

### ASYLUM-SEEKERS IN EUROPE 1985-1995

*This Statistics in Focus is a joint publication by Eurostat and the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia. It looks at the data on asylum applications between 1985-1995 (first six to nine months of 1995) in the 15 European Union Member States and for comparative purposes the EFTA countries, Australia, Canada and the United States.*

#### Highlights

*Political events in Eastern Europe and former Yugoslavia account for a large part of the rise in asylum applications in Western Europe before 1993.*

*Number of asylum applications continues to fall in 1995 in EU Member States following the substantial decreases in 1993 and 1994. In 1995, there would be a decrease in applications in all these countries except the UK.*

*Former Yugoslavia continues to dominate asylum applications in Europe.*

*In 1994 Turkey was the second major sending country for asylum-seekers in EU Member States.*

*From 1985 to 1994, Germany was the country that received most asylum applications.*

#### Downward trend continues since 1993

During the period 1985-1994 over 3 400 000 asylum applications were registered in the 15 EU Member States, 250 000 for both Norway and Switzerland and 1000 000 all together in Australia, Canada and the United States of America.

From 1985 to 1987 the number of asylum applications in EU Member States was relatively stable. After 1988 however, the number of asylum applications rose steeply, reaching its peak in 1992. In just one month (July 1992) some 80 000 claims were received in the Member States of the European Union. From 1992 onwards the numbers have dropped considerably. Asylum applications in 1994 were less than half their peak in 1992 and the average monthly total dropped to some 25 000.

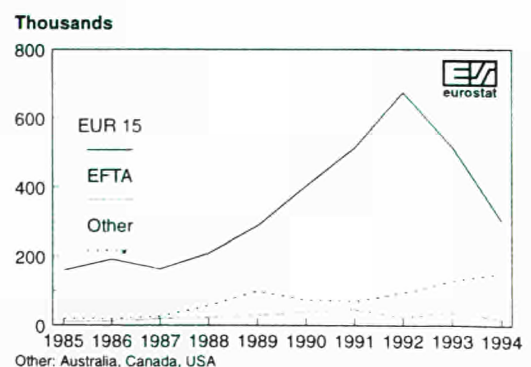
Australia, Canada and the United States altogether registered consistent increases in the number of applications between 1985 and 1994 (with the exception of a decrease between 1989-1990).

On the basis of six to nine months data for 1995 the downward trend is continuing with regard to EU Member

States, Norway and Switzerland. Australia, Canada and the United States should also see the first overall decrease in 1995.

At the world level, according to a UNHCR report, in 1994 the total number of persons of concern to UNHCR was more than 27 million persons.

**Graph 1:**  
**Asylum applications 1985-1994**



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**Table 1:**  
**Asylum applications, 1985-1995**



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
<b>EUR 15</b>	<b>159 176</b>	<b>191 020</b>	<b>163 471</b>	<b>209 841</b>	<b>289 174</b>	<b>403 496</b>
Belgium <sup>1</sup>	5 387	7 644	5 976	4 510	8 188	12 945
Denmark <sup>2</sup>	8 698	9 299	2 726	4 668	4 588	5 292
Germany <sup>3</sup>	73 832	99 650	57 379	103 076	121 318	193 063
Greece <sup>4</sup>	1 400	4 300	7 000	8 400	4 033	10 569
Spain <sup>5</sup>	2 300	2 300	2 500	4 516	4 077	8 647
France <sup>6</sup>	28 925	26 290	27 672	34 352	61 422	54 813
Ireland	:	:	50	49	36	62
Italy <sup>1</sup>	5 400	6 500	11 000	1 300	2 240	3 570
Luxembourg	78	92	98	44	87	114
Netherlands	5 644	5 865	13 460	7 486	13 898	21 208
Austria <sup>7</sup>	6 724	8 639	11 406	15 790	21 822	22 789
Portugal	70	118	178	252	116	61
Finland	18	23	49	64	179	2 743
Sweden	14 500	14 600	18 114	19 595	30 335	29 420
United Kingdom	6 200	5 700	5 863	5 739	16 775	38 200
<b>EFTA</b>	<b>10 532</b>	<b>11 268</b>	<b>19 533</b>	<b>23 328</b>	<b>28 868</b>	<b>39 805</b>
Iceland	:	:	7	:	10	7
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	829	2 722	8 613	6 602	4 433	3 962
Switzerland <sup>8</sup>	9 703	8 546	10 913	16 726	24 425	35 836
Australia	:	:	:	:	500	3 800
Canada	8 400	23 000	35 000	45 000	19 934	36 375
USA	20 000	18 900	26 100	57 000	100 000	73 600

1 Excluding dependent children

2 Excluding applications outside Denmark and rejected applications at the border

3 Including dependent children if the parents requested asylum for them

4 Figures for 1989-1992 are the sum of the applications registered with the Greek authorities and those registered with UNHCR

## Peak in 1992

Throughout the period 1985-1994 Germany received more asylum claims than all the other European Union Member States combined. In 1992, Germany had 65% of all the asylum claims in the EU. In 1994, Germany received 42% of claims in the European Union.

