

# ANNUAL REPORT ON MIGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM 2009



Home Office

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# Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for the United Kingdom 2009

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## Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| List of Annex Tables .....  | 1  |
| 1. Introduction .....   | 3  |
| 2. Methodology .....  | 3  |
| 3. Legal Immigration and Integration .....  | 4  |
| 3.1 International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship (Article 3) .....   | 4  |
| 3.1.1 International Migration Flows .....   | 5  |
| 3.1.2 Usual Residence .....   | 7  |
| 3.1.3 Acquisition of Citizenship .....  | 8  |
| 3.2 Residence Permits and Residence of Third Country Nationals (Article 6) .....  | 9  |
| 4. Illegal Immigration and Return .....   | 12 |
| 4.1 Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay – Apprehensions (Article 5.1b) .....   | 12 |
| 4.2 Returns (Article 7) .....   | 13 |
| 5. Border Control .....   | 15 |
| 5.1 Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay – Refusals (Article 5.1a) .....  | 16 |
| 5.2 Relationship between Refusals, Apprehensions and Returns .....  | 16 |
| 6. Asylum: International Protection (Article 4) .....   | 18 |
| 6.1 Applications for International Protection .....   | 19 |
| 6.2 Decisions on International Protection .....   | 21 |
| 6.3 Dublin Transfers .....  | 23 |
| 6.4 Unaccompanied Minors .....  | 24 |
| 7. Optional: Other Data and Information Available .....   | 25 |
| 7.1 Visas Issued to Third Country Nationals by the UK (2008 and 2009) .....   | 25 |
| 7.2 Temporary and Circular Migration in the UK .....  | 26 |
| 7.3 Labour Shortages in the UK .....  | 26 |
| Annex 1: Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on<br>Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC)<br>no 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (Text with EEA relevance) ..... | 27 |
| Annex 2: UK Tables for Migration and International Protection Statistics 2009 (Regulation EC No 862/2007) .....   | 36 |

## List of annex tables

### Legal Immigration and Integration

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Table A1 Overall Migration (2002 to 2009).....  | 36 |
| Table A2 Immigration, by country of citizenship and sex, 2009.....                                  | 37 |
| Table A3 Immigration, by country of birth and sex, 2009.....  | 37 |
| Table A4 Immigration, by country of previous residence and sex, 2009.....                           | 38 |
| Table A5 Emigration, by citizenship and sex, 2009.....  | 38 |
| Table A6 Emigration, by country of next usual residence and sex, 2009.....                          | 38 |
| Table A7 Usual residence, by country of citizenship and sex, 2009.....                              | 39 |
| Table A8 Usual residence, by country of birth and sex, 2009.....                                    | 39 |
| Table A9 Acquisition of citizenship, by country of former citizenship, age group and sex, 2009..... | 40 |

### Illegal Immigration and Return

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table A10 First residence permits, by main countries of citizenship and reason, 2009.....                                | 41 |
| Table A11 Changes to immigration status permits, by reason, 2009.....  | 41 |
| Table A12 Third country nationals apprehended/found to be illegally present, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009.... | 42 |
| Table A13 Third country nationals returned following an order to leave, 2009.....  | 43 |

### Border Control

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table A14 Third country nationals refused entry, by ground and external border, 2009.....      | 44 |
| Table A15 Top ten countries of citizenship of third country nationals refused entry, 2009..... | 45 |

### Asylum: International Protection

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Table A16 Total number of asylum applications, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009.....                      | 46 |
| Table A17 New asylum applications, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009.....                                  | 47 |
| Table A18 Withdrawn asylum applications, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009.....                            | 48 |
| Table A19 First instance decisions on asylum applications, by citizenship and type of decision/status, 2009..... | 49 |
| Table A20 Final decisions on asylum applications, by citizenship and type of decision/status, 2009.....          | 50 |
| Table A21 Decisions on asylum applications, by type of decision, status, age group and sex, 2009.....            | 51 |
| Table A22 Incoming requests – Dublin transfers, by reason for request and decision taken, 2009.....              | 52 |
| Table A23 Outgoing requests – Dublin transfers, by reason for request and decision taken, 2009.....              | 53 |
| Table A24 Total incoming requests, by Member State requesting and reason for request, 2009.....                  | 54 |
| Table A25 Total outgoing requests, by Member State requesting and reason for request, 2009.....                  | 56 |
| Table A26 Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009.....  | 58 |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by the Home Office Statistics Unit (Migration Statistics) within the Home Office Science Group as part of the Unit's work with the UK European Migration Network (EMN) National Contact Points (NCPs). The views expressed in this report are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Home Office (nor do they represent UK Government policy).

The statistics used within this report are discussed under the headings 'Legal Immigration and Integration', 'Illegal Immigration and Return', 'Border Control' and 'Asylum: International Protection'. These reflect the data that the UK, and other EU Member States, regularly supplies to Eurostat in accordance with Articles 3 to 7 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation EC No 862/2007. Data have been available as part of this Regulation since 2008 and standardised tables of 2009 data are shown in Annex 2. The text in italics at the start of each section represents the specification for the report.

The NCPs of the EMN have been commissioned to describe the statistical trends on migration for the reference year 2009 in their Member State and to relate these trends to the broader policy context and country events. As a consequence, the analysis in this report relates to conditions as they existed in the UK in 2009. However, trends in migration are influenced by a variety of factors. For instance, changes in migration flows may reflect operational changes originating within a country or across a group of countries, such as the accession of countries to the European Union (EU)<sup>1</sup> and the subsequent changes in movement rights. Changes in asylum statistics may reflect developments in other countries (e.g. political conditions). Economic factors, historical links between nations and access to travel can also influence migration. Such 'push' or 'pull' factors are likely to fluctuate over time, and can be interrelated, which makes explaining changes in migration an extremely complex process.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

Outline methodology followed in the production of your National Report, including in the verification of your statistics. Definitions used should be as given in Article 2 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation 862/2007 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Regulation') and, referring to Article 9 of the Regulation, include the sources used for statistics, highlighting any that are different from those given in this Article, their reliability, any changes in scope and definitions compared with previous years, what (if any) caveats should be applied and any difficulties encountered. If possible, include also any experiences with regard to the provision of statistics in accordance with the Regulation.

The data included in this report relate to Articles 3 to 7 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation EC No 862/2007 and have been checked by the relevant original data providers in the UK from within the Home Office, the UK Border Agency (UKBA) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). An explanation of the UK's measurement in relation to these Articles is outlined at the start of each section. Only data that have been submitted to Eurostat have been included within the tables in the Annex of this report.<sup>2</sup> However, some additional data may have been included within the actual report when discussing these regulation statistics. The final section (Section 7) includes published data on visas issued to third country nationals, as well as recent European Migration Network (EMN) reports and data sources on temporary and circular migration and labour shortages in the UK.

<sup>1</sup> In 2004, ten countries joined the EU: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. In 2007 Bulgaria and Romania also joined the EU.

<sup>2</sup> Data included in this report may differ from what is published on Eurostat (via New Cronos). This may be due to presentation of the data (e.g. rounding and the inclusion of confidence intervals) and/or changes to the Eurostat website.

## 3. LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

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

Note that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation (862/2007), [asylum applicants](#) should be counted among flow and stock data if they stay effectively one year or more in your Member State (or if they intend to stay one year or more) like for other migrants. The statistics provided to the Commission (Eurostat) should be in accordance with this. However, if this is not the case for your Member State, provide a note explaining this and provide any supplementary statistics.

#### Background

Within the UK, international migration is measured using a variety of different data sources, including administrative/management information and national surveys. The International Passenger Survey (IPS), run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), is the primary data source for measuring international migration to and from the UK. All estimates are based on responses of randomly selected travellers via air and sea ports and the Channel Tunnel. These are weighted to reflect the total number of travellers on the relevant routes. Prior to 2009, the IPS was used to provide the detailed estimates for international migration flows for Article 3 of Regulation EC No 862/2007 (see Annex 2, Table A1).

However, the Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates are the primary source used by the UK to measure international migration.<sup>3</sup> These estimates incorporate data from the IPS, as well as additional information including: adjustments based on migration to and from Northern Ireland supplied by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA); information supplied by the Home Office on asylum applications received from migrants not sampled by the IPS; and corrections for travellers who change their intentions regarding intended length of stay in such a way as to switch from being 'visitors' (staying under 12 months) to 'migrants' (12 months or more) and vice versa. Since 2009 this adjusted data source

has been used to provide estimates requested by the EC Regulation for Article 3 (see Annex 2, Tables A1 to A6).<sup>4</sup>

Estimates for the resident population within the UK by country of birth and nationality are derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) run by ONS. This is based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with various additional sample boosts. Migrants are defined as residents of the UK whose country of birth is non-UK or who do not have British nationality<sup>5</sup> (see Annex 2, Tables A7 and A8). It should be noted that due to their different design and use, changes in APS numbers for foreign residents will not be comparable with the information on flows derived from the LTIM.<sup>6</sup>

Data on the acquisition of British citizenship are extracted from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) administrative database, after caseworkers have entered data relating to the applications and decisions.<sup>7</sup> All numbers within this Section are either rounded to the nearest 1,000 or to the nearest 5, to reflect the standard presentation of the different data sources within the UK.

In each of the following sub-sections include a contextual interpretation (legal, political and international factors) of the statistics. What have been the main trends and most important developments in the area of migration policy in your Member State since the previous year (political stance; new or amended laws/procedural changes; etc.)? Give a short overview. Could you identify European/international factors explaining certain changes/continuity in your Member State in comparison to the previous year?

<sup>3</sup> Whilst actual numbers differ between the two estimates, long-term trends in migration flows are similar across these estimates.

<sup>4</sup> Although detailed estimates of flows by specific nationalities are not currently provided to Eurostat using this dataset.

<sup>5</sup> People living in communal establishments are excluded from the LFS, the exceptions being those living in some National Health Service accommodation and students with a parent resident in the UK.

<sup>6</sup> For more information see: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=International+Migration>

<sup>7</sup> More information on British citizenship is available at: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb0910/>

### 3.1.1 International Migration Flows

With reference to Article 3(1a and b) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends with regard to international migration, particularly in respect to:

- immigrants moving to your Member State, disaggregated according to groups of citizenship by age and sex; groups of country of birth by age and sex; groups of country of previous usual residence by age and sex;
- emigrants moving from your Member State disaggregated according to groups of citizenships by age and sex; groups of countries of next usual residence by age and sex.

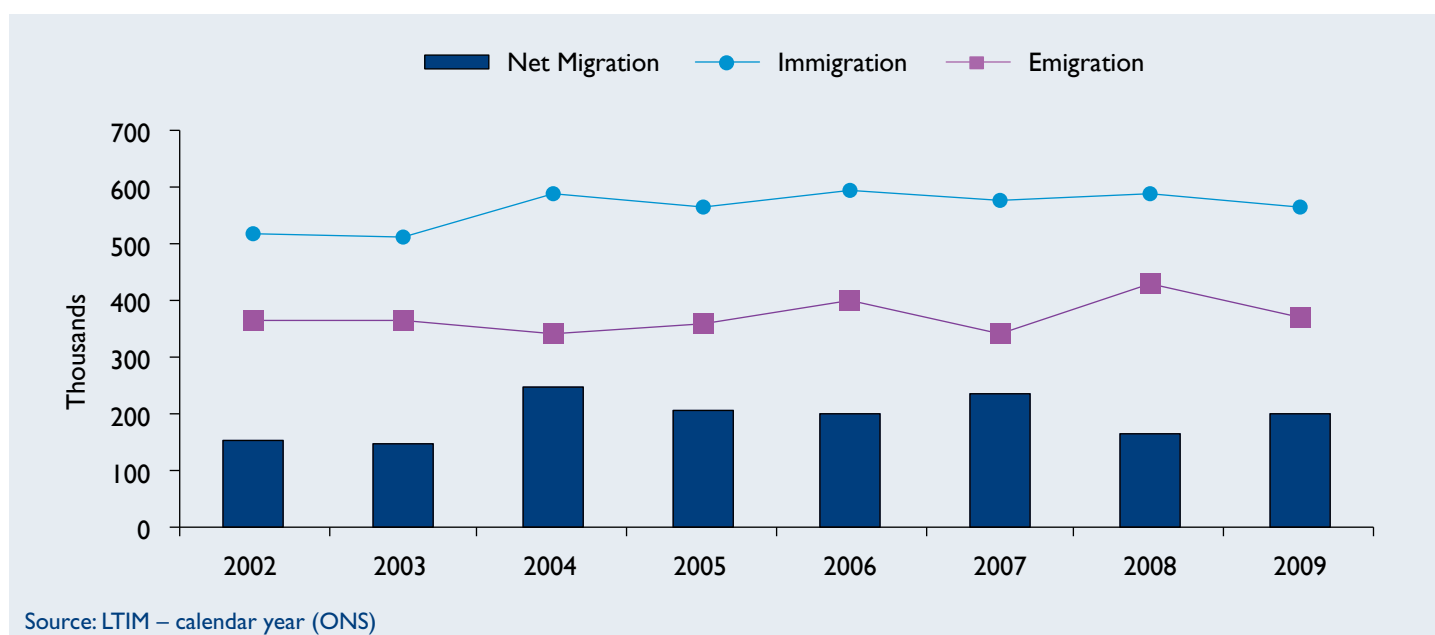
How did migration flows in your Member State change compared with the previous years from 2002 onwards? Explain the reasons for important changes. Did the migration trends observed in this field reflect immigration policies at the time?

According to LTIM estimates as published via Eurostat (see Annex 2, Table A1), 567,000 people entered the UK in 2009 to live for at least one year. Additional data published by ONS suggest that over the last six years the inflow of these long-term migrants has been stable, peaking in 2006 at 596,000 (see Figure 3.1a). In 2009, the LTIM estimated that 368,000 people emigrated

from the UK for at least one year, 59,000 less than in 2008. Although there are some indications of an increase in emigration, the figures have fluctuated in recent years. The net inflow of migrants was 198,000 in 2009 compared with 163,000 in 2008; this was mainly driven by the difference between the numbers of people emigrating in 2008 and 2009. However, net migration in 2009 was 19 per cent lower than the highest estimate of 245,000 in 2004.

Such long-term trends in migration to and from the UK have been influenced by a variety of factors in the last few years. For instance, there have been changes in the composition and subsequent movement rights of EU nationals, in particular there has been an increase in the movement of Polish nationals to and from the UK as well as the number resident in the UK (see section 3.1.2). There have also been increases in the number of migrants seeking to study in the UK, and in the speed that asylum cases are reviewed. In addition, there have been revisions to the immigration system, such as the introduction of the Points-Based System (PBS), which has sought to reduce the number of routes through which a migrant can enter the UK. This has influenced immigration, such as reducing the number of schemes that allow third country nationals to enter the UK to undertake low-skilled work (see Section 7.2). As this system is continuing to be reviewed it is likely to impact further in migratory movements of non-EU nationals (see Section 7.3).

**Figure 3.1a: Long-Term International Migration from the International Passenger Survey, 2002 to 2009**



The data supplied under the EC Regulation for data flows show that just over one-half of the immigrants to the UK in 2009 were male (54%), of which, over one-half (53%) had non-European (non-EU-27) citizenship. UK nationals comprised the largest single nationality to enter the UK (17%), see Annex 2, Table A2.

In terms of country of previous residence, as opposed to citizenship, the LTIM estimates that 65 per cent (368,000) of immigrants in 2009 came from countries outside the EU<sup>8</sup>, of which over one-half were from medium developed non-EU countries (see Annex 2, Table A4).<sup>9</sup> Additional analysis using the IPS suggests that India and Australia were the two most common non-EU countries that migrants came from in 2008/09. However, European countries accounted for over one-third (37%) of the top ten countries that immigrants came from in 2008/09, with Poland supplying the highest number of migrants (Table 3.1a).

In terms of long-term emigration, the majority of emigrants from the UK are similar to those arriving in the UK in 2009; that is they are aged between 20 and 34 (62%) and male (57%). Of which, 32 per cent of emigrants were nationals of non-EU countries (119,000); whilst UK nationals (38%) were the largest single nationality to leave the UK (see Annex 2, Table A5). However, nearly two-thirds of emigrants in 2009 left the UK to travel to a non-EU country (see Annex 2, Table A6) and additional analysis from the IPS estimates that Australia and the United States were the most common non-EU countries for migrants from the UK to emigrate to; comprising over one-third (35%) of the top ten destination countries. Poland was the most common EU country to emigrate (see Table 3.1b). However, emigration from the UK is in part driven by British nationals leaving the UK (e.g. to go to Australia or Spain) or former immigrants returning to their country of origin (e.g. Polish nationals)<sup>10</sup>.

**Table 3.1a: Long-Term International Migration from the International Passenger Survey data: Immigration to the UK by country of previous and next residence, 2008 to 2009 combined (top ten).**

| Thousands |                           |             |     |                           |              |     |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|-----|---------------------------|--------------|-----|
|           | Country of Last Residence |             |     | Country of Next Residence |              |     |
|           | Country                   | In-migrants | SE% | Country                   | Out-migrants | SE% |
| 1         | India                     | 110         |     | 5 Australia               | 112          | 4   |
| 2         | Poland                    | 87          |     | 12 Poland                 | 76           | 14  |
| 3         | Australia                 | 60          |     | 8 USA                     | 49           | 7   |
| 4         | USA                       | 56          |     | 9 France                  | 44           | 19  |
| 5         | Germany                   | 44          |     | 16 Germany                | 40           | 19  |
| 6         | China                     | 42          |     | 9 Spain                   | 40           | 13  |
| 7         | Spain                     | 37          |     | 14 India                  | 27           | 9   |
| 8         | Pakistan                  | 37          |     | 10 New Zealand            | 27           | 7   |
| 9         | France                    | 33          |     | 14 Canada                 | 22           | 11  |
| 10        | South Africa              | 31          |     | 13 China                  | 20           | 10  |

Source: IPS (ONS) calendar year.

