EASO Consultative Forum
11-12 December 2014

Round Table 1

David Dowey
Centre for Information, Documentation and Analysis
Early Warning and Preparedness (EPS data)

Scale and scope of potential crises

Response and contingency planning

Constraints and inherent difficulties
Ukrainian applicants for international protection in EU+
Early Warning and Preparedness

Annual trend and share since 2008

- Early warning is essential because of the scale of unprecedented flows
- Average number of applicants went from 1000 per year to over 11000 at EU+ level to date in 2014
Ukrainian applicants for international protection in EU+

- For the January to October 2014 period, Ukrainian applicants represented 2% of EU+ total.
- But aggregate figures can hide important trends.
Ukrainian applicants for international protection in EU+

- For the January to October 2014 period, Ukrainian applicants represented 2% of EU+ total.
- But aggregate figures can hide important trends.
- Monthly data is essential for early warning of a crisis.
Main Receiving Countries of Ukrainian Applicants
Scale and Scope: Distribution of influx

January 2013 – October 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>First time applicants</th>
<th>Repeated applicants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

October 2014

Map showing distribution of Ukrainian asylum applicants by country, with a note indicating the share of EU+ total for Jan 2013-Oct 2014.
Scale and scope of potential crises: Ukrainians

- Switch from traditional receiving countries to general phenomenon
- Several Member States showed large increases early in 2014
- Again: monthly data show breaking trends and distribution across EU+ countries: by October, all EU+ countries received at least 1 Ukrainian applicant
Main Receiving Countries of Ukrainian Applicants
January 2013 – October 2014: Breaking trend since March 2014 (Monthly data)
Response and contingency planning

• Depends on how applicants are applying: for Ukrainians this is not clear – information gaps

• Applicant profiles may vary by receiving State:
  - *Sur place* applications (IT, ES, CY, PT)
  - Group dynamics: First-time/repeated; demographic groups; location of lodging claim
  - What matters for contingency planning?

• Roles for civil society; other stakeholders
Ukrainian applicants for international protection in EU+
January 2013 – October 2014: Monthly trend and main profile characteristics

Asylum applicants

Share of repeated applicants

Share of unaccompanied minors

Jan - Sep 2014

Jan - Sep 2013

Men Women

2 000 1 500 1 000  500  0  500 1 000 1 500 2 000

0-13

14-17

18-34

35-64

65+

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%
Main Receiving Countries of Ukrainian Applicants
January 2013 – Oct 2014: Monthly trend and main profile characteristics

![Graphs showing monthly trend and main profile characteristics for Poland, Germany, and Italy]

Poland:
- Share of Repeated Applicants
- Age distribution: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65+
- Gender distribution: Men, Women

Germany:
- Share of Repeated Applicants
- Age distribution: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65+
- Gender distribution: Men, Women

Italy:
- Share of Repeated Applicants
- Age distribution: 0-13, 14-17, 18-34, 35-64, 65+
- Gender distribution: Men, Women

European Asylum Support Office
SUPPORT IS OUR MISSION
First instance decisions and type of decisions issued in the EU+
January 2013 – September 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of protection granted:
- Refugee Status
- Subsidiary Protection
- Humanitarian Protection

(Bar chart showing the distribution of decisions by country and type of protection granted.)
Type of decisions issued in the EU+
Q1 2013 – Q3 2014, evolution in EU+ and 5 Countries

- Rejected
- Humanitarian protection
- Subsidiary protection
- Refugee status
Constraints and inherent difficulties

• Lack of information on reception availability/capacity
• Dynamics: quick changes with large numbers reach the limits of State systems even those with the best contingency planning
• Forward-looking: Improvement in timely information on applicant profiles and location
• Contingency plans only for asylum services or national plans mobilising all necessary resources
Year-to-year change in main receiving countries (change/average)

- 2011 to 2012
- 2012 to 2013
- 2013 to 2014 (Oct)

Countries: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria, Ireland, France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Greece, Italy, Germany, Spain, Finland, Lithuania, Slovenia, Portugal, Cyprus, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia.
Thank you

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