Netherlands after accounting for between 3 and 5% of claims from 1985-1992 (with the exception of 1987 when it received 8% of claims) accounted for nearly 18% of claims in 1994 when it was the second largest recipient of asylum applications in the European Union.

Overall the peak in asylum applications in EU countries was in 1992. This was because of the volume of applications in Germany and Sweden alone. The peak came earlier in France (1989) and in Greece (1990) and in Austria, Italy, and the United Kingdom (1991) and did not come until 1993 in Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Spain,

and Portugal and not until 1994 in the Netherlands. In Switzerland the peak was in 1991 and in Norway in 1993. In Australia the peak was in 1991, in Canada in 1988 and in the United States in 1994 (see Table 1).

In 1991, the United Kingdom received 14% of claims and was the second largest recipient of asylum applications in the European Union. The United Kingdom is the only country where the number of claims could still increase in 1995.

Applications in the US soared from 20 000 in 1985 to 100 000 in 1989 then dropped and from 1992-1994 increased to reach over 150 000 in 1994.

## Why the increase?

The following factors may explain the significant increase in asylum applications between 1985 and 1992:

**Table 1:  
Asylum applications, 1985-1995**

1991	1992	1993	1994 <sup>P</sup>	1995	1995 month ending at	
<b>514 428</b>	<b>674 056</b>	<b>516 710</b>	<b>305 259</b>	:		<b>EUR 15</b>
15 444	17 675	26 717	14 340	8 344	Sep-95	Belgium <sup>1</sup>
4 609	13 884	14 347	6 651	2 458	Jun-95	Denmark <sup>2</sup>
256 112	438 191	322 599	127 210	105 964	Oct-95	Germany <sup>3</sup>
5 944	3 822	862	:	:		Greece <sup>4</sup>
8 138	11 712	12 645	10 230	2 395	Jun-95	Spain <sup>5</sup>
47 380	28 872	27 564	26 044	16 028	Sep-95	France <sup>6</sup>
31	:	91	355	:		Ireland
24 490	2 589	1 323	1 834	833	Apr-95	Italy <sup>1</sup>
238	120	225	:	:		Luxembourg
21 615	20 346	35 399	52 576	21 302	Sep-95	Netherlands
27 306	16 238	4 744	5 082	:		Austria <sup>7</sup>
233	655	2 090	614	:		Portugal
2 137	3 634	2 023	849	462	Jul-95	Finland
27 351	84 018	37 581	18 640	4 775	Jun-95	Sweden
73 400	32 300	28 500	41 000	27 105	Aug-95	United Kingdom
<b>46 217</b>	<b>23 213</b>	<b>37 615</b>	<b>19 513</b>	:		<b>EFTA</b>
19	15	:	:	:		Iceland
:	:	:	:	:		Liechtenstein
4 569	5 238	12 876	3 379	789	Jul-95	Norway
41 629	17 960	24 739	16 134	10 497	Aug-95	Switzerland <sup>8</sup>
17 000	4 114	4 576	4 047	2 873	Jul-95	Australia
32 347	37 748	21 066	21 710	11 478	Jun-95	Canada
70 000	94 097	129 594	153 333	63 791	Jun-95	USA

5 Excluding dependents

6 Excluding children and some accompanying adults

7 Excluding displaced persons from former Yugoslavia who benefit exceptional leave to stay

8 Partly excluding rejected persons at the border (especially those lacking proper identity papers)

- Political instabilities, crises and the war in former Yugoslavia have largely contributed to the increase particularly in 1991 and 1992.
- Most other legal forms of immigration apart from family reunification and formation had been stopped or significantly reduced.
- The asylum procedure for some applicants came to be seen as a de facto immigration mechanism in that it allowed asylum applicants to remain in the country and often to work while the claim was being processed.
- As the number of applications increased, the existing procedures which were designed to deal with small numbers of claims became less able to deal with the claims and the time taken to determine claims subsequently increased. Backlogs were created: cases remained pending for long periods

- before being considered. This created a pull factor as regards abusive claimants who despite unfounded claims nevertheless managed to remain for the time it took to process the application. In view of the time it took to take a decision, the result was often that rejected asylum-seekers were allowed to remain not because they were in need of protection but because they had been in the country for such a long period that it was no longer possible to return them.
- Finally, other factors such as the growing role of trafficking organisations, the role of networks that have been built up and the fact that the world is getting "smaller" (more communication, easier and cheaper transport etc.) have also contributed to the increase in the asylum applications.

