

1,122,907 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 2015/2016

75,063 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE in 2016

18,493 TOTAL ARRIVALS TO EUROPE 28 Jan - 03 Feb

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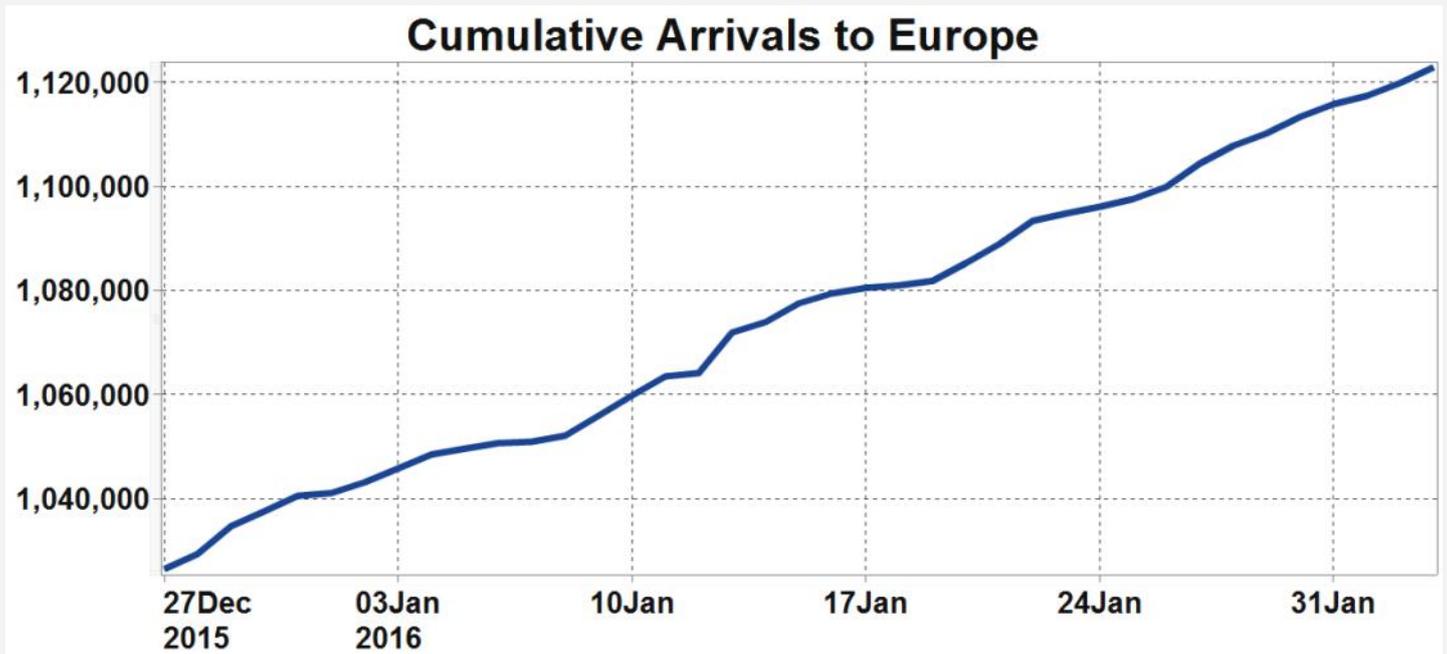
Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: migration.iom.int/europe/

1. Highlights

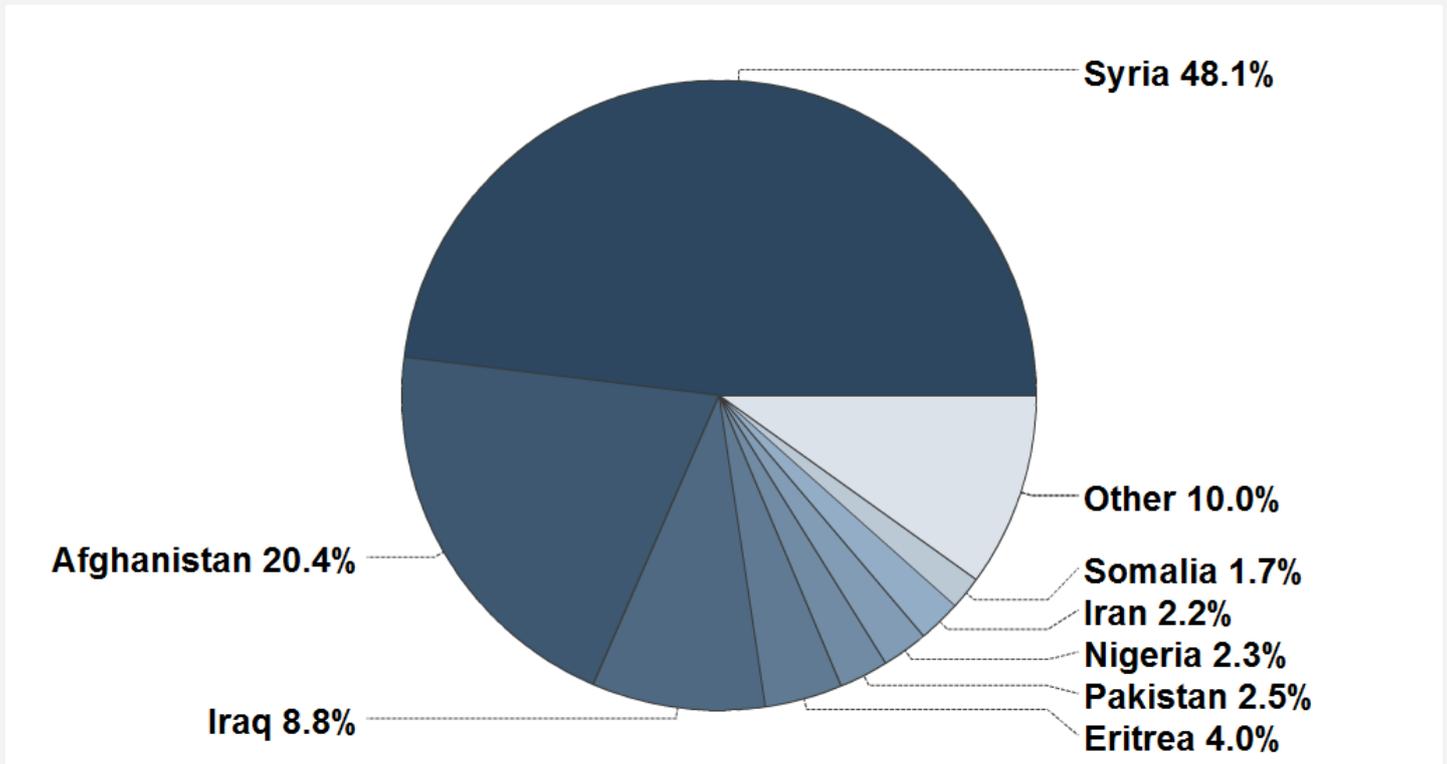
- **Flow Monitoring:** As of 02 February 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, fYROM, Croatia, and Slovenia had amassed interviews with over 3,765 migrants and asylum seekers, of which 406 people were interviewed over the week from 26 January-02 February. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani nationalities comprised 94% of all respondents.
- See sections on [Greece](#) and [Italy](#) for an update on the EU's **Relocations Plan**.
- For numbers of fatalities and missing persons in the Mediterranean and Aegean seas, go to [page 35](#).
- See the **Northern Route** section for developments in the news about the [route to Finland and Norway](#) from Russia.
- See the sections for Greece, fYROM, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia for maps showing the **transport and logistics** used between entry, transit, and exit points.
- For information on this report, including details on the sources of this report's data and tallying methodologies used, please see page 37. On 06 January 2016 **Germany's** Ministry of Interior announced that it had begun using a new system to count arrivals in 2015, rather than the asylum application system. The new numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries of transit. For a fuller explanation of this difference, please see [page 37](#).
- For a snapshot of first time asylum applications in the EU28 and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland compiled by Eurostat and analysed by IOM, please see [page 48](#).

2. Cumulative arrivals and weekly overview

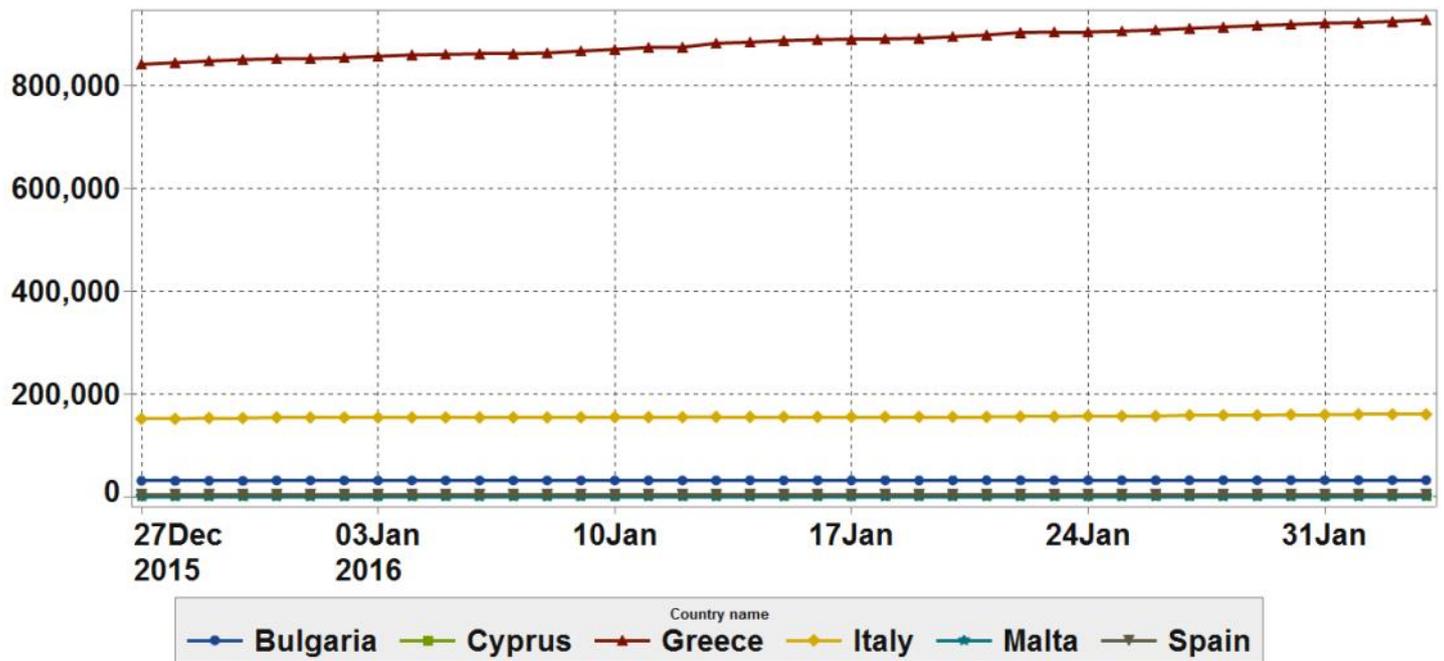
2.1. Aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe



2.1.1. Nationalities of aggregate cumulative arrivals to Europe

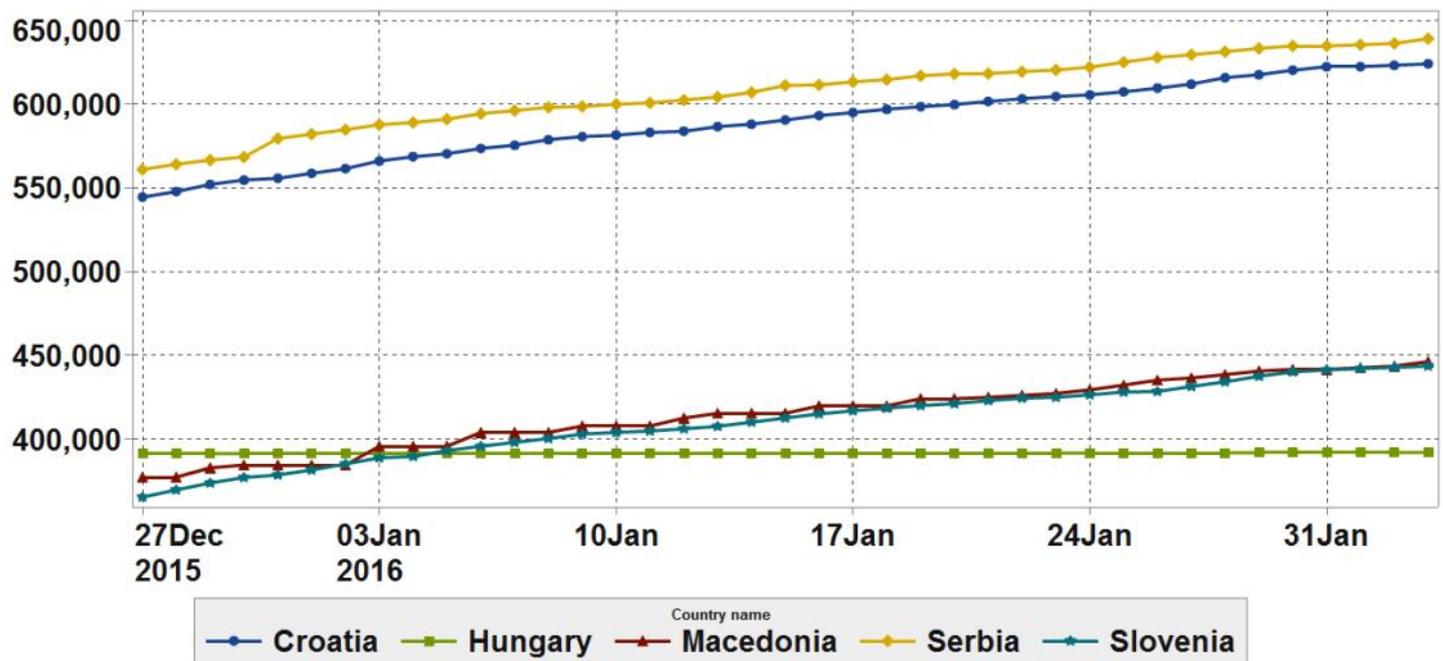


2.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)



Country name ▲	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Greece	Italy	Malta	Spain
Report_Date ▲	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative
28Jan2016	31,678	269	913,653	158,267	106	3,845
29Jan2016	31,678	269	916,037	158,267	106	3,845
30Jan2016	31,678	269	918,484	158,983	106	3,845
31Jan2016	31,678	269	920,801	159,115	106	3,845
01Feb2016	31,678	269	921,987	159,500	106	3,845
02Feb2016	31,678	269	924,350	159,623	106	3,845
03Feb2016	31,678	269	927,386	159,623	106	3,845

2.2.1. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries)



Country name ▲	Croatia	Hungary	Macedonia	Serbia	Slovenia
Report_Date ▲	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative	Arrivals_cumulative
28Jan2016	615,764	391,813	438,444	631,309	434,168
29Jan2016	617,608	391,882	440,736	633,343	437,584
30Jan2016	620,278	391,888	441,667	634,853	440,140
31Jan2016	622,376	391,927	441,669	634,853	441,389
01Feb2016	622,376	391,958	442,577	635,469	442,105
02Feb2016	623,198	392,027	443,710	636,372	442,870
03Feb2016	624,079	392,073	446,206	639,152	443,711

3. Turkey

2.3. Weekly trends

There was an increase of 36% in total arrivals to countries of first arrival (Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain, Bulgaria) for the period of 28/01/2016 - 3/02/2016, compared to the week before.

2.3.1. Weekly trends: countries of first arrival

Country ▲	Bulgaria		Greece		Italy		Total arrivals	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change
21Jan 2016 to 27 Jan 2016	131	-	16,106	-	2,634	-	18,871	-
28 Jan 2016 to 03 Feb 2016	148	12.98%	16,723	3.83%	1,622	-38.42%	18,493	-2.00%

2.3.2. Weekly trends: other countries

Country ▲	Croatia		Hungary		Macedonia		Serbia		Slovenia	
Period ▲	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change	Arrivals	% change
21Jan 2016 to 27 Jan 2016	12,220	-	130	-	12,457	-	11,408	-	10,204	-
28 Jan 2016 to 03 Feb 2016	12,107	-0.92%	311	139.23%	9,599	-22.94%	9,678	-15.16%	12,262	20.17%

2.4. Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (countries of first arrival)

Country name ▲	Greece	Italy	Total
Report_Date ▲	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals	Daily arrivals
28Jan2016	2,990	266	3,256
29Jan2016	2,384	0	2,384
30Jan2016	2,447	716	3,163
31Jan2016	2,317	132	2,449
01Feb2016	1,186	385	1,571
02Feb2016	2,363	123	2,486
03Feb2016	3,036	0	3,036
Total	16,723	1,622	18,345

2.5. Daily arrivals by reporting date grouped by country (other countries)

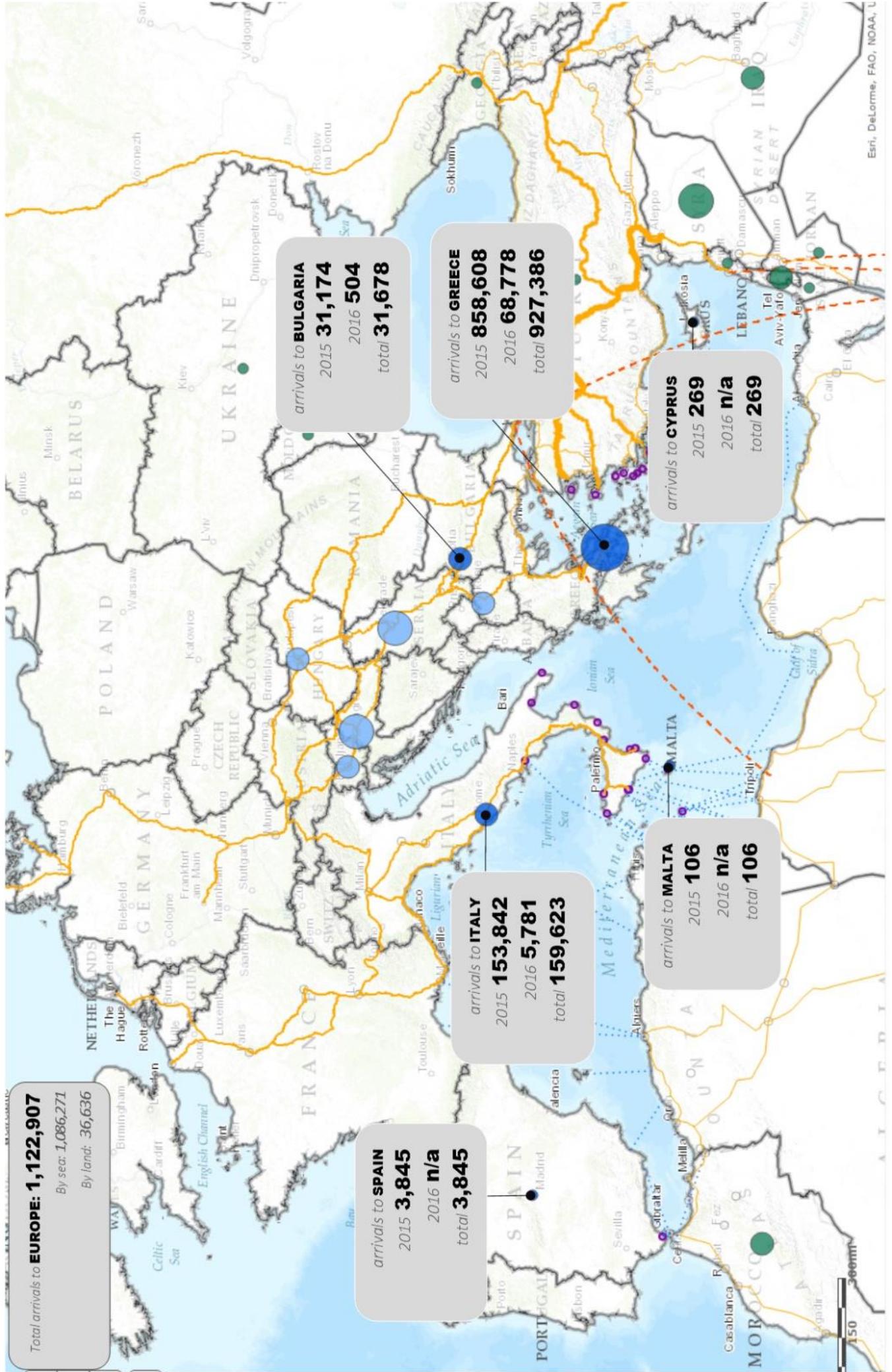
Country name ▼	Slovenia	Serbia	Macedonia	Hungary	Croatia
Report_Date ▲	Daily arrivals				
28Jan2016	2,719	1,835	1,837	51	3,792
29Jan2016	3,416	2,034	2,292	69	1,844
30Jan2016	2,556	1,510	931	6	2,670
31Jan2016	1,249	0	2	39	2,098
01Feb2016	716	616	908	31	0
02Feb2016	765	903	1,133	69	822
03Feb2016	841	2,780	2,496	46	881
Total	12,262	9,678	9,599	311	12,107



Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain • From 01 January 2015 to 03 February 2016

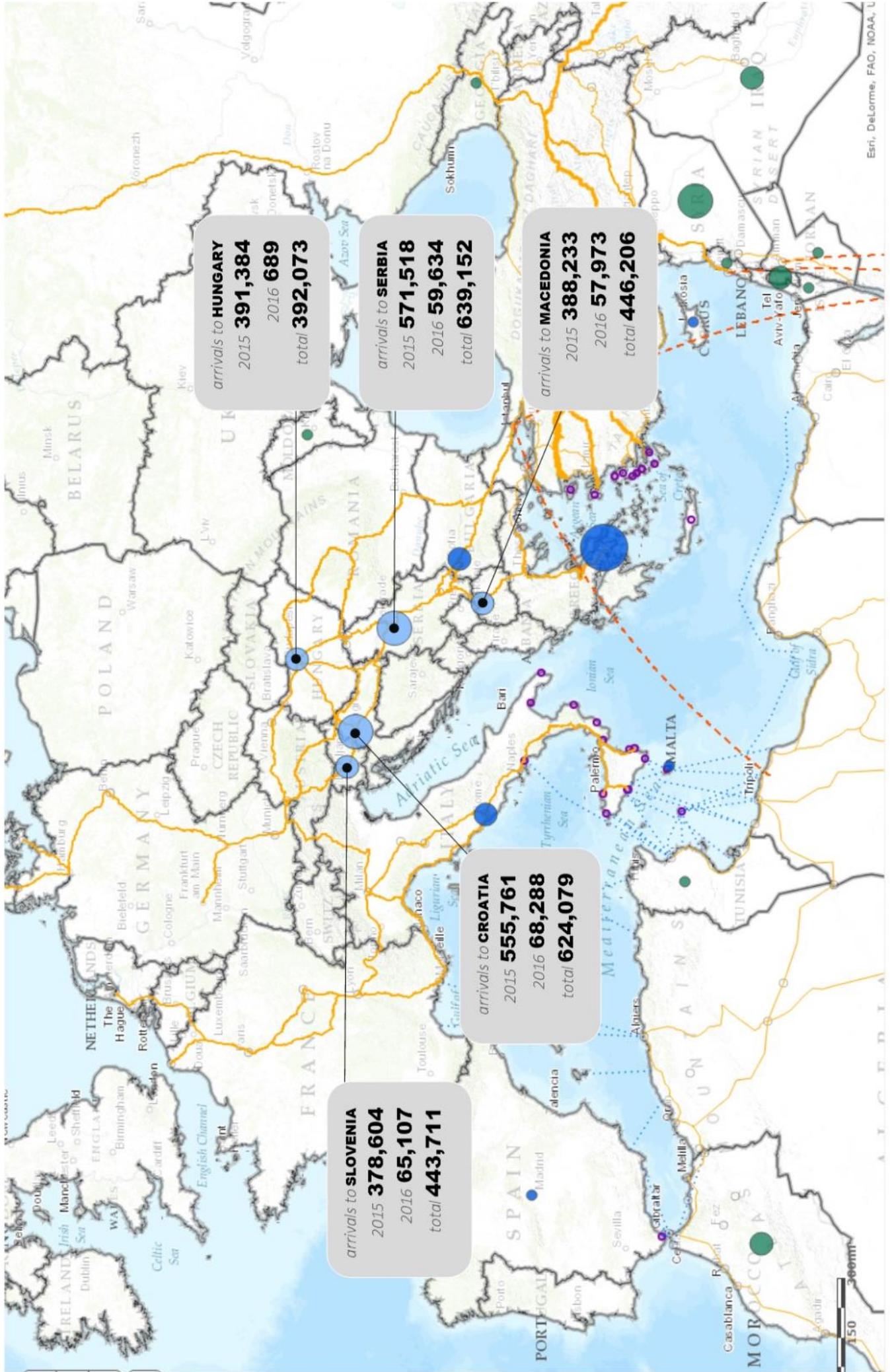




Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Registered and reported arrivals to Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary | From 01 January 2015 to 03 February 2016





3. Turkey

3.1. Advanced Notifications

03 February 2016 – In Turkey the systems for thorough data collection have not yet been established, with the only available information being provided by the Turkish Coast Guard. As of 31 January 2016, The Turkish Coast Guard had apprehended 133 irregular migrants and 102 fatalities had been recorded for 2016.

The Turkish Coast Guard detected a total of 91,611 migrants entering the country over 2015. This represents a 512% increase on 2014, during which 14,961 irregular migrants were apprehended. The number of fatalities also saw an increase of over 300% from 2014 to 2015, with 69 recorded deaths in 2014, and 279 in 2015. However, these figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the Coast Guard; actual numbers of migrants and asylum seekers departing Turkey by sea are in fact much higher than this.

3.2. Cumulative rescues and apprehensions by reporting date in Turkey

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2016 *As of 31 January 2016				
Months	Number of Cases	Number of irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of facilitators
January*	133	5,491	102	14

Mediterranean Developments-Rescues/Apprehensions by Turkish Coast Guard Statistics for 2014 and 2015				
Year	Number of Cases	Number of Irregular migrants	Number of deaths	Number of facilitators
2014	574	14,961	69	106
2015	2,430	91,611	279	190
Percentage increase				
2014 to 2015	323.34%	512.33%	304.35%	79.25%

3.3. Entry and exit points

Irregular entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

Irregular exit locations by sea: Kaş, Datça, Bodrum, Kuşadası, Didim Çeşme, Dikili, Ayvacık (Çanakkale), Balıkesir

(Ayvalık) (to Greece)

Irregular exit locations by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Irregular entry by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Irregular exit by air: Istanbul Ataturk, Istanbul Sabiha Gokçen (to certain EU MS)

4. Bulgaria



4.1. Advanced Notifications

From the start of 2015 to 28 January 2016, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of 31,678 migrants and refugees entering, exiting, and within the country. The most prominent nationalities in descending order were Iraqis, Syrians, Afghans, Pakistanis and Iranians (data from January to November 2015).

Over the period 1 to 28 January 2016, Bulgarian authorities apprehended 504 irregular migrants and asylum seekers entering the country from the border with Turkey. Over the week from 21-28 January 148 migrants and asylum seekers were apprehended entering the country irregularly from the Turkish border. The nationalities of those apprehended upon entering and exiting and inside the country as of 28 January were, in descending order, Iraqi, Syrian, Afghan, Pakistani and other.

Unlike other Balkan states, Bulgaria does not have a policy to facilitate the migration flow to Western Europe. Therefore, numbers from Bulgaria are not of registered arrivals but rather of apprehensions by the Bulgarian authorities of irregular migrants on entry, within the country, and on exit. This makes dating the exact entry of arrivals difficult, as someone apprehended in 2016 might have entered the country in 2015. As such, IOM has decided to account for flows into the country in the following manner: The figure for arrivals in 2015 includes apprehensions on entry, in country, and on exit. The figure for arrivals from 01 Jan 2016 – 01 March 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry. The figure for arrivals from 01 March 2016 – 01 April 2016 includes only apprehensions on entry and in country. The figure for arrivals from 01 April 2016 – 01 May 2016 includes all three data sets: entry, in country, and on exit. Furthermore, only apprehensions on entry from the Turkish-Bulgarian border are counted.

4.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Bulgaria

Date	Cumulative Arrivals
31 Dec 2015	31,174
14 Jan 2016	31,399
21 Jan 2016	31,530
28 Jan 2016	31,678



4.3. Entry and exit points

Main known entry points: border checkpoints Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo, Malko Tarnovo and territories nearby on the green border between Turkey and Bulgaria, Petrich region and green border near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint on border between Greece and Bulgaria.

Main known exit points: border checkpoints Kalotina, Vrashka Chuka, Bregovo and territories nearby on the green border between Bulgaria and Serbia; green border nearby Gyueshevo border checkpoint on border between FYROM and Bulgaria.

4.4. Transportation and logistics

Most illegal migrants enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. Migrants coming from border checkpoints usually enter by hiding in buses or other vehicles. Undetected migrants continue their journey via taxis and private transportation to external borders or to big cities to find a means of onward transportation out of the country.





4.5. Open reception centers (as of 28 January 2016)

Migrants accommodated in the open reception centers under SAR (SAR provided data)		Banya	Pastrogor	Ovcha kupel (Sofia)	Vrazhdebna (Sofia)	Voenna rampa (Sofia)	Harmanli	Total
Capacity		70	320	860	370	800	2710	5130
Accommodated migrants	Total	57	95	207	0	85	181	625
	% of used capacity	81%	30%	24%	0%	11%	7%	12%
	Syrian Nationals	57	69	16	0	26	105	273
Accommodated migrants with granted refugee status		0	25	4	0	7	33	69

5. Greece



5.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

As of 03 February 2016, the cumulative arrivals to Greece over sea stands at 927,386 since the start of 2015, and 68,778 since the start of 2016. Over 28 January to 03 February it is estimated that 16,723 migrants entered Greece via the blue borders. This is slightly up from the previous reporting period, which saw 16,106 arrivals by sea.

03 February—According to the Hellenic Coast Guard, between 28 January and 03 February there were 70 incidents off the coasts of Lesbos, Chios, Symi, Samos, Agathonisi, Kalolymnos, and Megisti, requiring the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG) to search and rescue 2,875 migrants and asylum seekers.

Since 19 January new procedures agreed between Greece and fYROM stipulate that migrants must declare their country of intended destination to the Greek authorities before crossing the border. These new restrictions and blockages at the border throughout the week are thought to be a primary cause of increasing numbers of migrants seeking alternative routes into fYROM, and becoming vulnerable to theft and violence.

28 January--NGOs providing support to migrants at the petrol station 20km before the border reported that thefts started to occur in the petrol station, and NGO workers reported seeing traffickers and smugglers operating openly at the site. Moreover, as migrants spend more time inside the buses, bus drivers complained about the damages to their buses and began forcing migrants to spend the night outside. There have also been reports of some drivers charging 5 euros per person to migrants wishing to spend the night in the bus. MSF began distributing firewood to migrants. Security concerns were raised since the site is a gas station, and they agreed not to distribute on windy days.

01 February—The Ministry of Migration announced the government's plan to open an accommodation center in a former army camp in Sindos (outside Thessaloniki, about two hours from the border). This plan has been approved by the Ministry of Defense and the local mayor. The center currently has the capacity to host 500 people and facilities will be expanded to reach the capacity of 4,000.

03 February—The border remained closed from 04:00 to 08:00 on 03 February, resulting in a build up of 7,300 migrants and asylum seekers in Idomeni waiting to cross into fYROM. 1,700 were located at the Idomeni Exit camp, 19 buses were waiting to enter the camp, 93 buses parked at the petrol station 20km before the border, 7 buses in Imathia, and 2 buses in Kozani, Larissa, and Pieria, respectively.

02 February—A suspect was arrested for an incident reported on 25 January, when three Pakistani nationals walking from the petrol station to the border reported that they were attacked with knives by a group of five or six Afghan nationals, who were allegedly trying to steal the victims' possessions. The three victims were injured and one later died from the injuries. The police confirmed the identity of two suspects and one was arrested in Athens. The police further confirmed that previous reports about burglaries on the route from the petrol station to the border concern a gang of Moroccans or Algerians, suggesting that there are at least two groups of assailants active in this area and targeting migrants.

03 February – The Greek National Seafarer's Association (PNO) was on strike from 06:00 on 27 January to 06:00 on 31 January. One ferry per day continued to transport arrivals from the eastern Aegan islands to the mainland during the strike.

5.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Greece





5.3. Flow Monitoring: Since November 2015, IOM staff in Greece have collected data from interviews with 293 migrants and asylum seekers.

5.4. Relocations: 02 February – To date, 461 individuals have been relocated, of which 202 individuals have been relocated from Greece (30 to Luxembourg, 44 to Finland, 10 to Germany, 4 to Lithuania, 16 to Portugal, 10 to Ireland and 88 to France). The European Commission has made available an overview of Member States' support to the EU relocation mechanism. To date, 18 out of the 31 participating countries have pledged to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Finland (150), France (900), Germany (40), Ireland (20), Latvia (481), Lithuania (40), Luxembourg (90), Malta (131), the Netherlands (100), Poland (100), Portugal (130), Romania (300), Spain (50), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 4,237 places. You can find the overview [here](#).

5.5. Entry and exit points

Main departure country: Turkey

Main landing points: The islands of Lesbos, Kos, Samos, Rhodes, Kalymnos, Megisti, Leros and Chios.

Main known exit points: Idomeni (borders between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

5.6. Transport and logistics



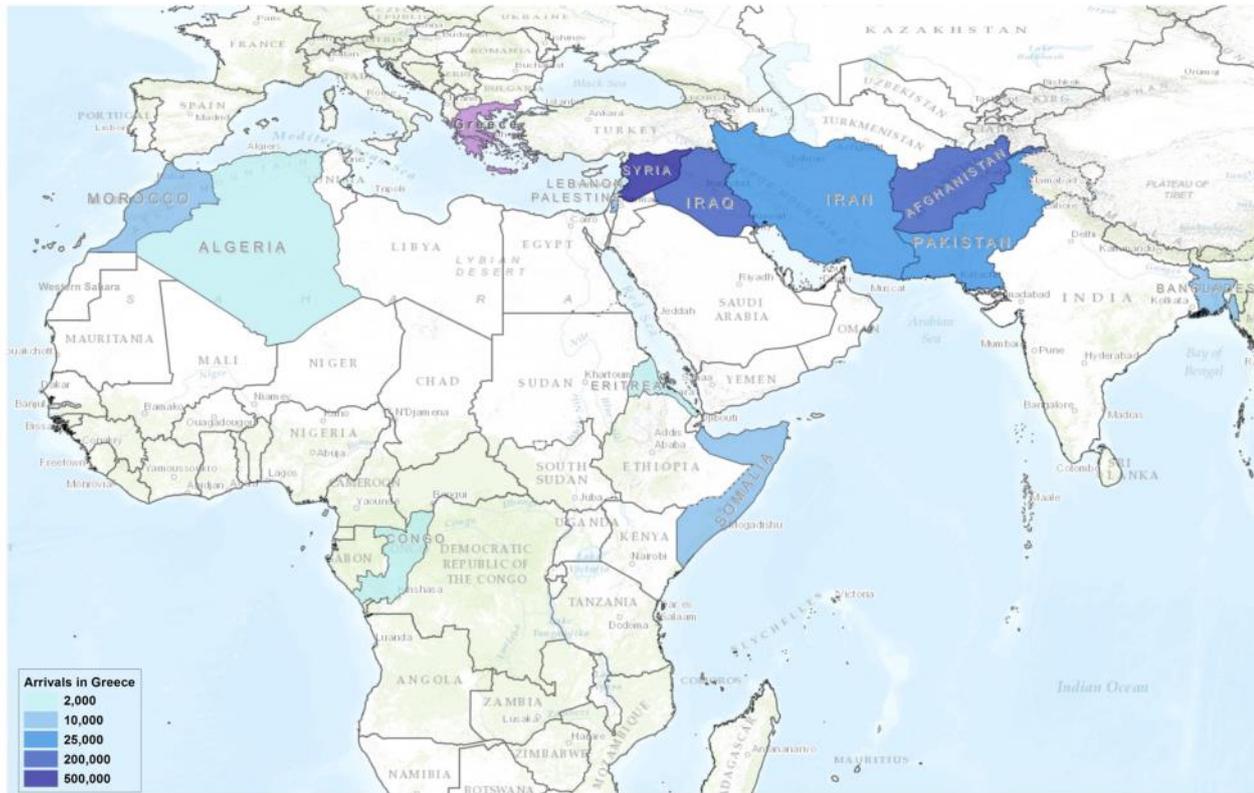


5.7. Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec 2015)

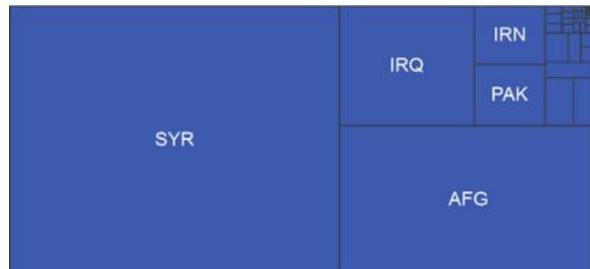
OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

Cumulative arrivals to Greece by nationality of origin From 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

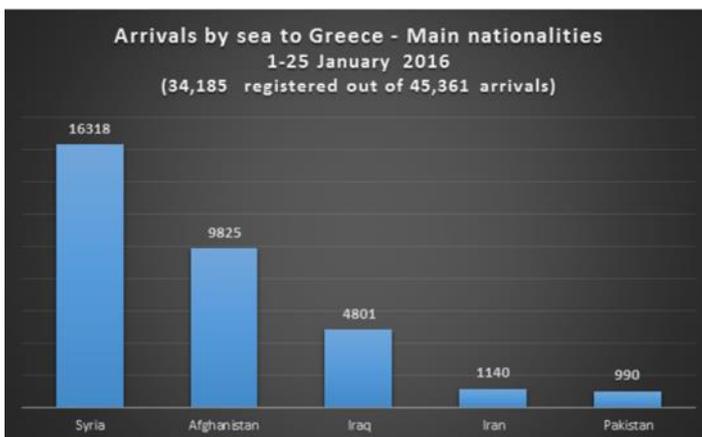


ARRIVALS BY SEA TO GREECE - MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN			
Main Countries of Origin	Total	Main Countries of Origin	Total
Syria	56.1%	Palestine	0.7%
Afghanistan	24.3%	Somalia	0.5%
Iraq	10.3%	Bangladesh	0.4%
Pakistan	2.7%	Lebanon	0.2%
Iran	2.6%	Other (67 Countries)	1.2%
Morocco	0.9%	Total	100.0%



ARRIVALS BY SEA TO GREECE JANUARY – DECEMBER 2014/2015		
2014	2015	Differential
72,632	853,650	+ 1075.3 %

5.8. Cumulative arrivals by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 25 Jan)

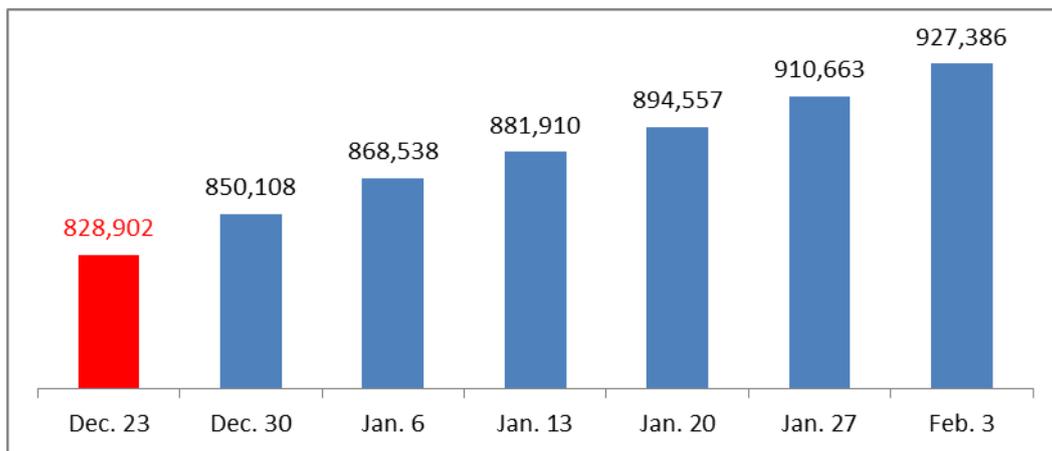




5.9. Weekly data

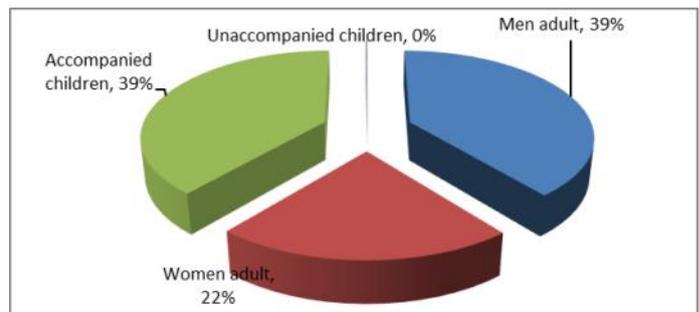
5.9.1. Cumulative arrivals

Period	Arrivals	Cumulative arrivals	Percent cumulative
Jan 1, 2015 - Dec 23	828,902	828,902	89%
Dec 23 - Dec 30	21,206	850,108	92%
Dec 30, 2015 – Jan 6, 2016	18,430	868,538	94%
Jan 6 – Jan 13	13,372	881,910	95%
Jan 13 – Jan 20	12,647	894,557	96%
Jan 20 – Jan 27	16,106	910,663	98%
Jan 28 – Feb 03	16,723	927,386	100%

