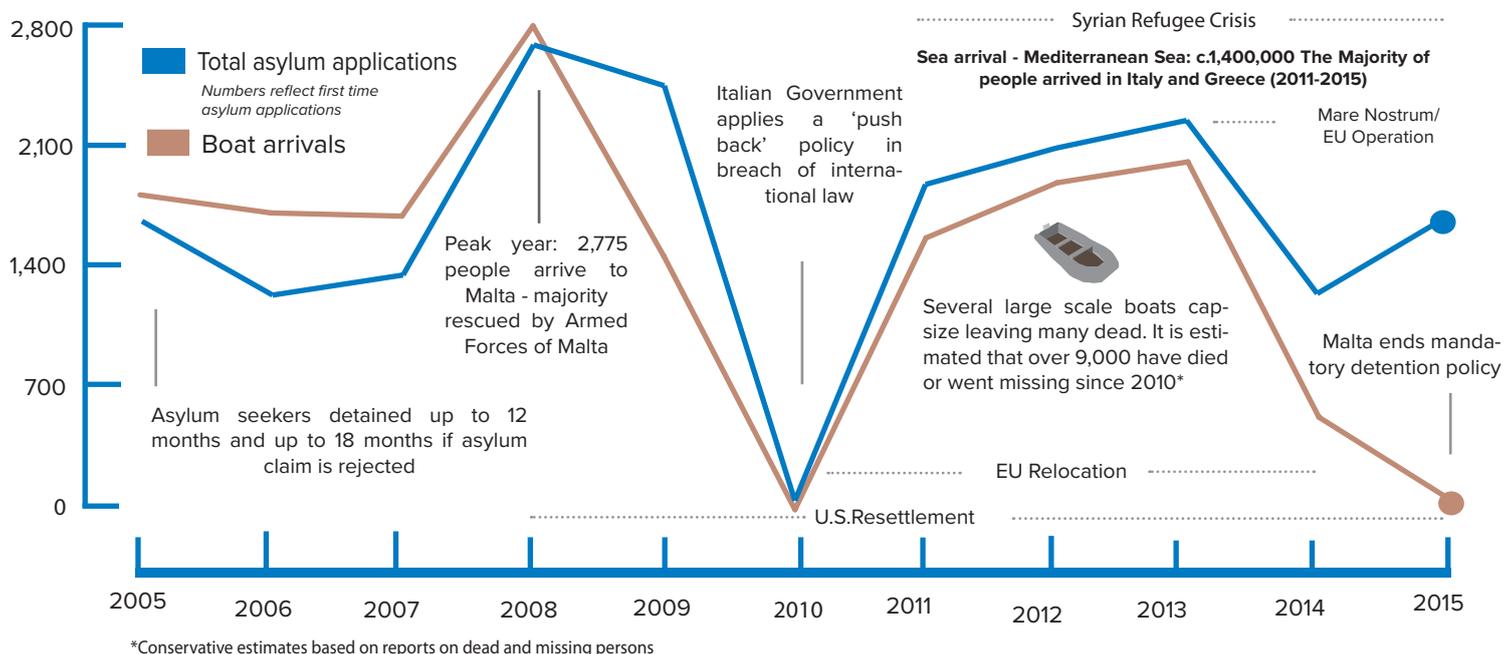


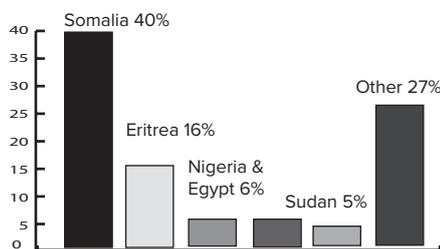
MALTA ASYLUM Trends

2005-2015

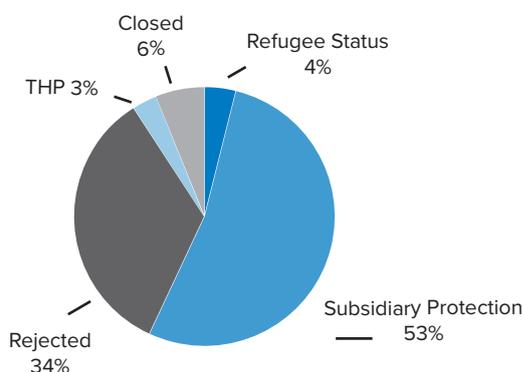


Top nationalities by boat

2005-2015 (around 16,000 boat arrivals)



Asylum decisions



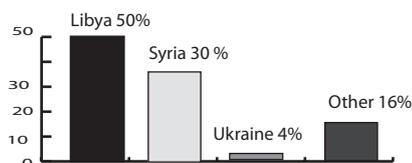
Appeals: In addition a small number of decisions were overturned by the Refugee Appeals Board.