## Why the decrease in Europe?

The most important streamlining measures occurred in 1992 and 1993. 1993 noted the first significant reduction in the number of asylum applications in EU Member States from 674 000 in 1992 to 517 000 in 1993 and 305 000 in 1994.

Although it is not possible to establish a causal link between the implementation of the changes and the reduction in the number of applications in the EU Member States and in Norway and Switzerland the following factors may help to explain the decrease in the number of applications in 1993:

- Implementation of legislation to curb abuses of asylum procedures in most European countries.
- Likelihood that lower recognition rates, shorter screening periods and shorter procedures in general along with the considerable reductions and even suppressions of entitlements, usually associated with an asylum application (right to work, cash entitlements, housing) might have had a dissuasive effect on those considering departure. In addition, safe country declarations have similarly led to a reduction in the number of abusive claims.
- The streamlining of the asylum procedures, accelerated procedures, increased personnel, increased specialisation, computerisation of determination procedures and fingerprinting has led to a reduction in the length of procedures and the backlogs involved.

The data illustrate that some countries responded faster than others. France and Switzerland were the first European countries in 1990 and 1991 to implement streamlining measures. Other European countries followed in 1992 and 1993 and for the most part the legislative and administrative changes have had the intended effect and moreover the effects would seem to have been sustained in 1994 and 1995.

## Australia, Canada and the United States of America

The situation is somewhat different in these three countries. Although the increase from 28 400 applications in 1985 to 135 000 in 1992 is similar to the increase in European countries during the same period, the decrease in the number of applications in European countries did not occur. However, it should be noted that the overall increase is accounted for by the substantial increase in the number of asylum applications in the United States of America whereas the level of applications in Australia has remained more or less constant from 1992 to 1994.

## Asylum applicants in Europe - Where do they come from?

From 1985 to 1989 most asylum-seekers in Europe came from the Middle East and Central European countries. After 1989 the major sending countries such

**Table 2:**  
**Major sending countries: applications to the EU, 1985-1994**



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Former Yugoslavia	1 363	1 921	5 750	22 634	23 766
Turkey	11 699	13 610	19 261	24 278	45 910
Romania	2 233	4 343	4 637	6 917	14 071
Sri Lanka	26 209	9 589	5 639	6 371	14 255
Iran	14 189	25 876	14 831	16 734	14 357
Somalia <sup>1</sup>	226	257	496	920	6 363
Afghanistan	2 847	3 612	1 750	1 705	4 339
Zaire <sup>1</sup>	2 664	3 534	4 927	5 332	9 494
Iraq <sup>1</sup>	744	660	1 253	2 089	3 897
Bulgaria	231	271	282	493	6 995
Vietnam	2 799	2 755	1 816	2 091	3 520
Poland	9 107	13 047	17 526	40 732	33 145
Lebanon	7 686	11 625	2 748	5 849	12 055
<b>Total applications</b>	<b>159 176</b>	<b>191 020</b>	<b>163 471</b>	<b>209 841</b>	<b>289 174</b>

<sup>1</sup> Do not include applications for asylum to Germany

as Former Soviet Union and Romania emerged as a result of the events in these countries and exit controls in Eastern Europe. The crises in Iran and Iraq and Sri Lanka and the conflict in former Yugoslavia in the second half of the period have similarly determined the sending countries.

– From Europe

Claims from European countries represented less than one fifth of all applications in 1985. From 1986-1989 the proportion rose each year. Since 1990 European Union Member States have received more asylum applications from the European continent than from any other. By 1992 at the height of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia claims from European countries including former Yugoslavs accounted for more than 65% of all claims. By 1994 the percentage had fallen back considerably.

There was a significant inflow of Albanian asylum-seekers principally to Italy in 1991, but which has not continued. The 1989-1993 inflows from Bulgaria which were essentially to Germany stopped in 1994. Polish applicants, also essentially to Germany peaked in 1988 but fell off thereafter and since 1993 have been insignificant. Applications from Romanians, essentially to Germany and France peaked at 116 000 in 1992 but have reduced significantly since. Turkey, has been a major source country throughout the period and in 1994 Turkey replaced Romania as the principal source country (if we exclude the former Yugoslavia) for asylum applications in the EU Member States.

Another sharp increase in applications was due to the wars in former Yugoslavia. Following the outbreak of the conflict in former Yugoslavia nationals of the newly constituted republics of the former Yugoslavia have dominated asylum applications in Germany, Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark and Finland. Applications from these countries peaked in 1992. The former Yugoslavia in 1991 accounted for 20% of all applications in the EU Member States 34% in 1992, 30% in 1993 and 24% in 1994 (see Table 2).

– From the Middle East

Between 1985 and 1991 Iran constantly ranked as a major sending country, mainly to the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Norway applications peaked to 26 000 in 1986, numbers reduced to 8 000 in 1992 and have remained so ever since.

– From Africa

Between 1985 and 1988 applications from Africa accounted 10% of all asylum claims in EU Member States. Between 1989-1991 the percentage rose to 20%. It fell back to 10% in 1993 but rose again to 20% in 1994 (see Table 3).

The significant inflows from Ghana mainly to Germany, United Kingdom and Belgium stopped in 1993. Over 12 000 applications were made by Nigerian citizens mainly to Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium in 1991 and 1992 but in 1993 the number of applications to Germany fell dramatically after the safe country

**Table 2:**  
**Major sending countries: applications to the EU, 1985-1994**

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	
26 879	100 821	226 220	152 438	73 392	Former Yugoslavia
40 479	40 776	35 802	24 331	24 434	Turkey
60 105	59 032	115 951	85 753	20 820	Romania
13 765	15 731	13 635	10 648	11 086	Sri Lanka
17 641	15 175	7 618	6 869	11 445	Iran
8 417	7 520	10 408	9 137	10 287	Somalia <sup>1</sup>
8 457	8 003	7 088	7 523	8 985	Afghanistan
8 949	14 127	17 486	7 874	6 889	Zaire <sup>1</sup>
3 428	8 333	10 464	8 370	6 980	Iraq <sup>1</sup>
12 117	16 655	33 784	24 960	5 197	Bulgaria
13 318	11 423	13 519	12 229	4 078	Vietnam
15 956	7 478	6 410	3 330	502	Poland
23 744	6 672	6 863	3 461	401	Lebanon
<b>403 496</b>	<b>514 428</b>	<b>674 056</b>	<b>516 710</b>	<b>305 259</b>	<b>Total applications</b>

declaration on Nigeria. However, in 1994 Nigeria became the principal sending country for the United Kingdom. Zairian applicants increased annually from 1985 to 1992, mainly to Germany, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom but since 1992 there has been a significant drop. In 1994 Angola became a major sending country in the Netherlands, France and Switzerland. Since 1993 Algeria has started to be more prominent as a sending country for applicants, especially in France where it was the second sending country in 1994.

– From Asia

There were sporadic but pronounced inflows of Indian asylum-seekers mainly to the United Kingdom, Belgium and France between 1990 and 1994. Afghanistan has also become a significant source country for Germany and the Netherlands, as has Pakistan for the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Switzerland. Sri Lanka is a major source country for Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Switzerland. Vietnam between 1990-1993 was a major source country for Germany and France but applications dropped considerably in 1994.

– From Central and Latin America

With the exception of Spain, European countries receive relatively few applications from Central and Latin America. However, in 1994 Cuba and Peru figured in the top sending countries from Central and Latin America in both Spain and Sweden.

## **Asylum applicants in Australia, Canada and the United States of America - Where do they come from?**

### **By Continent**

In 1988 claims from the Americas represented 90% of claims in Australia, Canada and the United States overall. This figure fell to some 15% in 1991 and back to 50% between 1992-1993 but was back up to 60% in 1994.

Claims from Europe increased slightly from 5% in 1988 to 10% in 1991 and 1992, but by 1994 had dropped back to 5%. Included are claims from former Yugoslavs which reached 3% in 1992 but dropped to 1% in 1994.

In 1988 claims from the Middle East stood at 5% but climbed to 10% in 1991 but fell back to 5% in 1994.

Claims from Africa soared from 2% in 1988 to 20% in 1991 but dropped to 10% in 1992 and have remained constant ever since.

### **By Citizenship**

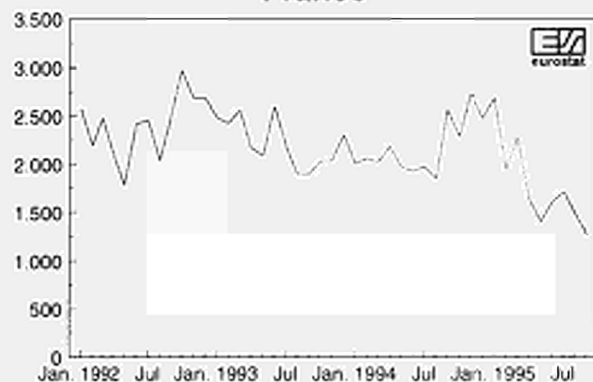
The majority of asylum applicants in Australia are Chinese (60% in 1992, 20% in 1993 and 53% in 1994), in Canada Sri Lankans (16% in 1992 and 1993, 12% in 1994). In the United States of America Guatemalans account for 50% in 1992, 25% in 1993 and 23% in 1994 (see Table 3).