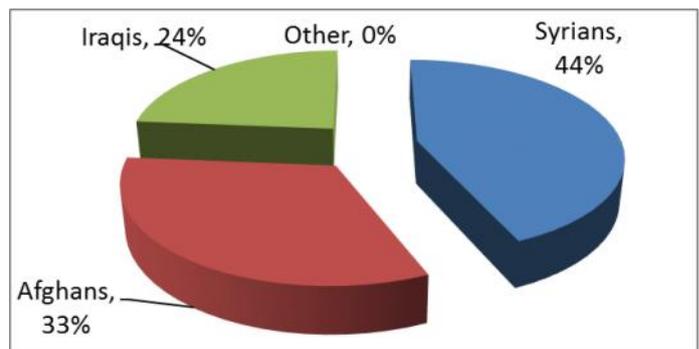


5.9.2. Demographics of weekly departures from Greece (exit point, Idomeni) for the period of 28 Jan to 03 Feb 2016

Age group	Departures	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	3,797	39%	61%
Women adult	2,117	22%	
Accompanied children	3,751	39%	39%
Unaccompanied children	11	0%	
Total	9,676	100%	100%



Nationality	Departures	Percentage
Syrians	4,215	44%
Afghans	3,169	33%
Iraqis	2,292	24%
Other	0	0%
Total	9,676	100%





5.10. Daily arrivals for 03 Feb 2016

Point of Arrival	*Numbers – Ad hoc communication between IOM Regional staff and the Hellenic Police in the islands	Numbers – HQs/ Hellenic Coast Guard Identification and Rescue operations
Lesvos island	2,046	-
Samos island	86	48
Chios island	799	153
A' Dodecanese		
Rhodes	27	-
Symi	-	-
Tilos	-	-
Megisti	59	19
Chalki	-	-
B' Dodecanese		
Kos	11	-
Kalymnos	8	-
Patmos	-	-
Farmakonisi	-	-
Leros	-	-
Lipsi		
Lipsoi	-	-
Pserimos	-	-
Mithimna	-	-
Crete	-	-
Ikaria	-	-
TOTAL	3,036	220

6. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fYROM)



6.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

From 28 January–03 February 2016 a total of 9,599 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in fYROM, down from 12,457 in the previous week. This brings the total number of migrants and asylum seekers who have entered the country since the start of the crisis on 19 June 2015 to 446,206. Since the beginning of 2016, a total of 57,973 migrants and asylum seekers have entered the country.

Since 18 November 2015, migrants and asylum seekers who are not Syrian, Afghan, or Iraqi nationals have been refused entry.

03 February—A taxi driver strike has been ongoing in Gevgelija (southern border with Greece) since 10:30 on 30 January 2016. The taxi drivers are blocking the railway lines and demanding that the government allow them to transport 500 migrants per day from the southern border to the country's exit point with Serbia (both train and taxi costs 25 eur per person).

Since the start of the strike, the transport flow has been mutually agreed by the taxi drivers and Centre for Crisis Management on a daily basis. Departures during the strike have proceeded as follows:

31 January—there were no train departures from Gevgelija

01 February—there were 1,508 departures, only by taxi/bus.

02 February—there were 375 departures, only by taxi/bus.

03 February—there were 2,393 departures, out of which one train with 825 migrants and 1,568 by taxi/bus.

6.2. Flow Monitoring: Since December 2015, IOM staff in fYROM have collected data from interviews with 895 migrants and asylum seekers.

6.3. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in fYROM





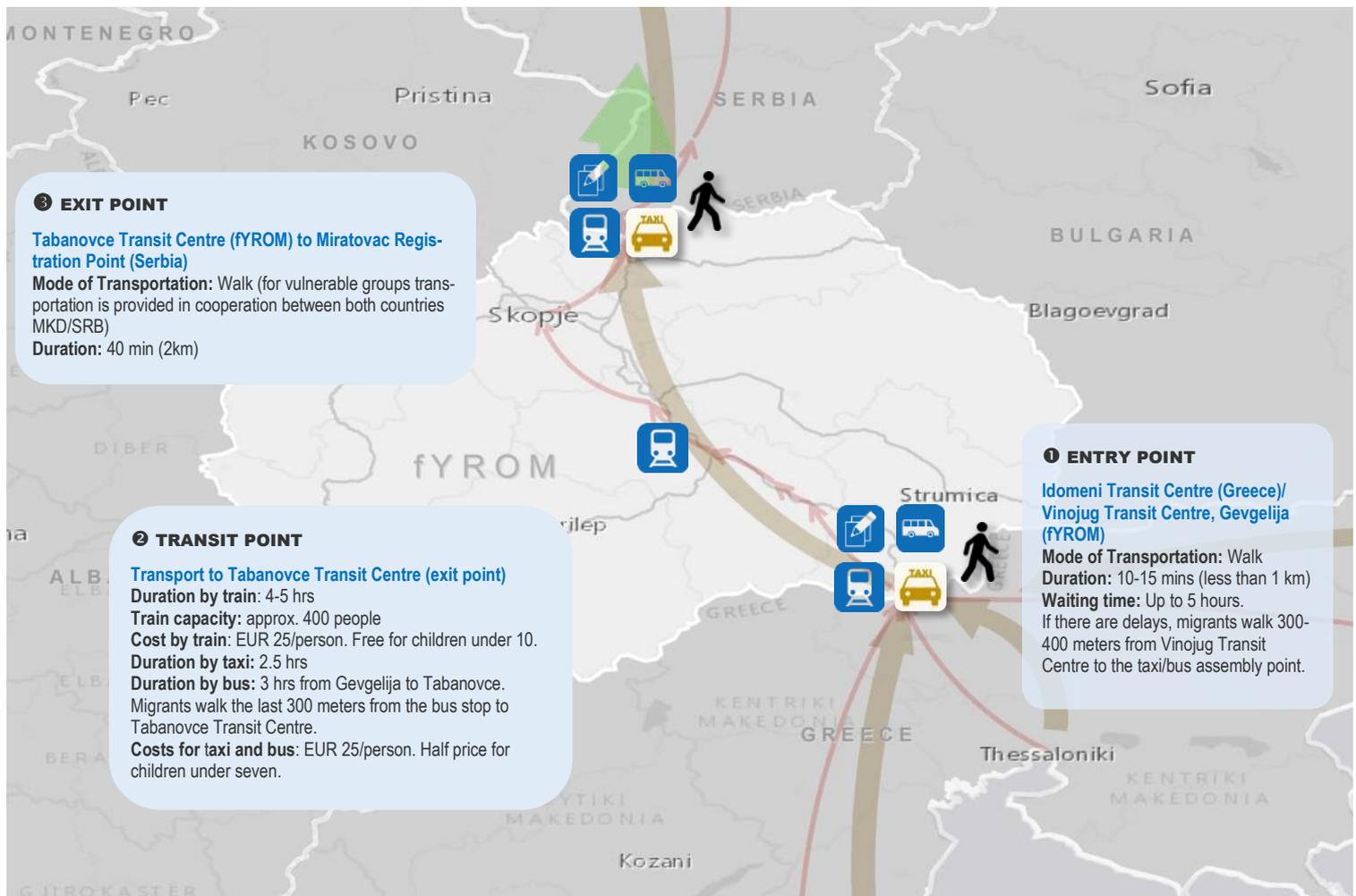
6.4. Entry and exit points

Main known entry points: Gevgelija (southern border with Greece - entry point): Transit reception center - where registration of persons who have expressed intention to seek asylum in the country is completed. Migrants spend up to several hours on registration before taking the train or other transportation to the northern border.

Main known exit points: Tabanovce near the city of Kumanovo (at the northern border with Serbia - exit point). Again the persons in this center stay for a short period of time (up to two hours) before continuing their journey.

Both points are open/active. The Sector for Border Affairs and Migration is present both at the Centre in Gevgelija and in Tabanovce (to a lesser extent, as it is an exit point).

6.5. Transportation and logistics



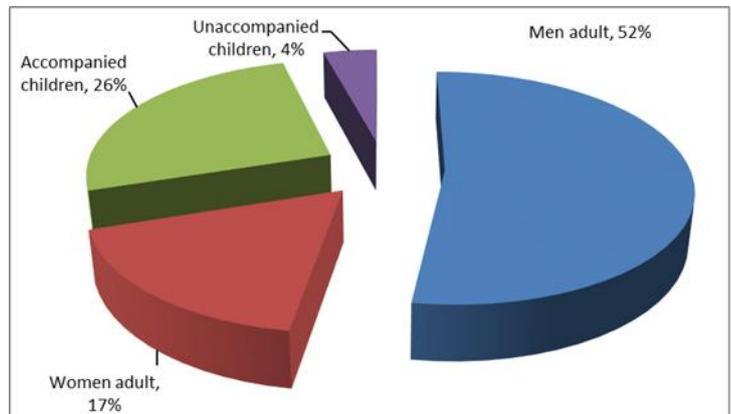
6.6. Accommodation centers



Centre	Capacity	Nationalities
Vinojug Transit Centre – Gevgelija (GRC\MKD border)	1,100 - 1,200	This is a transit camp, usually migrants stay a few hours before continuing their travel
Tabanovce Transit Centre – (MKD\SRB border)	600 - 700	This is a transit camp, usually migrants stay for few hours before continuing their travel. Only those migrants of nationalities prohibited from crossing the border to Serbia remain in the camp for 2-3 days. As of 27 January 2016 only six of these migrants were staying in the camp: five migrants of Moroccan nationality and one of Burmese nationality.

6.7. Demographic information on arrivals: Overview 19/06/2015 – 03/02/2016 (Source: Mol)

Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	232,845	52%	70%
Women adult	78,320	18%	
Accompanied children	116,805	26%	30%
Unaccompanied children	18,236	4%	
Total	446,206	100%	100%



6.8. Cumulative arrivals to FYROM by nationality of origin (from 19 Jun 2015 to 03 Feb 2016)



Arrivals - Main Countries of Origin, as per registered caseload 19 June 2015 – 03 February 2016

Main Countries of Origin	%
Syria	54.8%
Afghanistan	25.5%
Iraq	14.8%
Iran	1.4%
Pakistan	1.2%
Palestine	0.5%
Morocco	0.3%
Somalia	0.3%
Bangladesh	0.3%
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.1%
Algiers	0.1%
Lebanon	0.1%
Nigeria	0.1%
Other countries	0.5%
Tot. All Countries of Origin	100.0%

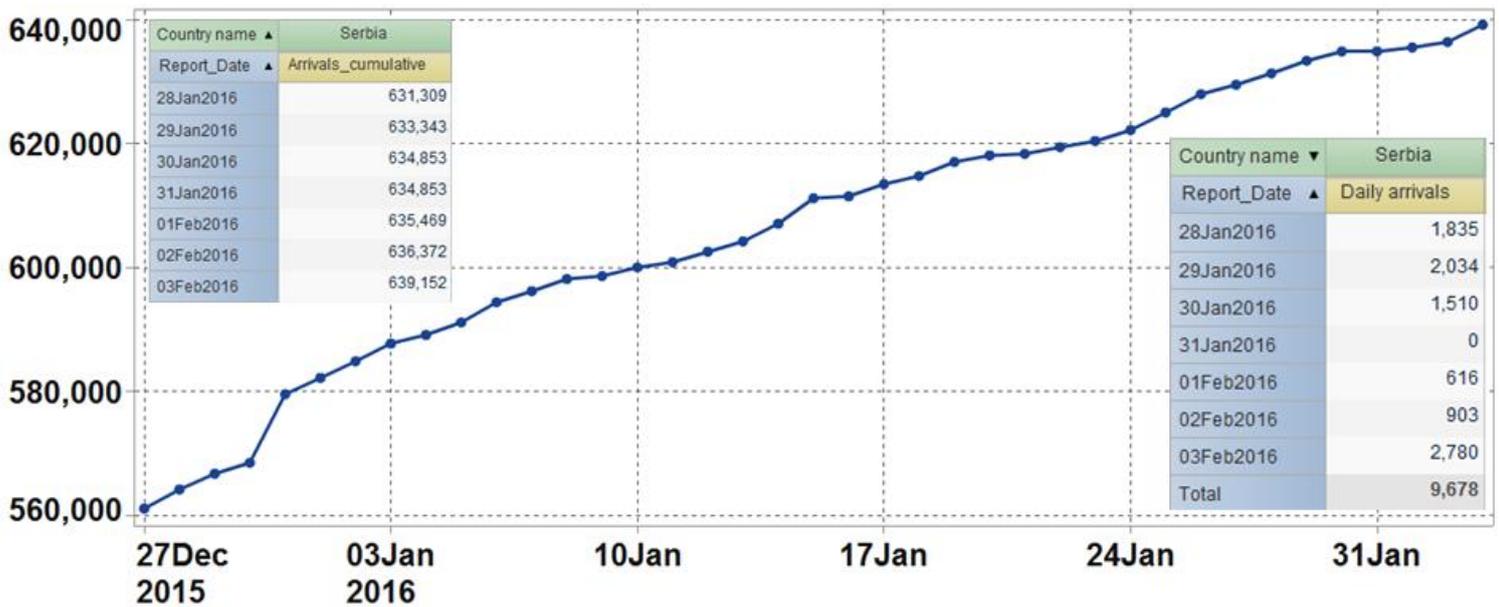
7. Serbia



7.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

03 February - Over the period from 28 January-03 February 2016 a total of 9,678 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Presevo area—Serbia, down from 11,408 in the previous week. This brings the total number of migrants that have entered the country since the start of the year to 58,374, and the total since the start of 2015 to 639,152. Over the reporting period, there was an average of 1,382 daily arrivals in Presevo area, compared to an average of 1,630 in the previous week.

7.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Serbia



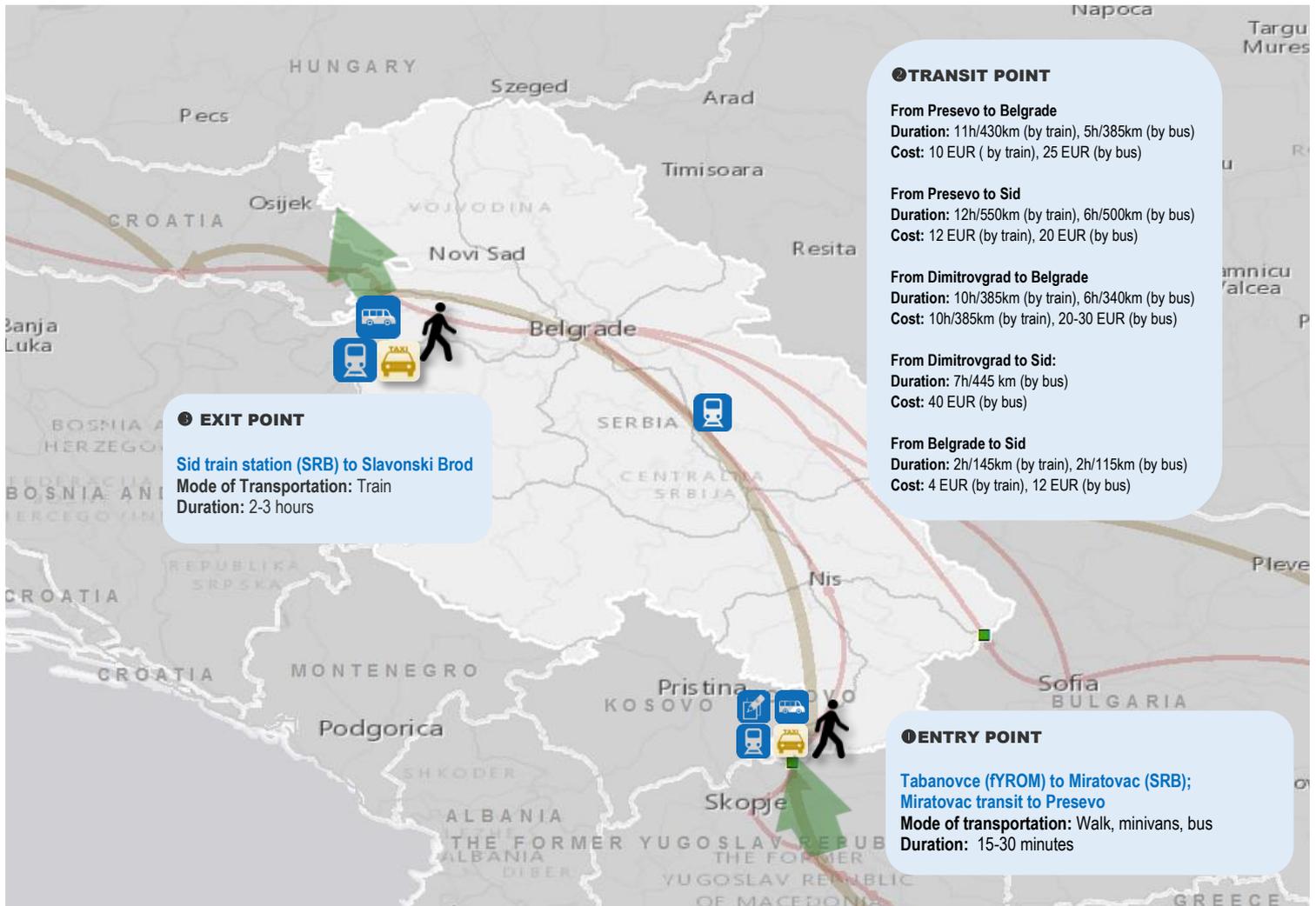


7.3. Entry and exit points

Main known entry points: Presevo (border with FYR Macedonia); Dimitrovgrad and Zaječar (border with Bulgaria)

Main known exit points: Sid (border with Croatia)