Notes:

1. Migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland is included in IPS estimates for 2008 onwards but excluded for previous years.
2. Standard error percentages (SE%) indicate the robustness of each estimate. For any given estimate there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- 0.0196 x estimate x standard error %.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes EFTA and Candidate countries.

<sup>9</sup> This is based on the Human Development Index (HDI) calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme. This is a composite index incorporating a variety of statistical measures such as life expectancy, literacy, etc. Countries are subsequently classified as high, medium and less developed. For more information see: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-SF-10-045/EN/KS-SF-10-045-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-10-045/EN/KS-SF-10-045-EN.PDF)

<sup>10</sup> For more information see: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn:77-228078>

## 3.1.2 Usual Residence

With reference to Article 3(1c) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends with regard to usual residence at the end of 2009, disaggregated according to groups of citizenship by age and sex and groups of country of birth by age and sex. Note that this is referring to the total usually resident population of the reporting country on 1 January each year.

Provide information on the largest groups of **third country nationals**, normally up to and including at least the ten largest groups on the basis of the number persons is sufficient. More can be provided if you consider relevant, e.g. a particular interest in a specific nationality at EU-level. If significant changes occurred in reference to the size of particular groups of third country nationals in 2009, what

were the underlying causes of these changes (e.g. legal, political, economic, other)?

The UK estimates that there were over 62 million people living in the UK in 2009.<sup>11</sup> Of this population, 89 per cent were born in the UK and 93 per cent were British nationals (the same proportion as in 2008). Of the eleven per cent of the population who were born in a third country<sup>12</sup> nearly two-thirds were from medium developed countries<sup>13</sup> (see Annex 2, Table A8).

Additional analysis suggests that in 2009 the Indian subcontinent was the most common third country for UK residents to have been born in. In particular, those born in either India or Pakistan accounted for two per cent of the UK's resident population and were in the top five

**Table 3.1b: The number of UK residents born outside the UK, by top five countries of birth, 2008 and 2009**

| Thousands |                     |          |        |                     |          |        |
|-----------|---------------------|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|--------|
|           | 2008                |          |        | 2009                |          |        |
|           | Country             | Estimate | CI +/- | Country             | Estimate | CI +/- |
| 1         | India               | 625      | 33     | India               | 653      | 34     |
| 2         | Poland              | 497      | 29     | Poland              | 520      | 31     |
| 3         | Pakistan            | 437      | 27     | Pakistan            | 441      | 28     |
| 4         | Republic of Ireland | 415      | 27     | Republic of Ireland | 389      | 26     |
| 5         | Germany             | 281      | 22     | Germany             | 293      | 23     |

I. Source: Annual Population Survey (ONS) – years ending December 2008 and December 2009

**Table 3.1c: The number of UK residents with foreign nationality, by top five foreign countries of nationality, 2008 and 2009**

| Thousands |                          |          |        |                          |          |        |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------|
|           | 2008                     |          |        | 2009                     |          |        |
|           | Country                  | Estimate | CI +/- | Country                  | Estimate | CI +/- |
| 1         | Poland                   | 494      | 29     | Poland                   | 529      | 31     |
| 2         | Republic of Ireland      | 347      | 24     | Republic of Ireland      | 333      | 24     |
| 3         | India                    | 288      | 22     | India                    | 303      | 23     |
| 4         | Pakistan                 | 184      | 18     | Pakistan                 | 190      | 18     |
| 5         | United States of America | 130      | 15     | United States of America | 139      | 16     |

Source: APS (ONS) – years ending December 2008 and December 2009

<sup>12</sup> Excludes EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries.

<sup>13</sup> This is based on the Human Development Index (HDI) calculated by the United Nations under the UN Development Programme. This is a composite index incorporating a variety of statistical measures such as life expectancy, literacy, etc. Countries are subsequently classified as high, medium and less developed. For more information see: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-SF-10-045/EN/KS-SF-10-045-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-10-045/EN/KS-SF-10-045-EN.PDF)

11 The reference period is year ending 1 January 2010.



countries of birth in 2009 and in 2008. The remaining three top five countries of birth for the UK resident population were European (See Table 3.1b).

Third country nationals (i.e. non-British and non-EU) comprised four per cent of the UK population in 2009 and 2008. Around one-half of the resident population is male (across all broad nationality groups). However, additional analysis suggests that there has been little variation within the top five foreign nationalities resident in the UK between 2008 and 2009, with Polish and Irish Nationals continuing to be the top two foreign nationalities resident within the UK (Table 3.1c).

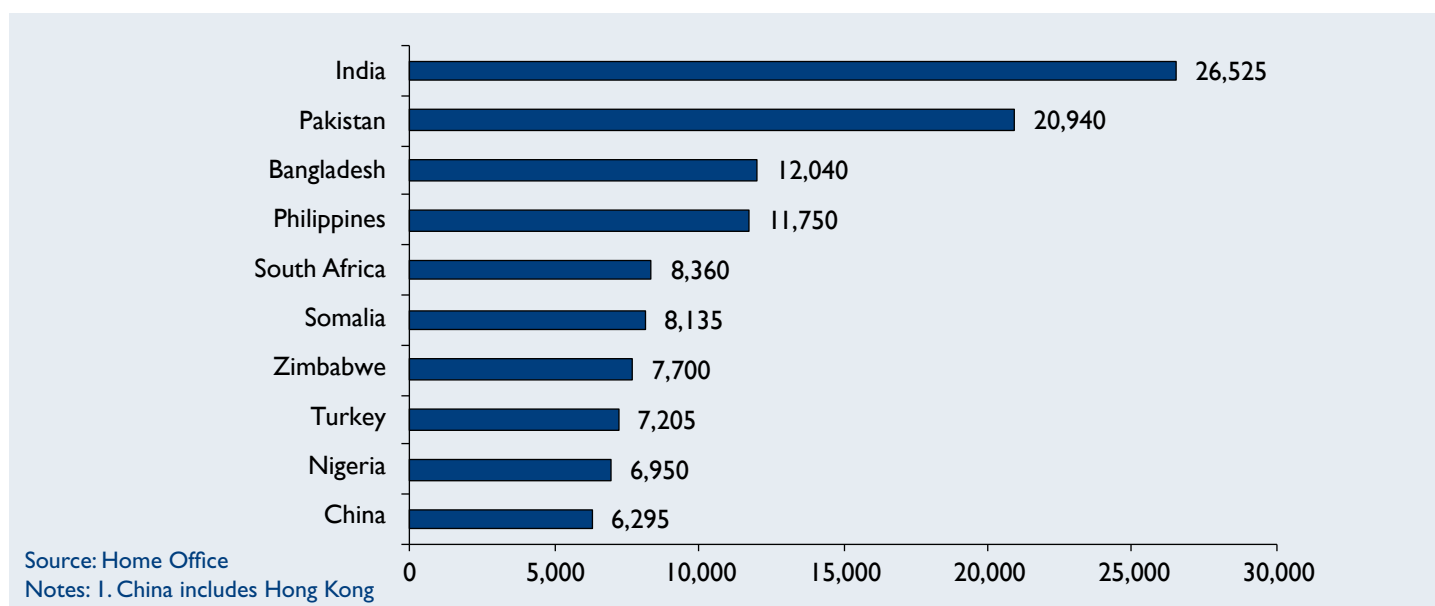
### 3.1.3 Acquisition of Citizenship

With reference to Article 3(1d) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends with regard to persons having their usual residence in your Member State and having acquired citizenship in 2009 of your Member State, **having formerly held the citizenship of another Member State or a third country or having formerly been stateless**. Include a disaggregation by age and sex, by the former citizenship of the persons concerned and by whether the person was formerly stateless.

The total number of decisions made to grant British citizenship in 2009 rose by 57 per cent to 203,630 from 129,255 in 2008.<sup>14</sup> This is in part due to the number of decisions made in 2009 having recovered from the comparatively low level in 2008 when staff resources were temporarily transferred from decision-making to deal with the administration of new applications for citizenship. The majority (97%) of those granted British citizenship were non-EU nationals. The top ten nationalities made up 57 per cent of all grants, within which the majority were granted to persons whose previous nationality was from the Indian subcontinent (51%) or Africa (27%). In terms of individual nationalities, individuals from India (13%) and Pakistan (10%) continued to be the most common nationalities granted citizenship by the UK in 2009 (see Annex 2, Table A9 and Figure 3.1d).

While the top ten individual nationalities granted citizenship between 2008 and 2009 has remained similar, there has been a large increase in former Bangladeshi nationals being granted citizenship. In 2009 they became the 3rd (12,040) most common former nationality to be granted citizenship compared with being 11th (3,630) in 2008.

**Figure 3.1d: The number of immigrants granted citizenship in the UK in 2009, by top ten former citizenship**



<sup>14</sup> Figures supplied to Eurostat differ slightly from National Statistics published by the UK in: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/> This is because Eurostat data exclude some citizenship grants where information on sex and/or age is not available.

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

Unlike many countries within the EU, the UK does not have residence permits as defined by the Migratory Statistics Regulation EC No 862/2007. Such permits would comprise all initial permissions granted for an individual to reside within the UK for at least three months and excludes visitors. However, as UK Immigration Officers make a decision at the border for every journey and grant permissions to enter for six months or more, the UK system is designed to count decisions (rather than the movement or residence of individuals).

Consequently the UK provides estimates of such 'residence permits' for third country nationals who are granted permission to reside in the UK by reason, mainly by using National Statistics<sup>15</sup> data on passengers given permission to enter the UK (supplemented with other management information such as visas issued and asylum granted). Such permissions to enter the UK (leave to remain) for third country nationals (non-EEA members) are granted for a variety of reasons (e.g. to work, study, visit) with varying time frames (temporary or indefinite). However, individuals may be eligible to extend or change their status after entering the UK.<sup>16</sup> For this reason, data on grants of further leave to remain and settlement are also used in providing estimates to Eurostat where people apply 'in-country' for further leave either to extend their stay or to make their stay permanent under the appropriate sections of the Immigration Rules. As a consequence the data published by Eurostat for 'residence permits' differs from permissions to enter the UK published by the Home Office (See Annex 2, Tables A10 to A11).

The UK also does not have a system that records the number of people with permissions to stay in the country for 12 months or more. This is because permission to enter and stay within the UK may vary (e.g. it can change or be extended) and individuals do not have to notify anybody when they leave. Therefore the UK cannot currently provide estimates that could be construed as being the total number of valid permits at the end of a given reference period or the number of third country

nationals having long-term resident status. Based on survey data,<sup>17</sup> the UK estimates the number of third country nationals resident in the UK regardless of their length of stay in the country, i.e. provides an overall figure disaggregated by nationality. For more discussion of the resident population within the UK see Section 3.1.2 above.

With reference to Article 6 of the Regulation, describe developments/trends with regard to residence permits issued and long-term residents in 2009 compared with the previous year in particular with regard to:

- (a) the number of residence permits issued to persons who are third country nationals, disaggregated according to:
  - (i) permits issued during 2009 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 2009 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 2009, i.e. 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). Note that these statistics are to be given for the end of each year.
- (b) the number of long-term residents at the end of the reference period, disaggregated by citizenship. Note that these statistics are to be given for the end of each year.

<sup>15</sup> 'National Statistics' are a subset of official statistics that have been certified by the UK Statistics Authority as compliant with its Code of Practice for Official Statistics. For more information see: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/types-of-official-statistics>

<sup>16</sup> For more information see Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

<sup>17</sup> This is estimated using the APS – see Section 3.1 (International migration, usually resident population and acquisition of citizenship) for further information.

For those Member States that allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, details of such visas and grants of status should be included.

How did the total number of residence permits issued for the first time in 2009 change in comparison with the previous year? Explain the reasons for this (legal, political, administrative changes, etc.).

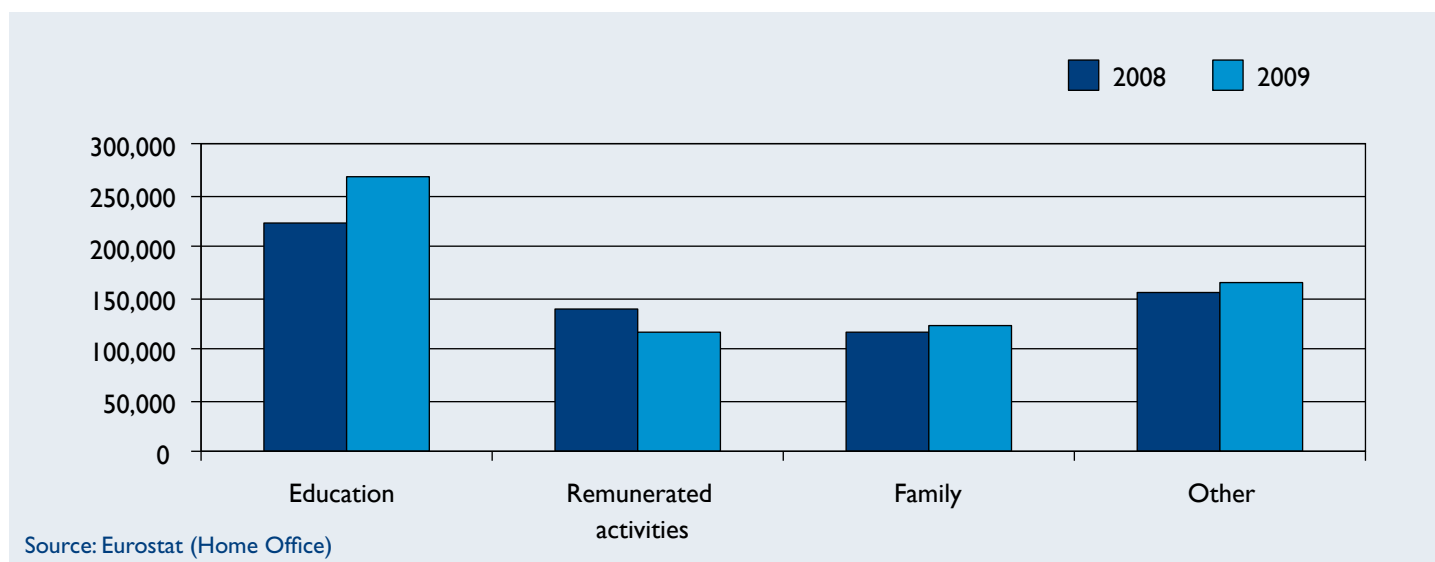
In 2009 the UK issued an estimated 671,325 'residence permits'.<sup>18</sup> This is a six per cent increase compared with 2008 (633,170). Forty per cent of these authorisations in 2009 were granted for study, making this the most common reason. This is similar to 2008 (35%). Employment was the only category to have decreased (by 17%) compared with 2008 (see Figure 3.2a; Annex 2, Table A10).

In 2009 the top ten nationalities made up 65 per cent of all 'residence permits' issued by the UK; the majority being nationals from India and the United States (both 18% of the total number of applications (see Annex 2, Table A10). This is similar to 2008 (15% and 18% respectively). However, there is considerable variation between the top ten nationalities within the individual categories for

migration (see Figure 6.1a). For instance, in 2009 Indian nationals continued to receive the most permissions to enter for family (23,840) or work-related reasons (27,075) and nationals from the United States for other reasons<sup>19</sup> (68,470) compared with 2008. However, in 2009 Indian nationals also received the most 'residence permits' for education reasons (53,565), compared with Chinese nationals in 2008 (30,425). See Table 3.2a.

In 2009 there were 43,775 changes to immigration permits, e.g. individuals were able to change the broad reason for their permission to reside within the UK. This is a 15 per cent reduction compared with 2008 (51,690). Over three-quarters (76%) of these changes were made by individuals switching from education to remunerated activities (e.g. work); this is similar to 2008 (81%). See Annex 2, Table A11.

**Figure 3.2a: Total number of 'residence permits' issued according to the main categories for migration, 2008 to 2009**



<sup>18</sup> These figures are passengers given leave to enter the UK granted at the border for the first time. However, a person may be counted more than once if their previous application was granted and expired within 2008.

<sup>19</sup> Other reasons include 'Non-EEA family members of EEA nationals', 'Members of international organisations treated as exempt', 'Serving forces and their dependents' and 'Diplomats and their family members'.

