypt	13

Residence Permits

First permits by reason and citizenship

	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Total	3 682	391	191	669	2 431
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	3	0	0	0	3

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Somalia	1 447	0	0	0	1 447
Philippines	208	25	0	166	17
Eritrea	199	0	0	0	199
Russian Federation	193	48	10	22	113
China (including Hong Kong)	146	15	11	80	40
United States	117	18	27	46	26
Korea (Republic of) (South)	114	0	3	12	99
Turkey	111	14	4	37	56
India	103	8	5	58	32
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	96	38	1	11	46

Change of immigration status permits by reason and citizenship

Total	342
Change of former reason: Family	64
Change from family to education reasons	1
Change from family to remunerated activities reasons	12
Change from family to other reasons	51
Change of former reason: education	26
Change from education to family reasons	1
Change from education to remunerated activities reasons	3
Change from education to other reasons	22
Change of former reason: remunerated activities	178
Change from remunerated activities to family reasons	2
Change from remunerated activities to education reasons	4
Change from remunerated activities to other reasons	172
Change of former reason: other reasons	74
Change from other to family reasons	11

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Change from other to education reasons	12
Change from other to remunerated activities reasons	51

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (as on 31 December 2009)

	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Total	4 608	1 009	2 367	1 232
Family reasons	623	112	272	239
Education reasons	337	82	219	36
Remunerated activities reasons	2 245	313	1 195	737
Other reasons	1 403	502	681	220

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Serbia	543	59	280	204
China (including Hong Kong)	443	43	288	112
Russian Federation	408	63	243	102
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	357	246	0	111
Philippines	355	65	194	96
India	338	55	188	95
Turkey	271	91	118	62
Ukraine	198	34	88	76
United States	150	23	94	33
Kuwait	147	24	118	5

Long-term residents by citizenship (as on 31 December 2009)

Total	165
Stateless	0
Unknown	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

Serbia	74
Russian Federation	18
China (including Hong Kong)	15
Turkey	7
Philippines	5
India	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4
Ukraine	4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4
Tunisia	4

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Apprehensions

Third Country Nationals found to be illegally present

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females
Total	1 690	1 440	255
Stateless	0	0	0
Unknown	5	5	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	35 years or over
Total	1 690	20	95	1 470	105
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	5	0	0	5	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total
Somalia	895
Eritrea	155
Tunisia	115
Nigeria	85
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70
Egypt	50
India	50
Mali	40
Bangladesh	25
Turkey	20

Refusals

Third Country Nationals refused entry at the external borders

	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Total	140	:	15	125
No valid travel document(s)	5	:	5	0
False travel document	5	:	0	5
No valid visa or residence permit	35	:	5	35
False visa or residence permit	30	:	0	30

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	10	:	0	10
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-months period	0	:	0	0
No sufficient means of subsistence	30	:	0	30
An alert has been issued	25	:	5	20
Person considered to be a public threat	0	:	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Libya ⁸	50		0	50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20		0	20
Egypt	10		0	10
Russian Federation	5		0	5
Ukraine	5		0	5
Turkey	5		0	5
Tunisia	5		5	5
Sudan	5		5	0
Malaysia	5		0	0
India	5		0	5

Returns

Third Country Nationals Ordered to leave

Total	1 690
Stateless	0
Unknown	5

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

Somalia	895
Eritrea	155
Tunisia	115
Nigeria	85
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70
Egypt	50
India	50
Mali	40
Bangladesh	25
Turkey	20

⁸ Previous entry on Eurostat was indicated as Liberia. This was erroneously indicated and should read as per above - Libya.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Third Country Nationals returned following an order to leave

Total	530
Stateless	0
Unknown	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

Ghana	100
Tunisia	80
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70
Egypt	50
Nigeria	50
Sudan	35
India	20
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20
Syrian Arab Republic	15
Ukraine	10

Dublin Transfers

Incoming requests – Dublin transfers by reason for request and decision taken

	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Total number of requests	1 125	1 079	17	473
Total number of taking charge requests	118	117	10	53
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	3	4	3	2
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	115	113	7	51
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	0	0	0	0
Total number of taking back requests	1 007	962	7	420
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	2	2	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	874	841	7	346
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	3	2	0	1

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	128	117	0	73
Total EURODAC	1 040	1 041	6	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	61	82	3	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	979	959	3	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	0	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	99	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	48	:	:	:

Outgoing requests – Dublin transfers by reason for request and decision taken

	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Total number of requests	6	4	2	3
Total number of taking charge requests	6	4	2	3
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	3	3	0	2
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	3	1	2	1
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	0	0	0	0
Total number of taking back requests	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	0	0	0	0
Total EURODAC	4	4	0	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	4	4	0	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	0	0	0	:

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	0	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	2	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	2	:	:	:

Applications for International Protection

Asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	2 385	1 945	440	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	2 385	1 945	440	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	2 385	60	145	2 035	140	0	5
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	2 385	60	145	2 035	140	0	5
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total
Somalia	1 445
Nigeria	280
Eritrea	270
Mali	105
Ivory Coast	45
Sudan	40
Ethiopia	35
Bangladesh	25
Burkina Faso	20
Guinea	20

New asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	2 385	1 940	440	0

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	2 385	1 940	440	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	2 385	65	285	1 910	120	0	5
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	2 385	65	285	1 910	120	0	5
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total
Somalia	1 445
Nigeria	280
Eritrea	270
Mali	105
Ivory Coast	45
Sudan	40
Ethiopia	35
Bangladesh	25
Burkina Faso	20
Guinea	20

Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors by age and sex

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	45	35	10	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	45	35	10	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 15 years	From 16 to 17 years	Unknown
Total	45	5	20	20	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	45	5	20	20	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Persons subject of asylum applications pending at the end of the month by citizenship, age and sex

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	220	160	60	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	220	160	60	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	220	15	20	170	15	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	220	15	20	170	15	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total
Eritrea	85
Somalia	50
Nigeria	35
Ethiopia	25
Bangladesh	5
Armenia	5
Syrian Arab Republic	5

Asylum applications withdrawn by citizenship, age and sex

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	300	:	:	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	300	:	:	:
Stateless	0	:	:	:
Unknown	0	:	:	:

Breakdown by age groups

	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total						

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Total	300	5	65	210	15	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	300	5	65	210	15	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total
Somalia	95
Nigeria	55
Mali	45
Ivory Coast	30
Eritrea	15
Ghana	10
Guinea	10
Niger	10
Ethiopia	5
Burkina Faso	5

Decisions on Applications for International Protection

First instance decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	2 575	885	1 690	20	1 660	0	10
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	2 575	885	1 690	20	1 660	0	10
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total number of decisions	2 575	2 145	430	0
Rejected	885	765	120	0
Total positive decisions	1 690	1 380	310	0
Geneva Convention status	20	15	5	0
Subsidiary protection status	1 660	1 360	300	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	10	5	5	0

Breakdown by age groups

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total number of decisions	2 575	50	70	2 300	150	0	5
Rejected	885	10	35	805	30	0	0
Total positive decisions	1 690	40	30	1 495	120	0	0
Geneva Convention status	20	5	0	15	5	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	1 660	35	30	1 480	115	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	10	0	5	5	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Somalia	1 570	125	1 445	0	1 445	0	0
Nigeria	275	275	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	220	20	195	5	190	0	0
Mali	140	135	5	0	0	0	5
Ivory Coast	75	75	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan	45	25	20	0	20	0	0
Ghana	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	20	15	5	5	0	0	0

Final decisions on applications by citizenship, age and sex

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	475	475	0	0	0	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	475	475	0	0	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by sex

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total number of decisions	475	430	45	0
Rejected	475	430	45	0

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

Total positive decisions	0	0	0	0
Geneva Convention status	0	0	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	0	0	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total number of decisions	475	0	25	415	25	0	5
Rejected	475	0	25	415	25	0	5
Total positive decisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geneva Convention status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27)

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Nigeria	95	95	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	85	85	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	75	75	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	45	45	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	20	20	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	10	10	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX 1

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (Text with EEA relevance)

Official Journal L 199 , 31/07/2007 P. 0023 - 0029

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee [1],

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty [2],

Whereas:

(1) The conclusions of the Justice and Home Affairs Council of 28- 29 May 2001 considered, regarding common analysis and the improved exchange of statistics on asylum and migration, that there is a need for a comprehensive and coherent framework for future action on improving statistics.

(2) In April 2003, the Commission released a Communication to the Council and to the European Parliament, setting out an Action Plan for the collection and analysis of Community Statistics in the field of migration. This included a number of important changes designed to improve the completeness and degree of harmonisation of these statistics. Under the Action Plan, the Commission aimed to propose legislation on Community statistics on migration and asylum.

(3) The Thessaloniki European Council of 19 and 20 June 2003 concluded that more effective mechanisms were needed for the collection and analysis of information on migration and asylum in the European Union.

(4) The European Parliament in its resolution of 6 November 2003 [3] on the abovementioned Communication from the Commission noted that legislation was required to ensure the production of comprehensive statistics necessary for the development of fair and effective Community policies on migration. The resolution supports the Commission's plans to propose legislation for migration and asylum statistics.

(5) Enlargement of the European Union has brought an added geographical and political dimension to the scale of the phenomena associated with migration. It has also brought a further impetus to the demand for accurate, timely and harmonised statistical information. There is also an increasing need for statistical information regarding the profession, education, qualifications and type of activity of migrants.

(6) Harmonised and comparable Community statistics on migration and asylum are essential for the development and monitoring of Community legislation and policies relating to immigration and asylum, and to the free movement of persons.

(7) There is a need to reinforce the exchange of statistical information on asylum and migration and to improve the quality of Community statistical collections and outputs which have, hitherto, taken place on the basis of a series of "gentlemen's agreements".

(8) It is essential that information be available, throughout the European Union, for the purposes of monitoring the development and implementation of Community legislation and

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

policy. In the main, current practice does not sufficiently ensure, in a uniform manner, regular, timely and rapid delivery and dissemination of harmonised data.

(9) This Regulation does not cover estimates of the number of persons illegally resident in the Member States. Member States should not provide such estimates or data on such persons to the Commission (Eurostat), although they may be included in population stocks due to surveys.

(10) Wherever possible, the definitions used for the purposes of this Regulation are taken from the United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, the United Nations Recommendations for the Censuses of Population and Housing in the ECE Region or EC legislation, and should be updated following the relevant procedures.

(11) New Community needs on statistics on migration and asylum render obsolete the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 of 9 February 1976 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers [4].

(12) Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 should therefore be repealed.

(13) Since the objective of this Regulation to establish common rules for the collection and compilation of Community statistics on migration and international protection cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

(14) Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community Statistics [5] constitutes the reference framework for the provisions of this Regulation. In particular, it requires conformity to standards of impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality.

(15) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission [6].

(16) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to update the definitions, to decide on the groupings of data and additional disaggregations and to lay down the rules on accuracy and quality standards. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation and to supplement it by the addition of new non-essential elements, they should be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny laid down in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.

(17) The Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom of 19 June 1989 establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities [7], has been consulted in accordance with Article 3 of that Decision,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation establishes common rules for the collection and compilation of Community statistics on:

(a) immigration to and emigration from the Member State territories, including flows from the territory of one Member State to that of another Member State and flows between a Member State and the territory of a third country;

(b) the citizenship and country of birth of persons usually resident in the territory of the Member States;

(c) administrative and judicial procedures and processes in the Member States relating to immigration, granting of permission to reside, citizenship, asylum and other forms of international protection and the prevention of illegal immigration.

Article 2

Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "usual residence" means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence;

(b) "immigration" means the action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months, having previously been usually resident in another Member State or a third country;

(c) "emigration" means the action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a Member State, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that Member State for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months;

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

(e) "country of birth" means the country of residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother at the time of the birth or, in default, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth took place;

(f) "immigrant" means a person undertaking an immigration;

(g) "emigrant" means a person undertaking an emigration;

(h) "long-term resident" means long-term resident as defined in Article 2(b) of Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents [8];

(i) "third-country national" means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17(1) of the Treaty, including stateless persons;

(j) "application for international protection" means application for international protection as defined in Article 2(g) of Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted [9];

(k) "refugee status" means refugee status as defined in Article 2(d) of Directive 2004/83/EC;

(l) "subsidiary protection status" means subsidiary protection status as defined in Article 2(f) of Directive 2004/83/EC;

(m) "family members" means family members as defined in Article 2(i) of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national [10];

(n) "temporary protection" means temporary protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof [11];

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

- (o) "unaccompanied minor" means an unaccompanied minor as defined in Article 2(i) of Directive 2004/83/EC;
- (p) "external borders" means external borders as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) [12];
- (q) "third-country nationals refused entry" means third-country nationals who are refused entry at the external border because they do not fulfil all the entry conditions laid down in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 and do not belong to the categories of persons referred to in Article 5(4) of that Regulation;
- (r) "third-country nationals found to be illegally present" means third-country nationals who are officially found to be on the territory of a Member State and who do not fulfil, or no longer fulfil, the conditions for stay or residence in that Member State;
- (s) "resettlement" means the transfer of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of an assessment 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.

2. Member States shall report to the Commission (Eurostat) on the use and probable effects of estimations or other methods of adapting statistics based on national definitions to comply with the harmonised definitions set out in paragraph 1.

3. For the reference year 2008, the statistics supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) under this Regulation may be based on alternative (national) definitions. In such cases, Member States shall notify the Commission (Eurostat) of these alternative definitions.

4. If a Member State is not bound by one or more of the legal texts referred to in the definitions in paragraph 1, statistics comparable with those required under this Regulation should be provided by that Member State where they can be provided under existing legislative and/or administrative procedures.

Article 3

Statistics on international migration, usually resident population and acquisition of citizenship

1. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of:
- (a) immigrants moving to the territory of the Member State, disaggregated as follows:
 - (i) groups of citizenship by age and sex;
 - (ii) groups of country of birth by age and sex;
 - (iii) groups of country of previous usual residence by age and sex;
 - (b) emigrants moving from the territory of the Member State disaggregated as follows:
 - (i) groups of citizenships;
 - (ii) age;
 - (iii) sex;
 - (iv) groups of countries of next usual residence;
 - (c) persons having their usual residence in the Member State at the end of the reference period, disaggregated as follows:
 - (i) groups of citizenship by age and sex;
 - (ii) groups of country of birth by age and sex;
 - (d) persons having their usual residence in the territory of the Member State and having acquired during the reference year the citizenship of the Member State and having formerly held the citizenship of another Member State or a third country or having formerly been

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

stateless, disaggregated by age and sex, and by the former citizenship of the persons concerned and by whether the person was formerly stateless.

2. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within 12 months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be 2008.

Article 4

Statistics on international protection

1. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of:

- (a) persons having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such an application as a family member during the reference period;
- (b) persons who are the subject of applications for international protection under consideration by the responsible national authority at the end of the reference period;
- (c) applications for international protection having been withdrawn during the reference period.

These statistics shall be disaggregated by age and sex, and by the citizenship of the persons concerned. They shall relate to reference periods of one calendar month and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within two months of the end of the reference month. The first reference month shall be January 2008.

2. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of:

- (a) persons covered by first instance decisions rejecting applications for international protection, such as decisions considering applications as inadmissible or as unfounded and decisions under priority and accelerated procedures, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period;
- (b) persons covered by first instance decisions granting or withdrawing refugee status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period;
- (c) persons covered by first instance decisions granting or withdrawing subsidiary protection status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period;
- (d) persons covered by first instance decisions granting or withdrawing temporary protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period;
- (e) persons covered by other first instance decisions granting or withdrawing authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during the reference period.

These statistics shall be disaggregated by age and sex, and by the citizenship of the persons concerned. They shall relate to reference periods of three calendar months and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within two months of the end of the reference period. The first reference period shall be January to March 2008.

3. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of:

- (a) applicants for international protection who are considered by the responsible national authority to be unaccompanied minors during the reference period;
- (b) persons covered by final decisions rejecting applications for international protection, such as decisions considering applications as inadmissible or as unfounded and decisions under priority and accelerated procedures, taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or review during the reference period;
- (c) persons covered by final decisions granting or withdrawing refugee status taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or review during the reference period;

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

- (d) persons covered by final decisions granting or withdrawing subsidiary protection status taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or review during the reference period;
- (e) persons covered by final decisions granting or withdrawing temporary protection taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or review during the reference period;
- (f) persons covered by other final decisions, taken by administrative or judicial bodies in appeal or review, granting or withdrawing authorisations to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection during the reference period;
- (g) persons who have been granted an authorisation to reside in a Member State within the framework of a national or Community resettlement scheme during the reference period, where such a scheme is implemented in that Member State.

These statistics shall be disaggregated by age and sex, and by the citizenship of the persons concerned. They shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within three months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be 2008.

4. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) the following statistics on the application of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 [13]:

- (a) the numbers of requests for taking back or taking charge of an asylum seeker;
- (b) the provisions on which the requests referred to in point (a) are based;
- (c) the decisions taken in response to the requests referred to in point (a);
- (d) the numbers of transfers to which the decisions referred to in point (c) lead;
- (e) the number of requests for information.

These statistics shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within three months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be 2008.

Article 5

Statistics on the prevention of illegal entry and stay

1. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on the numbers of:

- (a) third-country nationals refused entry to the Member State's territory at the external border;
- (b) third-country nationals found to be illegally present in the Member State's territory under national laws relating to immigration.

The statistics under point (a) shall be disaggregated in accordance with Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006.

The statistics under point (b) shall be disaggregated by age and sex, and by citizenship of the persons concerned.

2. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within three months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be 2008.

Article 6

Statistics on residence permits and residence of third-country nationals

1. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics on:

- (a) the number of residence permits issued to persons who are third-country nationals, disaggregated as follows:

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

- (i) permits issued during the reference period whereby the person is being granted permission to reside for the first time, disaggregated by citizenship, by the reason for the permit being issued and by the length of validity of the permit;
 - (ii) permits issued during the reference period and granted on the occasion of a person changing immigration status or reason for stay, disaggregated by citizenship, by the reason for the permit being issued and by the length of validity of the permit;
 - (iii) valid permits at the end of the reference period (number of permits issued, not withdrawn and not expired), disaggregated by citizenship, by the reason for the issue of the permit and by the length of validity of the permit;
- (b) the number of long-term residents at the end of the reference period, disaggregated by citizenship.

2. Where the national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, counts of such visas and grants of status are to be included in the statistics required under paragraph 1.

3. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within six months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be 2008.

Article 7 Statistics on returns

1. Member States shall supply to the Commission (Eurostat) statistics relating to:
- (a) the number of third-country nationals found to be illegally present in the territory of the Member State who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating or declaring that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of the Member State, disaggregated by citizenship of the persons concerned;
 - (b) the number of third-country nationals who have in fact left the territory of the Member State, following an administrative or judicial decision or act, as referred to in point (a), disaggregated by the citizenship of the persons returned.

2. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission (Eurostat) within three months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be 2008.

3. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall not include third-country nationals who are transferred from one Member State to another Member State under the mechanism established by Regulations (EC) No 343/2003 and (EC) No 1560/2003.

Article 8 Additional disaggregations

1. The Commission may adopt measures relating to the definition of additional disaggregations as set out below for the following statistics:
- (a) for statistics required under Article 4 as a whole, disaggregations by:
 - (i) year of submission of the application;
 - (b) for statistics required under Article 4(4), disaggregations by:
 - (i) number of persons concerned by the request, decision and transfer;

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

(c) for statistics required under Article 5(1)(a), disaggregations by:

- (i) age;
- (ii) sex;

(d) for statistics required under Article 5(1)(b), disaggregations by:

- (i) grounds for the apprehension;
- (ii) place of the apprehension;

(e) for statistics required under Article 6, disaggregations by:

- (i) year in which permission to reside was first granted;
- (ii) age;
- (iii) sex;

(f) for statistics required under Article 7, disaggregations by:

- (i) reason for the decision or act imposing an obligation to leave;
- (ii) age;
- (iii) sex.

2. The additional disaggregations mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be supplied only separately, and not cross-classified with the disaggregations required under Articles 4 to 7.

3. When deciding whether additional disaggregations are required, the Commission shall consider the need for this information for the purposes of developing and monitoring Community policies and shall consider the availability of appropriate data sources and the costs involved.

Negotiations on additional disaggregations that may be needed for the application of Articles 4 to 7 shall be initiated not later than 20 August 2009. The earliest reference year for the implementation of additional disaggregations shall be 2010.

Article 9

Data sources and quality standards

1. The statistics shall be based on the following data sources according to their availability in the Member State and in accordance with national laws and practices:

- (a) records of administrative and judicial actions;
- (b) registers relating to administrative actions;
- (c) registers of the population of persons or of a particular sub-group of that population;
- (d) censuses;
- (e) sample surveys;
- (f) other appropriate sources.

As part of the statistics process, scientifically based and well documented statistical estimation methods may be used.

2. Member States shall report to the Commission (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, and on the estimation methods used, and shall keep the Commission (Eurostat) informed of changes thereto.