7.4. Transport and logistics

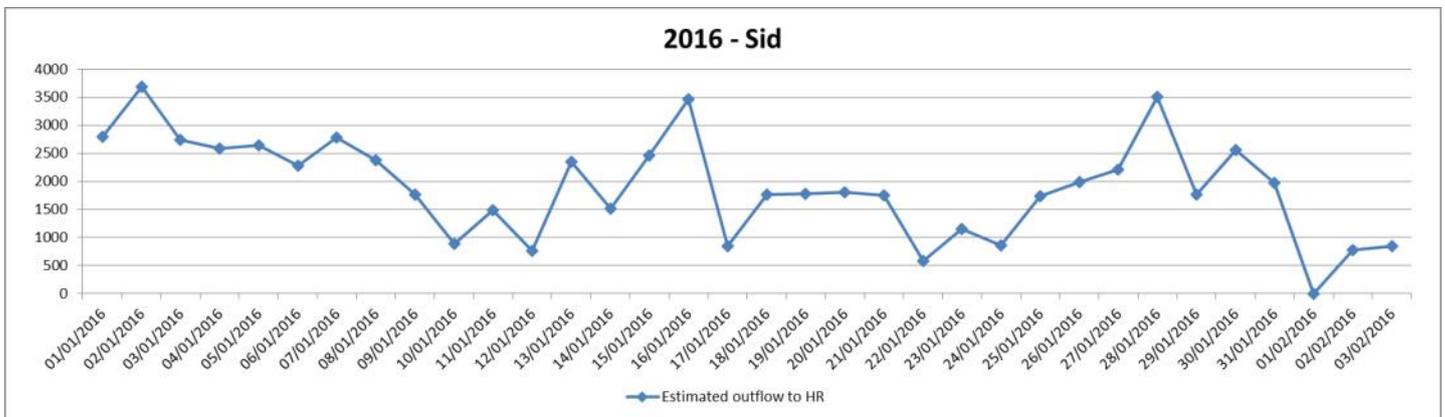
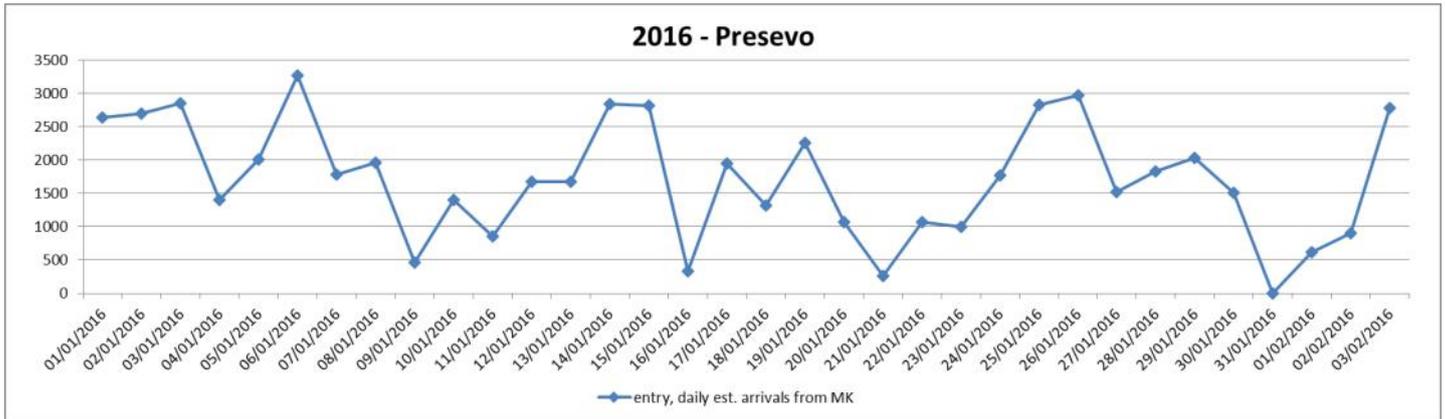




7.5. Accommodation centers

Centre	Capacity
Miratovac Transit Entry Point (border with FYROM)	300 - 500
One Stop Center Presevo (registration center, approx. 13 km from border with FYROM)	1,500
Dimitrovgrad Registration Center (near border with Bulgaria)	140
One Stop Centre Sid Point (at train station in Sid, near border with Croatia)	800
Principovac Transit Reception Center (near border with Croatia)	250-300
One stop center Adasevci (near border with Croatia)	500

7.6. Flow Monitoring Updates



8. Hungary



8.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

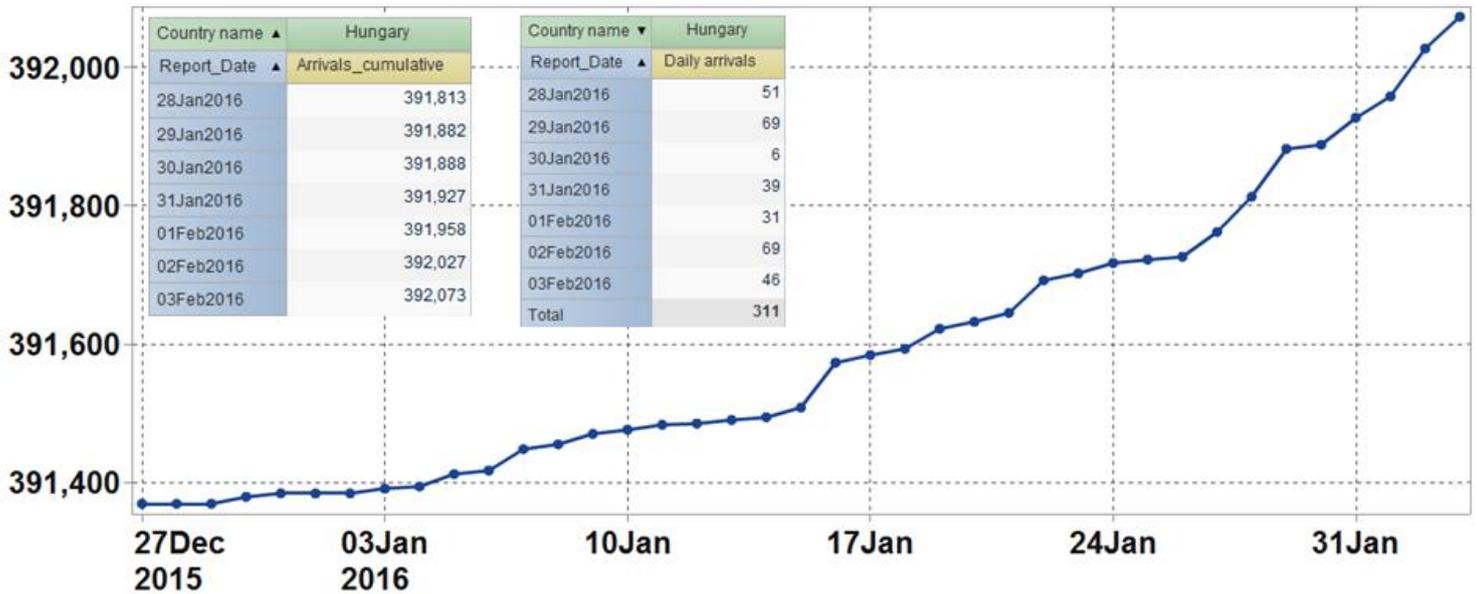
From 01 January 2015 to 03 February 2016, a total of 392,073 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Hungary. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, there have been reduced numbers of arrivals since 17 October 2015. From 28 January to 03 February 2016, 311 new arrivals were registered by the authorities, bringing the total for this year to 689 registered arrivals.

The most common countries of origin in descending order are: Syria, Afghanistan Pakistan, and Iraq.

Main known entry points: Croatian border (Zákány, Beremend, Letenye); Serbian border (Röszke and Horgos).

Main known exit points: There are currently no transit movements crossing Hungary.

8.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Hungary



9. Croatia



9.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

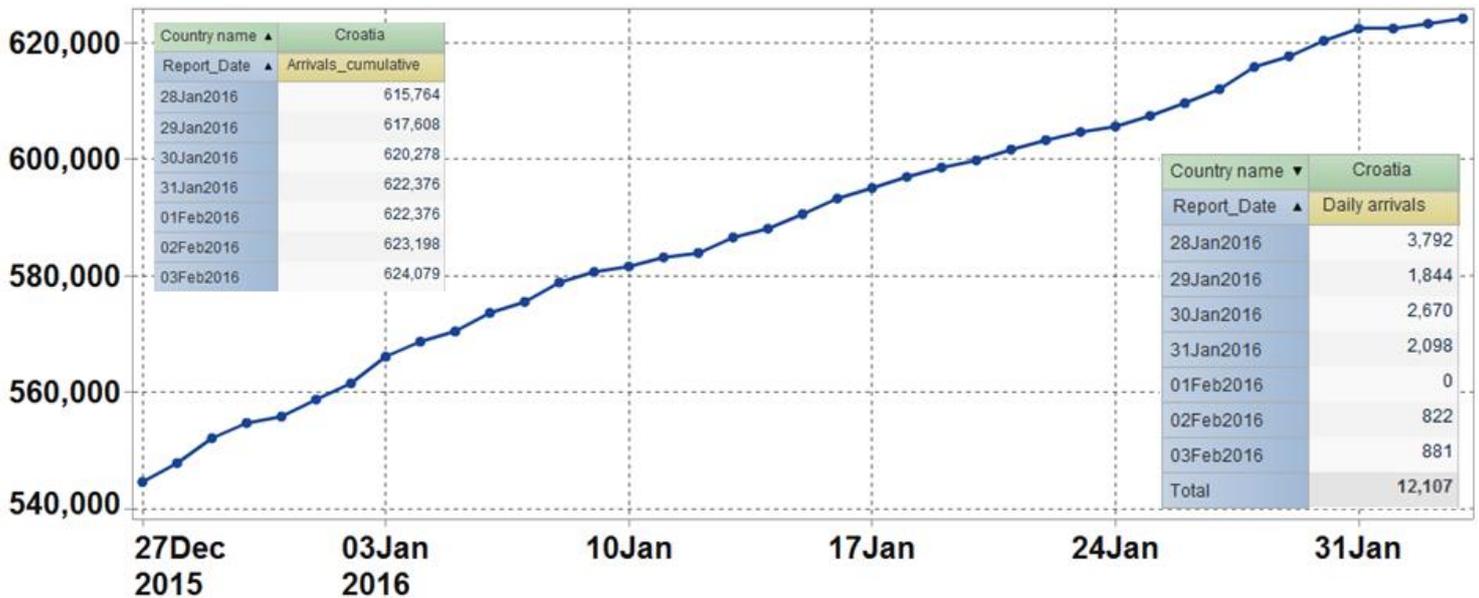
From 28 January to 03 February 2016 a total of 12,107 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Croatia, down from 12,219 the previous week. This brought the daily average down to 1,729 from 1,745 in the previous period. The total number of migrants and asylum seekers that have been registered since the start of the crisis on 16 September, now totals 624,079, while since the start of 2016 a further 68,288 migrants and asylum seekers have entered the country.

Flow Monitoring: Since October 2015, IOM staff in Croatia have collected data from interviews with 2,205 migrants and asylum seekers.

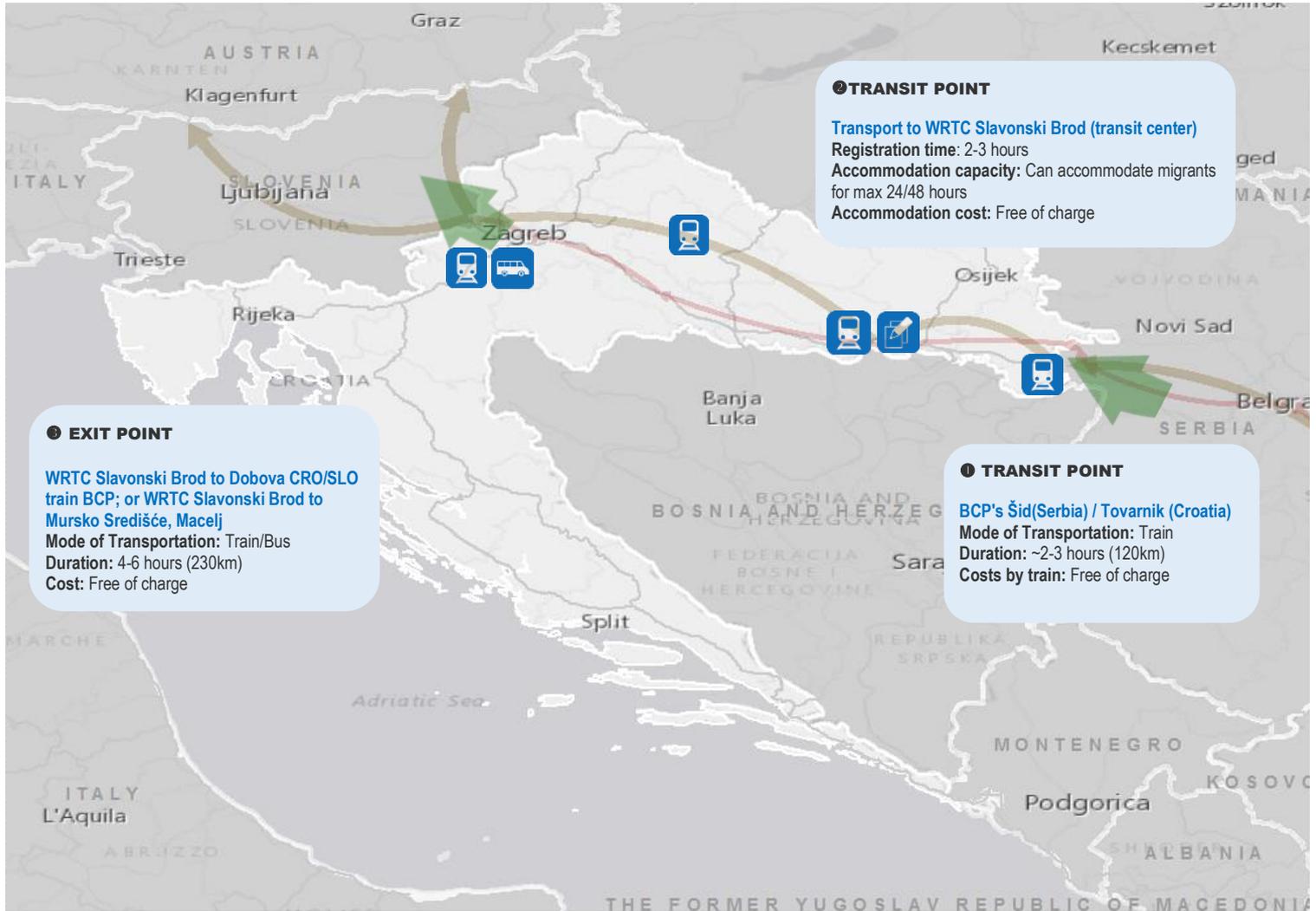
Main known entry points from Serbia: Trains operate from Serbia to the Slavonski Brod. Winterized Transit Center, Croatia. When leaving, migrants are taken by bus to Sibinj (village near Slavonski Brod) where they board trains for Dobova, Slovenia.

Main known exit points to Slovenia: Dobova (by train).

9.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Croatia



9.3. Transportation and logistics



10. Slovenia



10.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

03 February— Since the start of the crisis on 16 October 2015, 443,711 migrants and asylum seekers have been registered entering Slovenia. From 28 January to 03 February 2016, there were 12,262 registered arrivals, up from 10,204 the previous week. The daily average of registered arrivals over the reporting period was 1,752 this week, up from 1,457 in the previous week. This brings the cumulative total for 2016 to 65,107 registered arrivals.

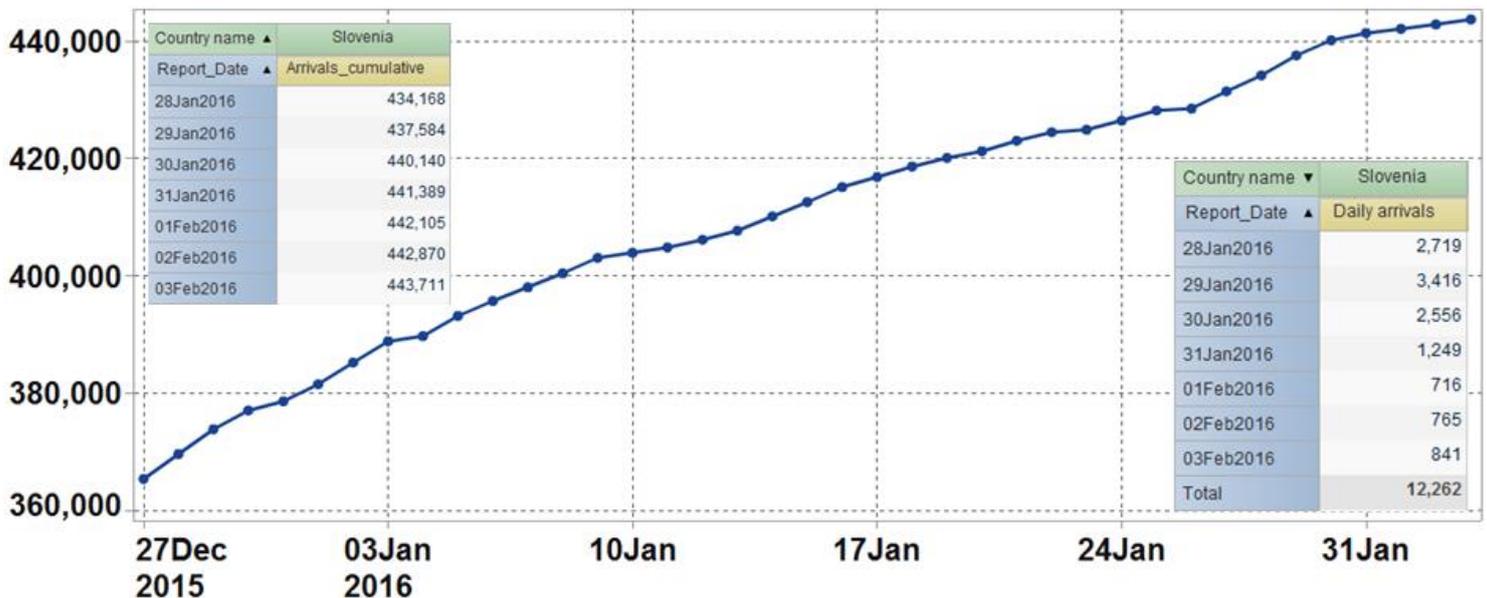
21 January—Since 21 January Slovenia has placed limitations on entry to asylum seekers who do not express their intention to seek asylum in Slovenia, Austria, or Germany (see Police statement [here](#))

Flow Monitoring: Since November 2015, IOM staff in Slovenia have collected data from interviews with 363 migrants and asylum seekers.

Main known entry points: Dobova, Dobova train station, Gornja Radgona.