**Table 3.2a: The top ten number of 'residence permits', by citizenship and reason, 2008 and 2009**

| 2008                         |        |                  |         |                        |         |                       |         |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Family                       |        | Education        |         | Remunerated activities |         | Other                 |         |
| 1. India                     | 21,455 | 1. China         | 30,425  | 1. India               | 30,355  | 1. United States      | 56,920  |
| 2. Pakistan                  | 11,205 | 2. United States | 28,225  | 2. United States       | 22,575  | 2. India              | 13,705  |
| 3. United States             | 7,500  | 3. India         | 27,160  | 3. Australia           | 20,765  | 3. Australia          | 5,465   |
| 4. Saudi Arabia              | 4,220  | 4. Nigeria       | 9,750   | 4. South Africa        | 11,530  | 4. Pakistan           | 4,320   |
| 5. Bangladesh                | 4,110  | 5. Saudi Arabia  | 9,265   | 5. New Zealand         | 6,755   | 5. South Africa       | 4,240   |
| 6. Nigeria                   | 4,065  | 6. Pakistan      | 8,030   | 6. Canada              | 6,415   | 6. China              | 3,840   |
| 7. China                     | 3,645  | 7. South Korea   | 7,495   | 7. Philippines         | 5,185   | 7. Nigeria            | 3,670   |
| 8. South Africa              | 3,470  | 8. Japan         | 6,875   | 8. China               | 3,320   | 8. Brazil             | 3,295   |
| 9. Philippines               | 3,285  | 9. Brazil        | 6,175   | 9. Russian Federation  | 3,125   | 9. Russian Federation | 3,180   |
| 10. Nepal                    | 3,190  | 10. Malaysia     | 5,880   | 10. Japan              | 2,535   | 10. Canada            | 2,895   |
| Top 10 third countries total | 66,140 |                  | 139,280 |                        | 112,565 |                       | 101,520 |
| 2009                         |        |                  |         |                        |         |                       |         |
| Family                       |        | Education        |         | Remunerated activities |         | Other                 |         |
| 1. India                     | 23,840 | 1. India         | 53,565  | 1. India               | 27,075  | 1. United States      | 68,470  |
| 2. Pakistan                  | 10,410 | 2. China         | 38,685  | 2. United States       | 19,490  | 2. India              | 16,470  |
| 3. United States             | 6,340  | 3. United States | 24,150  | 3. Australia           | 15,875  | 3. Philippines        | 12,430  |
| 4. Nigeria                   | 5,450  | 4. Bangladesh    | 14,115  | 4. South Africa        | 5,860   | 4. Australia          | 3,730   |
| 5. Saudi Arabia              | 5,140  | 5. Nigeria       | 10,570  | 5. Canada              | 5,605   | 5. South Africa       | 3,230   |
| 6. Brazil                    | 5,085  | 6. Saudi Arabia  | 10,535  | 6. New Zealand         | 5,045   | 6. Brazil             | 2,885   |
| 7. China                     | 3,480  | 7. Pakistan      | 9,540   | 7. Philippines         | 4,440   | 7. Pakistan           | 2,865   |
| 8. Bangladesh                | 3,270  | 8. Nepal         | 8,630   | 8. China               | 3,245   | 8. Zimbabwe           | 2,730   |
| 9. Nepal                     | 3,220  | 9. Philippines   | 7,000   | 9. Japan               | 2,980   | 9. Canada             | 2,575   |
| 10. South Africa             | 3,180  | 10. Malaysia     | 6,075   | 10. Pakistan           | 2,950   | 10. China             | 2,295   |
| Top 10 third countries total | 69,415 |                  | 182,860 |                        | 92,565  |                       | 117,675 |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office).

Note: 1. China includes Hong Kong.

## 4. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND RETURN

Again in each of the following sub-sections include a contextual interpretation (legal, political and international factors) of the statistics. Have there been any new or amended laws or practices influencing illegal immigration and return in 2009? Explain the most important changes in policies regarding apprehensions and return from the previous year. Describe any modifications to return programmes and the procedure in cases of identified illegal stay from the previous year. Include changes that are the result of both administrative and legal developments. Can you identify European/international factors explaining certain changes/continuity regarding illegal entry and/or stay in 2009 in your Member State?

### Background

The UK Border Agency (UKBA) seeks to remove persons who do not have any legal right to stay in the UK. This includes persons who: enter, or attempt to enter, the UK illegally (including persons entering clandestinely and by means of deception on entry); overstay their period of legal right to remain in the UK; breach their conditions of leave; are subject to deportation action; and persons who have been refused asylum. Some may depart under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration.<sup>20</sup> They could also leave voluntarily after notifying the UKBA of their intention to leave prior to their departure, either to their own country of origin or to a country that will accept them. From 2005 onwards, the UK has been able to use data matching exercises to identify individuals who have left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.<sup>21</sup>

All data included within this Section relate to Articles 5 (apprehensions) and 7 (returns) of the Migratory Statistics Regulation EC No 862/2007 (see Annex 1). These data are created using a combination of published National Statistics data<sup>22</sup> and other management information (see Annex 2, Tables A12 and A13). Figures used are rounded to the nearest five, to reflect the standard presentation of data within the UK.

<sup>20</sup> From April 2011 Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes are run by Refugee Action.

<sup>21</sup> Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office). <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

<sup>22</sup> Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

### 4.1 Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay – Apprehensions (Article 5.1b)

With reference to Article 5(1b) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends pertaining to the number of apprehensions of illegally resident third country nationals in 2009 in comparison with the previous year, disaggregated according to age, sex, citizenship of the persons concerned. Have there been changes in the main countries of citizenship of those apprehended in 2009? If possible, give reasons for these changes/continuity.

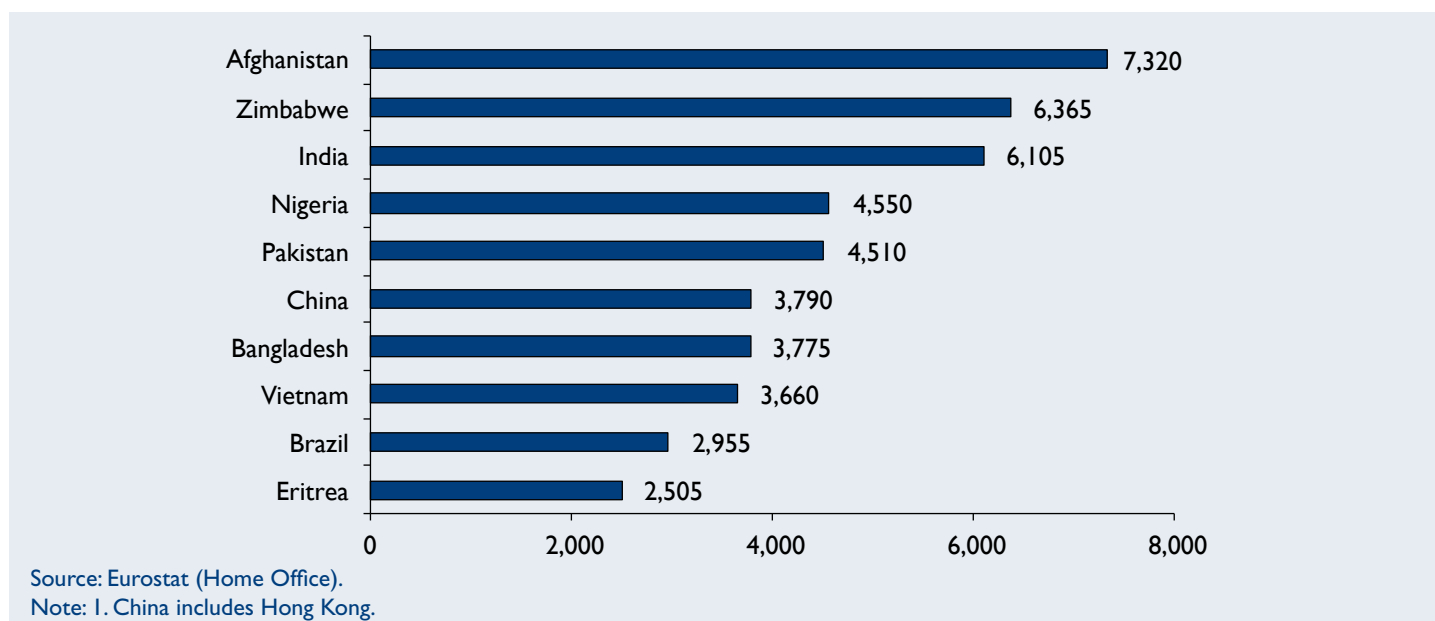
In 2009, 69,745<sup>23</sup> third country nationals were apprehended within the UK; a similar number to those apprehended in 2008 (69,840). The majority were male (73%) and aged between 18 and 34 (58%). However, there was some variation in age and sex within different nationalities. For instance, in both 2008 and 2009, 98 per cent of apprehended nationals from Afghanistan were male compared with 42 per cent from Zimbabwe. Similarly, 81 per cent of apprehended nationals from Eritrea were aged 18 to 34 compared with 42 per cent from Nigeria (see Annex 2, Table A12).

In 2009, the top ten countries of nationalities made up 65 per cent of all third country nationals apprehended, compared with 61 per cent in 2008; nationals from Vietnam and Brazil replaced nationals from Iran and Iraq within the top ten. Within the top ten the majority were nationals from the Indian subcontinent and Asia<sup>24</sup> (both 32%), with individuals from Afghanistan (10%), Zimbabwe (9%) and India (9%) being the most common third country nationals to be apprehended within the UK (Figure 4.1a; Annex 2, Table A12).

<sup>23</sup> These figures include multiple incidents for the same person.

<sup>24</sup> This excludes the Indian subcontinent and the Middle East.

**Figure 4.1a: The number of third country nationals within the top ten countries apprehended within the UK in 2009, by country of citizenship**



## 4.2 Returns (Article 7)

With reference to Article 7 of the Regulation, describe developments/trends with regard to:

- the number of third country nationals found to be illegally present in the territory of your 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);
- the number of third country nationals who have in fact left the territory of your Member State, following the above mentioned administrative or judicial decision or act (disaggregated by citizenship of the persons returned).

Note that this does not include third country nationals who are transferred from one Member State to another Member State under the Dublin Regulation.

Have there been changes in the main countries of citizenship of returned migrants? If possible, explain the underlying factors for these changes/continuity. Have there been important changes in policies regarding return from the previous year? Have there been any modifications to the procedure in cases of return since the previous year? Include changes that are the result of both administrative and legal developments. Can you identify European/international factors explaining certain changes/continuity regarding return in 2009 in your Member State?

In 2009, 64,945<sup>25</sup> third country nationals were returned<sup>26</sup> or departed voluntarily from the UK and, the top ten nationalities made up over one-half (55%) of all third country nationals returned or departed voluntarily from the UK. Within the top ten total, the majority of these nationals (67%) came from Asia<sup>27</sup>; with citizens of India and Brazil being the top two individual nationalities to be returned or departed voluntarily in 2009. However, within these top ten third countries, there was some variation in the destination they were returned or departed voluntarily to. For instance, the majority of nationals from Pakistan (96%) and China (94%) returned or removed voluntarily to a non-EU Member State (including their own), whereas nationals from Afghanistan (75%) and Vietnam (73%) were more likely to travel on to another EU Member State<sup>28</sup> (see Figure 4.2a, Annex 2, Table A13).

<sup>25</sup> It is not possible to provide this figure for the total number of removals and voluntary departures of third country nationals from the UK for 2008. This is because estimates were provided for the 'number of third country nationals who actually left the Member State territory (excluding Dublin II cases)' by giving the number of removals and voluntary departures excluding those where the destination is an EU Member State; this will be an underestimate of the actual figure. These figures include multiple incidents for the same person.

<sup>26</sup> This is termed 'removed' in Home Office statistical publications as those removed may not be returned to their country of origin.

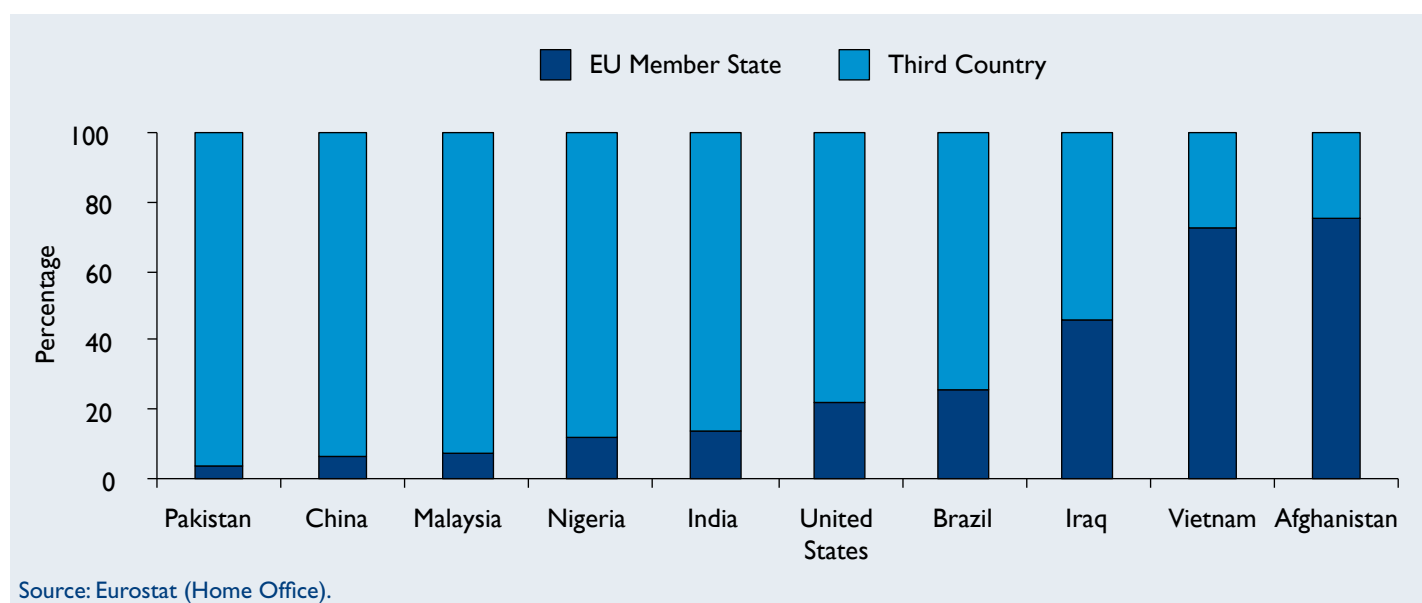
<sup>27</sup> Including remainder of Asia and the Middle East.

<sup>28</sup> The UK is unable to distinguish between third country nationals who have been removed or have decided to return voluntarily. However, as Eurostat data exclude Dublin II removals, the majority of third country nationals who are 'returned' to an EU Member State are likely to have been refused at the port (i.e. never entered the UK) or to be voluntary departures.

In 2009, 46,650 third country nationals who were returned or departed voluntarily travelled to a non-EU Member State, compared with 47,455 in 2008. The top ten nationalities made up 56 per cent of all third country nationals returned or departed voluntarily by the UK to a non-EU Member State (compared with 54 per cent in 2008). The majority of these nationals returned to their own country; ranging from 81 per cent of South

Africans to 97 per cent of Brazilians. As in the previous year, the majority of these nationals came from the Indian subcontinent (21%) or the Americas (15%), compared with 19 and 17 per cent respectively in 2008. Citizens of India (11%) and Brazil (9%) continued to be the top two nationalities to be returned or departed voluntarily to a non-EU Member State (see Table 4.2a).

**Figure 4.2a: Proportion of third country nationals returned or departed voluntarily by the UK in 2009, by top ten country of citizenship**



**Table 4.2a: The number and proportion of third country nationals within the top ten countries returned or departed voluntarily by the UK to a non-EU Member State in 2009 and 2008, by country of citizenship**

| 2009          |        |     | 2008          |        |     |
|---------------|--------|-----|---------------|--------|-----|
| Countries     | Number | %   | Countries     | Number | %   |
| India         | 5,300  | 11  | India         | 4,005  | 8   |
| Brazil        | 4,315  | 9   | Brazil        | 3,995  | 8   |
| China         | 3,315  | 7   | Nigeria       | 3,315  | 7   |
| Pakistan      | 3,080  | 7   | Pakistan      | 3,025  | 6   |
| Nigeria       | 2,595  | 6   | United States | 2,320  | 5   |
| United States | 2,505  | 5   | China         | 2,155  | 5   |
| Malaysia      | 1,345  | 3   | Malaysia      | 1,850  | 4   |
| Afghanistan   | 1,280  | 3   | Bangladesh    | 1,825  | 4   |
| Bangladesh    | 1,225  | 3   | Jamaica       | 1,600  | 3   |
| South Africa  | 1,175  | 3   | South Africa  | 1,580  | 3   |
| Other         | 20,515 | 44  | Other         | 21,785 | 46  |
| Total         | 46,650 | 100 |               | 47,455 | 100 |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office).

Note: 1. China includes Hong Kong.

However, the top ten nationalities returned differed depending on whether they were returned to an EU or non-EU Member State. For instance, nationals from Bangladesh and South Africa were in the top ten nationalities returned to a non-EU Member State in 2009 (Table 4.2a) whereas nationals from Iraq or Vietnam (Fig 4.2a) were within the top ten for the total number of returns.

## 5. BORDER CONTROL

Individuals seeking to enter the UK are obliged to satisfy an Immigration Officer (IO) that they meet the relevant criteria for entry, as defined under the Immigration Rules drafted in accordance with the Immigration Act 1971 (as amended). In order to comply with this requirement, passengers must present themselves to an IO on arrival at a 'port of entry' (either by air, sea or land ports). Under Schedule 2 of the Immigration Act 1971, IOs have the power to conduct further examinations in cases where they are not immediately satisfied that the passenger meets the requirements of the Immigration Rules.<sup>29</sup>

An IO may examine a person who has arrived in the UK in order to determine the following: whether or not they are a British citizen; whether or not they may enter without leave; whether they have been given leave to enter that is still in force; whether they should be given leave to enter and for what period and on what conditions, (if any); or whether they should be refused leave to enter. A person who is initially refused entry may subsequently be detained or granted temporary admission to the UK. This may be due to: an outstanding asylum claim; an appeal against a refusal to entry; or to allow travel arrangements to be made or removal directions to be set.<sup>30</sup>

All data included within this Section relate to Article 5 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation EC No 862/2007 (see Annex 1). These data are created using a combination of published National Statistics data<sup>31</sup> and other management information (see Annex 2, Tables A14 to A15). Figures used are rounded to the nearest five, to reflect the standard presentation of data within the UK.

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<sup>29</sup> For more information see Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

<sup>30</sup> See Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

<sup>31</sup> Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>



## 5.1 Prevention of Illegal Entry and Stay – Refusals (Article 5.1a)

With reference to Article 5(1a) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends in third country nationals refused entry, including the number of persons refused entry, disaggregated by age, sex and citizenship. If possible, and in accordance with Article 13(5) of [Regulation \(EC\) 562/2006](#),<sup>32</sup> provide details also of the grounds for refusal, the nationality of the persons refused and the type of border (land, air or sea) at which they were refused entry.

Describe developments/trends pertaining to the number of [refusals](#)<sup>33</sup> in 2009 in comparison with the previous year. Have there been changes in the main countries of citizenship of refused migrants since the previous year? If possible, give reasons for these changes/continuity.

