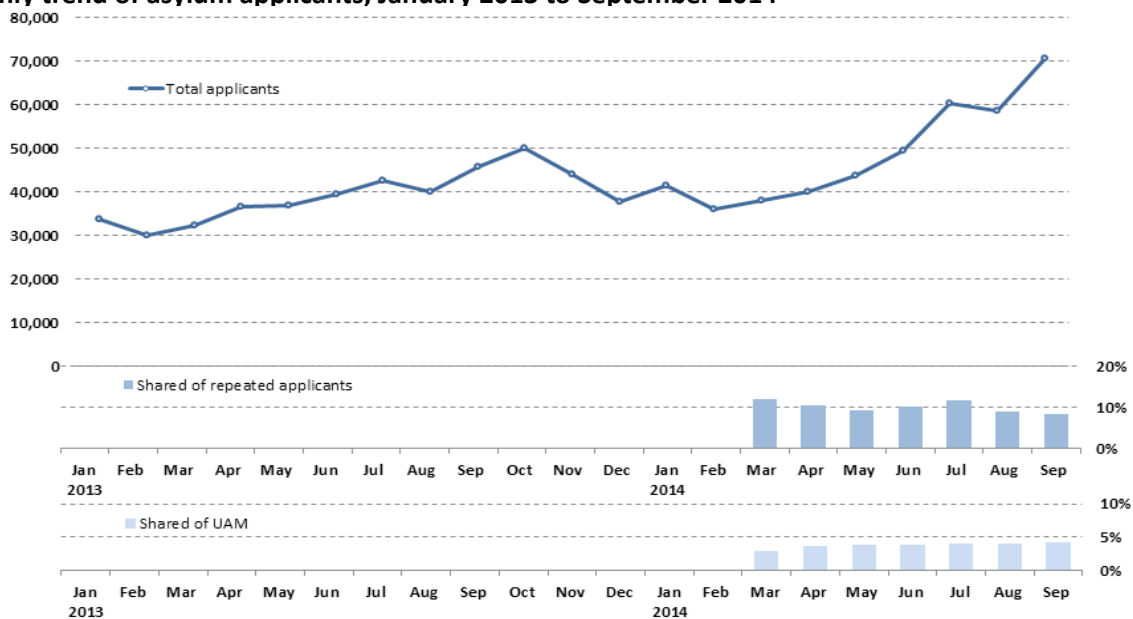


Latest asylum trends and main countries of origin

1. Number of applicants¹ for international protection in EU+²

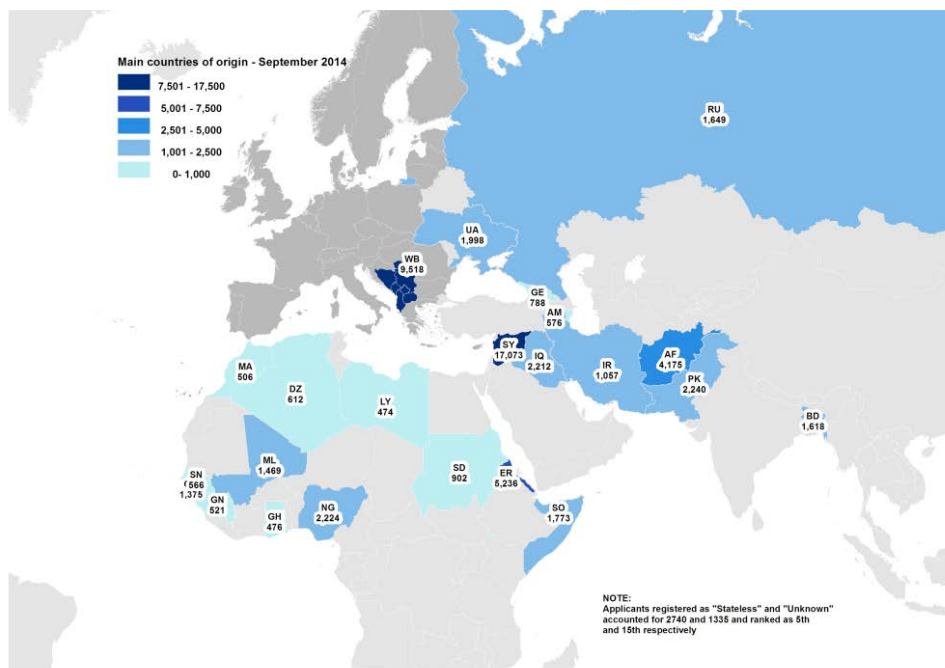
Monthly trend of asylum applicants, January 2013 to September 2014



Note: the share of repeated applicants is the proportion of the total number of applicants for international protection. The share of UAM (unaccompanied minors) represents the proportion of asylum applicants claiming to be below the age of 18 years in the total number of applicants. It is important to emphasise that this term 'unaccompanied minor' here refers to applicants claiming to be minors and for whom an age assessment has not necessarily been carried out before provision of the data.

In September 2014, for the second time in the last three months, the total number of asylum applicants reached a new high, 70,630. Compared to the previous month, the total number of applicants rose by 21%. This is a substantial increase: compared to September 2013, the number of applicants rose by 55%. In September, the largest number of applicants were reported by Germany, Sweden, Italy and France, which together accounted for 60% of the total number of applicants.

2. Top 25 countries of origin in EU+ in September 2014



In September 2014, citizens from Syria, the Western Balkans³ countries and Eritrea continued to rank in the top three country of origin groups of asylum applicants in the 30 EU+ countries. Together, the top three accounted for 44% of the total applicants in the month.

Syrian citizens were by far the largest group with almost one out of four applicants in EU+ countries in September being a Syrian citizen. Stateless persons and those for whom the nationality was unknown represented 6% of the total number of applicants recorded in September 2014.

1 No data available from January to May 2014 for Austria.

2 EU Member States plus Norway and Switzerland.

3 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).