Main known exit points: The border crossings with Austria (Gornja Radgona/Bad Radkersburg, Šentilj/Spielfeld and Jesenice)

10.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Slovenia





10.3. Information on occupancy of registration centers and accommodation facilities for foreigners

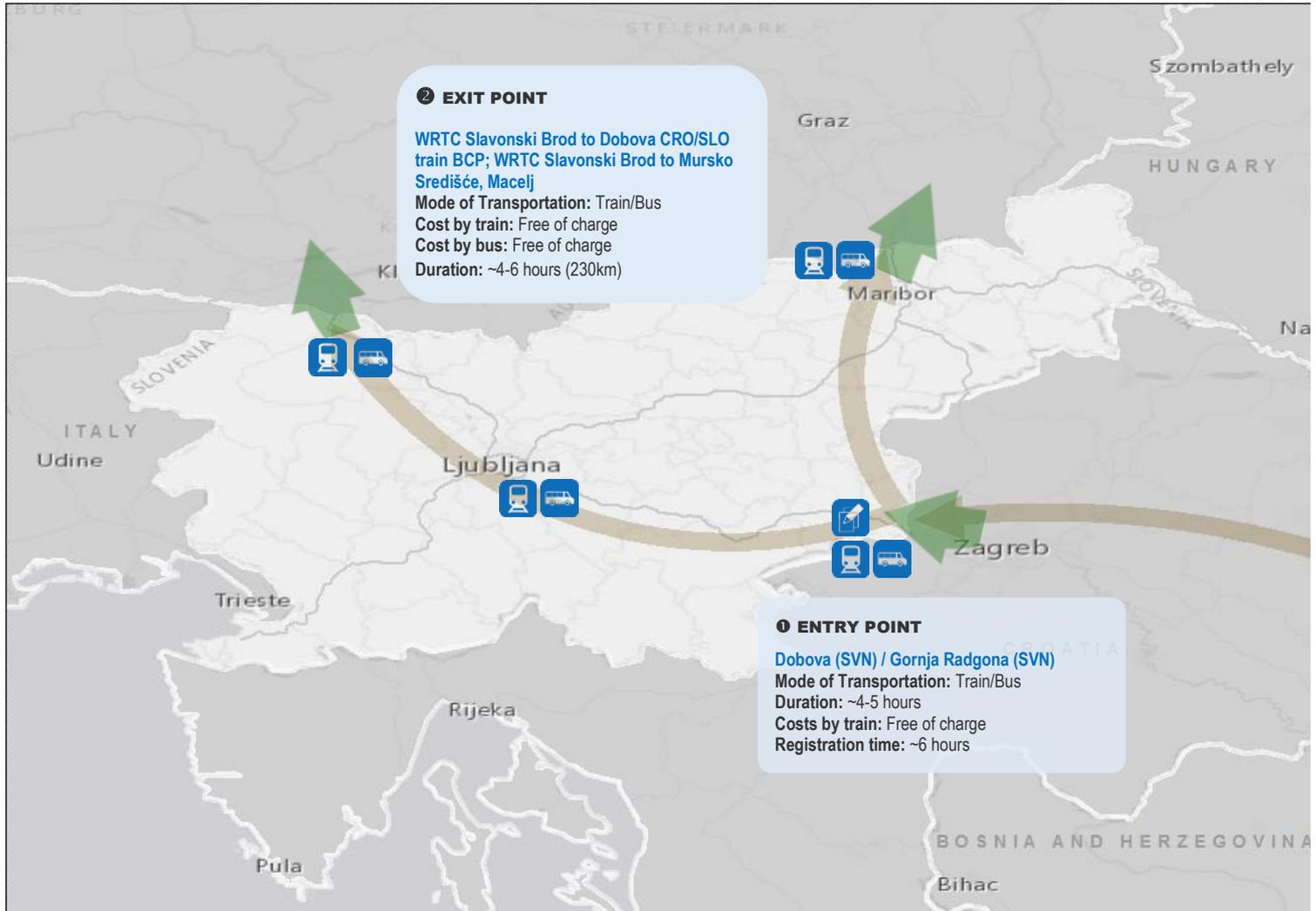
The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners undergoing registration across Slovenia on 03 February, noon:

Reception centres	No of migrants undergoing registration
Brežice	0
Dobova Livarna	16
Gruškovje	0
Total	16

The table shows the latest numbers of foreigners staying in accommodation facilities across Slovenia on 03 February 2016, noon:

Accommodation centres	No of migrants accommodated
Tent camp – car park at former Šentilj border crossing, Šentilj	27
Fairgrounds, Gornja Radgona	0
Tent camp at former Integral's parking lot, Lendava	0
Celje fairgrounds	0
Former 26 October Barracks, Vrhnika	0
Logatec Facility	0
Centre for Foreigners, Postojna	41
Total	68

10.4. Transportation and logistics



11. Italy



11.1. Key Findings and Advanced Notifications

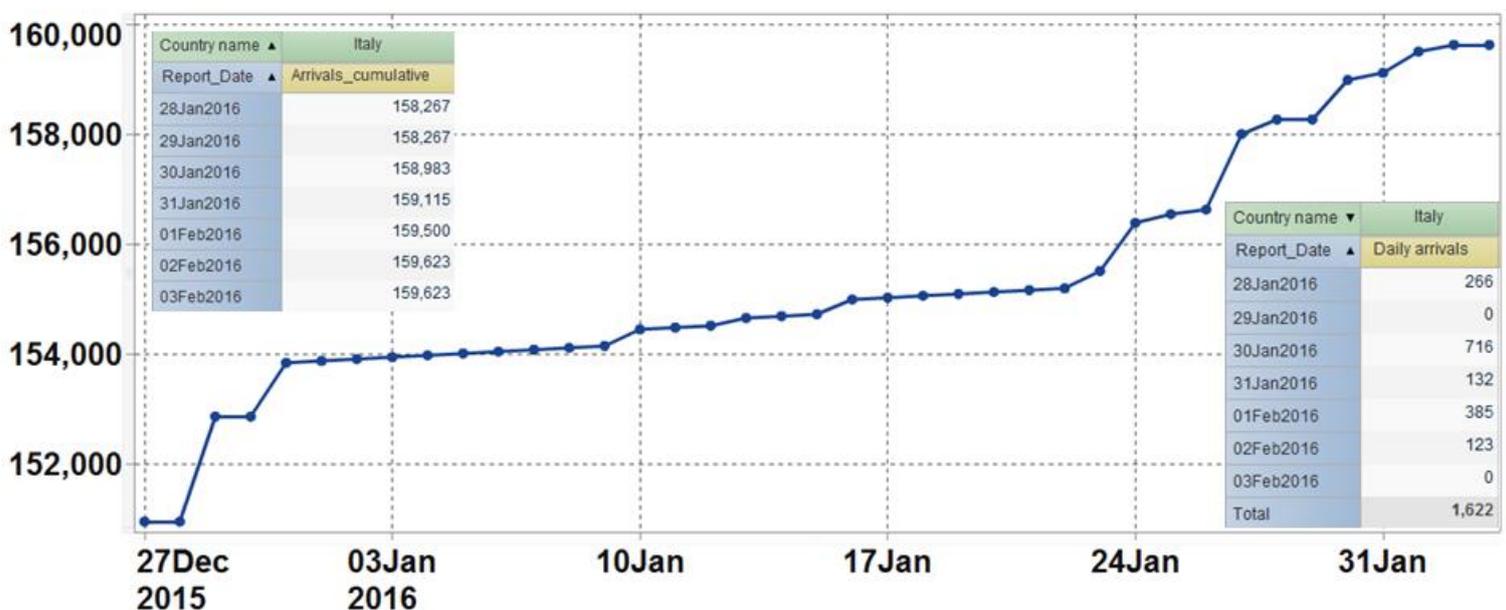
From 01 January 2015 to 03 February 2016, an estimated 159,623 migrants and asylum seekers were registered arriving in Italy. These figures are reached by adding numbers circulated by the Ministry of Interior, which go up to 31 January 2016, to numbers of arrivals from 1 February 2016 onwards, which are estimated by IOM staff in the landing areas. From 28 January to 03 February 2016, IOM staff in the landing areas estimated that 1,622 migrants and asylum seekers had arrived in Italy, down from 2,634 in the previous week. This brings the cumulative total for this year to 5,781 estimated arrivals.

Relocations: 02 February – To date, 461 individuals have been relocated, of which 259 from Italy (96 to Finland, 19 to France, 41 to Sweden, 12 to Spain, 11 to Germany, 14 to Belgium, 10 to Portugal, 6 to Spain, 50 to the Netherlands). To date, 18 out of the 31 participating countries have pledged to make places available, namely Belgium (30), Bulgaria (1,302), Cyprus (30), Finland (150), France (900), Germany (40), Ireland (20), Latvia (481), Lithuania (40), Luxembourg (90), Malta (131), the Netherlands (100), Poland (100), Portugal (130), Romania (300), Spain (50), Sweden (300) and Liechtenstein (43), with an overall number of only 4,237 places. You can find the overview [here](#).

Main known entry points: In the Channel of Sicily migrants are usually rescued in international waters and brought to the ports of Lampedusa, Sicily (Catania, Augusta, Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle, Trapani, Messina, Palermo) Calabria (Crotona, Reggio Calabria, Vibo, and others) or Apulia (mainly Taranto). Sometimes migrants are also brought to Sardinia (Cagliari), or Campania (Salerno).

Main known exit points: Exit points are irregular and therefore little is known about them. IOM Italy estimates that most Syrians and Eritreans and many Sudanese tend to move on to other European countries within 24-48 hours after reaching Italy, while most Sub-Saharan Africans remain in Italy.

11.2. Cumulative arrivals by reporting date in Italy

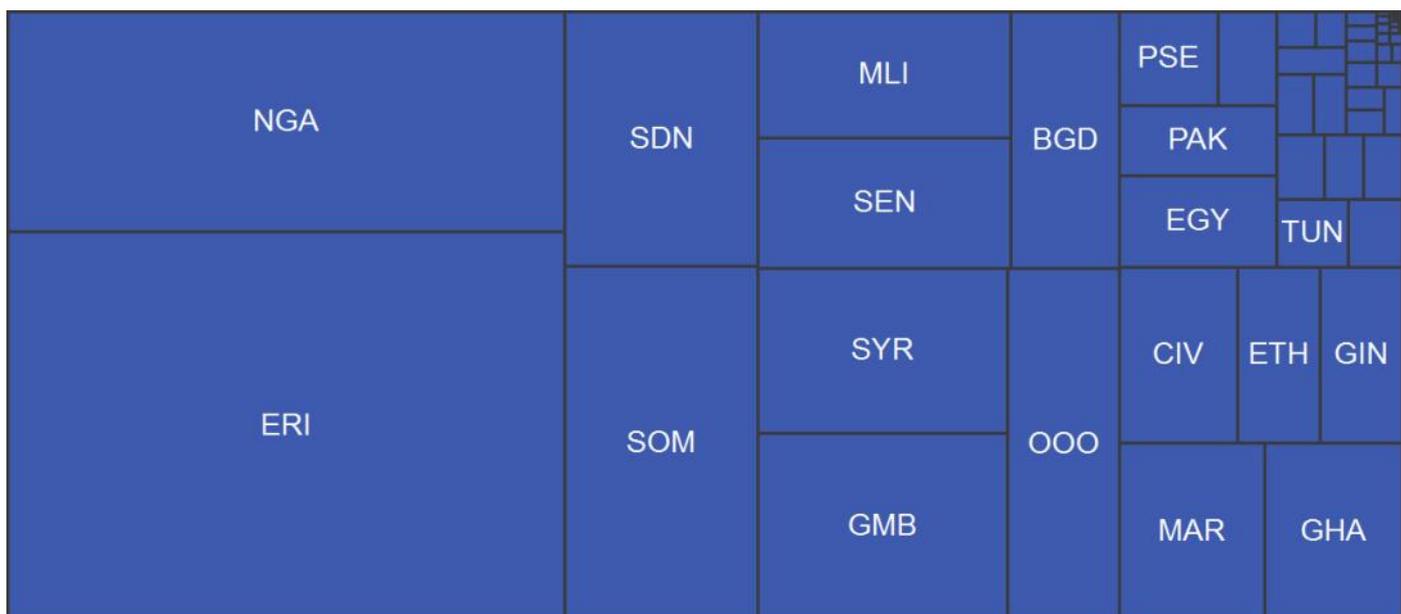




11.3. Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 2016 (from 1 Jan to 31 Jan)



11.3.1. Reference - Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin 2015





11.3.2. Table: Arrivals in Italy by country of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec)

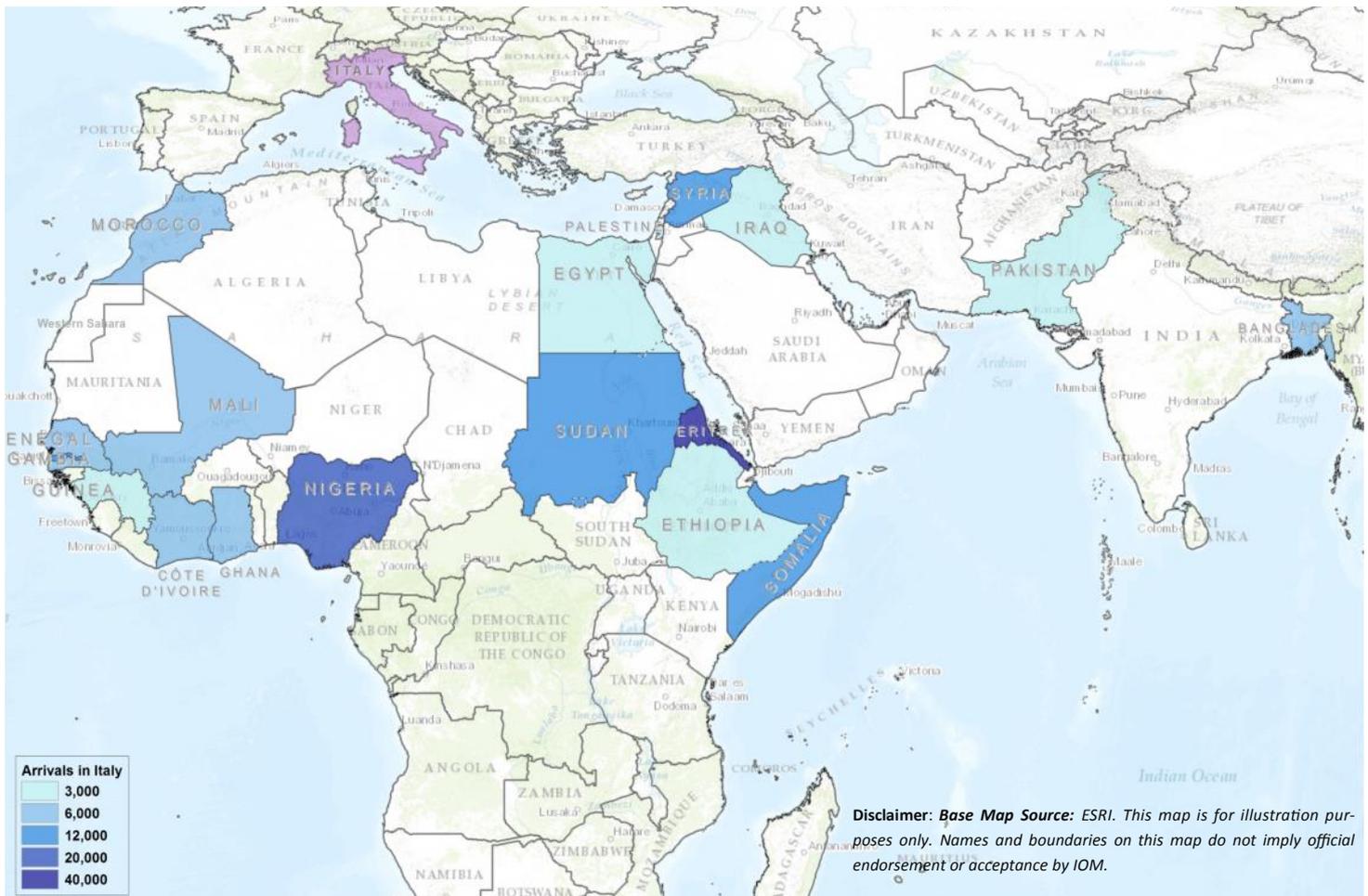
Arrivals by sea to Italy - Main Countries of Origin—All of 2015							
Main Countries of Origin	Arrivals	Main Countries of Origin	Arrivals	Main Countries of Origin	Arrivals	Main Countries of Origin	Arrivals
Eritrea	39,162	Ghana	4,431	Libya	563	Niger	154
Nigeria	22,237	Ivory Coast	3,772	Burkina Faso	470	Liberia	137
Somalia	12,433	Ethiopia	2,631	Guinea Bissau	456	Iran	119
Sudan	8,932	Guinea	2,629	Benin	396	Afghanistan	117
Gambia	8,454	Egypt	2,610	Togo	360	Other (26 countries)	393
Syria	7,448	Pakistan	1,982	Algeria	343	Unidentified	7,138
Senegal	5,981	Occ. Palestinian T.	1,673	Sierra Leone	250		
Mali	5,826	Iraq	996	Comoros	192		
Bangladesh	5,040	Tunisia	880	Chad	174		
Morocco	4,647	Cameroon	662	Congo	154	TOTAL	153,842

11.3.3 Map: Arrivals in Italy by country of origin 2015 (from 1 Jan to 31 Dec)

OVERVIEW: MIGRANT FLOWS TO EUROPE

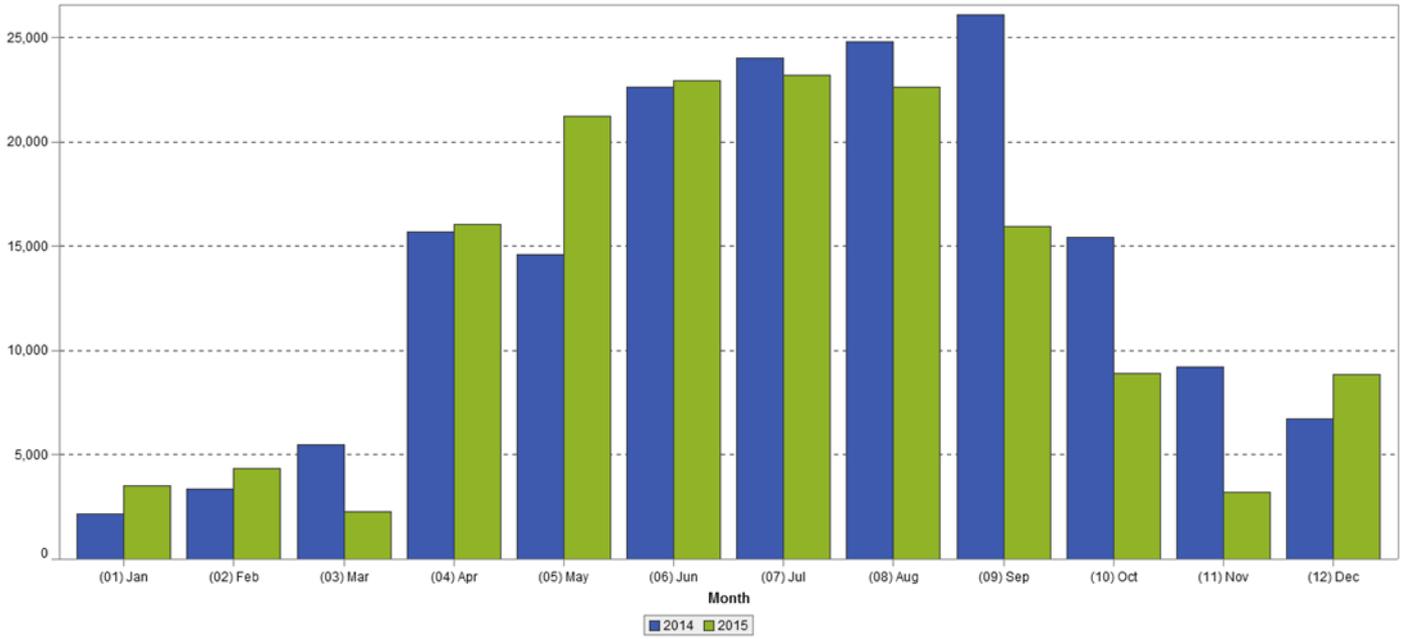


Cumulative arrivals to Italy by nationality of origin From 01 January 2015 to 31 December 2015