In 2009, the UK refused 20,460<sup>34</sup> third country nationals at the border (air, land or sea) compared with 23,640 in 2008 (a 13% reduction). As in the previous year, the main reasons for refusal were ‘no sufficient means of subsistence’ (46%) and ‘no valid visa’ (45%). The majority

(77%) of third country nationals were refused entry to the UK at the air border, compared with 80 per cent in 2008, (see Table 5.1a; Annex 2, Table A14).

In 2009 the top ten countries of nationalities refused entry made up 53 per cent of all third country nationals refused entry at a UK border, compared with 56 per cent in 2008. The top ten countries of nationality that were refused entry to the UK were the same in 2009 and 2008, with the top two being citizens from the United States and Brazil. These accounted for around one-quarter of non-EU nationals refused entry in 2009 and 2008 (25% and 28% respectively). See Figure 5.1b and Annex 2, Table A15.

## 5.2 Relationship between Refusals, Apprehensions and Returns

With reference also to Section 4 above, in analysing refusals, apprehensions and returns in 2009 together, are these from the same countries in all categories, or are particular citizenship groups more common in a particular category? If possible, explain the underlying causes.

**Table 5.1a: Proportion of third country nationals refused entry to the UK in 2009, by border**

| Reason                                       | Percentage (%)            |                            |                           |               |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
|  | Refused at the air border | Refused at the land border | Refused at the sea border | Total refused |
| No valid travel documents                    | 4                         | 8                          | 26                        | 7             |
| No valid visa or residence permit            | 45                        | 52                         | 43                        | 45            |
| Purpose and conditions of stay not justified | 0                         | 0                          | 0                         | 0             |
| No sufficient means of subsistence           | 49                        | 39                         | 31                        | 46            |
| An alert has been issued                     | 0                         | 0                          | 0                         | 0             |
| Person considered to be a public threat      | 1                         | 1                          | 1                         | 1             |
| <b>Total number</b>                          | <b>15,795</b>             | <b>1,765</b>               | <b>2,900</b>              | <b>20,460</b> |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office).

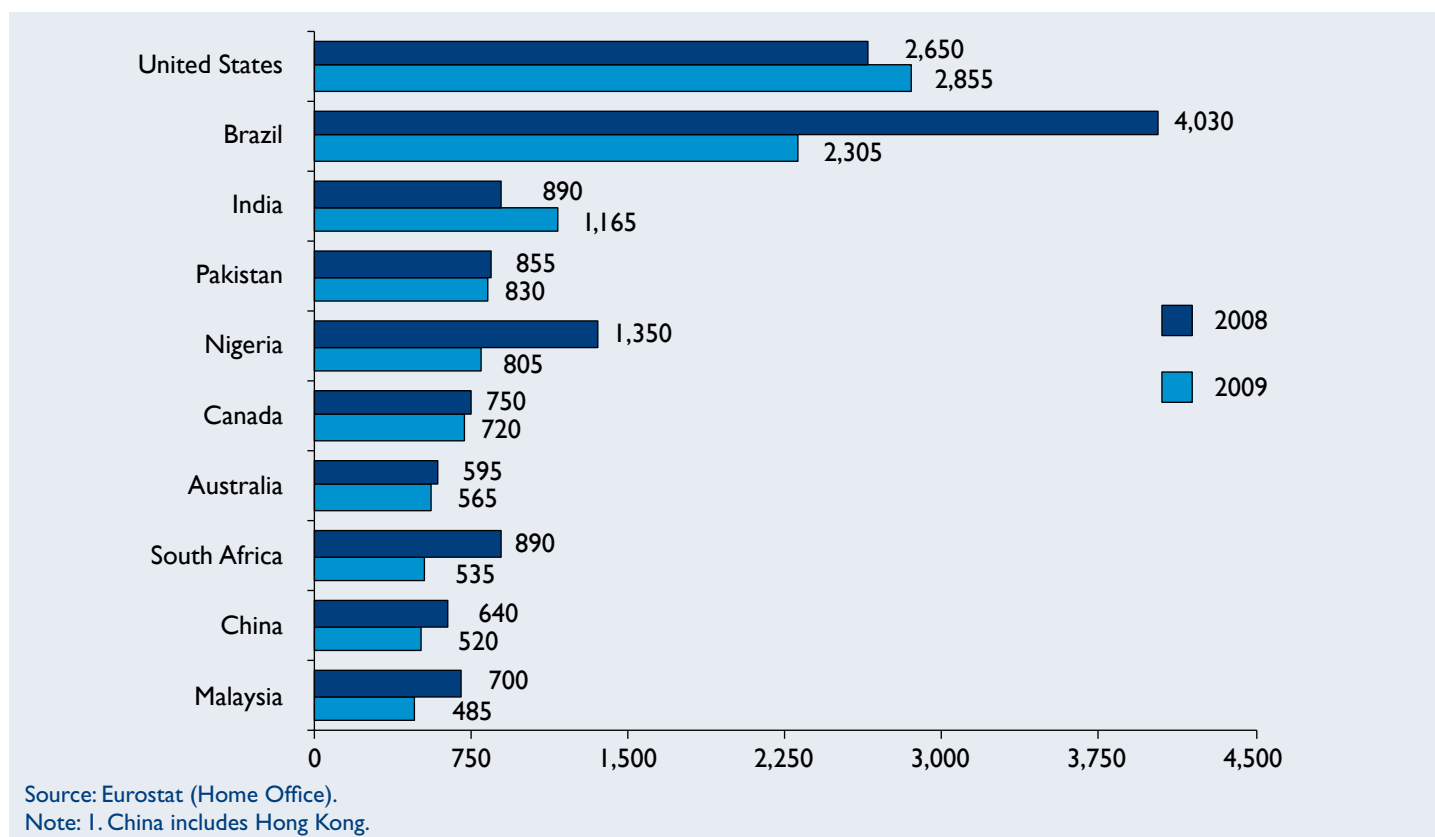
Note: 1.0 = less than 0.5%, but greater than 0.

<sup>32</sup> Available from: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:105:0001:0032:EN:PDF>

<sup>33</sup> A ‘third country national refused entry’ means a third country national who is 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.

<sup>34</sup> These figures include multiple incidents for the same person.

**Figure 5.1b: The total number of third country nationals refused entry to the UK, 2008 and 2009, by top ten countries of nationality**



The UK is not able to identify the proportion of third country nationals who are both apprehended<sup>35</sup> and subsequently returned or departed voluntarily within a single year. This is in part because although these individuals are served papers that require them to leave when they are apprehended, they may not leave within that year and/or they may change their status (e.g. by claiming asylum). However, Annex 2, Tables A12 and A13 show the top ten nationalities that were apprehended in 2009 and the top ten nationalities that were returned or departed voluntarily within 2009.

The top ten countries of nationality made up 65 per cent of all third country nationals apprehended in the UK and 55 per cent of all third country nationals who were returned or departed voluntarily in 2009 from the UK to a non-EU Member State (compared with 61% and 54% respectively in 2008). Nationals from the Indian subcontinent and the remainder of Asia<sup>36</sup> were the most common group to be apprehended and returned or departed voluntarily; these nationals accounted for around two-thirds of the top ten countries to be found to be illegally present and returned

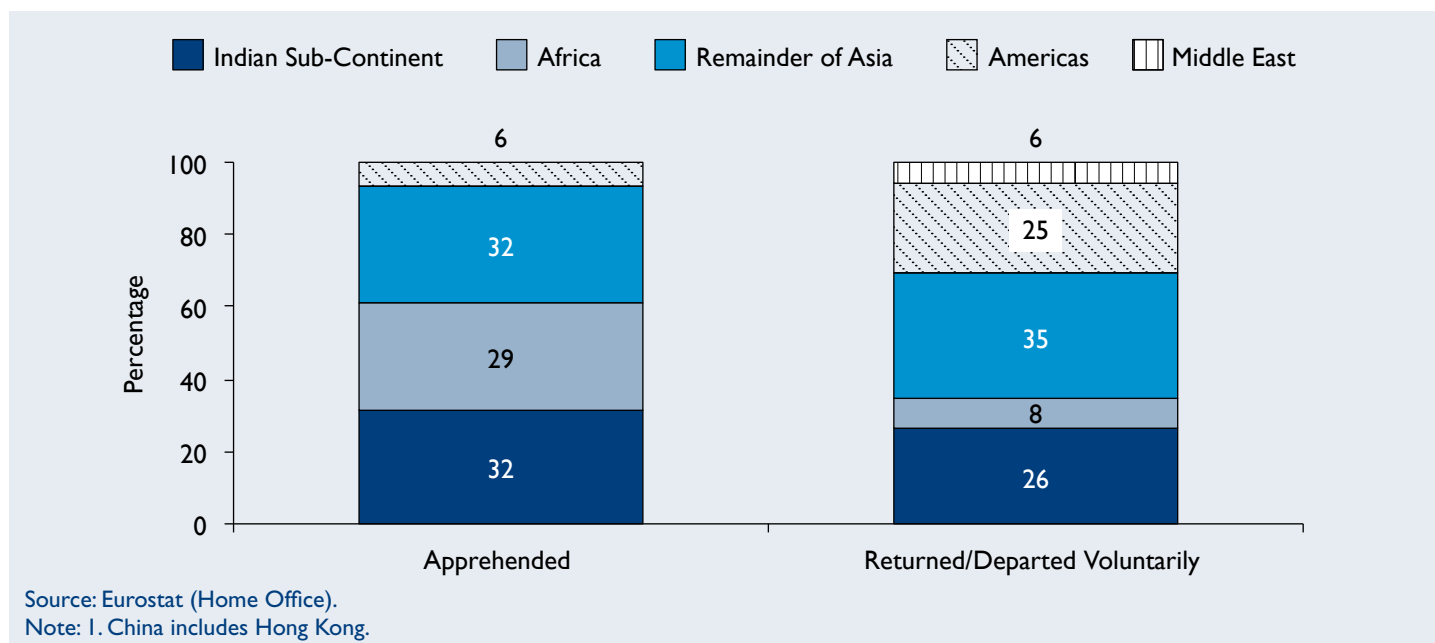
<sup>35</sup> Within the UK figures supplied to Eurostat for apprehensions are the same as those ordered to leave. These figures include multiple incidents for the same person.

(64% and 61% respectively). See Figure 5.2a.

However, the relationship between identifying third country nationals within the UK and subsequently returning them to countries outside the EU is complex. A range of factors may make it more likely that some nationals are returned or depart voluntarily to an EU or non-EU Member State than others, e.g. agreements between the UK and other countries or the stability of the country to which the UK is trying to return a foreign national. Also, figures for removals and voluntary departures include individuals who were refused entry at the border and therefore did not enter the UK. This is apparent in the case of nationals from the Americas, who made up 25 per cent of the top ten nationals returned or departed voluntarily from the UK but only 6 per cent of the top ten nationals ordered to leave. This is in part because 90 per cent of nationals from the United States who were returned were refused at the border, and therefore never entered the UK (compared with 93% in 2008).

<sup>36</sup> Total Asia includes the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the remainder of Asia. For more information see: Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

**Figure 5.2a: Proportion of top ten countries apprehended in the UK and returned, by nationality group, 2009**



## 6. ASYLUM: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (Article 4)

In each of the following sub-sections include also a contextual interpretation (legal, political and international factors) of the statistics. Describe briefly any new or amended laws on asylum and relevant case law effective in 2009 indicating whether there have been important changes in comparison with the previous year. Explain briefly also any administrative changes in the application, decision, or appeals process contributing to any numerical changes. Can you identify European/international factors explaining certain changes regarding asylum trends in 2009 in your Member State? Has the situation changed in comparison with the previous year?

### Background

Asylum is protection given under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees by a country to someone fleeing persecution in their own country. 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'.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>.

Dublin (II) Transfer data comprise outgoing requests that are made by the UK to other Member States, and incoming requests that are made by other Member States to the UK. These requests are either to take charge (when a Member State is identified as being responsible for an asylum seeker) or to take back (an asylum seeker from another Member State). The action taken by Member States is mainly dependent upon the information obtained from Eurodac (a central database of fingerprints held within the European Commission) or requests for further information (under Article 21). An asylum seeker may therefore be transferred between Member States. Evidence of a Member State previously conferring leave to enter or remain is also a reason for transfer under the Dublin Regulation, if a subsequent asylum claim is made in the country where the claimant is currently located.

All data included within this Section relate to Article 4 of the Migratory Statistics Regulation EC No 862/2007 (see Annex 1). These data are created using a combination of published National Statistics data<sup>40</sup> and other management information (see Annex 2, Tables A16 to 26). Unless stated, figures used include dependants<sup>41</sup> and are rounded to the nearest five to reflect the standard presentation of these data sources within the UK.

## 6.1 Applications for International Protection

With reference to Article 4(1) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends with regard to [international protection applications](#) in 2009 compared with the previous year in particular with regard to:

- (a) persons having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such an application as a family member during 2009;
- (b) persons whose applications for international protection were under consideration by the responsible national authority at the end of 2009. Please use the end of the month of December 2009 for the purpose of this report and the statistical tables;
- (c) applications for international protection having been withdrawn during 2009.

<sup>40</sup> Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

<sup>41</sup> Figures will differ from the Home Office's statistical publications as dependants are excluded and/or published separately in the UK.

Disaggregate these statistics by age and sex, and by the citizenship of the persons concerned and note that it is on the **basis of persons**, e.g. dependant children should be included, but counted separately.

Can changes from the previous year be related to legislative or administrative developments changes?

In 2009 there were 31,695 applications for asylum,<sup>42</sup> of which only 3 per cent were repeat applications. As a consequence, there is little variation between the total number of asylum applications and new applications in terms of nationalities or demographics. The majority of asylum applicants were male (63%) or aged between 18 and 34 (50%) (see Annex 2, Table A16). However, there is some variation in age and sex within the different nationalities. For instance, within the top ten nationalities, 94 per cent of applicants in 2009 from Afghanistan were male compared with 42 per cent from Zimbabwe. Similarly, 38 per cent of applicants from Pakistan or Nigeria were aged from 18 to 34 compared with 74 per cent from Eritrea.

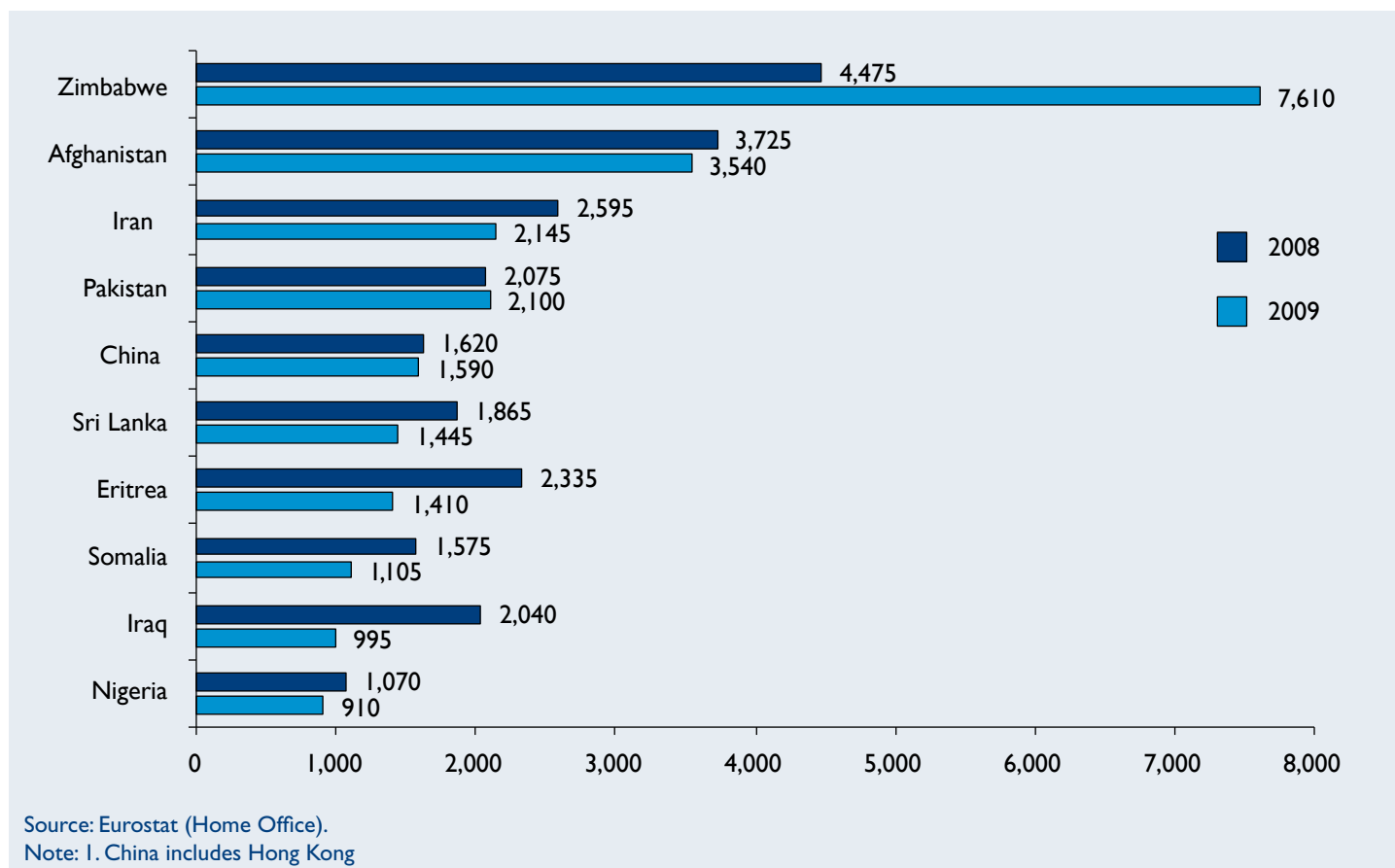
In 2009 the number of first-time applicants for asylum in the UK decreased by 2 per cent to 30,675 from 31,315 in 2008. The top ten nationalities made up 74 per cent of all first asylum applications in 2009, compared with 75 per cent in 2008. The countries included in the top ten remained the same as in 2008 with Zimbabwe continuing to be the country with the highest number of applications, followed by Afghanistan and Iran. While new applications from Zimbabwe increased by 70 per cent between 2008 and 2009, eight of the remaining top ten nationalities showed decreases, ranging from 2 per cent (China) and 51 per cent (Iraq). (See Figure 6.1a).

During 2009, 3,720 applications for asylum were withdrawn (of which, 3,560 were first withdrawals of first asylum applications, compared with 2,990 in 2008).<sup>43</sup> The vast majority of these withdrawals were for applications made by men (81%) and applicants aged from 18 to 34 (60%), which was similar to 2008 (77% and 62% respectively). The majority (71%) of applications withdrawn came from within the top ten nationalities of asylum applicants, with applications from Afghanistan, China (including Hong Kong) and India the most common to be withdrawn in 2009 (see Figure 6.1b; Annex 2, Table A18).

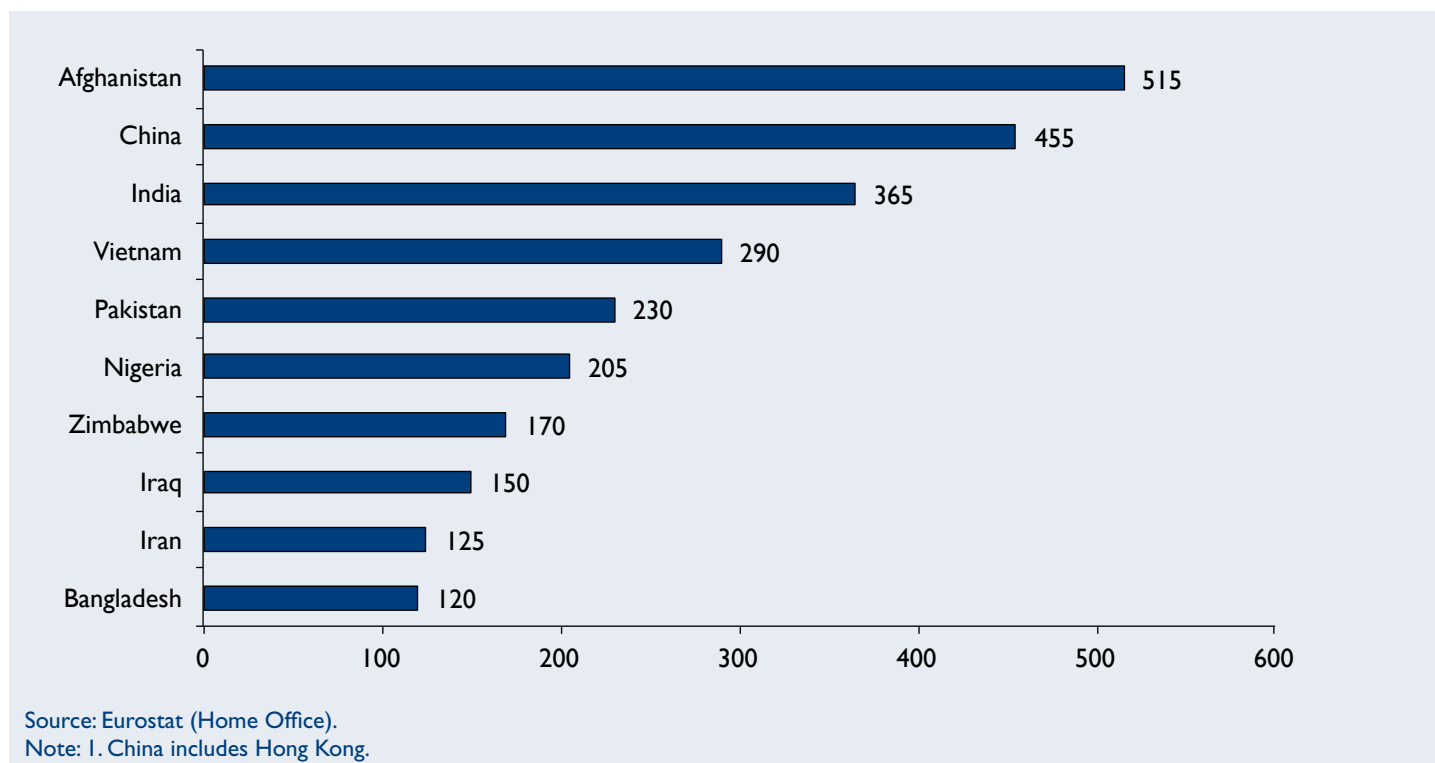
<sup>42</sup> These applications include dependants. This differs to Home Office statistical publications within the UK. See background within Section 6.

<sup>43</sup> Withdrawn reapplications were only able to be included by the UK in figures submitted to Eurostat from 2009 onwards. Therefore, there will be a slight undercount of the total number of asylum applications that were withdrawn in 2008.

**Figure 6.1a: First asylum applications for the ten main countries of nationality, 2008 and 2009**



**Figure 6.1b: Withdrawn applications for asylum for the top ten countries of nationality, 2009**



As previously discussed, changes in applications for asylum are influenced by a number of factors. For instance, 'pull' factors for asylum seekers to the UK might include the presence of ethnic communities and/or relatives within the UK. Potential 'push' factors from the country of origin might include: the political situation in the country (e.g. upheaval/unrest); the economic situation (e.g. high levels of inflation and extreme poverty); wars and conflict; or deterioration in personal freedom (e.g. marked discrimination). Also changes in the number of asylum applications and/or decisions can be influenced by operational changes. For instance, the UK established in 2010 an Asylum Improvement Project, which sought speed up the processing of asylum applications. This has helped to assess the processing of previous asylum cases as well as proposing changes for the future.<sup>44</sup>

More detailed information on the top ten asylum countries for the UK (and other countries) is available via the Country of Origin Information (COI) Service website. This website provides accurate, objective, up-to-date, sourced information on the main asylum and human rights issues in asylum seekers' countries of origin, as well as background information on geography, economy and history.<sup>45</sup>

## 6.2 Decisions on International Protection

With reference to Articles 4(2 and 3) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends in first instance and final decisions (again on the basis of persons) in 2009 compared with the previous year in particular with regard to:

- (a) persons covered by first instance and 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 during 2009;
- (b) persons covered by first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing refugee status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;
- (c) persons covered by first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing subsidiary protection status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;

- (d) persons covered by first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing temporary protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;
- (e) persons covered by other first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;
- (f) persons who have been granted an authorisation to reside in a Member State within the framework of a national or Community resettlement scheme during 2009, where such a scheme is implemented in your Member State.

Again, disaggregate these statistics by age and sex and by the citizenship of the persons concerned as far as this is foreseen by the Statistics Regulation.

When compared with the previous year, can you observe changes in the statuses regularly granted to particular citizenship groups? How do you explain these changes or continuity?

A total of 31,100 initial decisions were made on asylum applications in 2009<sup>46</sup> (of which, 30,995 were decisions on first asylum applications, a 30 per cent increase from 23,795 in 2008). Around three-quarters (73%) of these applications were rejected, compared with 70 per cent in 2008. The majority of applicants whose cases were decided in 2009 were male (62%) and a large proportion aged between 18 and 34 (49%). The majority of positive decisions for protection in 2009 were granted under the Geneva Convention (67%), followed by Subsidiary Protection (32%). See Annex 2, Tables A19 and A21.

In 2009, the top ten nationalities made up 79 per cent of all first asylum decisions. However, the proportion of applications that were not successful varied across these nationalities. For instance, applicants from Nigeria, Pakistan and China had the highest proportion of negative decisions to grant asylum within the top ten countries (93%, 92% and 89% respectively). See Figure 6.2a; Annex 2, Table A19.

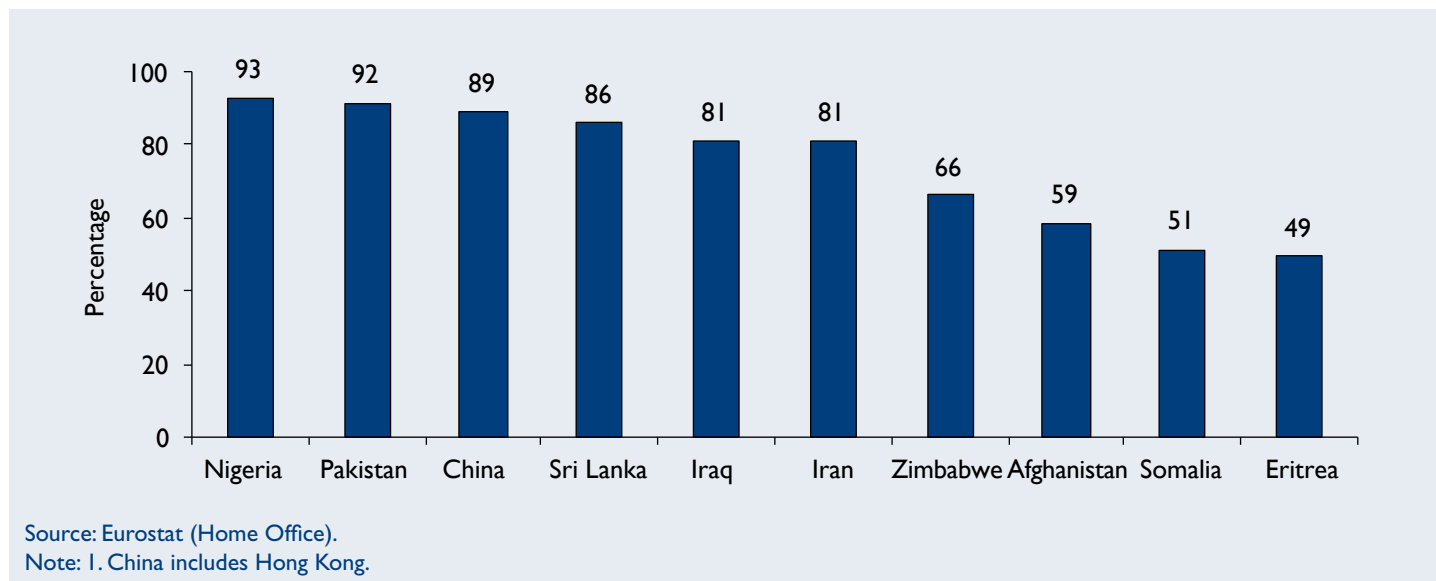
The type of positive decision granted for first asylum applications also varied. Within the top ten countries, applicants from Eritrea, Somalia and Zimbabwe had

<sup>44</sup> For more information see: <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2011/may/32-aip-publishes-progress-report>

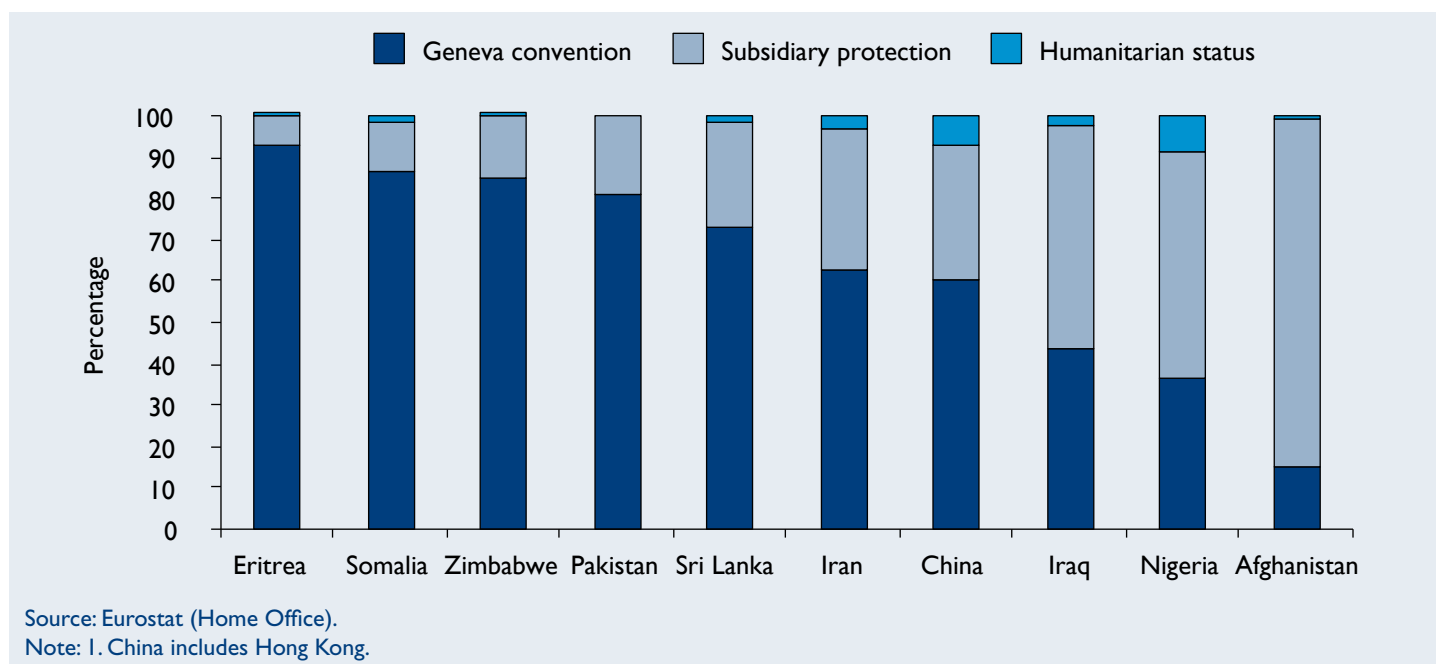
<sup>45</sup> Reports available via: [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110220105210/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/country\\_reports.html](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110220105210/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/country_reports.html)

<sup>46</sup> The total number of initial decisions published on Eurostat includes reapplications from 2009 onwards. This figure is therefore not comparable with data published for 2008.

**Figure 6.2a: Proportion of first instance negative decisions on asylum applications within the UK, by top ten nationalities, 2009**



**Figure 6.2b: The proportion of positive decisions on initial asylum applications within the UK, by decision granted and nationality, 2009**

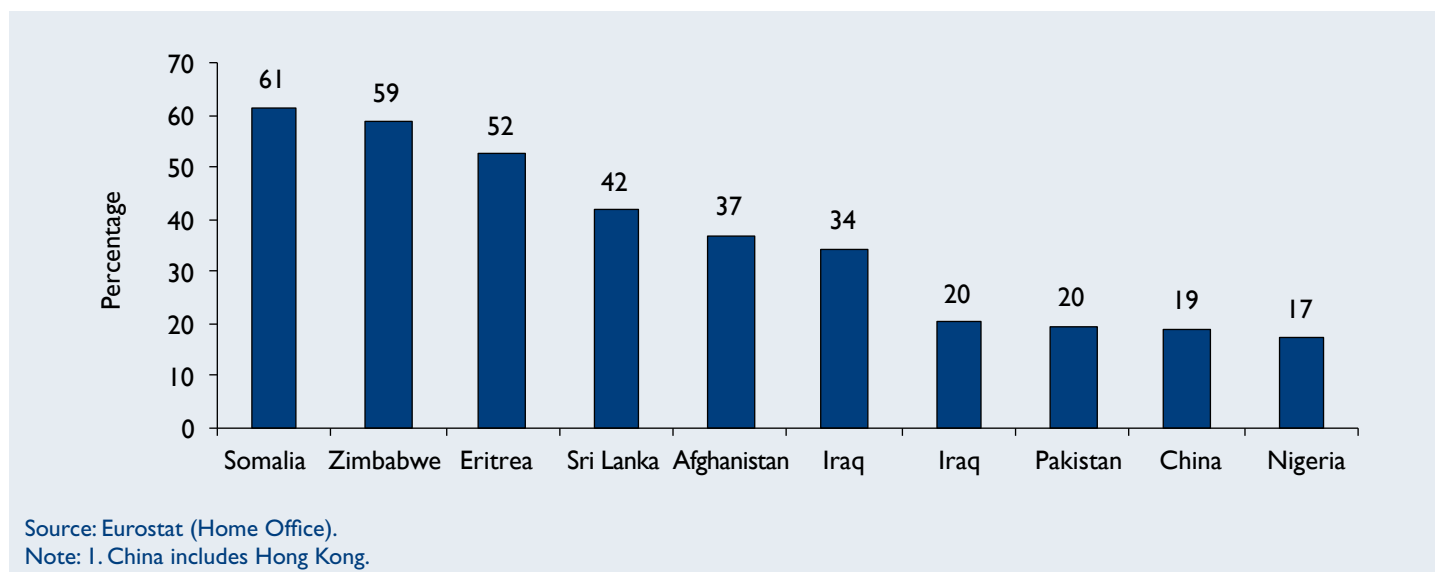


the highest proportion of positive decisions on initial applications granted under the Geneva Convention (93%, 86% and 85% respectively). However, in 2009 the majority of positive decisions for Afghanistan (84%) and Nigeria (55%) were for Subsidiary Protection (see Figure 6.2b, Annex 2, Table A19).

In 2009 the UK made 17,595 final decisions<sup>47</sup> on asylum applications compared with 13,975<sup>48</sup> in 2008; of which 59 per cent were rejected. The majority of applicants

were male (59%) and aged between 18 and 34 (53%). The majority of positive decisions (87%) made in 2009 were

47 For more information on the difference between first and final decisions see the above background at the beginning of Section 6.  
48 The 2008 estimates for final decisions on asylum applications were revised in 2010; therefore the figures cited in this publication differ to those published in the UK's Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for 2008' <http://emn.intrasoft-intl.com/Downloads/download.do;jsessionid=FFC87EF4771946C5C6F6FAFA0119F98B?fileID=1115>

**Figure 6.2c: Proportion of positive final decisions on asylum applications within the UK, by top ten nationalities, 2009**

granted under the Geneva Convention; up from the 83 per cent granted in 2008 (see Annex 2, Tables A20 and A21).