**Graph 2:**  
**Asylum applications in selected countries by month, Jan 1992-Sep 1995**

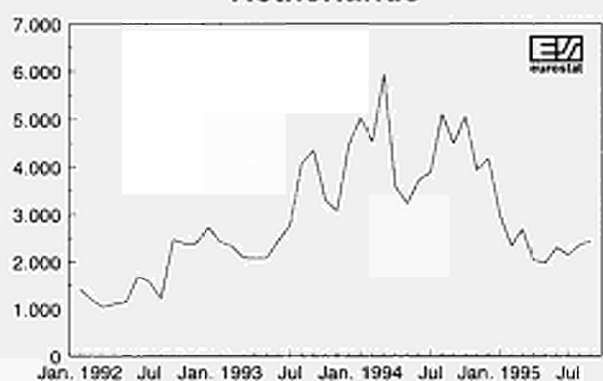
**Germany**



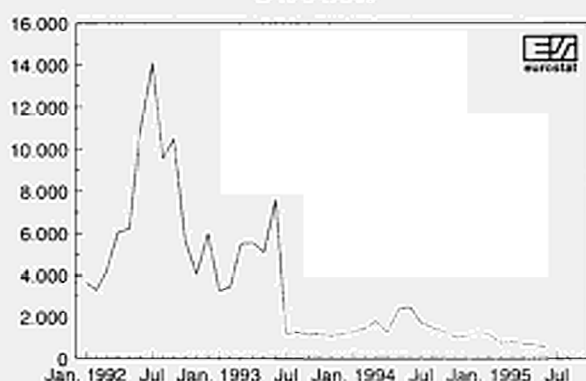
**France**



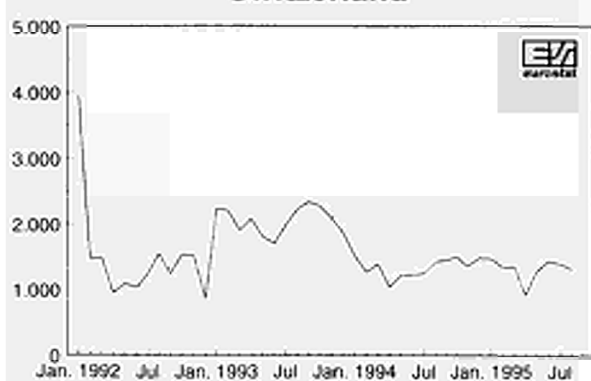