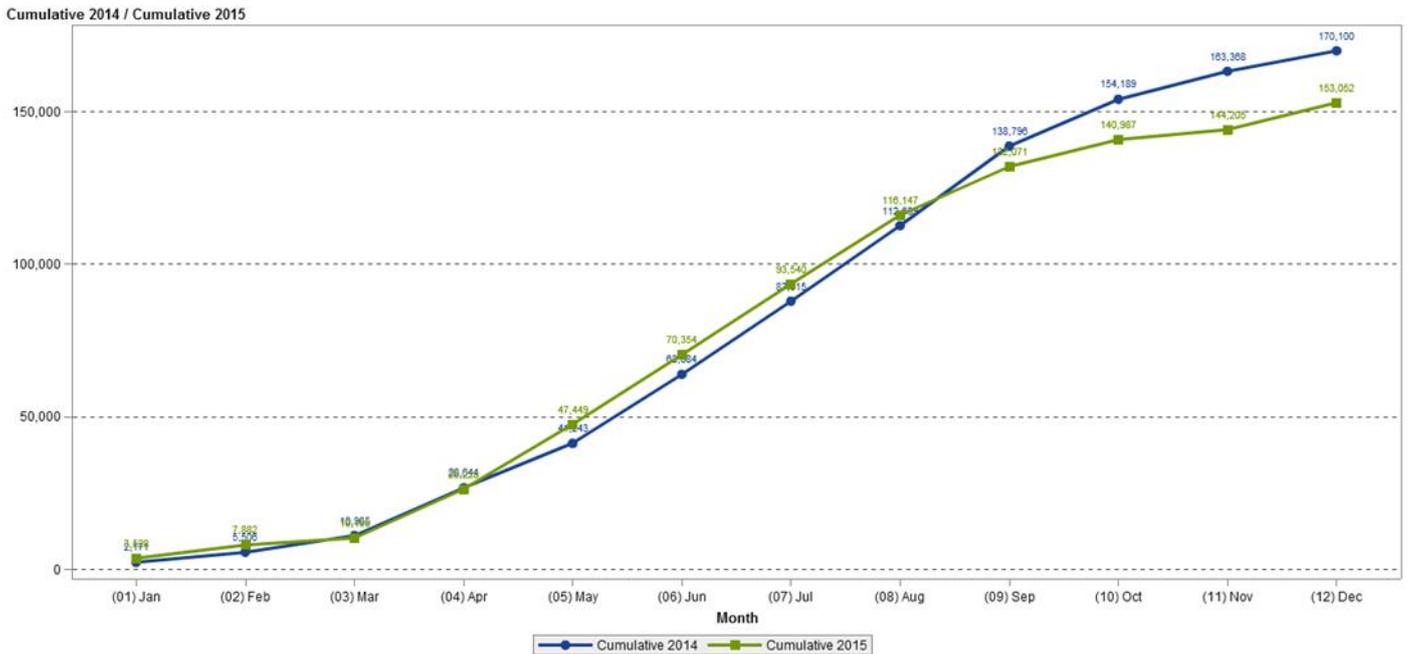




11.4. Monthly Arrivals to Italy comparison 2014 and 2015

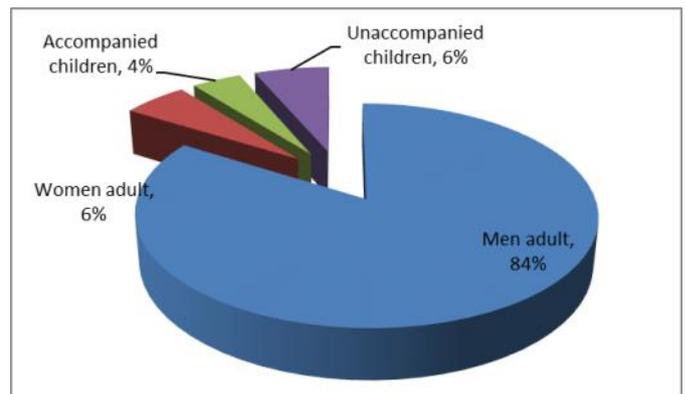


11.4.1. Monthly Cumulative Arrivals to Italy comparison 2014 and 2015

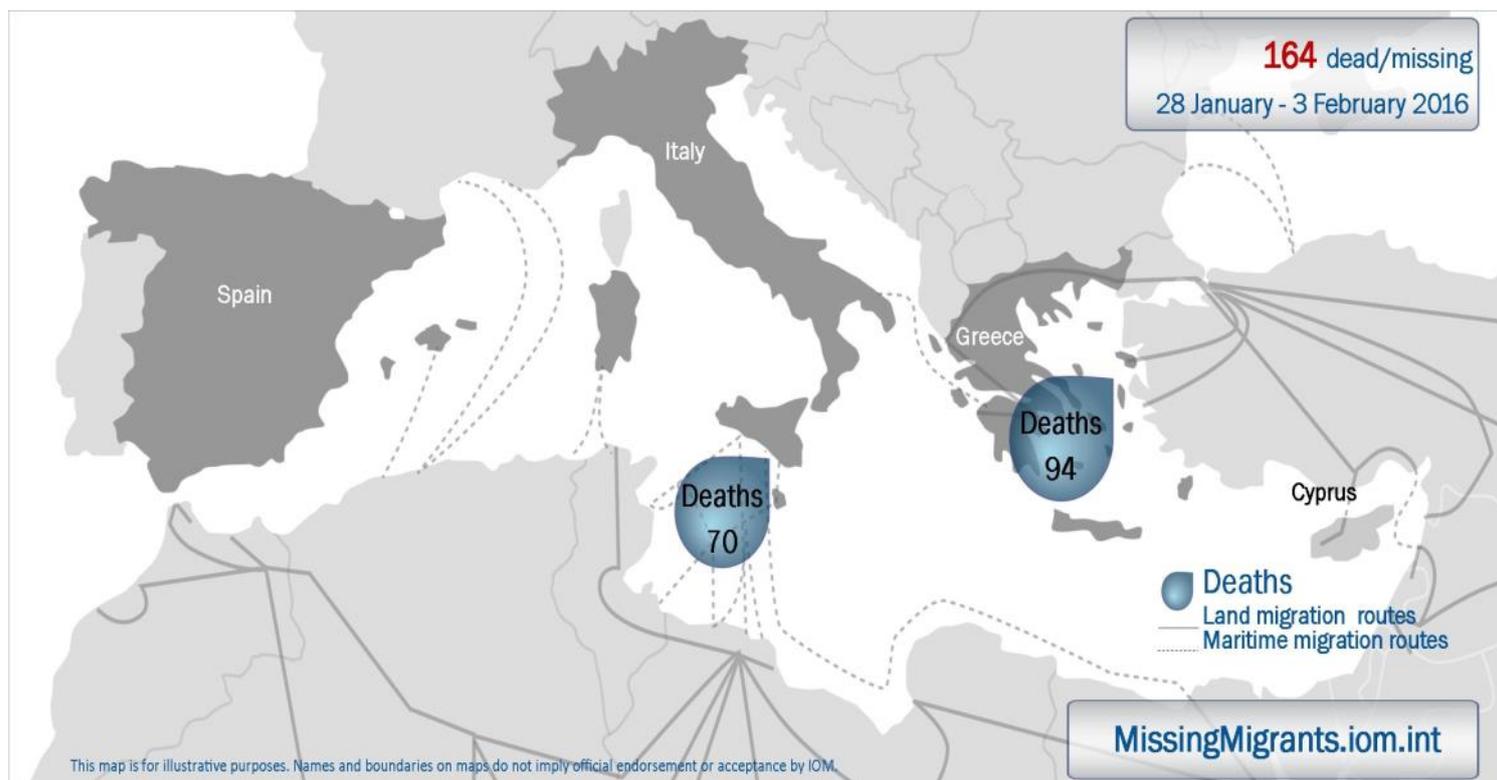


11.5. Demographic information for arrivals in Italy (from 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Jan 2016)*

Age group	Arrivals	Percentage	Percentage
Men adult	2,959	84%	89%
Women adult	195	6%	
Accompanied children	149	4%	11%
Unaccompanied children	225	6%	
Total	3,528	100%	100%



12.1 Missing Migrants: Fatalities and missing persons



12.2. Special Feature: The Northern Route

Norway



According to IOM Russia, in 2015 Norway returned approximately 250 of the 5,440 migrants to Russia. A further 280 migrants had been scheduled to be returned to Russia in early 2016, but at the time of writing this plan was still on hold, pending discussions between the two countries. These 5,440 migrants came from 42 nationalities, of which Afghans represented the highest number (1,628), followed by Iraqis (403), Pakistanis (300), and Egyptians (285) made up the highest numbers (Source: Norwegian Embassy in Russia).

03 February—Human Rights Watch called for Norway to “stop using fast-track procedures to return asylum seekers to Russia based on the presumption that it is a safe country of asylum for them,” criticizing Norway for sending back 13 asylum seekers since the start of 2016 without any guarantees from Russia that their requests for asylum will be given a fair hearing. Read full article [here](#).

03 February—In a meeting in Moscow on Wednesday, Russia agreed to take between 200-300 people whose asylum applications were rejected by Norway and said the returns can only happen by plane to Moscow. Moscow had previously agreed to take as many as 700 rejected asylum seekers but said on Wednesday it would only accept those who hold multi-entrance visas and legal residence, Thor Arne Aass from the Norwegian Justice Ministry told NTB. The meeting thus left the fate of 4,800 of the 5,500 people who came to Norway via the Arctic border crossing station Storskog last year uncertain. Aass said that around half of the group of 700 migrants have already left Norway. Some 250 were returned to Russia, while an undisclosed amount were sent to their home countries. Additionally, the Norwegian delegation was informed that the Russian authorities were investigating reports that a former diplomat in the Russian Foreign Ministry is behind five different companies that issued false work permits to around 1,000 Syrians. Read full article [here](#).

Numbers: About 31,000 migrants arrived in Norway last year across all borders”. Source [here](#).

Entry points: The Arctic Circle border crossing of Storskog, on the Russian-Norwegian border, has become a popular point of entry for would-be asylum-seekers who obtain Russian visas and then fly to Moscow where they make the journey by train near the Norwegian border, crossing by bicycle. Source [here](#).

Russia



Of the 5,440 migrants and asylum seekers who entered Norway from Russia in 2015, it remains unknown how many of these came to Russia from their countries of origin in the last year, and how many had previously entered Russia by plane with tourist, business, or transit visas. To date, establishing a mechanism to distinguish these groups has proved challenging. According to data IOM Moscow was able to collect from various experts and sources, in 2015 there were an estimated 12,000 Syrians in Russia. Of these, approximately 2,000 are considered members of the diaspora who have been legally residing in Russia for some time and have business interests in the country.

According to the Russian government entity responsible for migration, the Russian Federal Migration Service (RFMS), in 2015, 1,566 Syrians were registered with RFMS as temporary asylum seekers. This number may include people who entered Russia prior to 2015, as the temporary asylum permit is only valid for one year. Therefore, some of these applicants may have entered Russia and applied previously for temporary asylum, and re-applied in 2015.



Finland

Numbers: “Only 700 asylum-seekers crossed from Russia in 2015, but a recent report by the Finnish Border Guard said that number could swell to more than 7,500 for 2016 at the current rate. According to the same report, nearly half of the arrivals from Russia in 2015 were Afghan citizens, with many living in Russia for months or even years before crossing into Finland. In total, some 32,000 asylum-seekers arrived in Finland in 2015” (<http://foreignpolicy.com/2016/01/26/for-finland-and-norway-the-refugee-crisis-heats-up-along-the-russian-arctic/>).

Entry points: The Russian border town of Alakurtti is a growing conduit into Lapland, Finland’s northernmost region, where many asylum-seekers have entered by car.

According to IOM Russia, in 2015 approximately 700 migrants and asylum seekers entered Finland from Russia. As of 03 February 2016, 500 migrants and asylum seekers had entered via the same route since the start of 2016. These groups comprised 26 nationalities including Afghans, Indians, Syrians, Iran, Lebanon. Exact numbers were not available at time of writing (Source: Finnish Embassy in Russia).

29 January—AFP reported “Finland To Follow Sweden In Expelling Nearly 20,000 Migrants”. Finland expects to expel nearly 20,000 migrants out of the 32,000 who sought asylum there in 2015. Interior Ministry Secretary Paivi Nerg said “In previous years around 60 percent [of applicants] received a negative decision but now we have somewhat tightened our criteria for Iraqis, Afghans, and Somalis,” she told AFP. Finland is currently in negotiations with neighboring Russia to stop migrants from entering Finland via the Arctic region. After Norway barred migrants from entering the country on its Arctic border crossing with Russia in December, the flow of migrants turned toward Finland. Read full article [here](#).

01 February—Reuters reported that “Finland plans to test drones along its frontier with Russia”

Major Jussi Napola of the Finnish border guard declined to say why Helsinki wanted to run the tests along the 833-mile (1,340 km) border, where migrant movements have grown to become an issue at high-level bilateral meetings. Finland last month criticized its eastern neighbor and former ruler for allowing increasing numbers of asylum seekers from the Middle East and Africa across their Arctic border. Following ministerial meetings, the countries agreed to step up cooperation on the border. According to the Finnish border guard, about 500 asylum seekers have come from Russia to Finland this year, compared with about 700 in the whole of 2015. “The plan is to test the remote piloted aerial system in operational use at the Russian border and the coastal areas. We want to see if the technology suits our needs and if it is suitable for Finnish conditions”, Napola told Reuters. The European Union is already using drones to help monitor the flow of migrants and refugees over the Mediterranean and Napola said the border guard has worked with the EU border agency Frontex in reviewing different drone options. “The development of the technology has turned this into a viable, and possibly cost effective option for us. Our target now is to get more experience of their operational capabilities,” he said. Read full article [here](#).

01 February-- Teija Tiilikainen, the director of the Finnish Institute of International Affairs, has estimated that the flow of migrants across the eastern border of Finland may be a way for Russia to express its disapproval with the economic sanctions levelled against it. “It’s difficult to imagine that such activities could be organised on the border without the involvement of the central administration in a country with a system of government like in Russia. At the very least, [the activities] have its is silent support”. Read full article [here](#).

12.3. About this report: DTM in the Mediterranean and beyond

In October 2015, IOM launched its **Early Warning Information Sharing Network** to commence sharing data between IOM, government agencies, and other humanitarian actors in affected countries of arrival and transit. IOM seeks to identify vulnerabilities and needs among the mobile population to inform all concerned parties about the type of assistance required. The information provided by IOM seeks to inform national authorities and partners in their daily work to enable a better targeted response.

To enable this information sharing, IOM is utilizing its **Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**, a suite of tools and methodologies designed to track and analyse human mobility in different displacement contexts, in a continuous manner. A **Flow Monitoring System** was set up to provide a better understanding of mixed migration flows across the Central Mediterranean and Western Balkans routes. The Flow Monitoring System includes this weekly flows compilation, which provides an overview of migration flows in countries of first arrival and “transit countries” in Europe, and analysis of trends across the affected region. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

The system also includes **flow monitoring surveys** to capture additional and more in-depth data on the people on the move, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, motives, and intentions. This data has been captured by IOM field staff in Croatia since October 2015, with survey more recently also covering Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), and Slovenia. As of 20 January 2016 IOM had interviewed over 2,700 migrants and asylum seekers. Flow monitoring data collected by IOM field staff in multiple countries along the migratory route is analysed in the “special features” section.

12.4. About the numbers

As mentioned above, the data on registered arrivals in this report is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

As such, the German Ministry of Interior’s announcement on 06 January 2016 that arrivals for 2015 had exceeded 1 million for Germany alone is unsurprising. The Ministry explained that the total number of asylum applications filed in 2015 no longer adequately represents the total number of arrivals, due to delays in the asylum application system. Instead, the Ministry referred to the number of arrivals as captured through the EASY-System, which is used to record new entrants upon arrival and determine to which federal state asylum seekers are referred. According to the EASY-System, the numbers of arrivals in 2015 as published on the BAMF (Ministry for Migration and Asylum) website were, as of January 2016, higher than 1 million for Germany alone. These numbers indicate that there may have been a larger overall number of arrivals to Europe in 2015 than has to date been detected in countries of transit. However, it should be taken into consideration that some people might have already entered Europe in 2014 and then entered Germany in 2015; and that the Ministry and BAMF highlight that there may have been some duplications in the EASY-System. Read more [here](#).

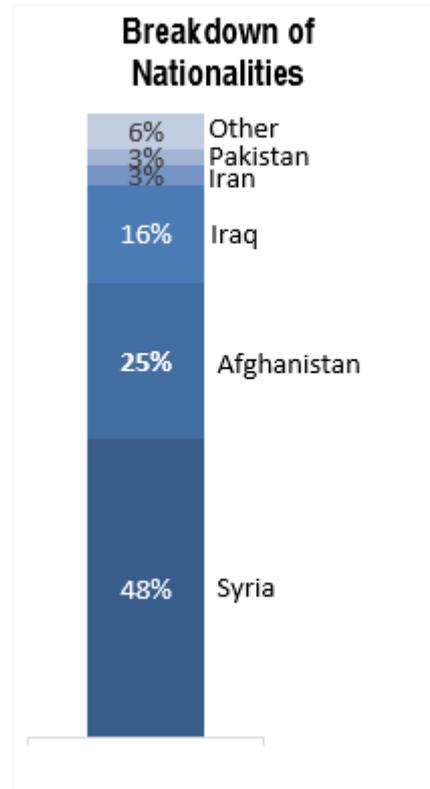
Numbers of registered arrivals to Greece and Italy have been shown to match the data IOM has available for other countries further along the route. Nevertheless, certain types of arrival are hard to capture by date: for example, some people might have flown directly to Germany on student, tourist, or work visas, and subsequently decided to stay. Others may have travelled to Germany via Russia and northern Europe, or otherwise avoided detection along the Mediterranean and Balkans routes.

13.1. Flow Monitoring Data Analysis

Flow Monitoring Survey Results

Between 8 October 2015 and 2 February 2016, IOM staff in Croatia, FYROM, Greece and Slovenia collected data from interviews with 3,765 migrants and asylum seekers. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Iranian and Pakistani nationalities comprised 94% of all respondents. The analysis of these five nationalities is presented below.

The resulting analysis is intended to provide an overview of basic trends and profiles of migrants with respect to demographics, countries of origin, levels of education, and intended destination. Interviews were not conducted in a randomized manner; therefore, the conclusions from the surveys should not yet be used to extrapolate broader trends, but can be used as a preliminary indication of migrant profiles.



SYRIAN NATIONALS

Between 8 October 2015 and 2 February 2016, 1,797 respondents of Syrian nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM and Slovenia. This constitutes 48% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

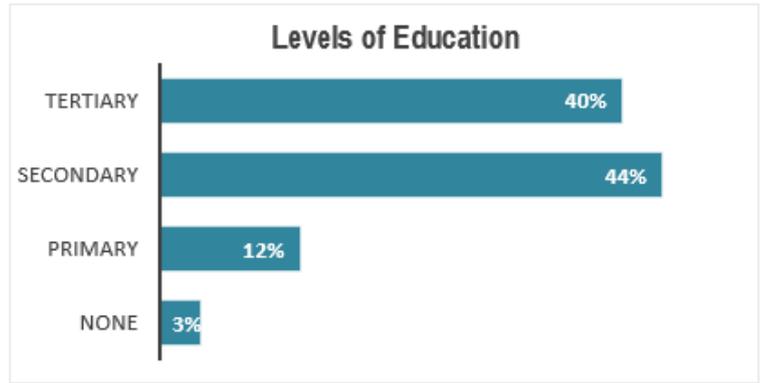
Demographics: Syrians

The average Syrian respondent was 28 years old. The majority of respondents were male (74%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (87%), were travelling with a group, while only 12% reported travelling alone. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with. Out of 87% of individuals travelling with a group, 73% reported travelling with families, while 27% reported travelling with non-family members.



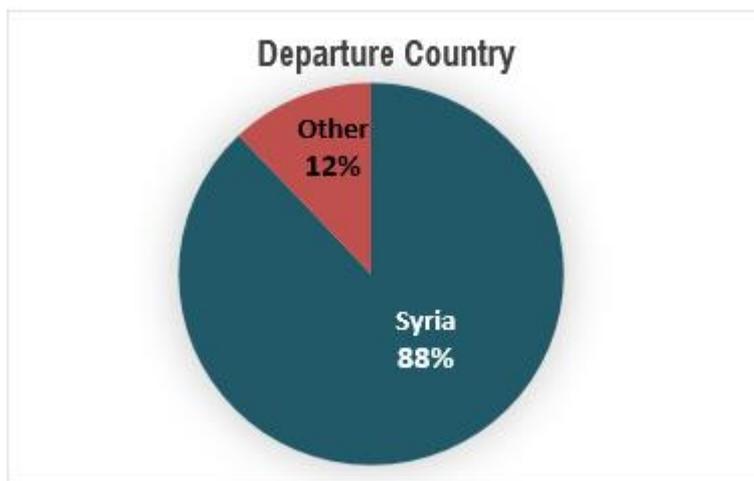
Levels of Education: Syrians

40% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 44% reported having obtained a high school education, 12% reported having obtained primary school level education, and 3% reporting not having received any formal education.



Countries of Departure: Syrians

The predominant majority of respondents (98%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority of Syrian respondents (88%) reported departing from Syria.

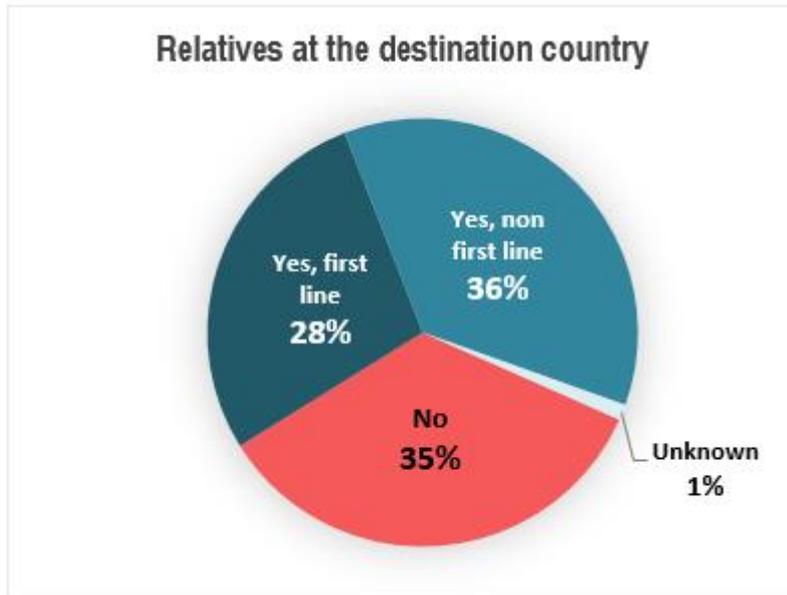


Countries of Destination: Syrians

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 75% or 1,353 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (7% or 122 individuals). The breakdown is presented in the chart and a map below.