In 2009 the top ten nationalities made up 80 per cent of all final asylum decisions; compared with 73 per cent in 2008. Nigeria (83%) and China<sup>49</sup> (81%) had the highest proportion of decisions on final applications rejected. Only three countries within the top ten had more positive decisions than negative on final application (Somalia 61%, Zimbabwe 59% and Eritrea 52%). Between 54 to 95 per cent of positive decisions were granted under the Geneva Convention within the top ten countries; a similar range compared with 2008 (59 to 96%). See Figure 6.2c, Annex 2, Table A20.

### 6.3 Dublin Transfers

With reference to Article 4(4) of the Regulation, describe developments/trends in Dublin Transfers made in 2009 within the context of:

- the numbers of requests for taking back or taking charge of an asylum seeker;
- the provisions on which the requests referred to in point (a) are based;
- 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.

In 2009 the UK received 845 taking back requests and 217 taking charge requests from other Member States (compared with 1,065 and 196 respectively in 2008). Over one-half of all decisions made in 2009 to take back (67%) or take charge (56%) of a person were refused or transferred by the UK (compared with 61% and 55% in 2008). The majority of requests made to the UK to take charge were made by Ireland (57%) compared with 56% in 2008. Over one-half (58%) of all requests to take back were made by France, Ireland and Germany; with the majority of requests to take back continuing to come from France in 2009 and 2008 (30% and 26% respectively). See Annex 2, Tables A22 and A24.

The UK made 1,722 taking back requests and 942 taking charge requests to other Member States in 2009 (compared with 1,423 and 900 in 2008). Over three-quarters of taking charge requests were made by the UK to Greece (77% compared with 71% in 2008) and nearly one-half of requests to take charge continued to be made to Italy and Germany (35% and 13% respectively, compared with 33% and 16% in 2008). Over three-quarters of all decisions made by the UK in 2009 were accepted (73% taking charge and 76% taking back). This compares with 66% and 58% respectively in 2008. See Annex 2, Tables A23 and A25.

<sup>49</sup> Including Hong Kong.



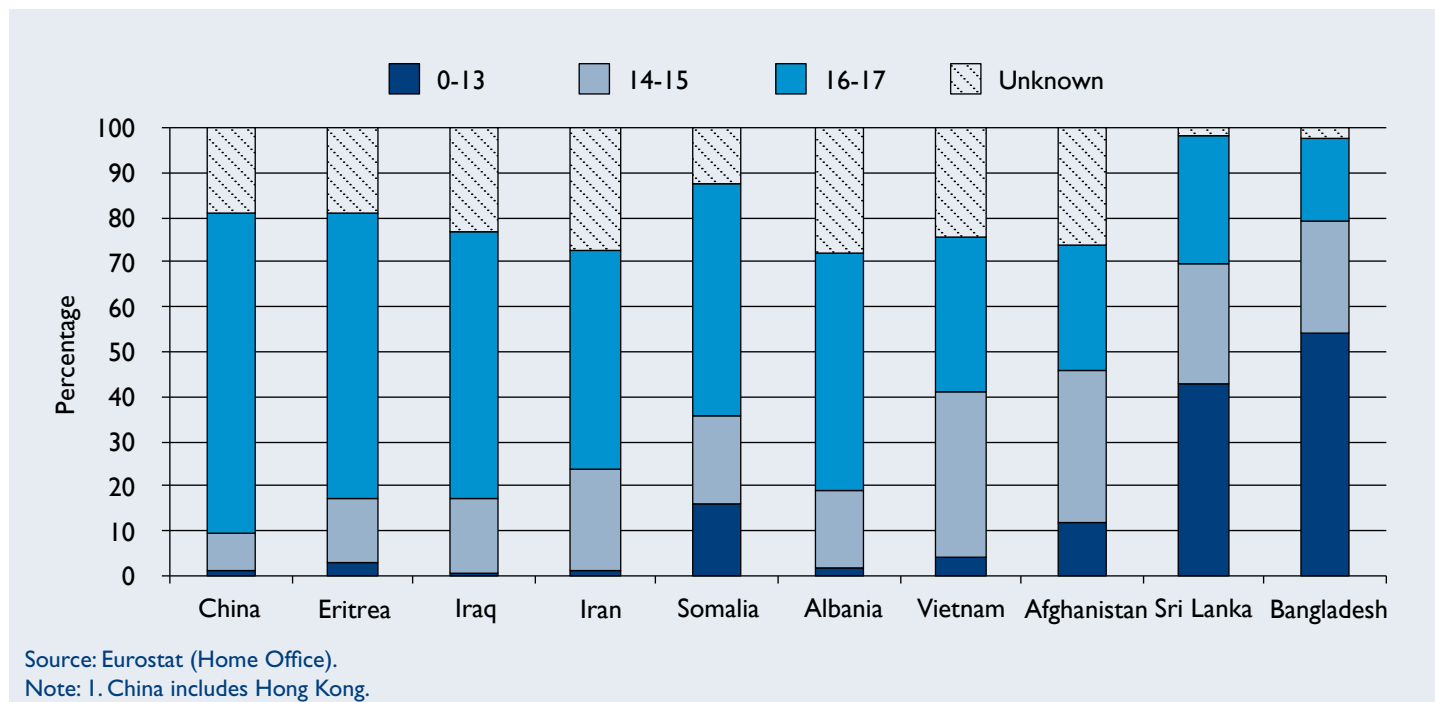
## 6.4 Unaccompanied Minors

With reference to Article 4(3a) of the Regulation and the Action Plan on UAMs,<sup>50</sup> describe developments/trends in applications for international protection made by unaccompanied minors in 2009 compared with the previous year, disaggregated according to age, sex and citizenship.

In 2009 there were 2,990 applications for asylum from unaccompanied minors; a 30 per cent reduction compared with 2008 (4,285). The majority (88%) of these applicants were male and 40 per cent were aged between 16 and 17, compared with 88 per cent and 47 per cent respectively in 2008. In 2009 the top ten nationalities made up 85 per cent of all unaccompanied minors; over one-half (51%) of these applications came from Afghanistan (compared with 86% and 42% in 2008). See Annex 2, Table A26.

As in previous years, there is some variation in sex and age within the different nationalities. For instance, in 2009 nearly all (99%) unaccompanied minors from Iraq or Afghanistan were male, compared with 45 per cent from Somalia. Similarly 68 per cent of applicants from China (including Hong Kong) were aged between 16 and 17, compared with 19 per cent from Bangladesh (see Figure 6.4a; Annex 2, Table A26).

**Figure 6.4a: The proportion of unaccompanied minors within the top ten countries, by age, 2009**



<sup>50</sup> Action Plan available from: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:0213:FIN:EN:PDF>  
JHA Council Conclusions on the Action Plan available from: [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/114900.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/jha/114900.pdf)

## 7. OPTIONAL: OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The presentation and analysis of the statistics mentioned below are optional. EMN NCPs are, however, strongly encouraged to present any readily available and relevant national statistics in respect to migration and asylum, which are considered of topical relevance to policy makers. In the Synthesis Report, an attempt will be made to summarise and/or collate data on the same topic.

### 7.1 Visas Issued to Third Country Nationals by the UK (2008 and 2009)

#### Background and analysis

There are currently over 100 nationalities that require a visa to enter the UK. These are regularly reviewed by the UK<sup>51</sup> and cover three-quarters of the world's population. Apart from European Economic Area (EEA) and Swiss nationals, those wanting to come to the UK for more than six months or to work also require a visa. Such visas are issued around the world by the UK Border Agency (UKBA) International Group.<sup>52</sup>

Broadly speaking, entry clearance visas can be classified into three categories. These are: 'temporary' whereby the applicant has met the requirements for admission to the UK as a visitor, student or temporary worker and must renew the visa before it expires; 'leading to settlement' where, at the end of a certain length of time, usually between two and five years, the applicant can make an application for 'indefinite leave to remain'; and 'settlement', a visa permitting a person to remain indefinitely in the UK.<sup>53</sup>

The figures shown below are of entry clearance visas issued.<sup>54</sup> Such data show only intentions to visit rather than actual arrivals, e.g. not all applicants who are granted a visa will attempt to enter the UK. Dependants are allocated an entry clearance category according to the

circumstances of their application, which may not be the same as the category allocated to the main applicant.

In 2009 the overall number of visas issued was 1,995,445, a 2 per cent increase compared with 2008<sup>55</sup> (1,954,655). The majority of visas issued in 2009 were for temporary admittance to the UK such as visitors (68%) or students (17%), (compared with 68% and 14% in 2008). In 2009 and 2008 the top ten nationalities made up around two-thirds of all nationals granted an entry visa to the UK (62% and 61% respectively); The majority of these came from Asia<sup>56</sup> (66% in 2009 compared with 72% in 2008). Indian, Russian, Chinese and Nigerian nationals were the top four individual nationalities to be granted an entry visa to the UK in both 2009 and 2008 (see Table 7.1a).

**Table 7.1a: The top ten individual countries issued entry visas to the UK in 2008 and 2009, by nationality.**

| Country of Nationality | 2008      | Country of Nationality | 2009      |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. India               | 399,255   | 1. India               | 406,945   |
| 2. China               | 147,875   | 2. China               | 161,530   |
| 3. Russia              | 139,100   | 3. Russia              | 120,440   |
| 4. Nigeria             | 112,740   | 4. Nigeria             | 116,400   |
| 5. Pakistan            | 104,020   | 5. South Africa        | 105,685   |
| 6. Turkey              | 84,020    | 6. Pakistan            | 83,845    |
| 7. Saudi Arabia        | 63,750    | 7. Turkey              | 79,740    |
| 8. Philippines         | 49,595    | 8. Saudi Arabia        | 75,935    |
| 9. Thailand            | 41,530    | 9. Philippines         | 47,900    |
| 10. Kuwait             | 40,835    | 10. Thailand           | 46,225    |
| Total                  | 1,182,720 | Total                  | 1,244,645 |

Source: Home Office.

51 See EMN Annual Policy Report 2008 for the UK: <http://emn.sarenet.es/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do;jsessionid=26E12BDD23F04F36CA7068860673521E?entryTitle=02.%20Annual%20Policy%20Report%202008>

52 UK Visas was integrated in April 2008 into the UK Border Agency, the Executive Agency in the Home Office that is responsible for managing immigration control.

53 For more information see: Control of Immigration: 2009 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/hosb1510/>

54 These data are published in Control of Immigration: Quarterly statistical summary first quarter 2011 (Home Office) <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/immigration-asylum-research/control-immigration-q1-2011-t/>

55 Data for the entry clearance visas issued have been revised for 2008; therefore the figures cited in this publication differ to those published in the UK's Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics for 2008.

56 This includes the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the remainder of Asia.

## 7.2 Temporary and Circular Migration in the UK

In 2010 the UK produced detailed statistical analysis of temporary and circular migration between 2001 and 2009, using published data, as part of an annual research study for the European Migration Network (EMN). The data included within the statistical section are updated on a quarterly and/or annual basis.<sup>57</sup> This publication is available at: <http://emn.intrasoft-intl.com/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do?entryTitle=3%2E%20EMN%20Studies>

## 7.3 Labour Shortages in the UK

In 2011 the UK produced detailed statistical analysis of how the UK assessed and satisfied labour demand through migration between 2001 and 2009 as part of a research study for the EMN. This publication is available at: <http://emn.intrasoft-intl.com/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do?entryTitle=3%2E%20EMN%20Studies>

The Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) also regularly advises the Government on migration issues such as labour shortages within the UK. It is a non-statutory, non-time-limited, non-departmental public body, sponsored by the UKBA of the Home Office. For more information on current publications see: <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/reports-publications/>

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<sup>57</sup> Web links to the sources of all the data used are included within the publication.

## ANNEX I

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

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

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 above-mentioned 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 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**

- I. 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];
- (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.
  - (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 stateless, disaggregated by age and sex, and by the former citizenship of the persons concerned and by whether the person was formerly stateless.

### **Article 3**

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

- I. 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;

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**

- I. 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;
- (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:
    - (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;

- (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.
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**

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

### UK Tables for the Annual Report on Migration and International Protection Statistics, 2009 (Regulation EC No 862/2007)

Table AI: Overall migration (2002 to 2009)

|                     | 2002     |       | 2003     |       | 2004     |       | 2005     |       | 2006     |       | 2007     |       | 2008     |       | 2009     |
|---------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
|                     | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate | CI+/- | Estimate |
| Overall immigration | 386      | 32    | 427      | 33    | 518      | 40    | 496      | 37    | 529      | 39    | 527      | 40    | 590      | 39    | 567      |
| Overall emigration  | 305      | 29    | 314      | 32    | 310      | 28    | 328      | 31    | 369      | 34    | 318      | 27    | 427      | 41    | 368      |

Thousands

Source: Eurostat. ONS estimates published by Eurostat are generated using the International Passenger Survey (IPS) between 2002 and 2008; Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates from 2009 onwards.

Notes:

1. Data from 2009 onwards are not comparable with previous years and reflect changes in the data provided to Eurostat due to EC Regulation 862/2007.
2. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.
3. For data between 2002 and 2008, CI+/- is the upper and lower 95 per cent confidence limits. It is defined as 1.96 x standard error. Confidence intervals are not available for LTIM data (as these combine administrative and survey data).
4. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A2: Immigration, by country of citizenship and sex, 2009**

| Country   | Total | Sex     |       |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
|   |       | Females | Males |
| TOTAL   | 567   | 259     | 307   |
| Nationals   | 96    | 44      | 52    |
| Non-nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries           | 168   | 77      | 91    |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27                       | 303   | 138     | 164   |
| – European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)            | 2     | 1       | 1     |
| – Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007                  | 3     | 1       | 1     |
| Citizenship other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries | 298   | 136     | 162   |
| – Highly developed non-EU countries                           | 80    | 36      | 43    |
| – Medium developed countries                                  | 183   | 84      | 100   |
| – Less developed countries                                    | 35    | 16      | 19    |
| Unknown   | 0     | 0       | 0     |

Source: Eurostat (Long-Term International Immigration – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Confidence intervals are not available for LTIM data (as these combine administrative and survey data).

3. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A3: Immigration, by country of birth and sex, 2009**

| Country   | Total | Sex     |       |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
|   |       | Females | Males |
| TOTAL   | 567   | 259     | 307   |
| Home country  | 82    | 37      | 44    |
| EU-27 countries except home country                         | 162   | 74      | 88    |
| Non-EU-27 countries   | 322   | 148     | 175   |
| – European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)          | 5     | 2       | 3     |
| – Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007                | 3     | 1       | 1     |
| Countries other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries | 315   | 144     | 171   |
| – Highly developed non-EU countries                         | 84    | 38      | 45    |
| – Medium developed countries                                | 193   | 88      | 105   |
| – Less developed countries                                  | 38    | 17      | 21    |
| Unknown   | 0     | 0       | 0     |

Source: Eurostat (Long-Term International Immigration – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Confidence intervals are not available for LTIM data (as these combine administrative and survey data).

3. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A4: Immigration, by country of previous residence and sex, 2009**

| Country   | Total | Sex     |       |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
|   |       | Females | Males |
| TOTAL   | 567   | 259     | 307   |
| EU-27 countries   | 199   | 91      | 108   |
| Non-EU-27 countries   | 368   | 168     | 200   |
| – European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)          | 6     | 3       | 3     |
| – Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007                | 3     | 1       | 1     |
| Countries other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries | 359   | 164     | 195   |
| – Highly developed non-EU countries                         | 128   | 59      | 70    |
| – Medium developed countries                                | 195   | 89      | 106   |
| – Less developed countries                                  | 35    | 16      | 19    |
| Unknown   | 0     | 0       | 0     |

Source: Eurostat (Long-Term International Immigration – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Confidence intervals are not available for LTIM data (as these combine administrative and survey data).

3. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A5: Emigration, by citizenship and sex, 2009**

| Country   | Total | Sex     |       |
|---|-------|---------|-------|
|   |       | Females | Males |
| TOTAL   | 368   | 160     | 208   |
| Nationals   | 140   | 61      | 79    |
| Non-nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries | 109   | 47      | 62    |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27             | 119   | 52      | 67    |
| Unknown   | 0     | 0       | 0     |

Source: Eurostat (Long-Term International Immigration – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Confidence intervals are not available for LTIM data (as these combine administrative and survey data).

3. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A6: Emigration, by country of next usual residence and sex, 2009**

| Country             | Total | Sex     |       |
|---------------------|-------|---------|-------|
|                     |       | Females | Males |
| TOTAL               | 368   | 160     | 208   |
| EU-27 countries     | 144   | 63      | 82    |
| Non-EU-27 countries | 224   | 97      | 126   |
| Unknown             | 0     | 0       | 0     |

Source: Eurostat (Long-Term International Immigration – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Confidence intervals are not available for LTIM data (as these combine administrative and survey data).

3. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A7: Usual residence, by country of citizenship and sex, 2009**

Thousands

| Country   | Total         | Sex           |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   |               | Females       | Males         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>62,027</b> | <b>31,518</b> | <b>30,509</b> |
| Nationals   | 57,643        | 29,293        | 28,350        |
| Non-nationals but citizens of other EU-27 countries           | 1,920         | 993           | 926           |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27                       | 2,442         | 1,222         | 1,220         |
| – European Free Trade Association                             | 32            | 19            | 14            |
| – Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007                  | 50            | 22            | 28            |
| Citizenship other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries | 2,360         | 1,181         | 1,178         |
| – Highly developed non-EU countries                           | 662           | 346           | 316           |
| – Medium developed countries                                  | 1,280         | 632           | 648           |
| – Less developed countries                                    | 418           | 203           | 215           |
| Unknown   | 22            | 10            | 12            |

Source: Eurostat (Annual Population Survey – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Data submitted to Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

3. Data relate to the 1 of January 2010 (one calendar year).

**Table A8: Usual residence, by country of birth and sex, 2009**

Thousands

| Country   | Total         | Sex           |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   |               | Females       | Males         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>62,027</b> | <b>31,518</b> | <b>30,509</b> |
| Home country  | 54,995        | 27,923        | 27,072        |
| EU-27 countries except home country                         | 2,242         | 1,181         | 1,061         |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27                     | 4,765         | 2,403         | 2,362         |
| – European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)          | 39            | 23            | 16            |
| – Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007                | 86            | 40            | 45            |
| Countries other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries | 4,640         | 2,340         | 2,300         |
| – Highly developed non-EU countries                         | 1,055         | 556           | 498           |
| – Medium developed countries                                | 2,838         | 1,400         | 1,438         |
| – Less developed countries                                  | 748           | 384           | 364           |
| Unknown   | 25            | 11            | 14            |

Source: Eurostat (Annual Population Survey – ONS)

Notes:

1. Figures rounded to nearest 1,000.

2. Data submitted to Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

3. Data relate to 1 January 2010 (one calendar year).



**Table A9: Acquisition of citizenship, by country of former citizenship, age group and sex, 2009**

| Country   | Total   | Age    |        |        |       |         | Sex     |        |
|---|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
|   |         | 0–19   | 20–34  | 35–64  | 65+   | Unknown | Females | Males  |
| Total   | 203,630 | 50,125 | 78,470 | 72,085 | 2,935 | 10      | 108,785 | 94,845 |
| EU-27   | 6,715   | 1,840  | 2,335  | 2,470  | 65    | 0       | 3,550   | 3,160  |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27                                 | 196,850 | 48,255 | 76,110 | 69,605 | 2,870 | 10      | 105,205 | 91,645 |
| – European Free Trade Association (CH, IS, LI, NO)                      | 95      | 35     | 20     | 40     | *     | 0       | 45      | 50     |
| – Candidate countries (HR, MK, TR) from 2007                            | 7,650   | 1,795  | 3,275  | 2,555  | 25    | 0       | 3,830   | 3,820  |
| Citizens of countries other than of EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries | 189,105 | 46,425 | 72,815 | 67,010 | 2,845 | 10      | 101,330 | 87,775 |
| – Highly developed non-EU countries                                     | 25,145  | 4,845  | 9,000  | 10,900 | 400   | *       | 13,790  | 11,355 |
| – Medium developed countries  | 120,790 | 27,625 | 48,505 | 43,005 | 1,645 | 5       | 65,555  | 55,235 |
| – Less developed countries  | 43,170  | 13,950 | 15,305 | 13,105 | 805   | *       | 21,985  | 21,185 |
| Stateless   | 115     | 55     | 40     | 25     | *     | 0       | 50      | 65     |
| Other   | 2,340   | 250    | 735    | 1,255  | 105   | *       | 1,215   | 1,130  |
| Unknown   | 65      | 30     | 25     | 10     | 0     | 0       | 30      | 35     |
| <b>Top ten countries of previous citizenship</b>                        |         |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 1. India  | 26,525  |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 2. Pakistan   | 20,940  |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 3. Bangladesh   | 12,040  |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 4. Philippines  | 11,750  |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 5. South Africa   | 8,360   |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 6. Somalia  | 8,135   |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 7. Zimbabwe   | 7,700   |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 8. Turkey   | 7,205   |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 9. Nigeria  | 6,950   |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |
| 10. China (including Hong Kong)   | 6,295   |        |        |        |       |         |         |        |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.

2. Data exclude 76 records for which no sex is recorded in the administrative database and 85 Gibraltar British Overseas Territories Citizens (BOTCs) registered under Section 5 of the British Nationality Act 1981.

3. Data supplied to Eurostat in 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A10: First residence permits, by main countries of citizenship and reason, 2009**

|   | Total   | Family reasons | Education reasons | Remunerated activities reasons | Other reasons |
|---|---------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Total                                   | 671,325 | 121,270        | 268,505           | 116,670                        | 164,880       |
| Stateless                               | 140     | 35             | 20                | 0                              | 85            |
| Unknown                                 | 2,310   | 320            | 170               | 50                             | 1,775         |
| Top ten third countries (overall total) |         |                |                   |                                |               |
| 1. India                                | 120,940 | 23,840         | 53,565            | 27,075                         | 16,460        |
| 2. United States                        | 118,450 | 6,340          | 24,150            | 19,490                         | 68,470        |
| 3. China (including Hong Kong)          | 47,700  | 3,480          | 38,685            | 3,245                          | 2,295         |
| 4. Philippines                          | 27,005  | 3,135          | 7,000             | 4,440                          | 12,430        |
| 5. Pakistan                             | 25,765  | 10,410         | 9,540             | 2,950                          | 2,865         |
| 6. Australia                            | 23,430  | 2,360          | 1,465             | 15,875                         | 3,730         |
| 7. Nigeria                              | 19,865  | 5,450          | 10,570            | 2,065                          | 1,780         |
| 8. Bangladesh                           | 19,835  | 3,270          | 14,115            | 1,625                          | 830           |
| 9. Saudi Arabia                         | 17,170  | 5,140          | 10,535            | 255                            | 1,240         |
| 10. Nepal                               | 14,675  | 3,215          | 8,630             | 535                            | 2,295         |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.
2. Countries are ordered by total number of permissions to reside within the UK. For information on the top ten nationalities granted permission by reason see Table 3.2a within the report.
3. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A11: Changes to immigration status permits, by reason, 2009**

| From reason \ To reason        | Family reasons | Education reasons | Remunerated activities reasons | Other reasons |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Family reasons                 |                | 85                | 170                            | 1,070         |
| Education reasons              | 4,505          |                   | 33,115                         | 565           |
| Remunerated activities reasons | 3,110          | 485               |                                | 380           |
| Other reasons                  | 130            | 75                | 85                             |               |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.
2. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

**Table A12: Third country nationals apprehended/found to be illegally present, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009**

|   | Age (Years)   |              |              |               |               | Sex           |               |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Total         | 0–13         | 14–17        | 18–34         | 35+           | Female        | Male          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                            | <b>69,745</b> | <b>5,120</b> | <b>5,105</b> | <b>40,190</b> | <b>19,330</b> | <b>18,960</b> | <b>50,785</b> |
| (of which) Stateless                    | 175           | 15           | 5            | 120           | 35            | 35            | 140           |
| (of which) Unknown                      | 10            | 0            | 0            | 10            | 5             | 0             | 10            |
| <b>Top ten countries of citizenship</b> |               |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Afghanistan                             | 7,320         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Zimbabwe                                | 6,365         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| India                                   | 6,105         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Nigeria                                 | 4,550         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Pakistan                                | 4,510         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| China (including Hong Kong)             | 3,790         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Bangladesh                              | 3,775         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Vietnam                                 | 3,660         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Brazil                                  | 2,955         |              |              |               |               |               |               |
| Eritrea                                 | 2,505         |              |              |               |               |               |               |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.
2. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.
3. The figures provided for third country nationals found to be illegally present in the Member State territory do not constitute part of National Statistics as they are based on internal management information. This information has not been quality assured under National Statistics protocols, and should be treated as provisional and subject to change.
4. The data provided include persons served in 2009 with enforcement papers, persons served with a notice of intention to make a deportation order, persons identified under the Facilitated Return Scheme and persons identified as subject to automatic deportation in 2009 (introduced in August 2008).
5. Multiple notices issued to the same person are counted as a person may be served with papers more than once in the time period specified.
6. The issue of a notice of intention to make a deportation order is the point at which a decision is made to pursue deportation. It is possible that such a decision can be overturned at a later date (e.g. if the subject is successful at appeal).
7. The data are taken from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) Case Information Database (CID) and as such are subject to data quality limitations. The information provided is as good as the information entered onto CID. The CID database is refreshed at midnight, which means that data are apt to change as information is added to, or removed from, the database. As a result of this, the data are used to give a snapshot of the situation at the time of extracting the information.
8. The figures exclude 587 cases showing either unknown sex, age or nationality.

**Table A13: Third country nationals returned following an order to leave, 2009**

|                                | Third country nationals returned following an order to leave |
|--------------------------------|--|
| TOTAL                          | 64,945   |
| (of which) Stateless           | 610  |
| (of which ) Unknown            | 75   |
| <b>Top ten third countries</b> |  |
| India                          | 6,165  |
| Brazil                         | 5,790  |
| Afghanistan                    | 5,125  |
| China (including Hong Kong)    | 3,535  |
| Pakistan                       | 3,210  |
| United States                  | 3,195  |
| Nigeria                        | 2,950  |
| Vietnam                        | 2,370  |
| Iraq                           | 2,030  |
| Malaysia                       | 1,460  |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.
2. Figures for third country nationals who left the Member State territory have been quality assured under National Statistics protocols. Figures for 2009 should be treated as provisional. Removals and voluntary departures recorded on the system as at the dates on which the data extracts were taken.
3. Figures include enforced removals, cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (including cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls), persons departing voluntarily after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
4. Since it is not possible to separately identify figures for Article 4.4 (Dublin II cases) for 2009, the number of third country nationals who actually left the Member State territory (excluding Dublin II cases) are estimates of the number of removals and voluntary departures.
5. The category 'stateless' includes the following categories: Stateless person (Article 1 of 1954 Convention); Refugee (Article 1 of the 1951 Convention); Refugee – Other; Officially Stateless; and Nationality unknown officially designated as stateless.
6. The category 'Unknown' includes the following categories: Nationality currently unknown and Unspecified nationality.

**Table A14: Third country nationals refused entry, by ground and external border, 2009**

| Grounds for refusal                                | Total persons refused entry | Type of border             |                           |                           |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|  |                             | Refused at the land border | Refused at the sea border | Refused at the air border |
| Total  | 20,460                      | 1,765                      | 2,900                     | 15,795                    |
| No valid travel document(s)                        | 1,465                       | 140                        | 750                       | 570                       |
| False travel document                              | 0                           | 0                          | 0                         | 0                         |
| No valid visa or residence permit                  | 9,200                       | 920                        | 1,235                     | 7,045                     |
| False visa or residence permit                     | 0                           | 0                          | 0                         | 0                         |
| Purpose and conditions of stay not justified       | 90                          | 10                         | 5                         | 80                        |
| Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-month period | 0                           | 0                          | 0                         | 0                         |
| No sufficient means of subsistence                 | 9,380                       | 685                        | 885                       | 7,810                     |
| An alert has been issued                           | 80                          | *                          | 5                         | 75                        |
| Person considered to be a public threat            | 255                         | 15                         | 20                        | 220                       |

Source: Home Office

Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.

Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

The UK has no legal jurisdiction to refuse entry to anyone in the transit zone (i.e. airside). Anyone who approaches a UK Immigration Control is seeking leave to enter the UK: even if passengers are in transit, they have formally sought entry to the UK. If they do not qualify for entry they fail to be refused and maybe removed. So data on all persons refused entry at UK ports of entry have been included here.

The data are taken from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) Case Information Database (CID) and as such are subject to data quality limitations. The information provided is as accurate as the information recorded on CID as at the time of extracting the information.

Excludes 1,581 cases that have another ground of refusal that cannot be identified by the nine Grounds of Refusal.

Figures relate to non-asylum passengers initially refused leave to enter.

**Table A15: Top ten countries of citizenship of third country nationals refused entry, 2009**

| Top ten countries of citizenship (based on overall total) | Total | Type of border             |                           |                           |
|---|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|   |       | Refused at the land border | Refused at the sea border | Refused at the air border |
| United States   | 2,855 | 170                        | 210                       | 2,480                     |
| Brazil  | 2,305 | 190                        | 255                       | 1,860                     |
| India   | 1,165 | 25                         | 140                       | 1,000                     |
| Pakistan  | 830   | 10                         | 25                        | 795                       |
| Nigeria   | 805   | 30                         | 40                        | 740                       |
| Canada  | 720   | 45                         | 75                        | 600                       |
| Australia   | 565   | 45                         | 55                        | 465                       |
| South Africa  | 535   | 35                         | 35                        | 465                       |
| China (including Hong Kong)                               | 520   | 55                         | 30                        | 430                       |
| Malaysia  | 485   | 35                         | 45                        | 405                       |

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.
2. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.
3. The UK has no legal jurisdiction to refuse entry to anyone in the transit zone (i.e. airside). Anyone who approaches a UK Immigration Control is seeking leave to enter the UK: even if passengers are in transit, they have formally sought entry to the UK. If they do not qualify for entry they fail to be refused and removed. So data on all persons refused entry at UK ports of entry have been included here.
4. The data are taken from the UK Border Agency (UKBA) Case Information Database (CID) and as such are subject to data quality limitations. The information provided is as accurate as the information recorded on CID as at the time of extracting the information.
5. Excludes 1,581 cases that have another ground of refusal that cannot be identified by the nine Grounds of Refusal.
6. Figures relate to non-asylum passengers initially refused leave to enter.

**Table A16: Total number of asylum applications, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009**

|   | Total  | Age (Years) |       |        |       |     |         | Sex    |        |         |
|---|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|--------|--------|---------|
|   |        | 0–13        | 14–17 | 18–34  | 35–64 | 65+ | Unknown | Female | Male   | Unknown |
| TOTAL                                   | 31,695 | 4,390       | 3,000 | 16,005 | 6,815 | 240 | 1,245   | 11,735 | 19,910 | 55      |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27 | 31,670 | 4,385       | 3,000 | 16,000 | 6,800 | 240 | 1,240   | 11,725 | 19,890 | 55      |
| Stateless                               | 125    | 15          | 0     | 85     | 25    | 0   | 0       | 30     | 100    | 0       |
| Unknown                                 | 0      | 0           | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| <b>Top ten countries of citizenship</b> |        |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Zimbabwe                                | 7,785  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Afghanistan                             | 3,650  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)              | 2,230  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Pakistan                                | 2,150  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| China (including Hong Kong)             | 1,645  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Sri Lanka                               | 1,470  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Eritrea                                 | 1,470  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Somalia                                 | 1,120  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Iraq                                    | 1,085  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Nigeria                                 | 940    |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.

**Table A17: New asylum applications, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009**

|   | Total  | Age (Years) |       |        |       |     |         | Sex    |        |         |
|---|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|--------|--------|---------|
|   |        | 0–13        | 14–17 | 18–34  | 35–64 | 65+ | Unknown | Female | Male   | Unknown |
| TOTAL                                   | 30,675 | 4,275       | 2,895 | 15,385 | 6,675 | 240 | 1,200   | 11,470 | 19,145 | 55      |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27 | 30,645 | 4,270       | 2,895 | 15,380 | 6,665 | 240 | 1,200   | 11,465 | 19,125 | 55      |
| Stateless                               | 125    | 15          | 0     | 85     | 25    | 0   | 0       | 30     | 100    | 0       |
| Unknown                                 | 0      | 0           | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| <b>Top ten countries of citizenship</b> |        |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Zimbabwe                                | 7,610  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Afghanistan                             | 3,540  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)              | 2,145  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Pakistan                                | 2,100  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| China (including Hong Kong)             | 1,590  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Sri Lanka                               | 1,445  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Eritrea                                 | 1,410  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Somalia                                 | 1,105  |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Iraq                                    | 995    |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Nigeria                                 | 910    |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.



**Table A18: Withdrawn asylum applications, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009**

|  | Total | Age (Years) |       |       |       |     |         | Sex    |       |         |
|--|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|---------|--------|-------|---------|
|  |       | 0–13        | 14–17 | 18–34 | 35–64 | 65+ | Unknown | Female | Male  | Unknown |
| TOTAL  | 3,720 | 165         | 250   | 2 245 | 935   | 15  | 110     | 710    | 3 000 | 10      |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27              | 3,690 | 165         | 245   | 2 240 | 915   | 15  | 110     | 700    | 2 980 | 10      |
| Stateless  | 10    | 0           | 0     | 5     | 0     | 0   | 0       | 0      | 10    | 0       |
| Unknown  | 0     | 0           | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| <b>Top ten withdrawals by country of citizenship</b> |       |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Afghanistan  | 515   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| China (including Hong Kong)                          | 455   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| India  | 365   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Vietnam  | 290   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Pakistan   | 230   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Nigeria  | 205   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Zimbabwe   | 170   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Iraq   | 150   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)                           | 125   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |
| Bangladesh   | 120   |             |       |       |       |     |         |        |       |         |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.

**Table A19: First Instance decisions on asylum applications, by citizenship and type of decision/status, 2009**

|   | First instance decisions |                |                |                   |                       |                      |                     |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|   | Total                    | Total rejected | Total positive | Geneva Convention | Subsidiary protection | Temporary protection | Humanitarian status |
| TOTAL                                   | 31,100                   | 22,705         | 8,395          | 5,595             | 2,680                 | 0                    | 125                 |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27 | 31,095                   | 22,700         | 8,395          | 5,595             | 2,680                 | 0                    | 125                 |
| Stateless                               | 125                      | 55             | 70             | 65                | 0                     | 0                    | 0                   |
| Unknown                                 | 5                        | 5              | 0              | 0                 | 0                     | 0                    | 0                   |
| <b>Top ten countries of citizenship</b> |                          |                |                |                   |                       |                      |                     |
| Zimbabwe                                | 8,300                    | 5,485          | 2,815          | 2,385             | 420                   | 0                    | 10                  |
| Afghanistan                             | 3,490                    | 2,045          | 1,445          | 220               | 1,220                 | 0                    | 10                  |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)              | 2,460                    | 1,995          | 465            | 290               | 155                   | 0                    | 15                  |
| Pakistan                                | 1,970                    | 1,805          | 165            | 135               | 30                    | 0                    | 0                   |
| Eritrea                                 | 1,875                    | 925            | 945            | 875               | 70                    | 0                    | 0                   |
| Sri Lanka                               | 1,635                    | 1,405          | 230            | 165               | 60                    | 0                    | 5                   |
| Iraq                                    | 1,510                    | 1,230          | 285            | 125               | 155                   | 0                    | 5                   |
| Somalia                                 | 1,280                    | 660            | 620            | 535               | 75                    | 0                    | 10                  |
| China (including Hong Kong)             | 1,205                    | 1,075          | 130            | 80                | 45                    | 0                    | 10                  |
| Nigeria                                 | 815                      | 755            | 60             | 20                | 30                    | 0                    | 5                   |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components.