**Netherlands**



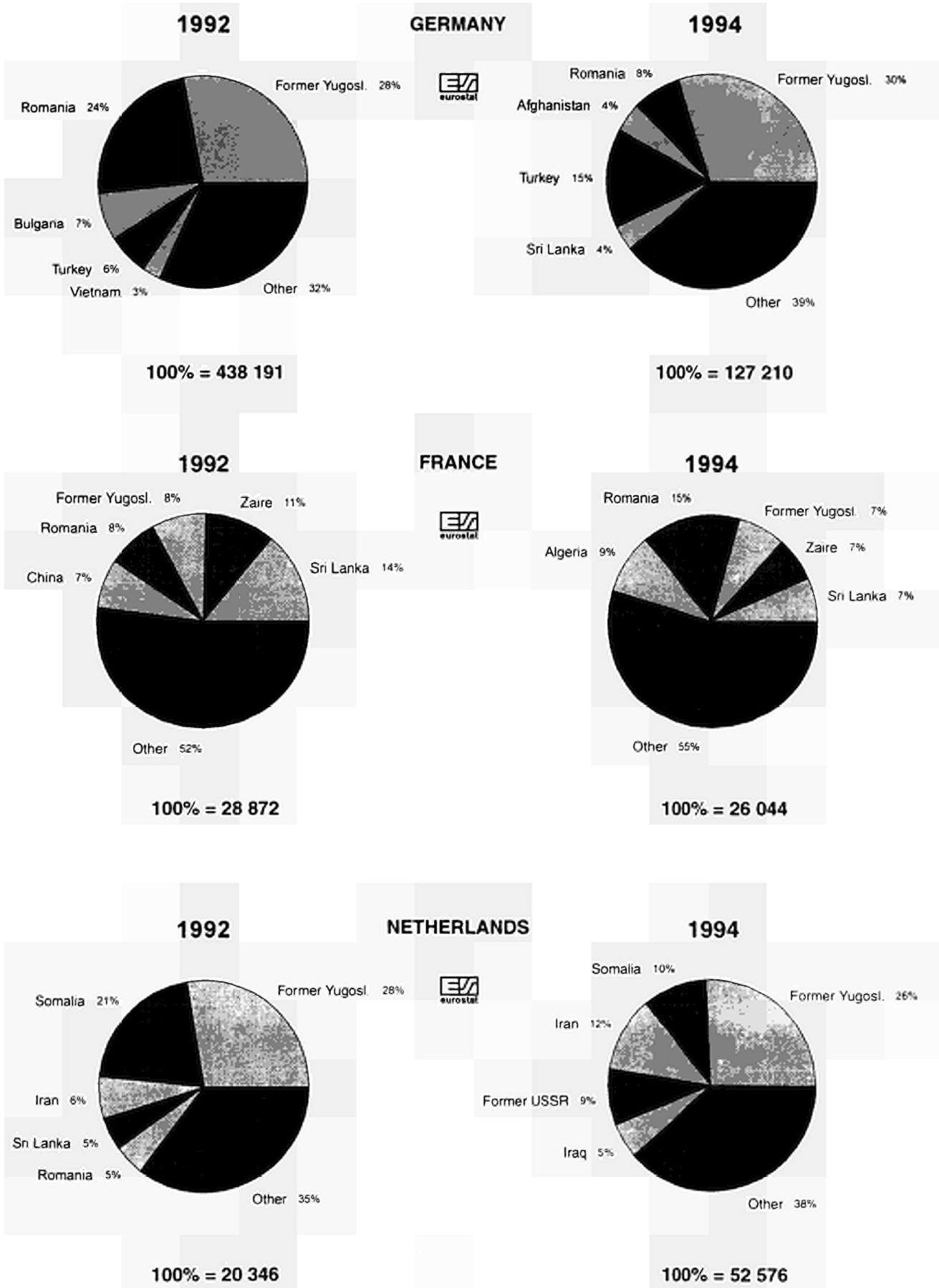
**Sweden**



**Switzerland**



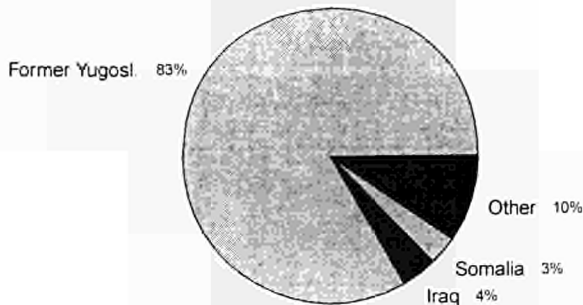
**Graph 3:**  
**Asylum-seekers by citizenship in selected countries, 1992 and 1994**





**Graph 3:**  
**Asylum-seekers by citizenship in selected countries, 1992 and 1994**

**1992**

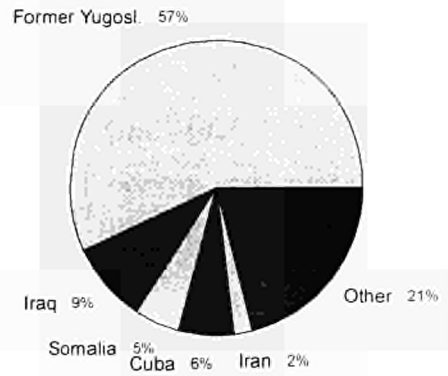


**100% = 84 018**

**SWEDEN**

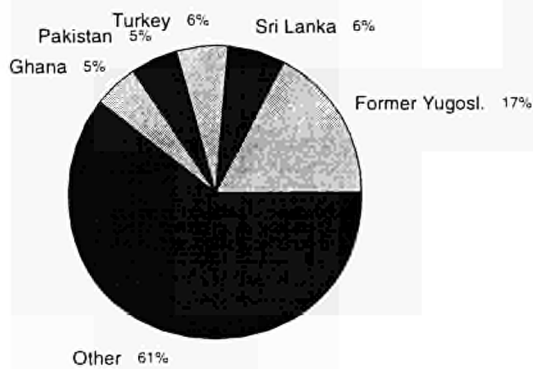


**1994**



**100% = 18 640**

**1992**

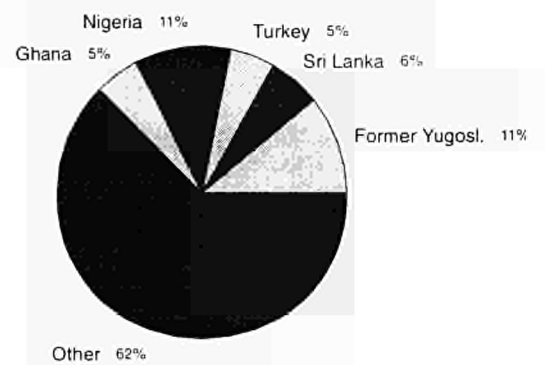


**100% = 32 300**

**UNITED KINGDOM**

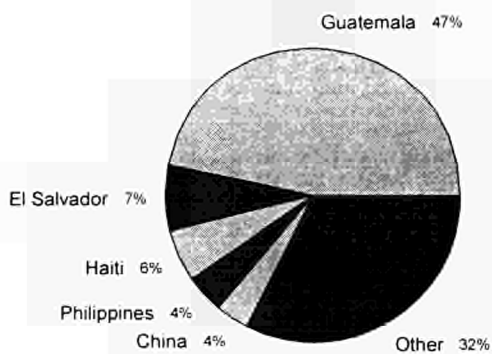


**1994**



**100% = 41 000**

**1992**

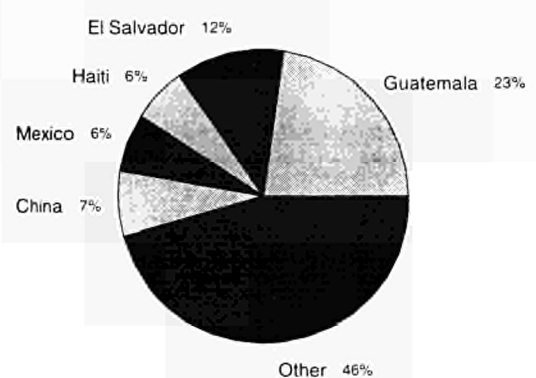


**100% = 94 097**

**USA**



**1994**



**100% = 153 333**

**Table 3:**  
**Asylum-seekers by citizenship, 1994<sup>P</sup>**



	B	DK	D	GR	E <sup>1</sup>	F <sup>2</sup>	IRL	I <sup>3</sup>	L	NL <sup>4</sup>	A <sup>5</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 340</b>	<b>6 651</b>	<b>127 210</b>	:	<b>10 230</b>	<b>26 044</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>1 834</b>	:	<b>52 576</b>	<b>5 082</b>
Former Yugoslavia	2 210	656	38 239	:	143	1 882	:	64	:	13 429	1 722
Guatemala	:	4	:	:	1	2	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	601	41	19 118	:	2	1 298	:	22	:	618	362
Romania	1 244	231	9 581	:	1 049	4 009	:	783	:	2 762	157
El Salvador	:	:	:	:	5	1	:	:	:	:	1
China	:	44	:	:	1 133	1 267	:	2	:	874	11
Sri Lanka	:	316	4 813	:	5	1 733	:	20	:	1 811	19
Iran	:	133	3 445	:	147	156	:	95	:	6 075	425
Somalia	:	1 578	:	:	63	223	:	12	:	5 393	67
Haiti	:	:	:	:	4	366	:	:	:	:	:
Mexico	:	:	:	:	6	1	:	:	:	:	:
India	904	22	:	:	35	734	:	2	:	114	247
Afghanistan	:	180	5 642	:	6	122	:	7	:	2 527	181
Pakistan	623	113	:	:	126	439	:	27	:	184	88
Zaire	1 963	22	:	:	70	1 758	:	29	:	2 180	43
Iraq	:	515	:	:	192	204	:	38	:	2 858	899
Former USSR	:	:	:	:	:	463	:	:	:	4 523	129
Nigeria	426	76	:	:	172	149	:	5	:	143	31
Bangladesh	:	57	:	:	142	566	:	8	:	128	170
Bulgaria	605	144	3 367	:	166	140	:	24	:	465	38
Algeria	:	85	:	:	240	2 385	:	21	:	1 321	45
Nicaragua	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Togo	:	4	3 488	:	14	92	:	8	:	96	3
Cuba	:	3	:	:	673	26	:	12	:	21	6
Vietnam	:	48	3 427	:	5	555	:	3	:	14	26
Ghana	273	30	:	:	43	285	:	15	:	70	14
Honduras	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:
Angola	:	7	:	:	174	600	:	43	:	1 373	14
Peru	:	9	:	:	773	99	:	8	:	12	1
Mali	:	:	:	:	:	799	:	:	:	19	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	107	:	:	:	618	42
Egypt	:	:	:	:	:	681	:	:	:	67	13
Mauritania	:	:	:	:	:	617	:	:	:	107	7
Ethiopia	:	:	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	597	5
Liberia	:	:	:	:	:	93	:	:	:	411	60
Senegal	:	:	:	:	:	555	:	:	:	15	3
Cambodia	:	:	:	:	:	520	:	:	:	:	2
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	347	:	:	:	139	15
Other	:	1	:	:	88	2 559	:	:	:	2 624	193
Stateless	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	436	17
Unknown	5 491	2 332	36 090	:	4 743	172	:	586	:	552	26

1 Data refer to principal applicants, excluding dependents.

2 Source: OFPRA. Excluding children and some of the accompanying partners.

3 Excluding dependent children.

4 Source: Ministry of Justice.

5 Source: Osterreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt.

**Table 3:  
Asylum-seekers by citizenship, 1994<sup>P</sup>**

P <sup>a</sup>	FIN	S	UK	IS	FL	N	CH	Australia	Canada	USA	Total *	
614	849	18 640	41 000	:	:	3 379	16 134	4 047	21 710	153 333	504 028	<b>Total</b>
10	57	10 595	4 385	:	:	1 826	7 509	181	377	1 083	84 368	Former Yugoslavia
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	456	34 853	35 316	Guatemala
:	22	305	2 045	:	:	30	1 068	:	101	276	25 909	Turkey
376	21	252	355	:	:	46	113	:	522	700	22 201	Romania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	383	18 659	19 049	El Salvador
:	9	:	425	:	:	2	:	2 137	481	10 944	17 329	China
1	18	:	2 350	:	:	233	1 487	153	2 524	142	15 625	Sri Lanka
:	67	382	520	:	:	160	82	53	1 498	427	13 665	Iran
:	177	934	1 840	:	:	251	881	7	2 033	77	13 536	Somalia
1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	463	9 411	10 245	Haiti
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	260	9 875	10 142	Mexico
35	2	:	2 030	:	:	20	48	101	1 171	4 623	10 088	India
2	9	309	:	:	:	9	172	:	572	157	9 895	Afghanistan
35	4	:	1 810	:	:	26	420	95	707	3 073	7 770	Pakistan
8	41	:	775	:	:	16	276	1	425	:	7 607	Zaire
1	55	1 668	550	:	:	126	151	2	254	:	7 513	Iraq
24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	310	1 629	7 078	Former USSR
4	10	:	4 340	:	:	10	115	:	215	1 075	6 771	Nigeria
19	9	:	:	:	:	10	286	2	769	3 592	5 758	Bangladesh
9	4	:	235	:	:	2	:	:	164	338	5 701	Bulgaria
:	24	:	:	:	:	36	303	:	734	:	5 194	Algeria
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	192	4 721	4 913	Nicaragua
1	2	162	755	:	:	16	:	:	33	:	4 674	Togo
2	16	1 150	:	:	:	11	:	:	155	2 413	4 488	Cuba
:	:	:	:	:	:	5	:	146	14	:	4 243	Vietnam
7	7	:	2 035	:	:	5	15	1	243	963	4 006	Ghana
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	168	3 821	3 999	Honduras
32	12	:	605	:	:	6	1 059	:	32	:	3 957	Angola
:	1	309	:	:	:	13	:	1	415	2 206	3 847	Peru
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	818	Mali
5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	772	Albania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	761	Egypt
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	731	Mauritania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	641	Ethiopia
17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	581	Liberia
1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	574	Senegal
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	522	Cambodia
1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	502	Poland
13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 167	6 039	38 275	50 959	Other
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	453	Stateless
10	282	2 574	15 945	:	:	520	2 149	:	:	:	71 472	Unknown

<sup>6</sup> Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.

## A few words on IGC

The Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia (IGC) arranges meetings, prepares documents, provides statistics and analytical reports to the following fifteen Governments: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It is an informal non-decision making forum for information exchange and policy concertation for 10 EU Member States, 2 EFTA and 3 Overseas countries.

### Definitions, abbreviations and symbols:

EUR 15: Belgium (B), Denmark (DK), Germany (D), Greece (GR), Spain (E), France (F), Ireland (IRL), Italy (I), Luxembourg (L), Netherlands (NL), Austria (A), Portugal (P), Finland (FIN), Sweden (S) and United Kingdom (UK).

EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (FL), Norway (N) and Switzerland (CH).  
Other countries: Australia, Canada and USA.

- : No further breakdown available
- Zero
- p Provisional figures
- \* Eurostat estimates

### For further information:

#### Eurostat

Migration Statistics 1995

Asylum-seekers and refugees, a statistical report; Volume 1, EU Member States, 1994  
Asylum-seekers and refugees, a statistical report; Volume 2, EFTA countries 1994

Statistics in Focus "Population and Social Conditions":

- 1994-7 Non-nationals form over four percent of total population in the European Union
- 1995-3 International migration flows in selected EU countries - 1992
- 1995-11 Acquisition of citizenship by naturalisation in the European Union - 1993

#### UNHCR

Population of concern to UNHCR, A statistical overview, 1994

### EUROSTAT

Directorate E: Social and regional statistics - Structural plans

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