Furthermore, 35% of the respondents reported having no relatives in the country of their destination. 64% of the respondents reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 36% who reported having non-first-line relatives and 28% who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination. The remaining 1% did not provide an answer. Almost half of the respondents who had relatives at the destination country reported that their relatives had been living in the destination country for more than a year.

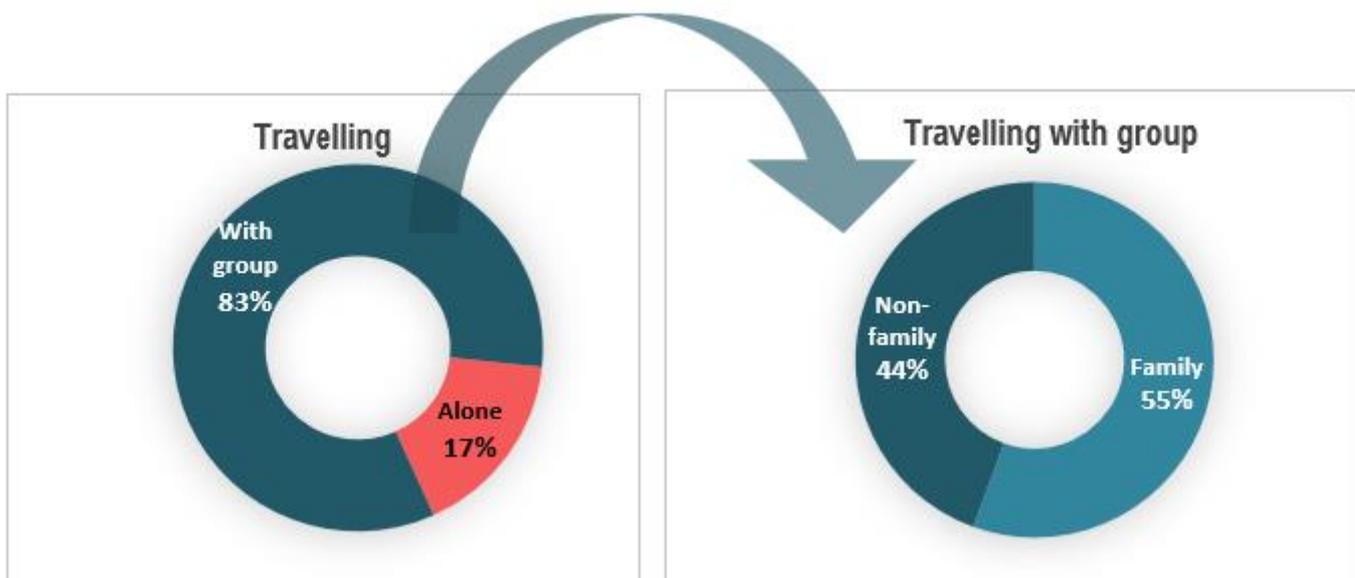


Afghan Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 2 February 2016, 941 respondents of Afghan nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM and Slovenia, which constitutes 25% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

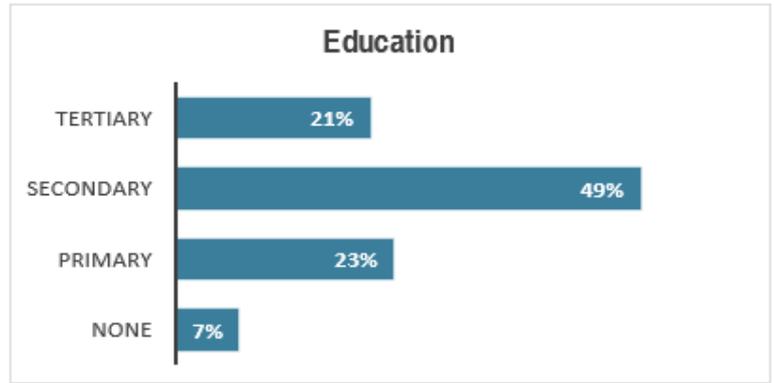
Demographics: Afghans

The average Afghan respondent was 24 years old. The predominant majority of this sample was male (86%). The majority of Afghan respondents (83%) were travelling with a group, while only 17% reported travelling alone. Furthermore, out of 83% of the individuals travelling with a group, 55% of respondents reported travelling with family, while 44% reported travelling with non-family.



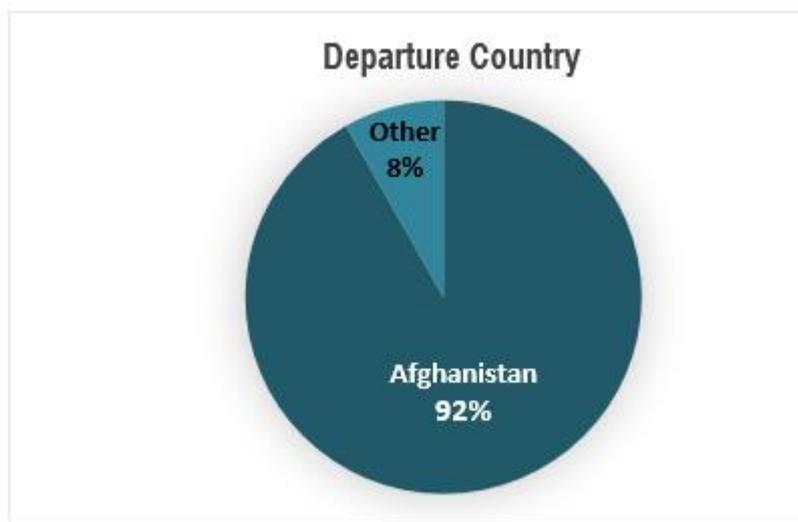
Levels of Education: Afghans

21% of Afghans reported having obtained tertiary education, against 49% reported having obtained a high school education, 23% reported having obtained a primary school level education, and 7% reported not having received any formal education.



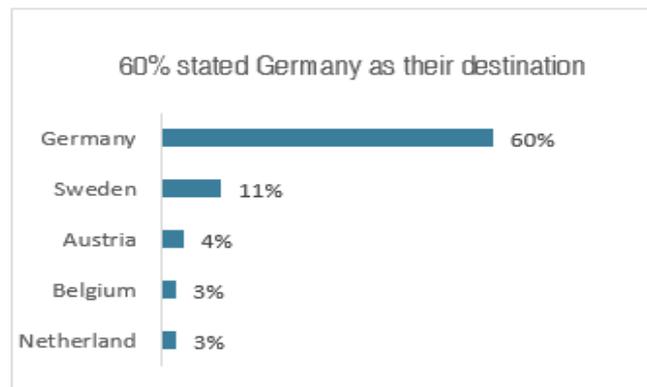
Countries of Departure: Afghans

The predominant majority of Afghan respondents (98%) had not stayed in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. 92% of the respondents reported departing from Afghanistan.



Countries of Intended Destination: Afghans

60% Afghan individuals reported Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (11%). The breakdown is presented in the chart.



Furthermore, 58% of Afghan respondents reported having no relatives in the country of their destination. 42% of the respondents reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 13% who reported having non-first-line relatives and 29% who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination.

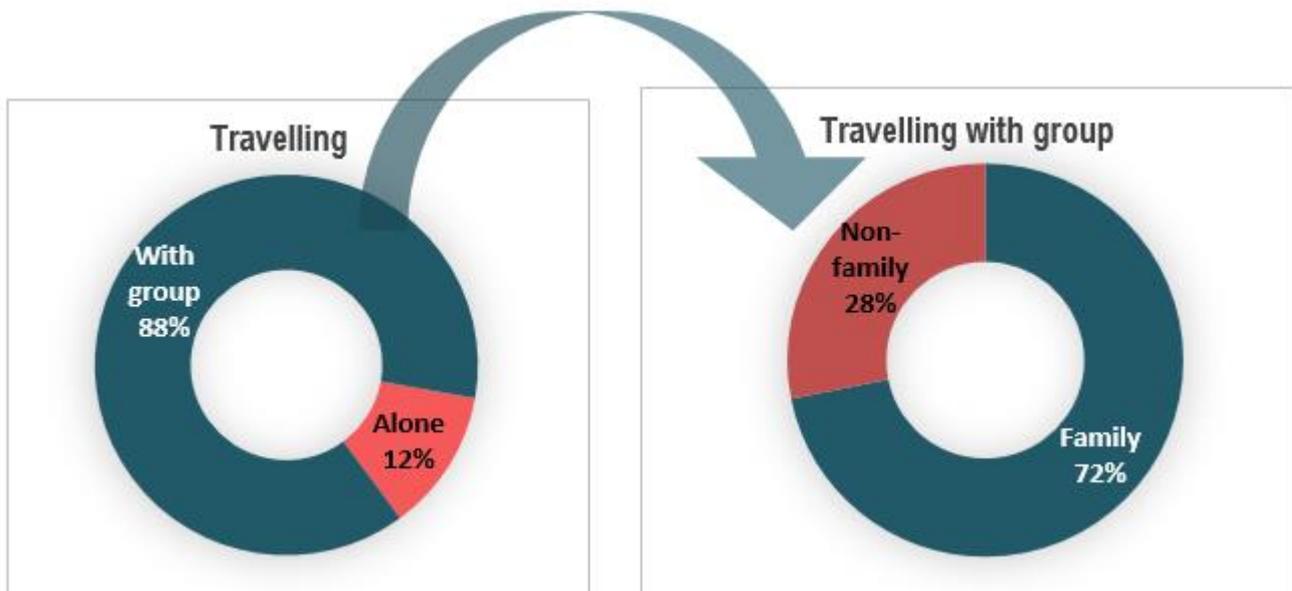


Iraqi Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 02 February 2016, 596 respondents of Iraqi nationality were surveyed in Greece, fYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. Iraqis comprised 16% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

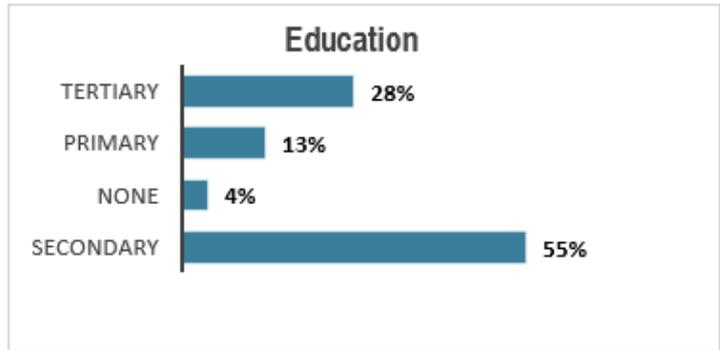
Demographics: Iraqis

The average Iraqi respondent was 29 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (85%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (88%), were travelling with a group, while only 12% reported travelling alone. Out of 85% of the respondents travelling with a group, 72% reported travelling with a family, while 28% reported travelling with non-family.



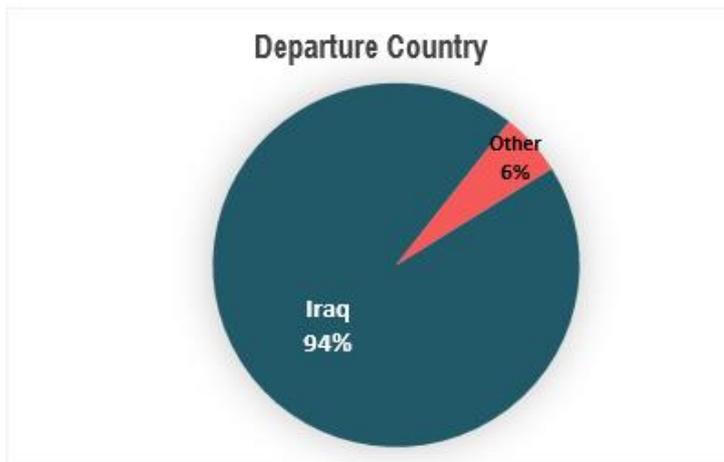
Levels of Education: Iraqis

28% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 55% reported having obtained a high school education, 13% reported having obtained a primary school level education, and 4% reported not having received any formal education.



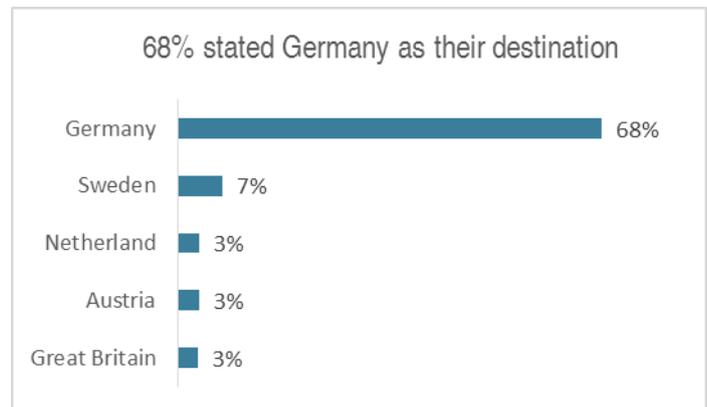
Countries of Departure: Iraqis

The predominant majority of respondents (94%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority respondents (94%) reported departing from Iraq.

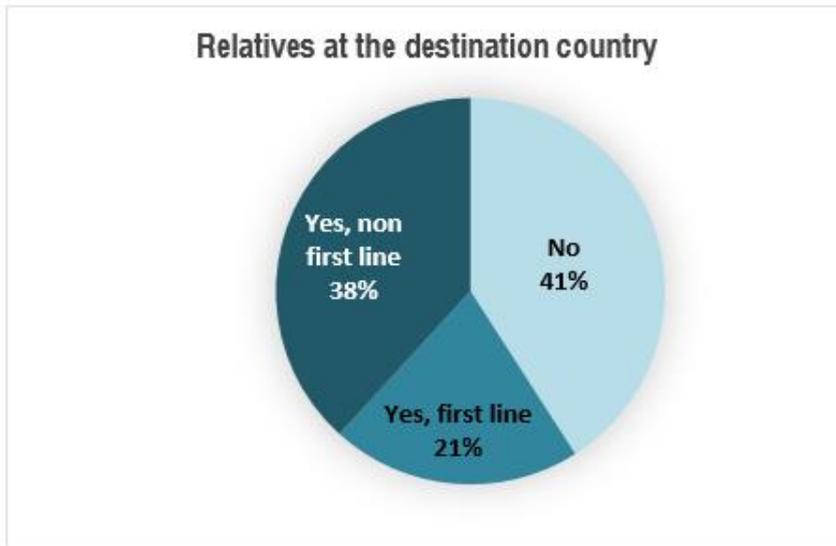


Countries of Destination: Iraqis

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 68% or 408 individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Sweden (7% or 42 individuals). The remainder were distributed according to the following chart.



Furthermore, 41% of the respondents reported having no relatives in the country of their intended destination. 59% of the respondents reported having family and relatives in the country of intended destination, including 38% who reported having non-first-line relatives and 21% who reported having first-line relatives in the country of destination.

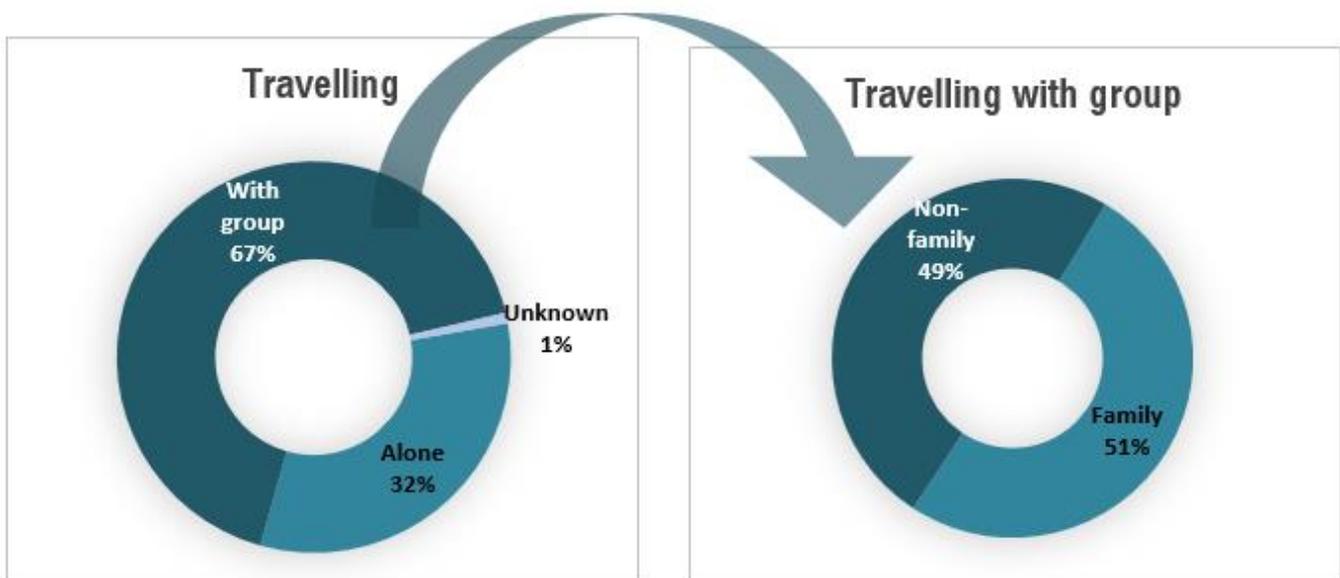


Iranian Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 2 February 2016, 115 respondents of Iranian nationality were surveyed in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. This constitutes 3% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

Demographics: Iranians

The average Iranian respondent was 28 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (89%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (67%), were travelling with a group, while 32% reported travelling alone. Of the 67% travelling in a group, 51% reported to be travelling with family members while 49% reported to be travelling with non-family members.

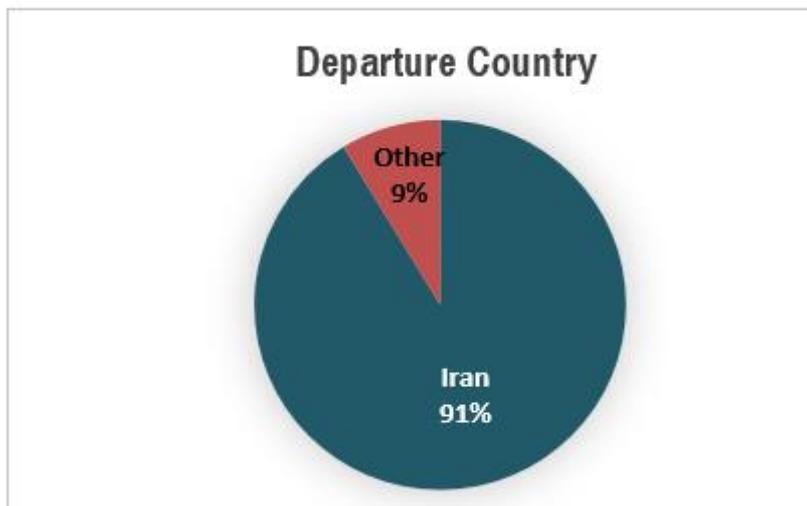


Levels of Education: Iranians

35% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 34% reported having obtained a high school education, 21% a primary school level education, and 10% reporting not having received any formal education.

Countries of Departure: Iranians

The predominant majority of respondents (96%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority respondents (91%) reported departing from Iran.



Nationals from African Countries

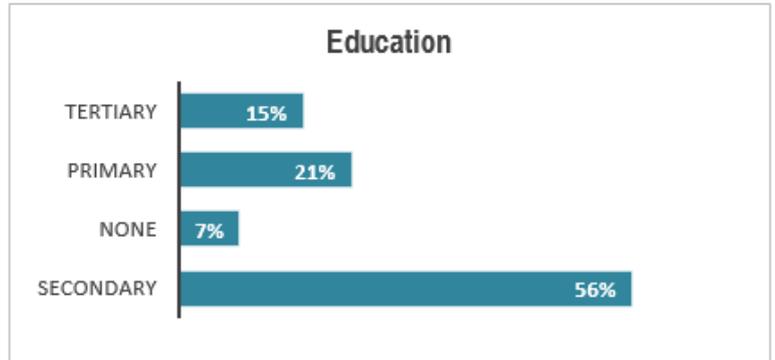
Between 8 October 2015 and 25 January 2016, 142 respondents of African nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia and FYROM. This constitutes 4% of the total number of individuals surveyed. This group is analysed together due to the low numbers, rendering each separate national group from the continent statistically insignificant.

Demographics: Nationals from African Countries

The average African respondent was 27 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (97%), although it should be noted that the sample was not taken randomly, which partly explains this gender imbalance. The majority of respondents (65%) were travelling alone, while 35% reported travelling with a group. Of the 35% travelling in a group, 38% reported to be travelling with family members while 60% reported to be travelling with non-family members

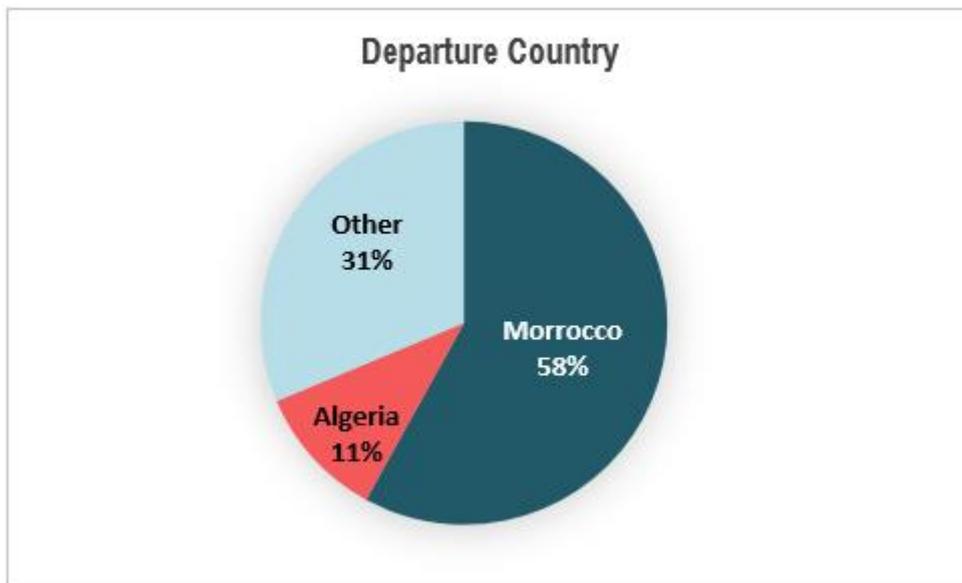
Levels of Education: Nationals from African Countries

15% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 56% reported having obtained a highschool education, 22% a primary school level education, and 7% reporting not having received any formal education.



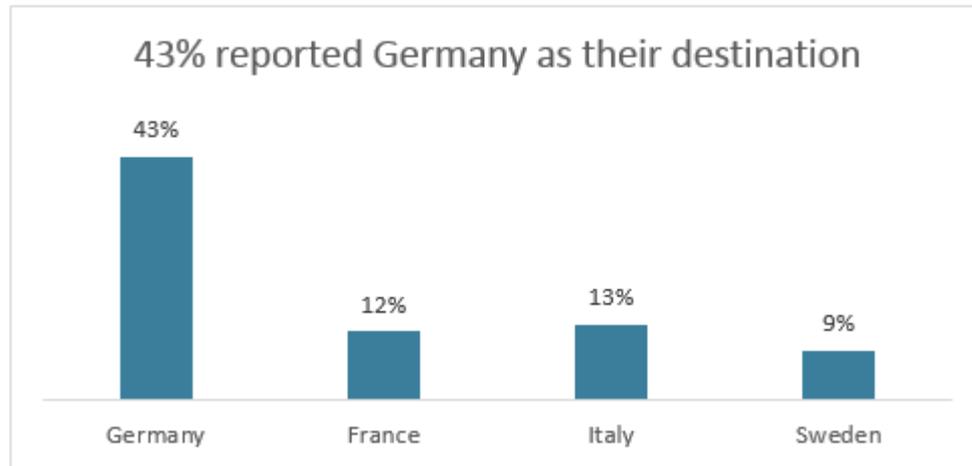
Countries of Departure: Nationals from African Countries

The predominant majority of respondents (78%) reported that they had not resided in a refugee or IDP camp prior to departure. The majority of respondents (58%) reported departing from Morocco.



Countries of Destination: Nationals from African Countries

Germany was the most popular intended country of destination, with 43% of individuals reporting Germany as the intended country of destination, followed by Italy (13%) and France (12%).



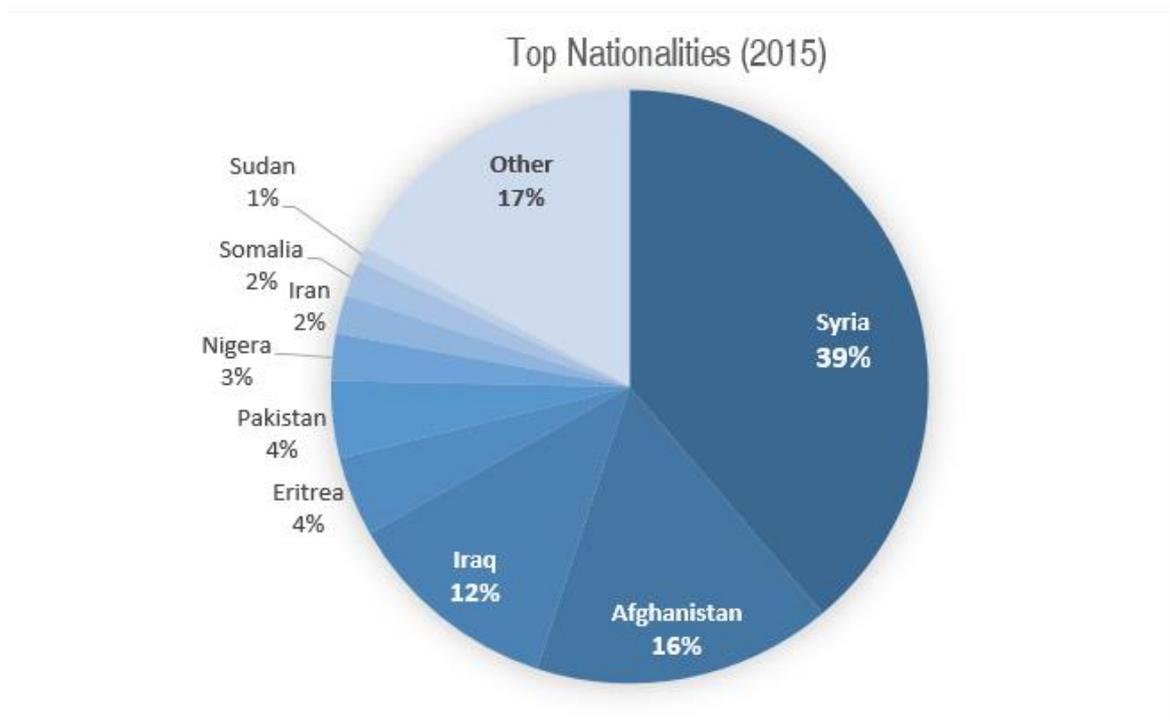
First Time Applicants

Overview

The following is IOM's analysis based on data compiled from the European Union's statistics office (Eurostat) throughout the year of 2015. The data accounts for first time asylum applicants being registered in the 28 European Union countries, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It should be noted that the real numbers of asylum applications are higher. However, this report only looks at first time applications seeing as the total numbers of applications are likely to include duplications.

The cumulative number of first time applicants that originate from the countries in Asia and Africa that are most frequently listed as origin for migrants crossing Mediterranean (through Greece and Italy) and are registered in Europe during the period from January to December 2015 reached 969,515 individuals.

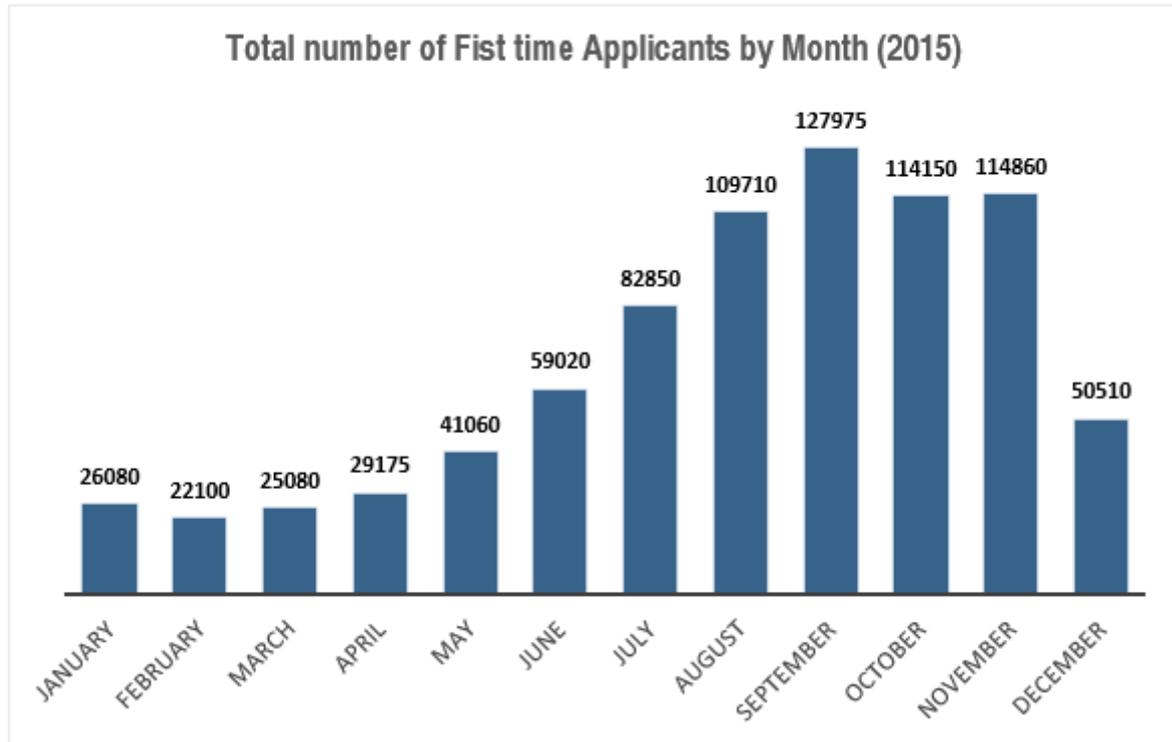
Syrians are the biggest single group of first time applicants in 2015, comprising about 39% of the total. More than half the first time applicants, in fact, are from just three countries: Syria (39%), Afghanistan (16%) and Iraq (12%). These three nationalities, as well as first time applicants from Eritrea, Pakistan, Nigeria, Iran, Somalia and Sudan accounted for 83% (or 802,570 individuals) of first time applicants registering in Europe, and as such, they were of particular interest. The breakdown of nationalities is presented on the graph below. The "other" category (36%) is an aggregation of Asian and African countries.



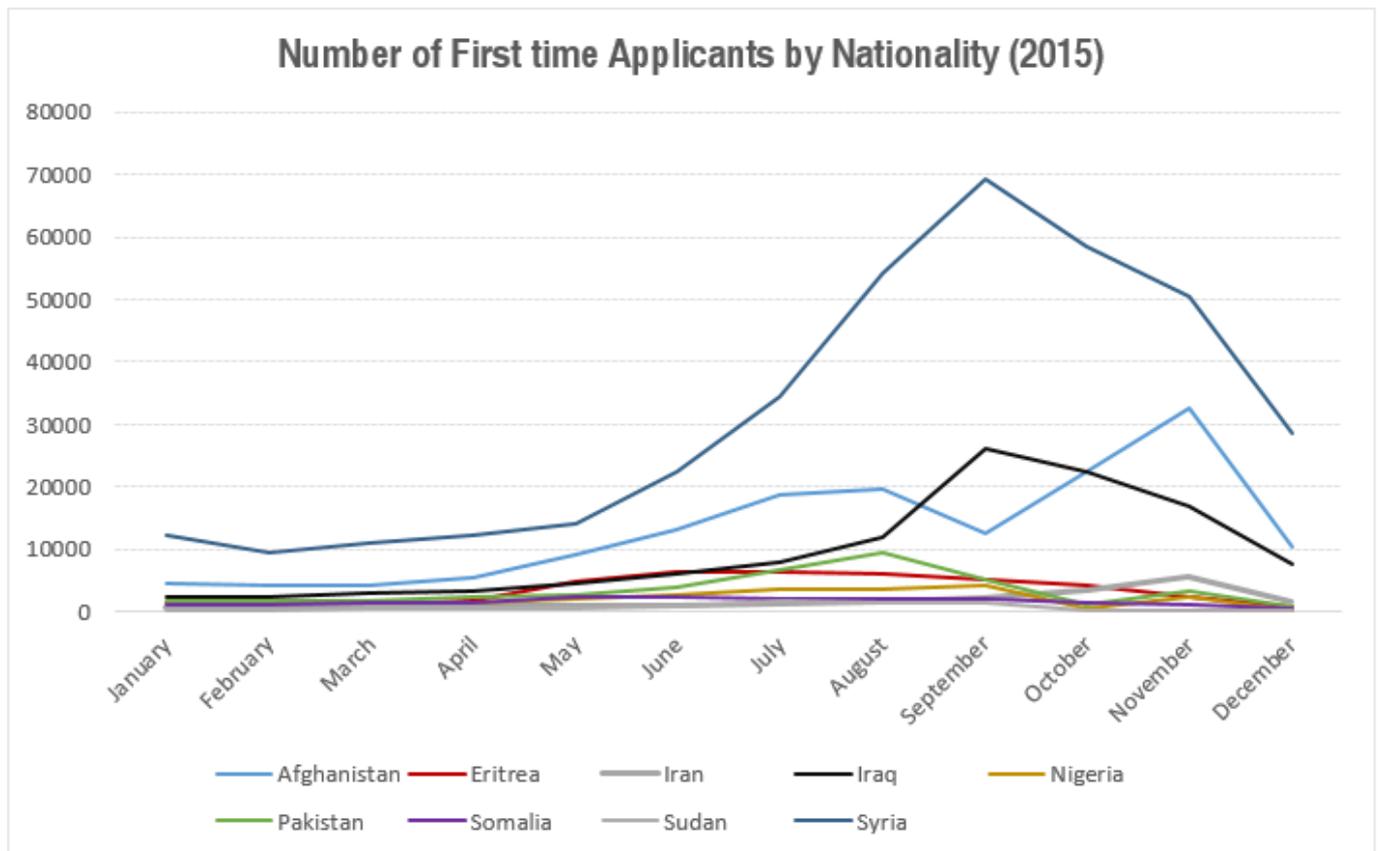
The table below shows where first time applicants originate from and the country in which they are registered. The majority of Afghans are registered in Sweden (26% or 42,200 individuals), Hungary (24% or 38,065 individuals) and Germany (18% or 27,645 individuals). Most Eritreans reside in either Switzerland (23% or 9,685 individuals) or Germany (23% or 9,760 individuals). Most Iranians are registered in Germany (24% or 4,910 individuals) or Sweden (20% or 5,055 individuals). 24% of Iraqi nationals and 38% of Syrian nationals reside in Germany. 37% Pakistani nationals are registered in Hungary. Majority of Nigerian first time applicants (57%) are registered in Italy. Most Somali first time applicants reside either in Sweden (25%) or in Germany (23%).

Country of Origin	Total	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	Italy	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	Other EU28
Total	802,570	43,840	52,595	18,190	29,150	12,740	229,325	123,535	26,210	29,745	124,125	24,310	88,805
Afghanistan	156,995	12,470	5,600	5,390	5,160	505	27,645	38,065	2,810	1,320	41,200	5,775	11,055
Eritrea	42,205	30	275	-	45	675	9,760	520	345	7,190	6,520	9,685	7,160
Iran	20,370	1,140	245	135	570	115	4,910	1,710	175	1,410	4,055	380	5,525
Iraq	113,915	8,900	8,715	6,250	20,465	2,475	27,085	9,200	380	2,605	20,250	1,805	5,785
Pakistan	40,710	2,665	280	505	35	1,075	7,900	14,980	7,325	130	495	165	5,155
Syria	376,450	16,005	35,425	5,905	775	3,030	142,005	57,585	350	16,525	46,065	4,280	48,500
Nigeria	24,830	875	80	5	130	1,015	4,715	920	14,130	175	395	775	1,615
Somalia	18,750	1,670	1,900	-	1,955	785	4,325	295	585	180	4,730	1,195	1,130
Sudan	8,345	85	75	-	15	3,065	980	260	110	210	415	250	2,880

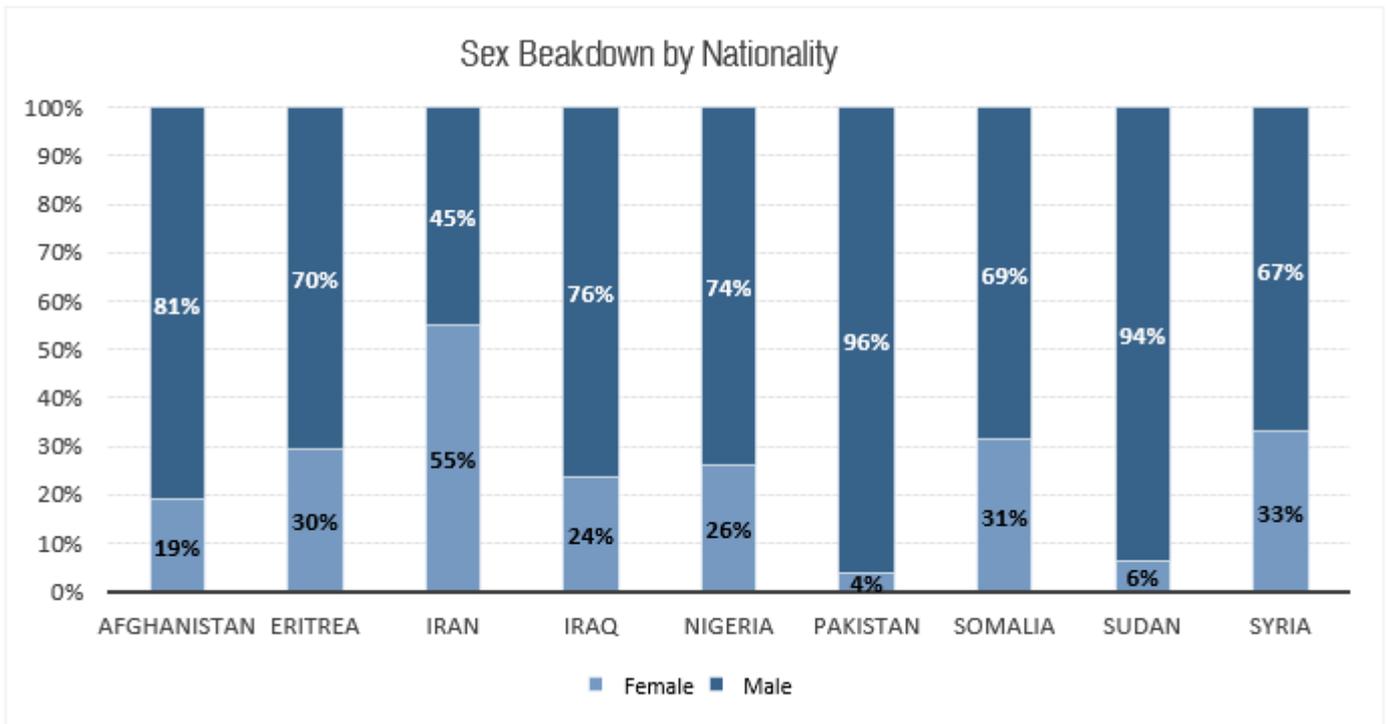
The majority (58%) of first time applicants were registered in September (16% or 127,975 individuals), October (14% or 114,150 individuals), November (14% or 114,860 individuals) and August (14% or 109,710 individuals).



The breakdown of registered first time applicants by selected nationalities and by month is presented on the graph below:



The predominant majority of first time applicants are male (73% in total). However, the number of male Pakistani and Sudanese first time applicants is higher compared to individuals of other nationalities. Pakistani male account for 96% of all registered Pakistani first time applicants and Sudanese male account for 94% of the total Sudanese first time applicants. However, Iranian female nationals account for more than half (55%) of all Pakistani registered first time applicants. The sex breakdown of each nationality for the corresponding countries is presented on the graph below.



Almost half (56% or 452,050 individuals) of first time applicants range between 18 and 34 years old. Children under 17 years old comprise approximately 28% of first time applicants. The smallest age group (accounting for 1% of first time applicants) is elderly people more than 65 years old. The breakdown by age group is provided in the bar graph below:

