

## Latest asylum trends and main countries of origin

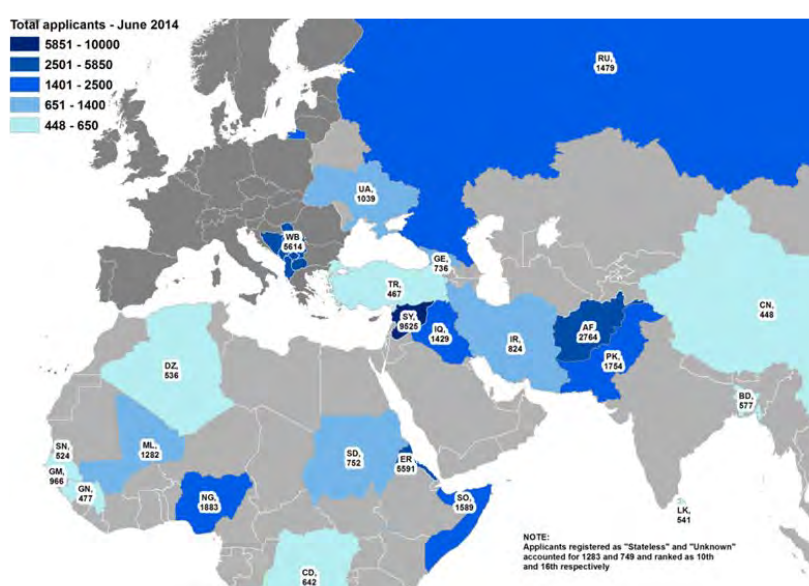
### 1. Number of applicants<sup>1</sup> for international protection in EU+ countries<sup>2</sup>

#### Monthly trend of asylum applicants, 2012 - June 2014



Following the seasonal trend in June 2014, EU+ countries recorded 49,512 asylum applicants. This level is almost on a par with the highest monthly peak registered since the beginning of Eurostat data collection in 2008 (50,135 applicants in October 2013). First time applicants also went up compared to the previous months reaching 44,095 claims lodged during the month under review.

In June 2014, the largest numbers of applicants were reported by Germany, Sweden, Italy and France, which altogether accounted for 65% of the monthly total.



### 2. Top 25 countries of origin in EU+ countries in June 2014

In June, Syrians, nationals from all six Western Balkan (WB) states<sup>3</sup> and Eritreans continued to be the largest groups of asylum applicants in the EU+ countries. Compared to the previous month, when the number of Eritreans exceeded the one of WB nationals, in June, once again, WB nationals were recorded as the second largest group of applicants.

### 3. Latest country of origin trends

#### Syria

- In June, EU+ countries recorded the highest monthly total of Syrian nationals who lodged an application for international protection, 27% higher than the total registered in May 2014. The flow continued to be widely spread across 20 EU+ countries reporting Syrians in their top 3 nationalities recorded in June.

#### Eritrea

- After the sharp increase recorded in May, Eritrean applications went down by 2% in June compared to the previous month. The highest decrease compared to May was reported by the Netherlands, while Sweden and Switzerland recorded an increased influx of Eritreans.

#### Ukraine

- Applications from Ukrainians went up by 25% in June compared to May; whereas initially a large proportion of Ukrainian applications in EU+ countries were thought to be "*sur place*" (Ukrainians already present on the territory of the EU+ countries seeking protection against forced return), an EASO Practical Cooperation workshop in July 2014 concluded that the majority of applicants consist of new arrivals.

<sup>1</sup> No data available from January to May 2014 for Austria, no data for June 2014 for Spain.

<sup>2</sup> EU28 plus Norway and Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2), Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo (1) (This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/99 and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Kosovo declaration of independence).

#### Additional data and reports

Quarterly reports are available here: [easo.europa.eu/asylum-trends-analysis/quarterly-report](http://easo.europa.eu/asylum-trends-analysis/quarterly-report)

Other EASO documentation is available here: [easo.europa.eu/asylum-documentation/easo-publication-and-documentation](http://easo.europa.eu/asylum-documentation/easo-publication-and-documentation)