

Key data

see infographics in page 3 and figures in page 5-9

With 1.3 million of people arrived irregularly in the EU during 2015, estimations for 2016 until now are of 188 682 arrivals.

Asylum applications

In 2015, Europe received 1 321 560 asylum claims and granted 292 540.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, 198,600 first instance decisions were made by the national authorities of EU Member States. Among them, nearly 60% were positive (i.e. granting a type of protection status). Recognition rate, however, vary widely among EU+ countries and specially depending on the origin of the asylum seekers.

Countries of origin

Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq are the three main countries of origin during the third quarter of 2015 consolidating a trend.

Profile¹

- The Syrian flow to the EU+ in 2015 remained comprised largely of young single men, but also a significant number of families.
- The vast majority of asylum applicants to asylum from Iraq were young adult men, aged 18-34 years.
- More than 90 % of all Afghan asylum applicants were younger than 34 years and 44 % of the total group were minors.
- Albanian applicants were largely comprised of families arriving with children (0-13)

Countries of destination

According to Eurostat, the highest number of first time asylum applicants in the fourth quarter of 2015 was registered in Germany (with over 162 500 applicants, or 38% of total applicants in the EU Member States), followed by Sweden (87 900, or 21%), Austria (30 800, or 7%) and Italy and France (both with over 23 500, or 6% each). These 5 Member States together account for more than 75% of all first time applicants in the EU-28.

However, Germany and Hungary were the main countries of destination, together receiving 50% of all applicants registered in the EU+ in the third quarter of 2015.

¹ EASO Quarterly Asylum Report, quarter3, 2015

Challenges from a trade union perspective

- Integration of asylum seekers and refugees
 - As service providers (UNM contact points, TU training services)
 - At the workplace
 - Diversity management
 - Non-discrimination
 - Fight against stereotypes and xenophobia
 - Promote equal opportunities
 - Fight against potential social dumping
 - Prevent and detect exploitation
 - In the trade union movement
 - Promotion of active citizenship of migrants and refugees (TU membership)
 - Mainstreaming of a positive migration related discourse within the TU movement
 - Promoting diversity within TU structures and leadership

- Protection of the new undocumented
Those asylum seekers whose application where denied.
 - As service providers (UNM contact points)
 - Provision of information
 - Prevent and proactive identification of exploitation

- Policy level:
 - Integration policies for the inclusion in the labour market
 - Allocation of specific resources
 - Provision of specific services when needed
 - The new undocumented (respect of Human rights and legal paths)
 - CEAS reform:
 - respect of human rights of asylum seekers
 - Fair distribution across EU Members States
 - Humanitarian approach to the migration crisis management.
 - Safe and rescue operation (well-staffed)
 - Border control