Top nationalities granted international protection (Refugee Status + Subsidiary Protection) 2005-2015



Non-boat arrivals

2013-2015

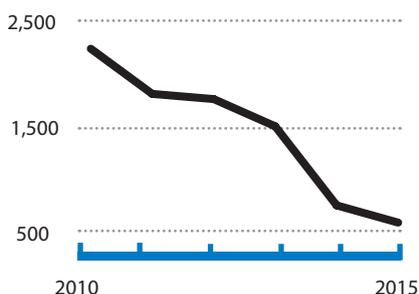


How many are estimated to be in Malta?

30% UNHCR estimates that less than 30% of the around 17,000 individuals who arrived by boat since 2005 remain in Malta.

Beneficiaries of protection have a right to travel documents and many opt to leave the country on their own initiative. Some are transferred back to Malta under the Dublin Regulation framework.

Beneficiaries of protection/migrants living in the open centres

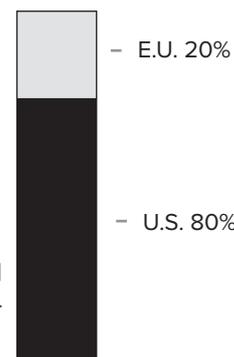


Data is as end of year. During the year the number varies depending on arrivals and departures.

Resettlement:

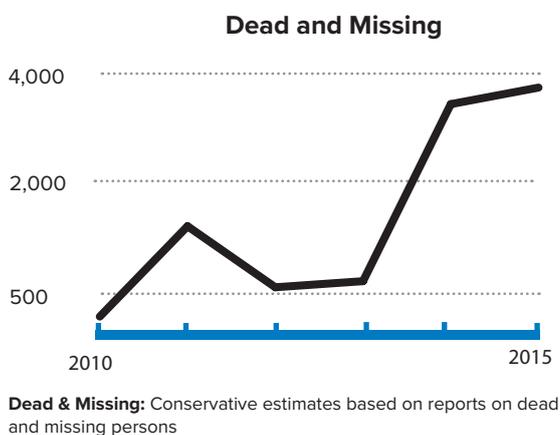
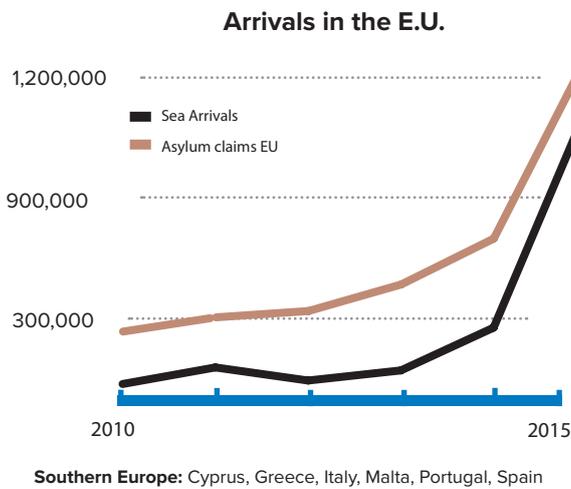
Around **3,375** beneficiaries of protection have been resettled to the US/EU since 2005.

UNHCR and IOM assist in the selection process.



AVR: 466 individuals returned home through voluntary repatriation programmes since 2009.

UNHCR: 6 steps towards solving the refugee situation in Europe



Onward movement of refugees and migrants in Europe



1. Implement fully the so-called **“hot spot” approach and relocation of asylum seekers** out of Greece and Italy and, at the same time, return individuals who don't qualify for refugee protection, including under existing readmission agreements.

2. Step up support to Greece **to handle the humanitarian emergency**, including for refugee status determination, relocation, and return or readmission.

3. Ensure **compliance with all the EU laws** and directives on asylum among Member States.

4. Make available **more safe, legal ways for refugees to travel to Europe** under managed programmes - for example humanitarian admission programmes, private sponsorships, family reunion, student scholarships and labour mobility schemes - so that refugees do not resort to smugglers and traffickers to find safety

5. **Safe-guard individuals at risk**, including systems to **protect unaccompanied and separated children**, measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, enhancing search and rescue operations at sea, saving lives by cracking down on smuggling, and countering xenophobia and racism targeted at refugees and migrants.

6. **Develop Europe-wide systems of responsibility for asylum-seekers**, including the creation of registration centres in main countries of arrival, and setting up a system for asylum requests to be distributed in an equitable way across EU Member States.

Source: Immigration Police, Office of the Refugee Commissioner, Refugee Appeals Board, AWAS, IOM, National Statistics Office, Governments, Eurostat, UN, UNHCR. While every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is accurately presented, for official statistics please refer to the original sources.

Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response - Mediterranean

<http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

www.unhcr.org