**Table A20: Final decisions on asylum applications, by citizenship and type of decision/status, 2009**

|   | Final decisions |                |                |                   |                       |                      |                     |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|   | Total           | Total rejected | Total positive | Geneva Convention | Subsidiary protection | Temporary protection | Humanitarian status |
| TOTAL                                   | 17,595          | 10,430         | 7,165          | 6,220             | 775                   | 0                    | 175                 |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27 | 17,585          | 10,425         | 7,160          | 6,215             | 775                   | 0                    | 170                 |
| Stateless                               | 50              | 15             | 35             | 35                | 0                     | 0                    | 0                   |
| Unknown                                 | 0               | 0              | 0              | 0                 | 0                     | 0                    | 0                   |
| <b>Top ten countries of citizenship</b> |                 |                |                |                   |                       |                      |                     |
| Zimbabwe                                | 5,545           | 2,290          | 3,255          | 3,085             | 140                   | 0                    | 25                  |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)              | 1,615           | 1,060          | 555            | 485               | 50                    | 0                    | 25                  |
| Afghanistan                             | 1,385           | 870            | 510            | 275               | 220                   | 0                    | 15                  |
| Pakistan                                | 1,305           | 1,050          | 255            | 225               | 25                    | 0                    | 0                   |
| Iraq                                    | 1,180           | 940            | 240            | 170               | 55                    | 0                    | 10                  |
| Sri Lanka                               | 1,040           | 605            | 435            | 400               | 25                    | 0                    | 5                   |
| China (including Hong Kong)             | 595             | 480            | 115            | 95                | 15                    | 0                    | 0                   |
| Somalia                                 | 575             | 220            | 350            | 310               | 25                    | 0                    | 15                  |
| Eritrea                                 | 490             | 230            | 255            | 245               | 10                    | 0                    | 0                   |
| Nigeria                                 | 365             | 300            | 65             | 35                | 25                    | 0                    | 5                   |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components.

**Table A21: Decisions on asylum applications, by type of decision, status, age group and sex, 2009**

|                                 | Total  | Age (Years) |       |        |       |     |         | Sex    |        |         |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|--------|--------|---------|
|                                 |        | 0–13        | 14–17 | 18–34  | 35–64 | 65+ | Unknown | Female | Male   | Unknown |
| <b>First instance decisions</b> |        |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Total                           | 31,100 | 4,880       | 3,095 | 15,250 | 6,705 | 265 | 905     | 11,910 | 19,150 | 40      |
| Rejected                        | 22,705 | 3,460       | 870   | 12,280 | 5,195 | 185 | 715     | 8,695  | 13,975 | 35      |
| Total positive                  | 8,395  | 1,420       | 2,225 | 2,970  | 1,510 | 80  | 190     | 3,215  | 5,175  | 5       |
| Geneva Convention               | 5,595  | 1,010       | 405   | 2,610  | 1,360 | 60  | 150     | 2,665  | 2,925  | 0       |
| Subsidiary protection           | 2,680  | 385         | 1,800 | 305    | 135   | 20  | 35      | 480    | 2,195  | 0       |
| Temporary protection            | 0      | 0           | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| Humanitarian status             | 125    | 25          | 20    | 60     | 15    | 0   | 5       | 70     | 55     | 0       |
| <b>Final decisions</b>          |        |             |       |        |       |     |         |        |        |         |
| Total                           | 17,595 | 2,895       | 960   | 9,280  | 4,305 | 150 | 0       | 7,250  | 10,330 | 15      |
| Rejected                        | 10,430 | 1,695       | 295   | 6,005  | 2,365 | 75  | 0       | 3,900  | 6,520  | 10      |
| Total positive                  | 7,165  | 1,205       | 665   | 3,275  | 1,940 | 75  | 0       | 3,350  | 3,810  | 0       |
| Geneva Convention               | 6,220  | 1,055       | 345   | 2,975  | 1,785 | 60  | 0       | 3,065  | 3,150  | 0       |
| Subsidiary protection           | 775    | 115         | 310   | 215    | 115   | 15  | 0       | 205    | 565    | 0       |
| Temporary protection            | 0      | 0           | 0     | 0      | 0     | 0   | 0       | 0      | 0      | 0       |
| Humanitarian status             | 175    | 30          | 10    | 85     | 40    | 5   | 0       | 80     | 95     | 0       |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.

**Table A22: Incoming requests – Dublin transfers, by reason for request and decision taken, 2009**

| Reason for request   | Incoming requests |          |         |             |
|--|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------|
|  | Total             | Accepted | Refused | Transferred |
| Total number of requests   | 1,062             | 490      | 528     | 368         |
| Total number of taking charge requests   | 217               | 132      | 82      | 86          |
| Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6,Art.7,Art.8, Art.14)                   | 37                | 9        | 33      | 15          |
| Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9,Art.10,Art.11,Art.12) | 168               | 123      | 43      | 68          |
| Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)                                | 12                | 0        | 6       | 3           |
| Total number of taking back requests   | 845               | 358      | 446     | 282         |
| Taking back requests:Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)    | 15                | 4        | 8       | 5           |
| Taking back requests: Under examination – no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)          | 609               | 251      | 344     | 170         |
| Taking back requests:Withdrawal – new application (Art.16.1d)                        | 6                 | 2        | 2       | 0           |
| Taking back requests: Rejection – no permission to stay (Art.16.1e)                  | 215               | 101      | 92      | 107         |
| Total EURODAC  | 771               | 322      | 417     |             |
| Taking charge requests based on EURODAC  | 10                | 4        | 10      |             |
| Taking back requests based on EURODAC  | 761               | 318      | 407     |             |
| Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period                      | 39                |          |         |             |
| Total number of requests for information   | 1,187             |          |         |             |
| Number of answers to requests for information  | 1,208             |          |         |             |

Source: Eurostat (UK Border Agency)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Data relate[deleted s] to the year in which a request or decision was made. Therefore the total number of requests made will not match the total number of decisions made within 2009.

**Table 23: Outgoing requests – Dublin transfers, by reason for request and decision taken, 2009**

| Type of request  | Incoming requests |          |         |             |
|--|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------|
|  | Total             | Accepted | Refused | Transferred |
| Total number of requests   | 2,664             | 2 098    | 113     | 995         |
| Total number of taking charge requests   | 942               | 784      | 11      | 283         |
| Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6,Art.7,Art.8, Art.14)                   | 21                | 7        | 3       | 10          |
| Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9,Art.10,Art.11,Art.12) | 919               | 773      | 7       | 270         |
| Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)                                | 2                 | 4        | 1       | 3           |
| Total number of taking back requests   | 1,722             | 1 314    | 102     | 712         |
| 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)          | 1,708             | 1 305    | 102     | 706         |
| Taking back requests: Withdrawal – new application (Art.16.1d)                       | 0                 | 0        | 0       | 0           |
| Taking back requests: Rejection – no permission to stay (Art.16.1e)                  | 14                | 9        | 0       | 6           |
| Total EURODAC  | 2,526             | 1 988    | 96      |             |
| Taking charge requests based on EURODAC  | 882               | 728      | 2       |             |
| Taking back requests based on EURODAC  | 1,644             | 1 260    | 94      |             |
| Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period                      | 111               |          |         |             |
| Total number of requests for information   | 76                |          |         |             |
| Number of answers to requests for information  | 66                |          |         |             |

Source: Eurostat (UK Border Agency)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Data relate to the year in which a request or decision was made. Therefore the total number of requests made will not match the total number of decisions made within 2009.

**Table 24: Total incoming requests, by Member State requesting and reason for request, 2009**

| PARTNER/<br>REQUEST                            | Taking<br>charge<br>requests:<br>Family rea-<br>sons (Art.6,<br>Art.7,Art.8,<br>Art.14) | Taking<br>charge<br>requests:<br>Documen-<br>tation and<br>entry rea-<br>sons (Art.9,<br>Art.10,<br>Art.11,<br>Art.12) | Taking<br>charge<br>requests:<br>Humanitar-<br>ian reasons<br>(Art.15) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Withdrawal<br>of applica-<br>tion during<br>Dublin<br>procedure<br>(Art.4.5) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Under ex-<br>amination –<br>no permis-<br>sion to stay<br>(Art.16.1c) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Withdrawal<br>– new<br>application<br>(Art.16.1d) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Rejection –<br>no permis-<br>sion to stay<br>(Art.16.1e) | Taking<br>charge<br>requests<br>based on<br>EURODAC | Taking back<br>requests<br>based on<br>EURODAC | Total<br>number of<br>requests<br>for infor-<br>mation |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Austria  | 3   | 2  | 1  | 0  | 15  | 0   | 4  | 0   | 16   | 32   |
| Belgium  | 2   | 5  | 2  | 0  | 38  | 0   | 19   | 0   | 48   | 28   |
| Bulgaria                                       | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 1  | 1  |
| Cyprus   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 1  | 0  |
| Czech Republic                                 | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 1  | 0   | 2  | 1  |
| Denmark  | 1   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 3   | 0   | 4  | 0   | 6  | 8  |
| Estonia  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Finland  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 19  | 0   | 33   | 0   | 48   | 26   |
| France   | 10  | 11   | 0  | 14   | 216   | 3   | 21   | 4   | 238  | 17   |
| Germany<br>(including former<br>GDR from 1991) | 3   | 9  | 2  | 0  | 57  | 1   | 54   | 4   | 110  | 9  |
| Greece   | 3   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 1  |
| Hungary  | 3   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 3  |
| Iceland  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 1  | 1  |
| Ireland  | 5   | 117  | 1  | 0  | 104   | 1   | 18   | 1   | 100  | 879  |
| Italy  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 14  | 0   | 6  | 0   | 15   | 2  |
| Latvia   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 1  | 0  |
| Lithuania                                      | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Luxembourg                                     | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 1  | 0   | 1  | 1  |
| Malta  | 0   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 1  |
| Netherlands                                    | 2   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 29  | 0   | 12   | 0   | 33   | 53   |
| Norway   | 0   | 7  | 0  | 0  | 56  | 0   | 5  | 0   | 59   | 46   |
| Poland   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 1  |

**Table 24: Total incoming requests, by Member State requesting and reason for request, 2009 (continued)**

| PARTNER/<br>REQUEST | Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7,Art.8, Art.14) | Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12) | Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15) | Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5) | Taking back requests: Under examination – no permission to stay (Art.16.1c) | Taking back requests: Withdrawal – new application (Art.16.1d) | Taking back requests: Rejection – no permission to stay (Art.16.1e) | Taking charge requests based on EURODAC | Taking back requests based on EURODAC | Total number of requests for information |
|---------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Portugal            | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 2   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 2                                     | 1  |
| Romania             | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 4   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 4                                     | 2  |
| Slovakia            | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0  | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 0                                     | 0  |
| Slovenia            | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 0                                     | 0  |
| Spain               | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 1   | 0                                       | 1                                     | 5  |
| Sweden              | 2   | 9   | 0   | 0  | 23  | 1  | 18  | 1                                       | 40                                    | 59                                       |
| Switzerland         | 2   | 4   | 0   | 1  | 23  | 0  | 18  | 0                                       | 34                                    | 10                                       |
| United Kingdom      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 0                                     | 0  |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>37</b>   | <b>168</b>  | <b>12</b>   | <b>15</b>  | <b>609</b>  | <b>6</b>   | <b>215</b>  | <b>10</b>                               | <b>761</b>                            | <b>1,187</b>                             |

Source: Eurostat (UK Border Agency)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Data relate to the year in which a request or decision was made. Therefore the total number of requests made will not match the total number of decisions made within 2009.



**Table 25: Total outgoing requests, by Member State requesting and reason for request, 2009**

| PARTNER/<br>REQUEST                            | Taking<br>charge<br>requests:<br>Family rea-<br>sons (Art.6,<br>Art.7,Art.8,<br>Art.14) | Taking<br>charge<br>requests:<br>Documen-<br>tation and<br>entry rea-<br>sons (Art.9,<br>Art.10,<br>Art.11,<br>Art.12) | Taking<br>charge<br>requests:<br>Humanitar-<br>ian reasons<br>(Art.15) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Withdrawal<br>of applica-<br>tion during<br>Dublin<br>procedure<br>(Art.4.5) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Under ex-<br>amination –<br>no permis-<br>sion to stay<br>(Art.16.1c) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Withdrawal<br>– new<br>application<br>(Art.16.1d) | Taking back<br>requests:<br>Rejection –<br>no permis-<br>sion to stay<br>(Art.16.1e) | Taking<br>charge<br>requests<br>based on<br>EURODAC | Taking back<br>requests<br>based on<br>EURODAC | Total<br>number of<br>requests<br>for infor-<br>mation |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Austria  | 2   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 79  | 0   | 2  | 0   | 76   | 2  |
| Belgium  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 58  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 58   | 4  |
| Bulgaria                                       | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 4   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 4  | 0  |
| Cyprus   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 9   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 7  | 0  |
| Czech Republic                                 | 0   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 8   | 0   | 0  | 1   | 8  | 0  |
| Denmark  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 6   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 6  | 0  |
| Estonia  | 0   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Finland  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 7   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 7  | 0  |
| France   | 0   | 15   | 1  | 0  | 204   | 0   | 0  | 12  | 193  | 11   |
| Germany<br>(including former<br>GDR from 1991) | 5   | 3  | 0  | 0  | 220   | 0   | 2  | 1   | 207  | 5  |
| Greece   | 2   | 722  | 0  | 0  | 140   | 0   | 0  | 718   | 136  | 4  |
| Hungary  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 30  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 30   | 2  |
| Iceland  | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Ireland  | 0   | 7  | 0  | 0  | 96  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 90   | 4  |
| Italy  | 4   | 154  | 0  | 0  | 603   | 0   | 8  | 143   | 587  | 34   |
| Latvia   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 3  | 0  |
| Lithuania                                      | 0   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0  |
| Luxembourg                                     | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 3   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 3  | 0  |
| Malta  | 1   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 45  | 0   | 1  | 1   | 45   | 2  |
| Netherlands                                    | 4   | 5  | 0  | 0  | 53  | 0   | 0  | 2   | 48   | 2  |
| Norway   | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 28  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 28   | 1  |
| Poland   | 0   | 1  | 0  | 0  | 7   | 0   | 0  | 1   | 7  | 0  |

**Table 25: Total outgoing requests, by Member State requesting and reason for request, 2009 (continued)**

| PARTNER/<br>REQUEST | Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7,Art.8, Art.14) | Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12) | Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15) | Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5) | Taking back requests: Under examination – no permission to stay (Art.16.1c) | Taking back requests: Withdrawal – new application (Art.16.1d) | Taking back requests: Rejection – no permission to stay (Art.16.1e) | Taking charge requests based on EURODAC | Taking back requests based on EURODAC | Total number of requests for information |
|---------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| Portugal            | 0   | 2   | 0   | 0  | 1   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 1                                     | 2  |
| Romania             | 0   | 2   | 0   | 0  | 8   | 0  | 0   | 1                                       | 8                                     | 0  |
| Slovakia            | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 35  | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 34                                    | 0  |
| Slovenia            | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 6   | 0  | 0   | 1                                       | 6                                     | 0  |
| Spain               | 1   | 2   | 0   | 0  | 13  | 0  | 0   | 1                                       | 10                                    | 2  |
| Sweden              | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 38  | 0  | 1   | 0                                       | 38                                    | 1  |
| Switzerland         | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 4   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 4                                     | 0  |
| United Kingdom      | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0                                       | 0                                     | 0  |
| <b>Total</b>        | <b>21</b>   | <b>919</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>1,708</b>  | <b>0</b>   | <b>14</b>   | <b>882</b>                              | <b>1,644</b>                          | <b>76</b>                                |

Source: Eurostat (UK Border Agency)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Data relate to the year in which a request or decision was made. Therefore the total number of requests made will not match the total number of decisions made within 2009.

**Table A26: Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors, by citizenship, age group and sex, 2009**

|   | Total | Age (Years) |       |       |         | Sex    |       |         |
|---|-------|-------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|-------|---------|
|   |       | 0–13        | 14–15 | 16–17 | Unknown | Female | Male  | Unknown |
| TOTAL                                   | 2,990 | 340         | 870   | 1,195 | 590     | 335    | 2,645 | 10      |
| Citizens of countries outside the EU-27 | 2,990 | 340         | 870   | 1,195 | 590     | 335    | 2,645 | 10      |
| Stateless                               | 5     | 0           | 0     | 0     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| Unknown                                 | 0     | 0           | 0     | 0     | 0       | 0      | 0     | 0       |
| <b>Top ten countries of citizenship</b> |       |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Afghanistan                             | 1,525 |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Eritrea                                 | 230   |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of)              | 190   |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Iraq                                    | 155   |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Somalia                                 | 115   |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Vietnam                                 | 95    |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| China (including Hong Kong)             | 80    |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Albania                                 | 60    |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Bangladesh                              | 50    |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |
| Sri Lanka                               | 50    |             |       |       |         |        |       |         |

Source: Eurostat (Home Office)

Notes:

1. Data extracted from Eurostat in July 2011 but may be subject to further revisions.

2. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5 with '\*' = 1 or 2 and '0' = nil. Totals may not sum to their components due to independent rounding.