SOURCES

<http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

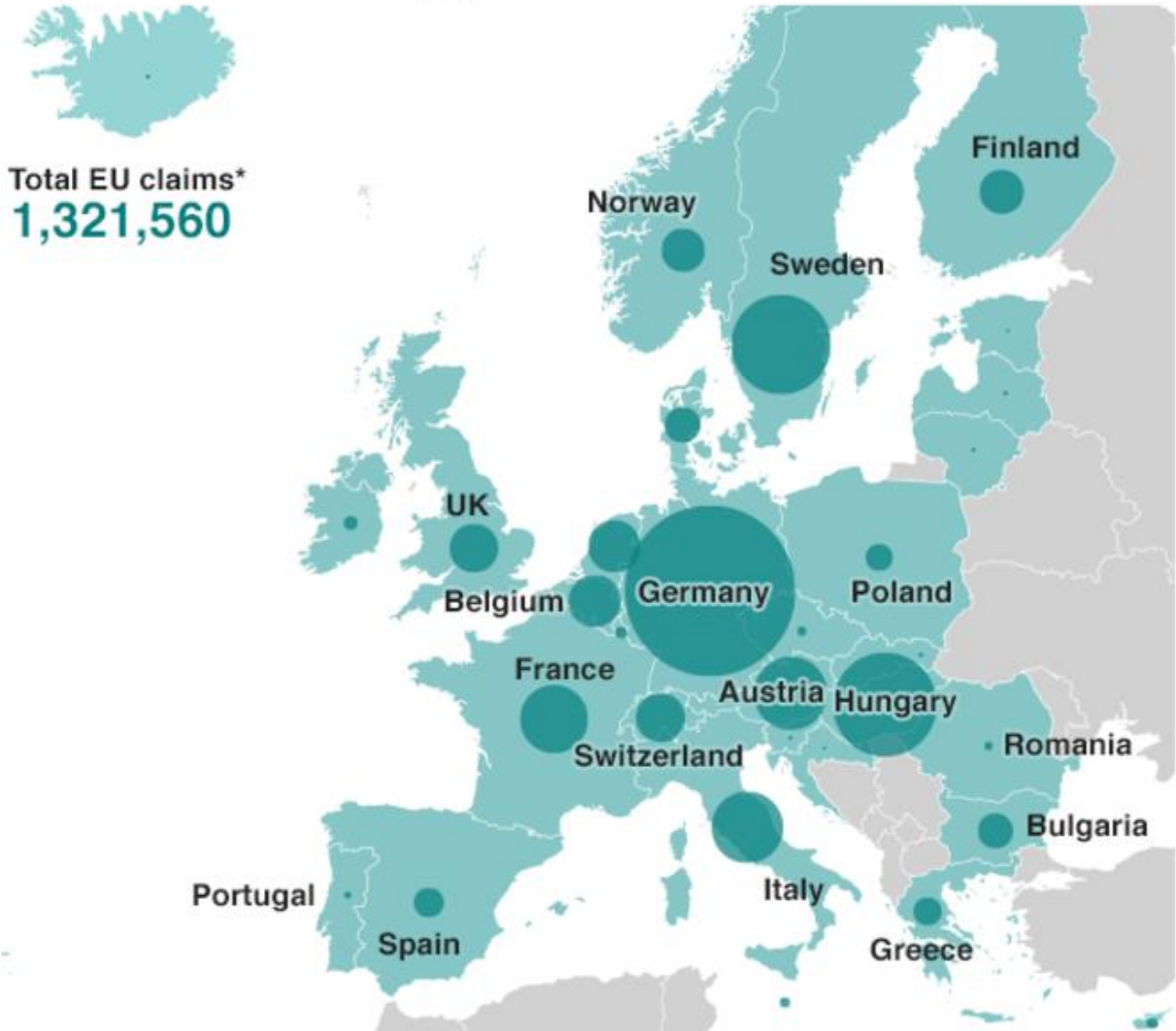
<http://migration.iom.int/europe/>

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Asylum_quarterly_report

[EASO Quarterly Asylum Report, quarter3, 2015](#)

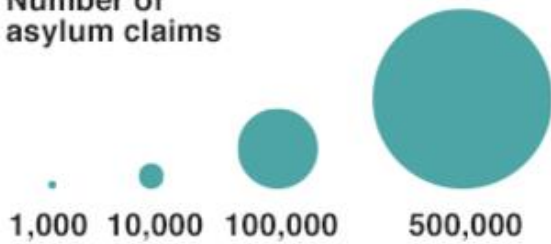
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>

Asylum claims in Europe, 2015



Total EU claims*
1,321,560

Number of
asylum claims



■ No data

* Map also shows claims for non-EU members Norway and Switzerland

Source: Eurostat



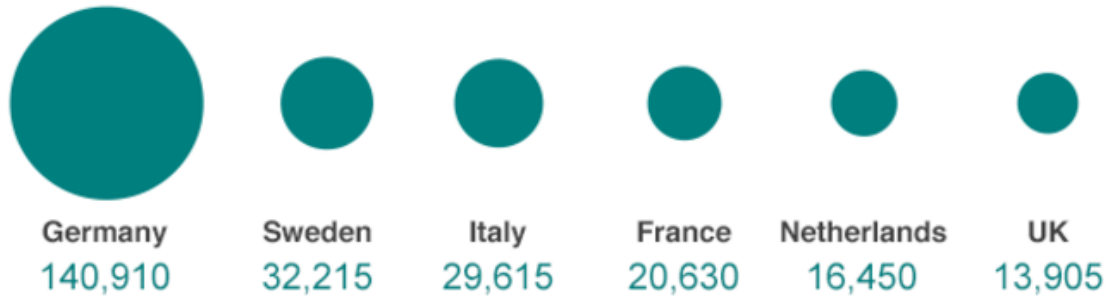
Asylum applications approved 2015



Main nationalities granted asylum

-  1 Syria
-  2 Eritrea
-  3 Iraq
-  4 Afghanistan
-  5 Iran

Total claims granted by country



Source: Eurostat

BBC

FIGURES²:

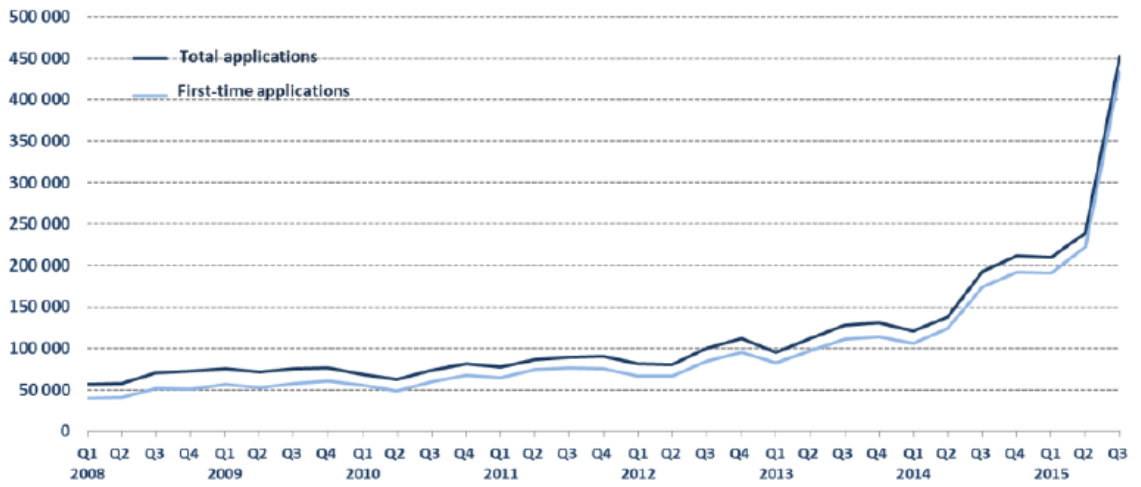


Figure 1: Total and first-time asylum applicants⁹ in the EU+ since January 2008

Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016

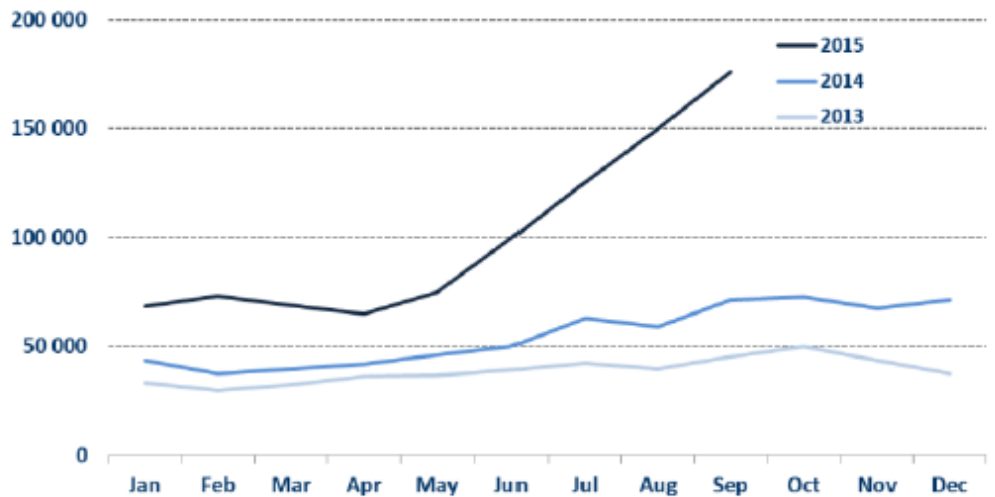


Figure 2: Total asylum applicants in the EU+ since January 2013 (monthly trend)

Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016

² EASO Quarterly Asylum Report, quarter3, 2015

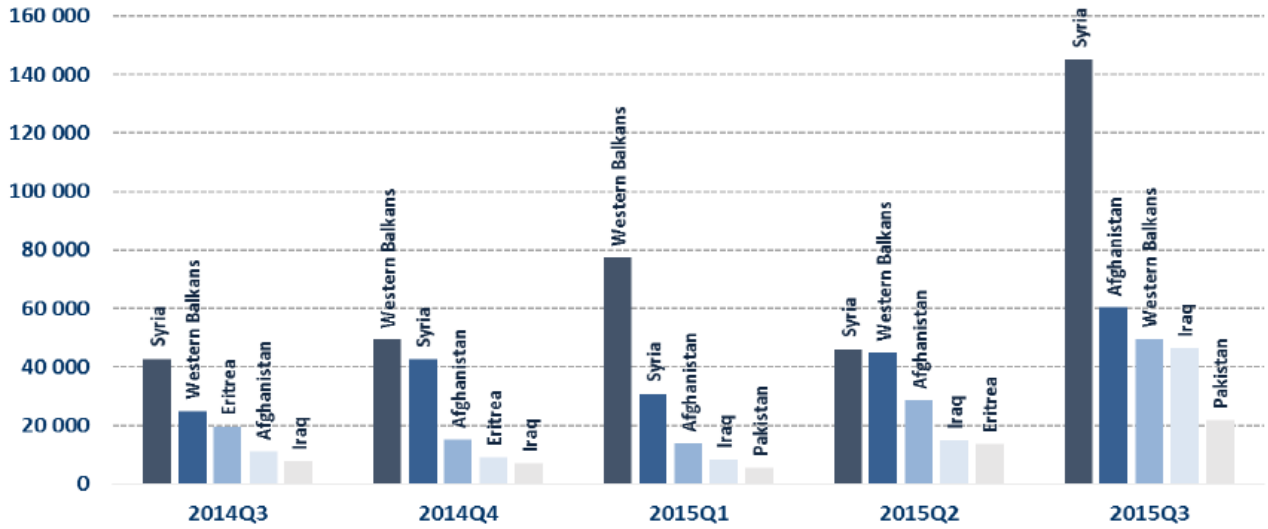


Figure 3: Main citizenships/groups of citizenship¹⁰ of asylum applicants, Q3 2014 – Q3 2015
Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016

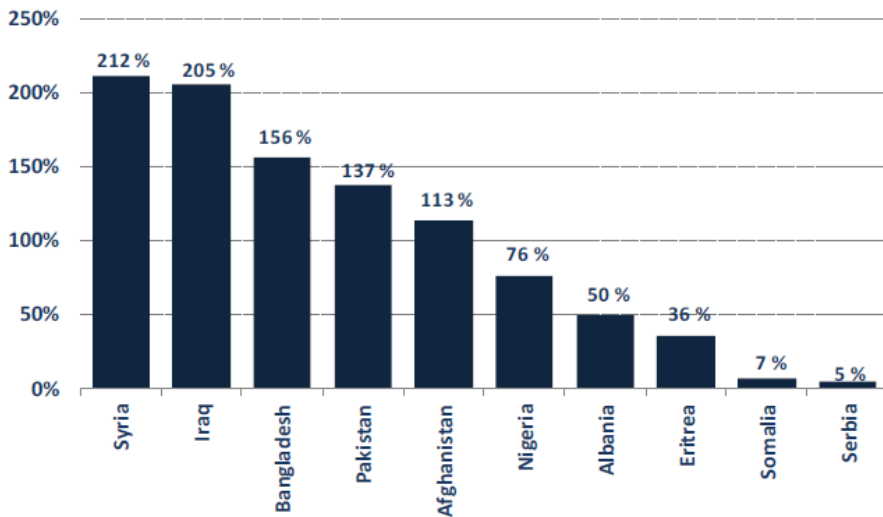


Figure 4: Main countries of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+, percentage change from Q2 2015 to Q3 2015
Source: Eurostat data as of: 18 January 2016

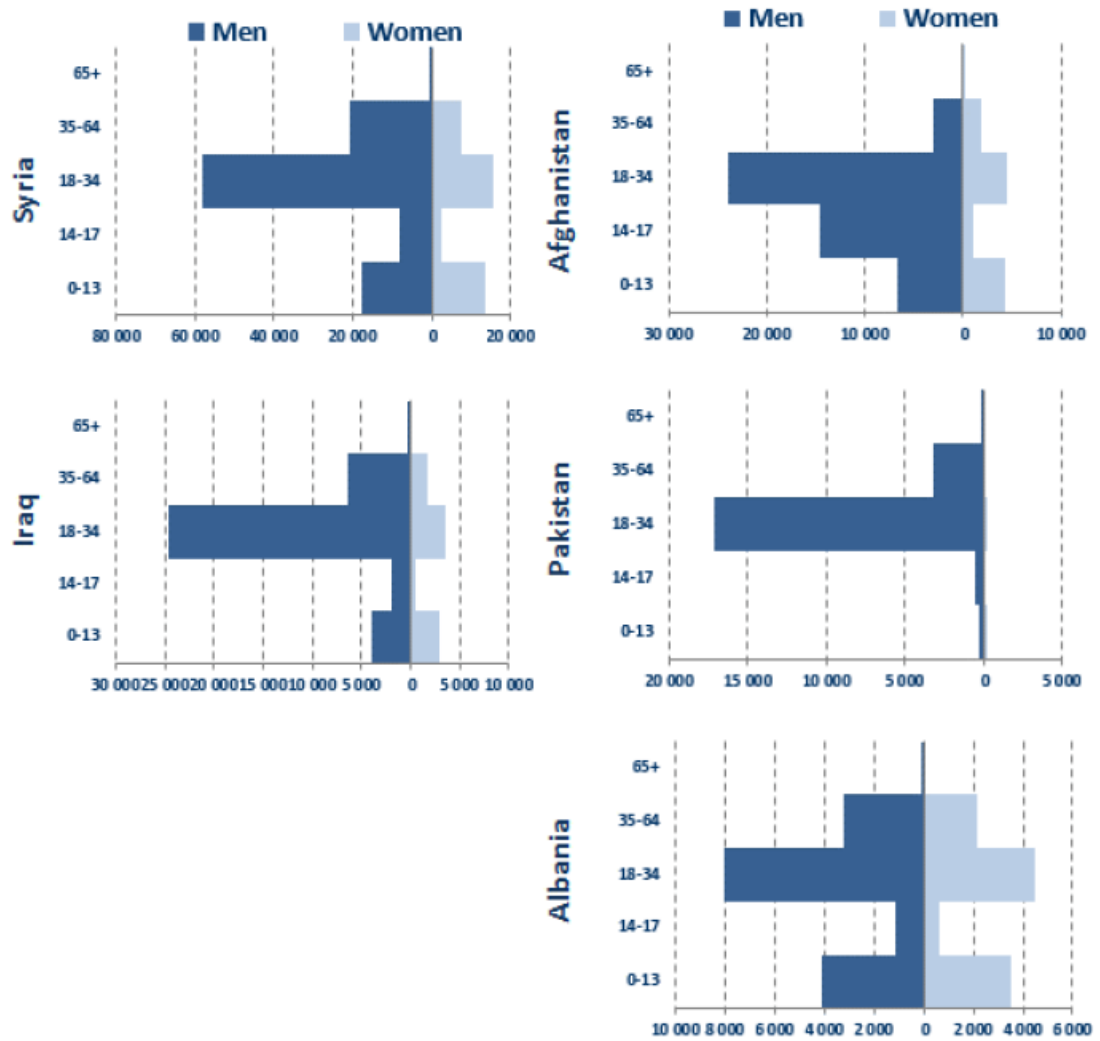


Figure 5: The age distribution of applicants from top five countries of origin, by gender and age, Q3 2015

Source: Eurostat data as of: 18 January 2016

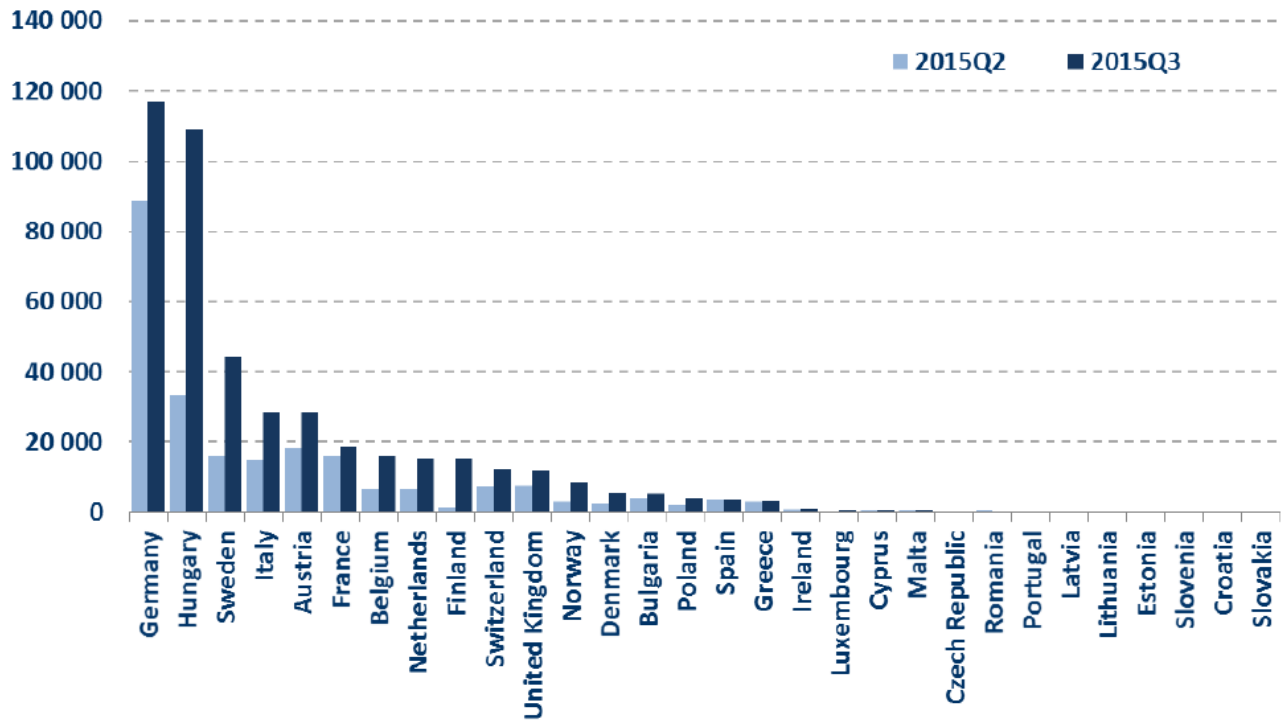


Figure 6: Total asylum applicants in European destination countries in Q2 and Q3 of 2015
 Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016

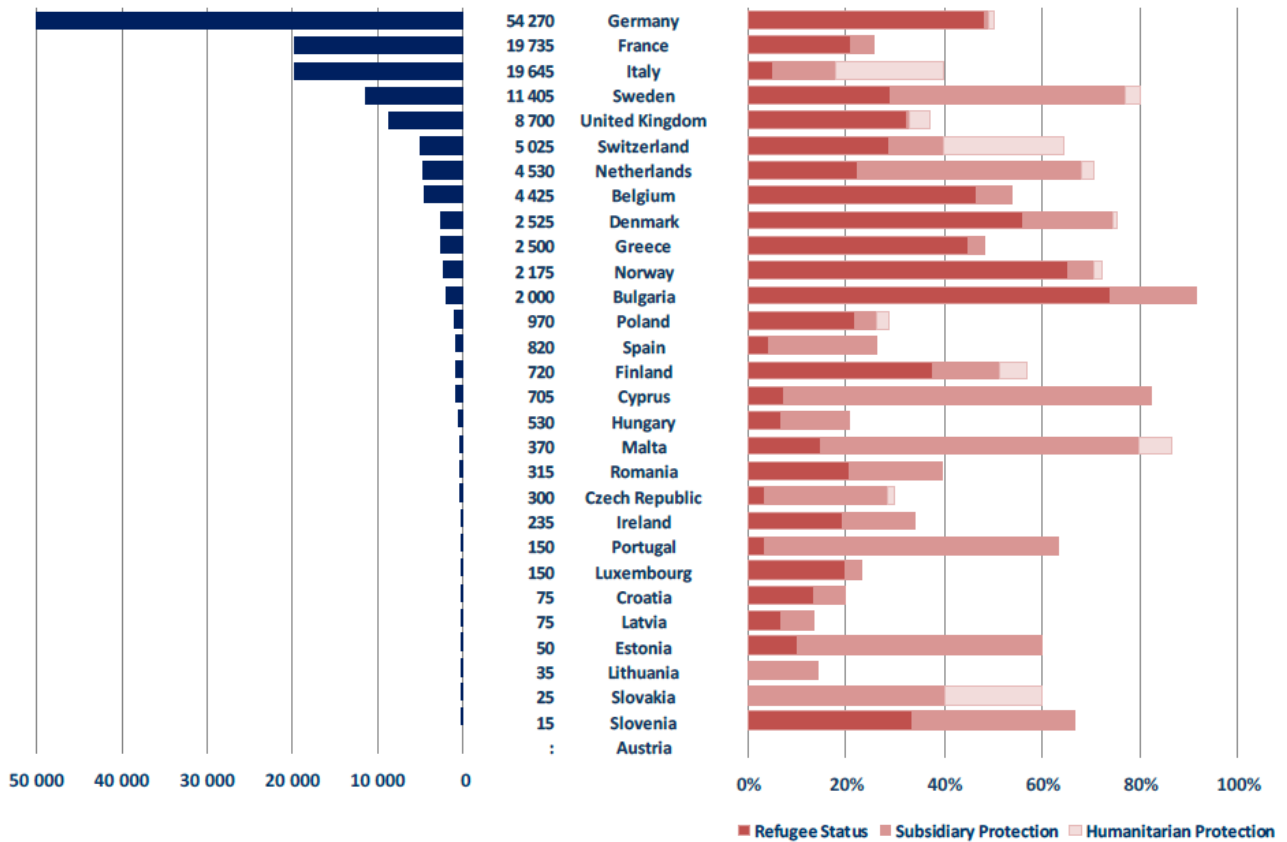


Figure 7: First-instance decisions and type of decisions issued in the EU+, Q3 2015
 Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016

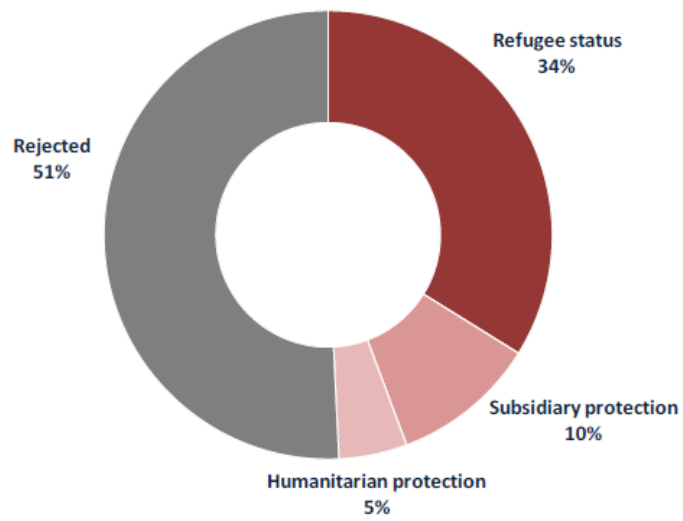


Figure 8: Type of decisions issued in the EU+, Q3 2015

Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016

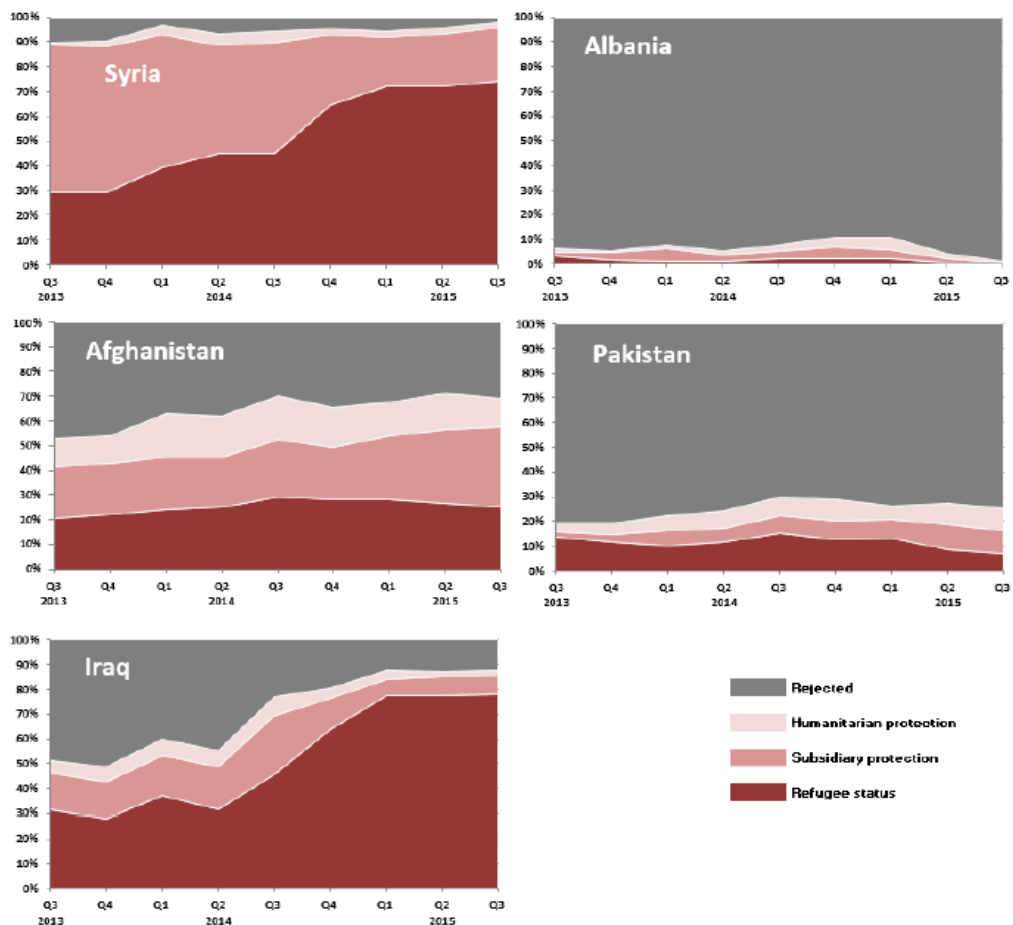


Figure 9: Evolution of first-instance decisions issued since Q3 2013 for the top five countries of origin of applicants;

Source: Eurostat data as of 18 January 2016