3. At the request of the Commission (Eurostat), Member States shall provide it with all the information necessary to evaluate the quality, comparability and completeness of the statistical information.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

4. Member States shall inform the Commission (Eurostat) without delay of revisions and corrections to the statistics supplied under this Regulation, and of any changes in the methods and data sources used.

5. The measures relating to the definition of the appropriate formats for the transmission of data shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 11(2).

Article 10

Implementing measures

1. The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation laying down the rules on the appropriate formats for the transmission of data as provided for in Article 9 shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 11(2).

2. The following measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation and designed to amend its non-essential elements, inter alia, by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 11(3):

(a) updating the definitions set out in Article 2(1);

(b) defining the categories of groups of country of birth, groups of country of previous and next usual residence and groups of citizenship as provided for in Article 3(1);

(c) defining the categories of the reasons for the permit as provided for in Article 6(1)(a);

(d) defining the additional disaggregations and the levels of disaggregations to be applied to the variables as provided for in Article 8;

(e) laying down the rules on accuracy and quality standards.

Article 11

Committee

1. In adopting the implementing measures, the Commission shall be assisted by the Statistical Programme Committee, established by Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

Article 12

Report

By 20 August 2012 and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the statistics compiled pursuant to this Regulation and on their quality.

Article 13

Repeal

Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 is hereby repealed.

Article 14

Entry into force

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

ANNEX 2

OUTCOMES OF STATISTICS WORKSHOP

The initial suggestion for such a workshop was raised at the 34th EMN NCP meeting in June 2009 and discussed further (and finally agreed on) at the 35th EMN NCP meeting in July 2009. A number of EMN NCPs supported holding such a workshop, considering that this would be important since a number of EMN NCPs were not national data providers to the Commission (Eurostat). It was also considered useful to have an in-depth discussion on the production of the EMN's Annual Reports with relevant experts from the Commission (Eurostat), from national data providers, researchers and EMN NCPs.

The purpose of the workshop was thus to better understand how data are provided/processed and also as a forum for EMN NCPs to share their experiences/difficulties encountered in producing an Annual Report. In this way, the workshop served not only to better understand the role and activities of the different actors, but also to consider how such reports might be produced sooner.

A number of useful aspects arose, which are summarised here:

- If not already existing, establish closer links with national data providers. This would permit, for example, data to be provided to an EMN NCP at the same time as it is sent to the Commission (Eurostat), including any subsequent updates.
- The EMN NCPs could act as a "feedback" or "intermediary" between national data providers and the Commission (Eurostat) alerting the former of any inconsistencies in Commission (Eurostat)'s database. A national data provider could then, using the established procedure, provide the Commission (Eurostat) with updated data.
- In a similar vein, to organise such a workshop on an annual basis involving various relevant actors: Commission (JLS and Eurostat); EMN NCPs; national data providers; Ministries, including policymakers.
- Likewise, EMN NCPs who are not already a national data provider might consider participating in Commission (Eurostat) Task Forces on a specific aspect of migratory statistics.
- A related aspect is to develop links with Commission (Research and Eurostat) supported projects like PROMINSTAT, MIMOSA. For example, consideration to incorporating or linking the PROMINSTAT inventory of statistical datasets (<http://www.prominstat.eu/prominstat/database/>) to the EMN's Information Exchange System might be considered.
- The specific sections on statistics of National and/or Synthesis Reports from EMN Studies might be added to the "Tables of Data" folder on the EMN website.
- Assess whether the information provided is as needed by policymakers and whether (and if so which) additional data (not recorded for the Regulation) is also required. Work elsewhere should also be taken into consideration in this respect, e.g. Commission (Eurostat)/OECD's development of indicators for integration.
- Use of more graphics (including in colour) in both National and Synthesis Reports to better illustrate trends and/or findings.

Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009

- Consider how EMN's detailed and complete, yet "out-of-date" (i.e. not of immediate use for policymakers) report complements those produced by the Commission (Eurostat) (e.g. Statistics in Focus/Data in Focus (quarterly) reports⁹) and the OECD's Annual SOPEMI Reports.¹⁰
- Consider a re-formulation of the EMN's Reports in order to provide more timely analysis of (certain) statistics.
- Consider asking the Service Provider to produce a summary report based on the series of EMN's statistics reports, analysing trends over a longer-time period.

⁹ See, for example, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-QA-09-039/EN/KS-QA-09-039-EN.PDF on Asylum Statistics.

¹⁰ 2009 Report available at www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo.