

CHAPTER III

ASYLUM AND REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION

Although the 1951 Convention does not establish procedures for determining refugee status, fair and efficient procedures are an essential element in the full and inclusive application of the Convention. UNHCR cooperates with many governments in the determination of refugee status or, in the absence of national procedures, determines refugee status under its mandate. This chapter presents a global overview of refugee status determination, analyses the role of UNHCR in building national capacities and discusses asylum patterns and trends in industrialized countries.

Although the concepts of asylum and refugee status are sometimes used interchangeably, it should be stressed that territorial asylum can only be provided by States. UNHCR may grant refugee status, but it cannot provide asylum.

Industrialized countries

Although the 38 industrialized countries located in Europe, North America, Asia and Oceania are situated far apart geographically, most experience similar patterns in asylum and refugee movements. Their responses are, increasingly, similar. The world's most affluent countries play an important role in international refugee protection, not only by providing asylum and durable solutions, but also by providing assistance to developing countries hosting large refugee populations. Asylum and refugee issues in these countries are, or have recently become, part of a larger immigration debate, the so-called "asylum-migration nexus". A number of industrialized countries are faced with ageing populations, leading Governments to consider developing comprehensive immigration policies and programmes, including a humanitarian component for the admission of refugees.

Despite these broad similarities, the differences between the 38 countries are nevertheless substantial. Whereas Australia, Canada and the United States have admitted refugees as part of their national immigration programmes for decades, Europe is mostly confronted with the spontaneous arrival of asylum-seekers, many of whom end up staying. The experience of Western Europe, which has welcomed refugees for many years, is quite distinct from Central Europe, which was, until recently, a major source of refugees. Japan continues to receive only a very limited number of asylum-seekers and refugees.

The data used in this section were reported by national administrative bodies responsible for asylum, refugees and immigration, except for Cyprus and Turkey, where UNHCR is the main source of information. In the case of Japan and the Republic of Korea, government data were supplemented with UNHCR estimates. The Yearbook reflects the data as they were reported by the national authorities. Adjustments to the data are limited and have been documented in the footnotes to the tables. Recognition rates, the proportion of asylum-seekers granted refugee or humanitarian status, have been calculated by UNHCR to ensure minimum comparability between countries.

One of the key challenges is to compare the nationally produced data among countries. A detailed comparison between national and international definitions and categories is provided in Table VI.2.

Applications

New asylum applications lodged in the 38 industrialized countries fell by 5 per cent, from 595,300 in 2001 to 565,600 in 2002.⁹ The largest decrease in annual asylum claims was reported for Central Europe (-26%), North America marked a limited decline (-5%), whereas asylum levels in Western Europe remained stable (-1%). The 15 European Union (EU) member states received 377,000 asylum claims, 3 per cent fewer than in 2001 and the lowest level since 1998. Overall, Europe received 4 per cent fewer asylum-seekers in 2002 compared to 2001. In Australia and New Zealand, the number of new asylum applications fell by more than 50 per cent to 6,800, the second lowest level since 1993 (see Table C.1).

In the year 2002 the ranking in the main asylum-seeker receiving countries did change significantly. The United Kingdom continued to receive the largest number of asylum-seekers during 2002 (103,000), followed by Germany (71,000), the United States (58,000, cases only) and France (51,000, excluding minors). However, the gap between the United Kingdom and Germany widened significantly, following a rise in applications submitted in the UK (13%) and a strong decrease in applications submitted in Germany (-19%).

Country	2001	2002	Total	Change
UK	91,600	103,100	194,700	13%
Germany	88,300	71,100	159,400	-19%
USA	59,400	58,400	117,800	-2%
France	47,300	51,100	98,400	8%
Canada	44,000	39,500	83,500	-10%
Austria	30,100	39,400	69,500	31%
Sweden	23,500	33,000	56,500	40%
Netherlands	32,600	18,700	51,300	-43%
Switzerland	20,600	26,100	46,700	27%
Belgium	24,500	18,800	43,300	-23%

Main asylum countries recording an increase in annual asylum applications included Sweden (40%), Austria (31%), Switzerland (27%), United Kingdom (13%) and France (8%), whereas the Netherlands (-43%), Belgium (-23%), Germany (-19%), Canada (-10%) and the United States (-2%) reported a drop in new asylum claims.

Origin	2001	Origin	2002
Afghanistan	54,400	Iraq	51,500
Iraq	50,700	Serbia and M.	32,900
Turkey	32,400	Turkey	30,000
Serbia and Montenegro	28,400	Afghanistan	28,300
China	20,200	China	27,400
Islamic Rep. of Iran	20,100	Russian Federation	20,500
Russian Federation	19,700	India	14,900
India	14,800	Islamic Rep. of Iran	14,600
Sri Lanka	14,800	Nigeria	13,900
Somalia	14,600	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	13,500

Among the leading countries of origin of asylum-seekers, an increase in the annual number of claims was recorded for citizens from China (36%), Serbia and Montenegro (16%), Russian Federation (4%), Iraq (2%) and Colombia (1%). Main countries of origin whose nationals filed significantly fewer asylum applications included Afghanistan (-48%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (-27%), Somalia (-10%) and Turkey (-7%). The number of Indian citizens applying for asylum remained stable. The steep decline in the number of Afghans applying for asylum in industrialized countries coincided with the voluntary repatriation of some 2 million Afghan refugees in the region of origin. In 2002, most asylum-seekers originated from Asia (44%), followed by Africa (24%), Europe (21%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (8%) (see Table C.2).

In Europe, significantly fewer applications were submitted in 2002 than in 2001 by asylum-seekers originating from Afghanistan (-46%), Sri Lanka (-26%), the Islamic Republic of

⁹ For more detail, see *Asylum applications lodged in industrialized countries: Levels and trends, 2000-2002*, UNHCR Geneva, 11 March 2003 (<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>, Asylum trends).

Iran (-25%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-24%), Romania (-6%) and Turkey (-5%). Conversely, more asylum applications were submitted in Europe by asylum-seekers from China (55%), Nigeria (38%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (34%), Serbia and Montenegro (16%), Iraq (6%), the Russian Federation (6%) and Somalia (2%) (see *Table C.3*).

During the period 1993-2002, 15 nationalities accounted for more than 100,000 asylum claims in the 38 industrialized countries. The largest number of asylum requests was submitted by nationals from Serbia and Montenegro (627,000). Iraq was the second leading country of origin of asylum-seekers during this period (345,000), followed by Turkey (301,000), Afghanistan (224,000), Romania (193,000) and El Salvador (190,000) (see *Table C.2*).

Unaccompanied and separated children applying for asylum are particularly at-risk.¹⁰ In 2002, some 20,300 unaccompanied and separated children applied for asylum in the 28 industrialized countries for which data were available (27 European countries and New Zealand). Major receiving countries were the United Kingdom (6,200, cases only), the Netherlands (3,230), Austria (3,160), Switzerland (1,520), Slovakia (1,060) and Norway (890). During 2002, unaccompanied and separated children accounted for about 5 per cent of all asylum applications submitted in these countries. Countries with the highest proportion of unaccompanied and separated children claims included the Netherlands (17%), Slovakia (11%), Hungary (10%) and Austria (8%). Among 25 receiving countries with comparable data, the number of unaccompanied and separated children claiming asylum fell by 10 per cent, from 20,200 in 2001 to 18,100 in 2002. Information on their origin suggests that the direction of asylum flows of unaccompanied and separated children is quite distinct from that of other asylum-seekers.

A number of asylum countries are not able to report statistical information on unaccompanied or separated children applying for asylum. Considering their special protection and assistance needs, UNHCR strongly encourages host governments to maintain separate data on these children in accordance with international standards.

Decisions

Including appeal procedures, some 154,000 asylum-seekers were granted Convention refugee status or allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons in industrialized countries in 2002, 17 per cent fewer than in 2001 (185,000). Annual grants of refugee status to asylum-seekers in first instance decreased by 20 per cent, but increased slightly in appeal (2%). The number of asylum-seekers allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons fell by 23 per cent in first instance and by 2 per cent in appeal. In sum, the number of asylum-seekers granted Convention or humanitarian status during 2002 fell drastically in first instance (-21%), but remained stable in appeal (1%).

In 2002, two thirds of all positive decisions concerned Convention refugee status (67%), while the remaining one third concerned decisions to remain for humanitarian reasons. The proportion of Convention refugee status decisions in all positive decisions varied between 62 per cent (first instance) and 80 per cent (appeal). Most asylum-seekers granted refugee or humanitarian status in first instance or appeal in 2002 originated from Iraq (21,900), followed by Afghanistan (9,100) and Serbia and Montenegro (8,800) (see *Table C.22*).

¹⁰ See *Trends in unaccompanied and separated children seeking asylum in industrialized countries, 2001-2003*, UNHCR Geneva, July 2004 (<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>, Special reports).

Asylum authorities in industrialized countries made some 622,000 asylum decisions at the first instance during 2002, the highest level since 1994. The increased number of asylum decisions, combined with the fall in new asylum applications resulted in an 11 per cent drop in the backlog of undecided asylum cases at the end of 2002, the first significant decrease since 1997. The reduction in undecided cases at the first instance level was significant in Australia and New Zealand (-63%) and Europe (-19%). The limited progress in reducing the asylum backlog in North America (-3%) is primarily due to asylum-seekers from El Salvador and Nicaragua in the United States whose claims have been undecided for years, but who have obtained a temporary form of protection (see *Table C.11*).

Recognition rates of asylum-seekers during 2002 were among the lowest during the past 10 years.¹¹ Some 15 per cent of all substantive asylum decisions taken in first instance during 2002 concerned Convention refugee recognition, down from 20 per cent in 2001 and the lowest level since 1994. Including grants of humanitarian status, 24 per cent of all asylum decisions were positive, the lowest level since 1993 (see *Table C.12 and C.13*).

The role of appeal in the asylum determination process continues to increase. In 2002, 261,000 appeal decisions were taken by the industrialized countries, 19 per cent more than in 2001, constituting 30 per cent of all asylum decisions. Some 36,700 asylum-seekers were granted refugee (29,300) or humanitarian (7,400) status during the appeal process. In 2002, 24 per cent of all positive asylum decisions were taken in appeal, the highest proportion of the past 10 years. The backlog of undecided cases in appeal at the end of the year fell slightly to 177,000 (-1%). Because appeal data are not available for all countries, these trends should be considered as indicative only (see *Tables C.14 to C.19*).

During the period 1993-2002, there were eight countries of origin from which more than 50,000 asylum-seekers were accepted as refugees or granted stay on the basis of humanitarian considerations. Of these, Iraqi asylum-seekers formed the main group (165,000), followed by citizens from Serbia and Montenegro (157,000) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (112,000) (see *Table C.22*).

During 1993-2002, the United States (170,400) and Germany (170,000) granted Convention refugee status to the largest number of asylum-seekers, followed by the United Kingdom (139,000) and Canada (127,000). Sweden accepted the largest number of asylum-seekers for humanitarian reasons (117,000), followed by the United Kingdom (113,500), the Netherlands (97,000) and Switzerland (95,000). During the past decade, 37 per cent of all asylum-seekers granted some form of individual protection in industrialized countries received humanitarian status. In Europe, almost half (49%) of all accepted asylum-seekers were allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons (see *Table C.23*).

¹¹ The 2002 Statistical Yearbook calculates two recognition rates for the industrialized countries. The *Refugee Recognition Rate* (RRR) divides the number of asylum-seekers granted Convention refugee status by the total number of accepted (Convention and, where relevant, humanitarian status) and rejected cases. The *Total Recognition Rate* (TRR) divides the number of asylum-seekers granted Convention refugee and humanitarian status by the total number of accepted (Convention and, where relevant, humanitarian status) and rejected cases. The denominators for both rates are limited to substantive decisions: cases which are closed for other reasons are, where possible, excluded. See *Table III.3* for details.

Total admissions

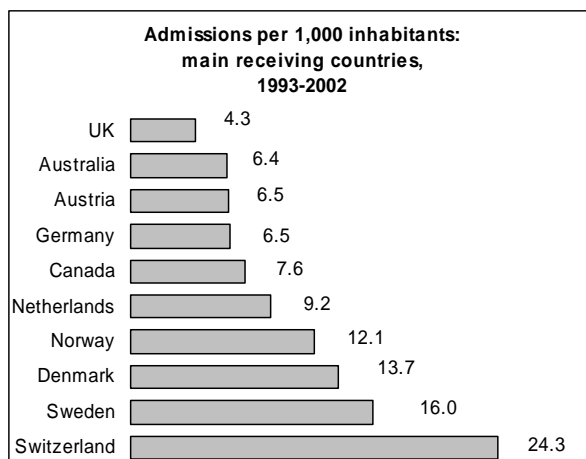
To fully gauge the role of industrialized countries in sharing the responsibility for the global refugee problem, it is important to consider not only those who apply for asylum and who are allowed to stay as refugees or for refugee-like reasons, but also those granted temporary protection as well as refugees resettled from first asylum countries. For instance, Europe granted temporary protection to many refugees escaping the conflict in former Yugoslavia during the 1990s.

During the past decade, Europe was the major region granting refugee or humanitarian status to asylum-seekers in the industrialized world (77%), followed by North America (21%) and Australia and New Zealand (2%). The distribution of asylum-seekers who have been recognized as in need of international protection is similar to that of asylum-seekers. From 1993 to 2002, Europe was the principal recipient of asylum-seekers, receiving 4 million new asylum requests or 77 per cent of all claims lodged in the industrialized world. North America received 21 per cent all asylum-seekers during this period, whereas just 2 per cent of the asylum claims were recorded in Australia and New Zealand (see *Table C.23*).

Regional resettlement trends show a different picture with North America being the primary destination for resettled refugees. From 1993 to 2002, the region resettled an estimated 915,000 refugees, 84 per cent of the total number of resettled refugees. Australia and New Zealand resettled an estimated 110,000 refugees (10%), double the European figure (58,000 or 5%).

In addition, Europe received an estimated 530,000 refugees on a group basis during the 1990s, most of whom were fleeing conflicts in former Yugoslavia. Most of these refugees had returned to their country of origin by the end of 2002.

In total, it is estimated that the 38 industrialized countries have provided a durable solution to some 3 million refugees since 1993. Europe, the principal refugee destination, accounted for 1.7 million refugees (55%), North America accepted some 1.2 million refugees (40%), whereas Australia and New Zealand provided 136,000 refugees with a durable solution (4%). Although these data give the most comparable picture possible, they are not fully representative. First, resettlement arrivals in the United States are overestimated, because, unlike other countries, the United States includes family reunification in its data. Second, considering that a sizeable proportion of rejected asylum-seekers do in fact remain in the country, official data on the number of asylum-seekers



granted asylum or allowed to remain may underestimate their presence. Third, this analysis does not take into account the return of asylum-seekers who have been allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons or refugees granted temporary protection.

When the capacity of asylum countries to receive refugees is taken into account, a different picture emerges. Among the main asylum countries, Switzerland received the highest number of asylum-seekers on a per capita basis during the period 1993-2002 (35

claims per 1,000 inhabitants), followed by the Netherlands (22.2), Belgium (21.4), Sweden (20.0), Austria (18.6) and Norway (18.5).

When all forms of asylum-seeker recognition and refugee admission are taken into account, Switzerland continues to rank first among the industrialized countries (24.3 persons admitted per 1,000 inhabitants), followed by Sweden (16.0), Denmark (13.7) and Norway (12.1).

Non-industrialized countries

Refugee status determination in non-industrialized countries is conducted in various ways. In countries which have acceded to the 1951 Convention and have implemented procedures for the individual determination of refugee status, UNHCR may provide assistance ranging from developing the legal framework and supporting the creation of the administrative infrastructure, to providing financial help, participating in adjudication commissions and providing training in refugee law. In countries which are not party to the international refugee instruments, UNHCR may establish procedures for refugee status determination under its mandate. In countries which have acceded to the 1951 Convention, but which have made a geographical reservation, UNHCR may be responsible for refugee status determination of asylum-seekers who are excluded from the Government procedure. Refugee status determination by UNHCR is also an important prerequisite for resettlement.

In 2002, individual refugee status determination was conducted in more than 100 non-industrialized countries. In some countries, mass campaigns are undertaken to assess whether or not refugees are in (continuing) need of protection. The results of these programmes, which may be carried out during mass inflows, in more stable situations or when most *prima facie* refugees have repatriated, are also included in this section and account for some of the higher figures reported.

Applications

In 2002, almost 180,000 applications for refugee status were submitted in the non-industrialized countries, almost one third of which were submitted in South Africa (55,400). Although officially a developing country, South Africa's asylum situation resembles closely that of the industrialized countries. Indeed, South Africa was the fourth largest asylum-seeker receiving country in 2002, ahead of major asylum countries such as France and Canada. Due to this significant rise in new asylum claims (only 4,300 claims were received in 2001), the backlog of undecided cases in South Africa rose tenfold, from less than 5,000 at the beginning of 2002 to over 50,000 at the end of the year (see *Table III.1*).

Twenty-four non-industrialized asylum countries received more than 1,000 applications for refugee status during 2002. Besides South Africa, Sudan is the only country where more than 10,000 claims were reported. The elevated number of claims in Sudan is closely related to the cessation clause for Eritrean refugees and the resulting introduction of individual refugee status determination procedures.

There is significant fluctuation in the annual number of refugee status applications in many of the receiving countries. These changes may be related to the rather unpredictable inflow of asylum-seekers as well as to the processing of particular refugee groups for resettlement purposes. "Emerging" asylum countries, which experienced a substantially

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higher level of refugee claims in 2002 compared to 2001, include Ethiopia (7,200), Malawi (7,100), Ecuador (6,800), Ghana (6,300) and Gabon (3,500). UNHCR provides assistance to many countries where the number of refugee claimants is on the rise.

Many of UNHCR's country offices which traditionally processed large numbers of requests for refugee status, often in relation to resettlement, experienced a sharp decrease in 2002, including those in Egypt (-32%), Turkey (-25%), Kenya (-70%) and Jordan (-46%). The fall in refugee processing reflects the temporary reduction in the intake of the United States resettlement programme (*see Table III.4*).

The main nationalities applying for refugee status in 13 major UNHCR offices were Sudanese (6,900), Iraqis (6,800), Ethiopians (3,900), Iranians (2,900), Somalis (2,500), citizens from Myanmar (2,300) and Afghans (700) (*see below*).

Decisions

With the number of new refugee claims increasing in a number of countries, the efficiency in the decision-making process has not always kept pace. The backlog of undecided refugee claims more than doubled in Malawi (137%), Ghana (250%), Cameroon (106%), Ecuador (990%) and Malaysia (523%) during 2002, pointing to severe bottlenecks in the management of refugee claims. The backlog at the end of 2002 was also significant in countries such as Azerbaijan (8,100) and Burundi (8,800) (*see Table III.2*). Although the increase in the backlog is generally a cause for concern, the decision to postpone the adjudication of refugee claims may sometimes be for good reasons, relating to the specific protection conditions of particular asylum-seekers.

Refugee status determination in main UNHCR operations, 2002										
Country of asylum	Cases pending at the beginning of year	Applied during year	Decisions made during year				Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
			Recognized	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Refugee recognition rate	Otherw. closed rate	Annual change in pending cases
Kenya	12,599	3,661	1,266	1,165	11,411	13,842	2,418	52%	82%	-81%
Egypt	15,655	9,002	4,996	7,566	1	12,563	12,094	40%	0%	-23%
Turkey	4,176	3,795	2,885	1,968	527	5,380	2,591	59%	10%	-38%
Lebanon	3,680	1,615	183	2,201	2,749	5,133	162	8%	54%	-96%
Jordan	5,297	2,480	676	2,147	1,166	3,989	3,788	24%	29%	-28%
Yemen	2,361	2,316	102	619	1,861	2,582	2,095	14%	72%	-11%
Thailand	343	3,034	558	947	822	2,327	1,050	37%	35%	206%
Syrian Arab Republic	605	1,782	177	1,275	432	1,884	503	12%	23%	-17%
Indonesia*	806	687	444	304	508	1,256	237	59%	40%	-71%
Pakistan	1,764	1,052	78	388	743	1,209	1,608	17%	61%	-9%
Cambodia	1,051	194	941	122	101	1,164	81	89%	9%	-92%
India**	207	1,352	494	563	1	1,058	501	47%	0%	142%
Cyprus	1,860	392	92	619	306	1,017	1,235	13%	30%	-34%

* Including 35 cases allowed to remain on humanitarian grounds.

** first instance

In most UNHCR offices, however, the number of undecided refugee status applications was successfully reduced. Eleven of the 13 UNHCR offices where more than 1,000 decisions were taken during 2002 recorded a fall in pending claims, including those in Egypt (-23%), Jordan (-28%), Kenya (-81%), Lebanon (-96%) and Turkey (-38%). Two offices, in Thailand and India, reported a strong rise in new applications as well as in undecided cases during 2002 (*see Table III.1*).

Recognition rates indicate the proportion of accepted refugee claims during a particular period. While divergent recognition rates could point to different standards of treatment between asylum countries or UNHCR country offices, there can also be other, legitimate reasons. Asylum-seekers, even if they have the same nationality, may be of a different regional or ethnic origin, they may have had different reasons to flee and may have left during different periods. During 2002, refugee recognition rates in developing countries varied between 5 per cent in Gabon and the Russian Federation to more than 50 per cent in Azerbaijan (79%), Cambodia (89%) and Uganda (95%) (*see Table III.1*).

The proportion of decisions closed for non-substantive reasons varied even more greatly. One of the main reasons to close a case is when the applicant does not appear for the interview ("no show"). Often, it is assumed that these applicants have moved on to third countries. The proportion of closed cases during 2002 was very significant in Kenya (82%), Yemen (72%), Pakistan (61%) and Lebanon (54%).

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III.1 Applications and refugee status determination by country of asylum, 2002

Country or territory of asylum (residence)	T ¹	L ²	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Applied since 1 Jan.	Decisions since 1 January					Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
					Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Recognition rates		Change in pending cases
											Ref. status ³	Total ⁴	
Afghanistan	U		-	52	-	-	34	-	34	18	0%	0%	..
Albania	G		71	105	3	3	8	110	124	52	21%	43%	-27%
Algeria	U		125	5	6	-	-	119	122	5	100%	100%	-96%
Angola	G		902	89	15	-	48	-	63	928	24%	24%	3%
Argentina	G		1,543	283	63	-	208	13	284	1,542	23%	23%	0%
Armenia	G		1	11	6	-	3	-	9	3	67%	67%	200%
Australia	G	FI	5,743	5,775	1,234	-	7,761	363	9,358	2,223	14%	14%	-61%
Australia	G	AR	5,840	5,512	484	-	5,287	515	6,286	5,068	8%	8%	-13%
Austria	G		15,187	39,354	1,073	-	4,285	24,523	29,881	29,494	20%	20%	94%
Azerbaijan	U		6,551	1,834	169	-	46	54	269	8,116	79%	79%	24%
Bahamas	U		-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Bahrain	U		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	..	..	0%
Bangladesh	U		21	37	22	-	3	11	36	22	88%	88%	5%
Belarus	G		354	164	57	-	50	71	178	340	53%	53%	-4%
Belgium	G	FI	17,770	18,805	1,162	-	3,423	1,006	5,612	17,793	25%	25%	0%
Belgium	G	AR	661	3,500	160	-	1,660	276	2,105	2,054	9%	9%	211%
Belize	U		21	19	-	-	13	13	26	14	0%	0%	-33%
Benin	G		226	719	257	-	248	126	631	314	51%	51%	39%
Bolivia	G		8	24	4	-	3	5	12	20	57%	57%	150%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	U		386	575	88	-	98	318	504	457	47%	47%	18%
Botswana	G		721	488	156	-	61	14	231	978	72%	72%	36%
Brazil	G		647	882	213	1	692	62	968	561	24%	24%	-13%
Bulgaria	G		1,540	2,888	75	645	770	1,798	3,288	1,140	5%	48%	-26%
Burkina Faso	G		250	127	-	-	-	-	-	377	..	..	51%
Burundi	V		7,994	795	12	-	-	-	12	8,777	100%	100%	10%
Cambodia	U		1,051	194	941	-	122	101	1,164	81	89%	89%	-92%
Cameroon	U		2,577	2,897	163	-	3	-	166	5,308	98%	98%	106%
Canada	G		45,804	39,498	15,161	-	11,053	6,252	32,466	52,761	58%	58%	15%
Central African Rep.	G		3,672	1,731	51	-	2	2	55	5,348	96%	96%	46%
Chad	V		1,033	89	38	-	50	-	88	1,034	43%	43%	0%
Chile	G		66	43	42	-	18	31	91	18	70%	70%	-73%
China	U		1	45	16	-	21	2	39	7	43%	43%	600%
Colombia	U		17	7	1	-	3	10	14	12	25%	25%	-29%
Congo	U		2,447	568	43	-	151	60	254	2,761	22%	22%	13%
Costa Rica	G		2,573	3,785	2,355	2,237	1,977	454	7,023	86	36%	70%	-97%
Côte d'Ivoire	V		2,324	340	128	-	66	1,328	1,522	1,142	66%	66%	-51%
Croatia	G		18	100	-	-	29	89	118	-	0%	0%	-100%
Croatia	U		58	69	-	-	8	67	75	52	0%	0%	-10%
Cuba	U		15	30	9	-	33	-	42	3	21%	21%	-80%
Cyprus	U		1,860	392	92	-	619	306	1,017	1,235	13%	13%	-34%
Cyprus	G		-	951	-	-	143	-	143	808	0%	0%	..
Czech Rep.	G	FI	9,874	8,481	101	-	5,154	7,087	12,342	6,013	2%	2%	-39%
Czech Rep.	G	AR	1,715	2,288	2	-	1,375	983	2,360	1,643	0%	0%	-4%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	U		308	710	251	-	222	148	621	397	53%	53%	29%
Denmark	G	FI	4,540	6,068	1,134	1,389	6,479	-	9,002	1,661	13%	28%	-63%
Denmark	G	AR	1,039	-	133	300	2,678	-	3,111	2,958	4%	14%	185%
Djibouti	U		469	-	-	-	-	7	7	462	..	..	-1%
Ecuador	G		243	6,766	1,578	-	1,199	1,586	4,363	2,646	57%	57%	989%
Egypt	U		15,655	9,002	4,996	-	7,566	1	12,563	12,094	40%	40%	-23%
El Salvador	G		5	8	5	-	-	-	5	8	100%	100%	60%
Eritrea	U		-	15	6	-	4	-	10	5	60%	60%	..
Estonia	G		20	9	-	-	20	2	22	7	0%	0%	-65%

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Country or territory of asylum (residence)	T ¹	L ²	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Applied since 1 Jan.	Decisions since 1 January					Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
					Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Recognition rates		Change in pending cases
											Ref. status ³	Total ⁴	
Ethiopia	G		3	7,217	7,200	-	1	-	7,201	19	100%	100%	533%
Finland	G	FI	591	3,443	14	577	1,078	1,665	3,334	-	1%	35%	-100%
France	G	FI	-	51,087	6,326	-	43,880	-	50,206	-	13%	13%	..
France	G	AR	-	31,502	2,255	-	21,661	-	23,916	-	9%	9%	..
France	G	RA	-	1,790	2,169	-	-	-	2,169	-	100%	100%	..
France	G		34,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,588	..	..	0%
FYR Macedonia	U		54	118	1	-	76	33	110	62	1%	1%	15%
Gabon	G		3,636	3,548	74	1,027	369	51	1,521	5,663	5%	75%	56%
Gambia	U		224	-	-	-	-	224	224	-	..	..	-100%
Germany	G	NA	56,110	71,127	6,034	1,016	77,124	7,204	91,378	38,494	7%	8%	-31%
Germany	G	RA	29,422	20,344	475	582	1,721	35,972	38,750	11,506	17%	38%	-61%
Ghana	G		2,499	6,344	78	-	3	-	81	8,762	96%	96%	251%
Greece	G		6,224	5,664	36	64	9,284	769	10,153	1,738	0%	1%	-72%
Guatemala	U		9	43	6	-	15	21	42	10	29%	29%	11%
Guinea	G		874	1,853	2,029	-	212	119	2,360	367	91%	91%	-58%
Guinea-Bissau	G		371	33	16	-	17	331	364	40	48%	48%	-89%
Honduras	G		4	75	10	-	50	14	74	5	17%	17%	25%
Hong Kong SAR, China	U		468	309	95	3	218	271	587	190	30%	31%	-59%
Hungary	G		2,398	6,412	104	1,304	1,274	5,073	7,755	1,055	4%	52%	-56%
Iceland	G	FI	17	117	-	1	51	60	112	22	0%	2%	29%
Iceland	G	AR	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	0%	100%	..
India	U	FI	207	1,352	494	-	563	1	1,058	501	47%	47%	142%
India	U	AR	-	148	93	-	55	-	148	-	63%	63%	..
Indonesia	U		806	687	409	35	304	508	1,256	237	55%	59%	-71%
Iraq	U		379	745	390	-	201	96	687	437	66%	66%	15%
Ireland	G	FI	8,200	11,634	893	111	5,966	8,353	15,323	4,511	13%	14%	-45%
Ireland	G	AR	2,710	5,297	1,097	-	3,797	657	5,551	2,456	22%	22%	-9%
Islamic Rep. of Iran	V		-	38	20	-	5	9	34	4	80%	80%	..
Israel	V		640	355	63	26	103	101	293	703	33%	46%	10%
Italy	G		-	7,281	1,270	704	15,051	-	17,025	111	7%	12%	..
Japan	G	FI	187	250	14	40	171	39	264	173	6%	24%	-7%
Japan	G	AR	141	221	-	-	231	33	264	98	0%	0%	-30%
Japan	G	JR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	..	..	..
Jordan	U		5,297	2,480	676	-	2,147	1,166	3,989	3,788	24%	24%	-28%
Kazakhstan	G		10	53	39	-	16	6	61	2	71%	71%	-80%
Kazakhstan	U		2	28	8	-	21	-	29	1	28%	28%	-50%
Kenya	U		12,599	3,661	1,266	-	1,165	11,411	13,842	2,418	52%	52%	-81%
Kuwait	U		81	122	11	-	2	5	18	185	85%	85%	128%
Kyrgyzstan	G		470	401	215	-	1	1	217	654	100%	100%	39%
Latvia	G		1	30	-	3	16	1	20	11	0%	16%	1000%
Lebanon	U		3,680	1,615	183	-	2,201	2,749	5,133	162	8%	8%	-96%
Liberia	G		-	12	4	6	2	-	12	10	33%	83%	..
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	U		15	170	37	-	38	80	155	30	49%	49%	100%
Liechtenstein	G		187	96	-	25	20	126	171	112	0%	56%	-40%
Lithuania	G		84	294	1	80	24	55	160	218	1%	77%	160%
Luxembourg	G		-	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	..	..
Malawi	G		4,661	7,086	667	-	4	8	679	11,068	99%	99%	137%
Malaysia	U		252	2,131	246	21	434	111	812	1,571	35%	38%	523%
Mali	G		804	132	82	-	47	88	217	719	64%	64%	-11%
Malta	G	FI	-	350	20	101	211	7	339	11	6%	36%	..
Malta	G	AR	-	201	-	-	-	-	185	16
Malta	U		-	-	9	1	87	8	105	-	9%	10%	..

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III.1 Applications and refugee status determination by country of asylum, 2002

Country or territory of asylum (residence)	T ¹	L ²	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Applied since 1 Jan.	Decisions since 1 January					Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
					Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Recognition rates		Change in pending cases
											Ref. status ³	Total ⁴	
Mauritania	U		16	56	59	-	-	1	60	12	100%	100%	-25%
Mexico	U		12	40	15	-	17	20	52	-	47%	47%	-100%
Mexico	G		-	217	54	-	94	46	194	23	36%	36%	..
Morocco	U		449	109	47	-	14	382	443	115	77%	77%	-74%
Mozambique	G		5,315	1,668	-	-	-	-	-	6,983	..	..	31%
Namibia	G		1,817	-	48	-	5	999	1,052	769	91%	91%	-58%
Nepal	G		12	20	8	-	8	5	21	11	50%	50%	-8%
Netherlands	G	FI	22,298	18,667	198	3,359	26,471	4,227	34,255	9,353	1%	12%	-58%
Netherlands	G	AR	34,663	-	618	4,435	25,388	4,550	34,991	7,068	2%	17%	-80%
Netherlands	G	JR	21,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,738	..	..	93%
New Zealand	G	FI	1,424	997	440	-	1,630	-	2,070	449	21%	21%	-68%
New Zealand	G	AR	493	1,086	68	-	529	-	597	871	11%	11%	77%
Nicaragua	G		21	22	8	-	-	19	27	16	100%	100%	-24%
Niger	U		446	63	25	-	53	387	465	44	32%	32%	-90%
Nigeria	G		132	714	390	-	426	-	816	30	48%	48%	-77%
Norway	G	FI	-	17,480	332	2,958	9,066	5,497	17,853	-	3%	27%	..
Oman	U		23	2	-	-	-	-	-	25	..	..	9%
Pakistan	U		1,764	1,052	78	-	388	743	1,209	1,608	17%	17%	-9%
Panama	G		63	126	59	-	34	8	101	88	63%	63%	40%
Papua New Guinea	G		-	312	-	-	-	-	-	312	..	..	..
Paraguay	U		12	3	-	-	-	11	11	4	..	..	-67%
Peru	G		63	93	11	-	5	-	16	140	69%	69%	122%
Philippines	G		41	99	11	-	4	78	93	47	73%	73%	15%
Poland	G	FI	-	5,153	250	-	4,677	491	5,418	-	5%	5%	..
Poland	G	AR	-	-	30	-	29	-	59	-	51%	51%	..
Portugal	G		-	245	14	16	129	29	188	-	9%	19%	..
Qatar	U		12	28	-	-	11	6	17	23	0%	0%	92%
Rep. of Korea	G		68	37	1	7	10	15	32	72	6%	44%	6%
Rep. of Moldova	U		113	105	45	-	23	63	131	87	66%	66%	-23%
Romania	G		33	1,151	36	15	952	77	1,080	39	4%	5%	18%
Russian Federation	G		732	876	51	-	948	-	999	609	5%	5%	-17%
Rwanda	U		1,716	783	625	-	3	295	923	1,576	100%	100%	-8%
Saudi Arabia	U		234	205	67	-	128	120	315	124	34%	34%	-47%
Senegal	G		2,640	494	22	-	242	942	1,206	1,928	8%	8%	-27%
Serbia and Montenegro	U		-	21	18	-	1	-	19	2	95%	95%	..
Serbia and Montenegro	V		53	144	17	-	89	56	162	35	16%	16%	-34%
Sierra Leone	U		274	13	7	-	-	3	10	277	100%	100%	1%
Singapore	U		2	13	2	-	2	9	13	2	50%	50%	0%
Slovakia	G		3,152	9,700	20	-	303	8,030	8,358	4,508	6%	6%	43%
Slovenia	G		305	702	1	2	202	607	812	193	0%	1%	-37%
Somalia	U		260	247	42	-	99	151	292	215	30%	30%	-17%
South Africa	G		4,860	55,426	4,786	-	1,675	1,374	7,835	52,451	74%	74%	979%
Spain	G		-	6,309	165	73	1,398	4,943	6,579	-	10%	15%	..
Sri Lanka	U		30	16	12	-	14	7	33	13	46%	46%	-57%
Sudan	V		-	27,023	2,243	-	1,331	-	3,574	23,449	63%	63%	..
Swaziland	V		361	7	-	-	-	-	-	368	..	..	2%
Sweden	G	FI	-	33,016	264	4,860	18,496	3,147	26,767	-	1%	22%	..
Sweden	G	AR	-	-	218	2,109	9,970	676	12,973	-	2%	19%	..
Switzerland	G	FI	14,603	26,125	1,729	4,172	13,500	9,954	29,355	16,326	9%	30%	12%
Switzerland	G	AR	11,051	13,514	1,258	-	5,118	6,418	12,794	11,771	20%	20%	7%
Switzerland	G	CA	-	-	-	8,725	-	-	-	-	0%	100%	..
Syrian Arab Rep.	U		605	1,782	177	-	1,275	432	1,884	503	12%	12%	-17%

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III.1 Applications and refugee status determination by country of asylum, 2002

Country or territory of asylum (residence)	T ¹	L ²	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Applied since 1 Jan.	Decisions since 1 January					Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
					Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Recognition rates		Change in pending cases
											Ref. status ³	Total ⁴	
Tajikistan	G		379	159	-	-	-	174	174	364	..	..	-4%
Thailand	U		343	3,034	558	-	947	822	2,327	1,050	37%	37%	206%
Timor-Leste	U		1	37	1	-	16	17	34	4	6%	6%	300%
Togo	U		78	92	37	-	10	-	47	123	79%	79%	58%
Tunisia	U		18	37	7	-	5	28	40	11	58%	58%	-39%
Turkey	U		4,176	3,795	2,885	-	1,968	527	5,380	2,591	59%	59%	-38%
Turkmenistan	U		491	72	58	-	341	161	560	3	15%	15%	-99%
Uganda	V		627	2,215	1,788	-	92	418	2,298	544	95%	95%	-13%
Ukraine	G		183	457	-	2	329	-	331	400	0%	1%	119%
United Arab Emirates	U		361	130	1	-	137	76	214	277	1%	1%	-23%
United Kingdom	G	FI	42,200	84,135	8,275	20,135	41,700	13,425	83,435	41,300	12%	41%	-2%
United Kingdom	G	AR	-	51,695	13,600	-	46,855	3,937	64,397	-	22%	22%	..
United Rep. of Tanzania	G		21,331	42	21,207	-	2	-	21,209	164	100%	100%	-99%
United States	G	IN	323,251	58,404	19,242	-	33,764	30,867	83,873	304,022	36%	36%	-6%
United States	G	EO	69,501	72,495	8,645	-	18,257	25,799	52,701	89,295	32%	32%	28%
Uruguay	U		2	8	3	-	1	6	10	-	75%	75%	-100%
Uzbekistan	U		1,344	526	551	-	27	214	792	1,078	95%	95%	-20%
Venezuela	G		311	708	-	-	-	-	-	1,019	..	..	228%
Yemen	U		2,361	2,316	102	-	619	1,861	2,582	2,095	14%	14%	-11%
Zambia	G		498	644	145	-	52	182	197	945	74%	74%	90%
Zimbabwe	G		766	539	725	-	40	-	765	540	95%	95%	-30%
Total			942,795	932,704	160,033	61,179	523,532	258,671	994,629	941,722	21%	30%	0%

Notes

¹ Type of procedure: G=Government; U=UNHCR; V=Various/unknown.

² Level in the procedure: FI=First instance; AR=Administrative Review, JR=Judicial Review; CA=Cantonal regulations; EO=Executive Office of Immigration Review; IN=Immigration and Naturalization Service; NA=New applications; RA=Repeat applications.

³ Number of cases recognized divided by the total number of cases recognized, granted humanitarian status and rejected.

⁴ Number of cases recognized and granted humanitarian status divided by the total number of cases recognized, granted humanitarian status and rejected.

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III.2 Applications and refugee status determination by origin, 2002

The origin is listed if the total number of decisions is 3,000 or more. See Table III.1 for the countries and procedures included.

Origin	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Applied since 1 Jan.	Decisions since 1 January					Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
			Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Recognition rates		Change in pending cases
									Ref. status ¹	Total ²	
Serbia and Montenegro	50,808	43,134	3,330	6,929	50,494	32,018	90,772	12,284	5%	17%	-76%
Iraq	35,229	58,995	9,488	15,215	42,851	16,546	84,018	23,445	14%	37%	-33%
Turkey	13,397	39,375	5,786	1,129	32,041	9,029	47,639	11,596	15%	18%	-13%
Afghanistan	30,732	31,464	3,618	7,111	13,050	16,639	40,375	25,893	15%	45%	-16%
China	17,724	43,208	7,531	344	24,447	7,862	40,184	24,497	23%	24%	38%
Somalia	16,549	21,124	7,518	4,252	10,055	7,084	28,647	13,054	34%	54%	-21%
Islamic Rep. of Iran	14,676	17,937	7,079	1,002	15,210	4,029	27,243	11,693	30%	35%	-20%
Colombia	13,321	33,665	9,055	2,288	11,036	4,738	27,110	21,684	40%	51%	63%
Rwanda	29,136	7,998	23,386	366	1,753	1,223	26,733	11,023	92%	93%	-62%
Sudan	20,136	18,792	11,930	523	10,800	3,009	26,262	13,961	51%	54%	-31%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	29,474	40,400	8,633	935	13,320	3,281	26,014	43,901	38%	42%	49%
Sri Lanka	6,588	13,800	5,876	4,970	15,723	1,921	24,333	4,877	22%	41%	-26%
Russian Federation	14,641	25,056	2,980	846	13,544	5,760	23,128	16,234	17%	22%	11%
India	9,299	19,998	1,859	71	10,533	6,983	19,429	10,882	15%	15%	17%
Mexico	22,268	26,067	358	-	9,087	8,613	18,058	30,785	4%	4%	38%
El Salvador	164,864	2,810	194	1	1,909	15,569	17,673	151,435	9%	9%	-8%
Nigeria	3,771	20,013	614	169	9,282	7,343	17,408	7,467	6%	8%	98%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,208	8,949	626	2,224	11,563	2,419	16,203	2,895	4%	20%	-31%
Angola	9,838	14,662	1,723	2,353	9,950	1,200	15,034	14,230	12%	29%	45%
Ethiopia	11,941	10,626	2,623	492	4,806	7,006	14,848	8,792	33%	39%	-26%
Pakistan	7,188	15,840	2,526	229	8,901	3,219	14,838	11,220	22%	24%	56%
Algeria	2,757	12,820	809	192	10,416	2,643	14,003	2,043	7%	9%	-26%
Sierra Leone	9,178	8,962	2,147	1,498	7,276	2,812	13,726	7,415	20%	33%	-19%
Ukraine	5,909	9,476	593	71	7,688	4,042	12,394	4,232	7%	8%	-28%
Haiti	21,731	11,955	1,698	1	8,011	2,617	12,327	22,073	17%	17%	2%
Armenia	6,159	10,884	1,251	279	6,765	3,932	12,227	5,245	15%	18%	-15%
Zimbabwe	2,699	9,176	5,171	111	5,131	1,201	11,614	1,156	50%	51%	-57%
Romania	2,806	8,765	419	129	4,721	5,238	10,508	2,168	8%	10%	-23%
Eritrea	2,823	31,880	3,994	547	4,122	1,305	9,853	25,470	46%	52%	802%
Albania	3,994	8,716	1,457	364	5,657	1,645	9,113	4,648	19%	24%	16%
Georgia	2,535	9,896	420	71	4,914	3,469	8,869	2,311	8%	9%	-9%
Viet Nam	3,491	6,405	1,213	164	4,970	1,817	8,164	2,048	19%	22%	-41%
Bangladesh	3,178	8,385	581	292	4,376	2,716	7,922	4,585	11%	17%	44%
Azerbaijan	5,727	5,084	608	416	5,416	1,103	7,543	4,161	9%	16%	-27%
Congo	3,987	9,850	1,551	206	5,026	712	7,495	6,995	23%	26%	75%
Rep. of Moldova	2,151	6,911	174	119	4,085	3,072	7,450	1,387	4%	7%	-36%
Guatemala	99,428	3,305	277	-	1,505	5,609	7,391	96,032	16%	16%	-3%
Guinea	3,845	5,808	585	246	5,273	982	7,082	3,755	10%	14%	-2%
FYR Macedonia	2,229	5,579	129	185	3,938	2,076	6,328	1,530	3%	7%	-31%
Cameroon	1,964	6,664	1,245	103	3,837	715	5,900	2,813	24%	26%	43%
Liberia	6,314	10,165	1,881	59	1,781	2,160	5,881	10,534	51%	52%	67%
Mauritania	2,571	7,168	824	20	4,178	717	5,740	2,944	16%	17%	15%
Syrian Arab Rep.	3,874	4,382	500	441	3,790	1,013	5,717	3,397	11%	20%	-12%
Indonesia	4,583	6,497	738	22	3,939	765	5,464	5,308	16%	16%	16%
Mali	300	5,057	54	-	4,545	160	4,759	316	1%	1%	5%
Bulgaria	1,410	4,589	226	12	2,559	1,730	4,527	1,489	8%	9%	6%
Slovakia	674	4,491	36	10	2,871	1,157	4,074	595	1%	2%	-12%

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III.2 Applications and refugee status determination by origin, 2002

The origin is listed if the total number of decisions is 3,000 or more. See Table III.1 for the countries and procedures included.

Origin	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	Applied since 1 Jan.	Decisions since 1 January					Cases pending at the end of the year	Indicators		
			Recognized	Humanitarian	Rejected	Otherw. closed	Total		Recognition rates		Change in pending cases
									Ref. status ¹	Total ²	
Burundi	4,163	7,004	1,559	706	1,144	843	3,982	7,343	46%	66%	76%
Stateless	1,878	2,965	297	441	2,047	965	3,750	1,436	11%	26%	-24%
Czech Rep.	189	2,827	114	10	2,935	597	3,656	119	4%	4%	-37%
Nicaragua	12,871	325	18	2	99	3,472	3,591	9,919	15%	17%	-23%
Cuba	3,415	2,792	310	62	567	2,580	3,519	2,639	33%	40%	-23%
Togo	1,971	4,342	498	66	2,320	618	3,502	2,768	17%	20%	40%
Belarus	1,160	3,949	252	47	2,024	1,096	3,421	1,293	11%	13%	11%
Myanmar	1,130	4,050	1,274	29	1,443	533	3,279	1,996	46%	47%	77%
Poland	883	2,187	150	4	2,275	733	3,162	814	6%	6%	-8%

Notes

¹ Cases recognized divided by the total number of cases recognized, granted humanitarian status and rejected.

² Cases recognized and granted humanitarian status divided by the total number of cases recognized, granted humanitarian status and rejected.

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III.3 Applications and refugee status determination in industrialized countries, 2000-2002

See Table VI.2 for classification of nationally reported data and Chapter VI for the calculation method of the recognition rates.

Country of asylum	L ¹	Applied			Recognized			Humanitarian			RRR ²			TRR ³		
		2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Australia	FI	13,065	12,366	5,775	4,050	3,364	1,234	-	-	-	33%	30%	14%	33%	30%	14%
Australia	AR	6,514	5,747	5,514	557	728	484	-	-	-	10%	14%	8%	10%	14%	8%
Austria		18,284	30,135	39,354	1,002	1,152	1,073	-	-	-	17%	23%	20%	17%	23%	20%
Belgium	FI	42,691	24,549	18,805	1,192	898	1,166	750	-	-	23%	27%	25%	38%	27%	25%
Belgium	AR	-	1,479	3,506	189	259	165	-	-	-	10%	14%	9%	10%	14%	9%
Bulgaria		1,755	2,428	2,888	267	385	75	421	1,185	645	22%	17%	5%	57%	71%	48%
Canada		34,252	44,038	39,498	13,989	13,336	15,161	-	-	-	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
Cyprus		651	1,766	951	39	36	92	-	-	-	15%	11%	11%	15%	11%	11%
Czech Rep.	FI	8,788	18,094	8,484	88	75	101	-	-	-	5%	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%
Czech Rep.	AR	1,411	3,004	2,288	45	8	2	-	-	-	5%	1%	0%	5%	1%	0%
Denmark	FI	12,200	12,512	6,068	1,202	1,857	1,134	2,265	2,740	1,389	17%	21%	13%	49%	53%	28%
Denmark	AR	-	-	-	125	163	133	276	376	300	6%	6%	4%	20%	21%	14%
Finland	FI	3,170	1,651	3,443	9	4	14	458	809	577	1%	0%	1%	36%	56%	35%
Finland	AR	-	-	-	4	..	..	36	..	..	2%	..	..	19%	..	..
France	FI	38,747	47,291	51,087	3,433	5,049	6,326	-	-	-	12%	12%	13%	12%	12%	13%
France	AR	20,124	26,140	31,502	1,844	2,380	2,255	-	-	-	10%	11%	9%	10%	11%	9%
France	RA	1,028	1,369	1,790	1,752	2,274	2,169	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Germany	NA	78,564	88,287	71,127	10,894	17,547	6,034	1,363	2,395	1,016	15%	24%	7%	17%	27%	8%
Germany	RA	39,084	30,019	20,344	552	5,172	475	234	988	582	23%	71%	17%	33%	85%	38%
Greece		3,083	5,499	5,664	222	147	36	160	148	64	11%	11%	0%	19%	22%	1%
Hungary		7,801	9,554	6,412	197	174	104	680	290	1,304	5%	5%	4%	23%	13%	52%
Ireland	FI	11,096	10,325	11,634	211	456	893	-	69	111	4%	9%	13%	4%	10%	14%
Ireland	AR	3,700	4,192	5,297	395	478	1,097	-	-	-	14%	19%	22%	14%	19%	22%
Italy		15,564	9,620	7,281	1,649	2,102	1,270	-	564	704	7%	16%	7%	7%	20%	12%
Japan	FI	216	353	250	22	24	14	39	67	40	11%	6%	6%	31%	25%	24%
Japan	AR	-	184	221	-	2	-	-	-	-	..	2%	0%	..	2%	0%
Luxembourg		621	687	1,042	17	89	..	42	353	..	1%	5%	..	3%	22%	..
Netherlands	FI	43,895	32,579	18,667	896	244	198	5,968	5,161	3,359	12%	1%	1%	89%	25%	12%
Netherlands	AR	-	-	-	912	644	618	1,950	2,696	4,435	5%	18%	2%	17%	91%	17%
New Zealand	FI	1,551	1,601	997	235	467	440	-	-	-	8%	19%	21%	8%	19%	21%
New Zealand	AR	-	-	1,086	60	35	68	-	-	-	9%	6%	11%	9%	6%	11%
Norway	FI	10,842	14,782	17,480	97	292	332	2,856	4,036	2,958	1%	2%	3%	38%	33%	27%
Norway	AR	-	-	-	4	..	..	353	..	..	0%	..	..	7%	..	..
Poland	FI	4,589	4,506	5,153	52	271	250	-	-	-	2%	9%	5%	2%	9%	5%
Poland	AR	-	-	-	26	20	30	-	-	-	20%	59%	51%	20%	59%	51%
Portugal		224	234	245	16	7	14	46	34	16	17%	15%	9%	66%	85%	19%
Romania		1,366	2,431	1,151	85	83	36	86	38	15	6%	4%	4%	12%	5%	5%
Slovakia		1,556	8,151	9,700	10	18	20	-	-	-	8%	12%	6%	8%	12%	6%
Slovenia		9,244	1,511	702	-	1	1	11	24	2	0%	1%	0%	8%	20%	1%
Spain		7,926	9,489	6,309	381	314	165	382	266	73	15%	12%	10%	30%	23%	15%
Sweden	FI	16,303	23,515	33,016	343	165	264	6,647	4,330	4,860	2%	1%	1%	44%	30%	22%
Sweden	AR	-	-	-	137	142	218	1,918	2,208	2,109	3%	2%	2%	40%	30%	19%
Switzerland	FI	17,611	20,633	26,125	2,061	2,253	1,729	16,966	8,922	4,172	5%	10%	9%	43%	47%	30%
Switzerland	AR	14,823	11,315	13,514	622	1,178	1,258	-	-	-	10%	19%	20%	10%	19%	20%
Switzerland	CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,556	11,012	8,725	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
United Kingdom ⁴	FI	98,900	91,600	103,080	12,135	14,755	10,990	12,645	26,025	22,470	14%	12%	13%	29%	32%	38%
United Kingdom ⁵	AR	60,047	96,675	67,204	4,342	10,602	18,038	-	-	-	18%	19%	22%	18%	19%	22%
United Kingdom	BL	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,054	-	-	0%	..	..	89%	..	..
United Kingdom	RA	-	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,300	-	..	17%	..	..	30%	..
United States ^{4,6}	IN	57,214	83,205	81,815	22,858	28,719	25,919	-	-	-	43%	44%	36%	43%	44%	36%
United States ^{4,7}	EO	72,447	86,100	102,138	9,884	10,944	12,103	-	-	-	31%	34%	32%	31%	34%	32%

Notes

¹ L = Level in the procedure. See Table III.1 for explanation of codes. ² RRR = Refugee recognition rate. ³ TRR = Total refugee recognition rate.

⁴ Pending applications end-year refers to number of cases.

⁵ Applications and recognitions in appeal procedure estimated by UNHCR based on an average of 1.3 persons per asylum case.

⁶ Applications (Immigration and Naturalization Service, 2000-2002) estimated by UNHCR based on an average of 1.4 persons per asylum case.

⁷ Applications 2000-2002 and recognitions 2001-2002 (Executive Office for Immigration Review) estimated by UNHCR based on an average of 1.4 persons per asylum case.

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III.4 Applications and refugee status determination in non-industrialized countries, 1998-2002

Industrialized countries are not included (see Annex C).

* Type of procedure: G = Government procedure; U = UNHCR procedure; B = Both Government and UNHCR.

Country or territory of asylum	Type of proc.*	Applications received during the year					Refugee and humanitarian status granted				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Afghanistan	U	6	8	12	131	52	3	-	2	24	-
Albania	B	-	35	85	160	105	-	9	23	27	6
Algeria	B	66	63	92	28	5	3	16	26	32	6
Angola	B	2,377	1,009	91	167	89	168	65	68	41	15
Argentina	G	-	680	544	495	283	-	81	93	55	63
Armenia	G	10	20	7	11	11	1	1	5	2	6
Azerbaijan	U	158	219	3,528	3,539	1,834	12	23	352	295	169
Bahamas	G	464	420	342	-	135	20	22	-	-	-
Bahrain	U	-	17	2	7	-	-	6	2	-	-
Bangladesh	U	29	14	27	27	37	16	2	13	3	22
Belarus	G	902	773	471	215	164	45	190	200	129	57
Belize	G	30	-	47	38	19	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	G	1,164	1,832	2,621	1,051	719	284	697	1,885	628	257
Bolivia	B	23	25	7	20	24	9	39	4	1	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	U	1	30	262	732	575	1	6	23	36	88
Botswana	G	-	409	2,657	738	488	-	200	2,280	35	156
Brazil	G	537	517	913	509	882	75	159	319	193	214
Burkina Faso	G	226	203	41	76	127	99	94	6	-	-
Burundi	B	-	285	5,501	2,062	795	-	19	-	13	12
Cambodia	U	18	27	215	1,069	194	10	3	17	58	941
Cameroon	U	861	1,588	1,353	1,709	2,897	193	789	28	629	163
Central African Rep.	G	5,848	1,205	9,689	1,937	1,731	30	-	9,223	-	51
Chad	B	93	426	282	453	89	17	69	146	213	38
Chile	G	53	53	69	81	43	40	15	43	50	42
China	U	33	72	59	18	45	21	16	15	8	16
Colombia	B	13	17	8	8	7	6	3	-	-	1
Congo	U	130	270	959	3,365	568	26	96	53	1,691	43
Costa Rica	B	147	270	1,686	5,214	3,785	101	177	532	2,226	4,592
Côte d'Ivoire	B	466	497	1,444	8,372	340	282	253	180	8,216	128
Croatia	B	26	46	24	217	169	-	-	4	2	-
Cuba	U	20	57	116	93	30	12	27	72	25	9
Dem. Rep. of Congo	U	390	244	296	654	710	73	100	115	287	251
Djibouti	B	2,000	120	-	120	-	112	-	-	9	-
Dominican Rep.	U	18	46	54	-	-	3	11	15	-	-
Ecuador	B	121	99	1,666	3,455	6,766	36	98	1,276	413	1,578
Egypt	U	5,872	6,487	15,176	13,176	9,002	1,392	1,156	3,426	4,200	4,996
El Salvador	B	1	-	5	23	8	-	-	-	13	5
Eritrea	B	506	590	382	-	15	493	587	382	-	6
Ethiopia	G	34	19	73	5	7,217	15	1,850	67	3	7,200
FYR Macedonia	G	-	-	8	195	118	-	-	1	33	1
Gabon	U	346	2,004	935	609	3,548	284	-	-	4	1,101
Gambia	U	-	3	681	-	-	-	-	458	-	-
Georgia	G	24	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Ghana	B	511	2,752	739	2,070	6,344	365	1,810	547	110	78
Guatemala	U	111	26	54	69	43	5	3	23	18	6
Guinea	B	85	558	1,572	1,129	1,853	54	125	1,571	1,187	2,029
Guinea-Bissau	B	-	21	185	8,134	33	-	21	125	7,332	16
Honduras	B	-	4	31	30	75	-	1	4	9	10
Hong Kong SAR, China	U	88	48	78	631	309	10	14	4	45	98
India	U	704	761	819	921	1,500	444	380	391	546	587
Indonesia	U	100	92	1,039	1,304	687	22	25	423	140	444
Iraq	U	533	477	1,287	580	745	310	229	344	346	390
Islamic Rep. of Iran	B	-	-	245,854	-	38	-	-	86,563	-	20

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III.4 Applications and refugee status determination in non-industrialized countries, 1998-2002

Industrialized countries are not included (see Annex C).

* Type of procedure: G = Government procedure; U = UNHCR procedure; B = Both Government and UNHCR.

Country or territory of asylum	Type of proc.*	Applications received during the year					Refugee and humanitarian status granted				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Israel	U	-	540	6,148	456	355	-	329	6,006	79	89
Jamaica	B	24	13	18	-	-	4	3	1	-	-
Jordan	U	8,597	8,517	7,259	4,609	2,480	1,023	1,126	1,912	1,928	676
Kazakhstan	B	1,010	724	73	86	81	433	815	566	68	47
Kenya	U	9,265	10,031	8,568	12,011	3,661	2,629	1,946	2,466	3,962	1,266
Kuwait	U	651	220	699	281	122	450	162	370	108	11
Kyrgyzstan	G	1,195	735	2,192	702	401	704	381	1,719	353	215
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	U	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lebanon	U	2,882	3,822	4,112	2,312	1,615	727	562	767	725	183
Liberia	B	4	-	-	2	12	3	-	27	-	10
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	U	112	220	149	23	170	97	3	110	7	37
Malawi	B	297	301	900	-	7,086	104	140	-	-	667
Malaysia	U	1,207	1,853	453	964	2,131	161	82	132	120	267
Mali	B	223	675	289	127	132	6	312	163	27	82
Mauritania	U	223	164	137	46	56	185	124	135	15	59
Mexico	U	125	252	277	415	257	60	104	79	142	69
Morocco	U	67	-	-	261	109	-	2	34	3	47
Mozambique	G	603	736	1,099	3,054	1,668	-	178	-	-	-
Namibia	G	-	284	723	724	-	-	26	-	5	48
Nepal	G	82	114	74	44	20	10	55	42	16	8
Nicaragua	B	12	22	22	13	22	5	-	2	3	8
Niger	U	76	1	156	93	63	14	5	10	24	25
Nigeria	G	-	-	510	577	714	-	-	329	94	390
Oman	U	-	2	1	20	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	U	703	463	1,088	1,050	1,052	431	497	387	155	78
Panama	G	65	489	204	81	126	25	410	124	61	59
Papua New Guinea	G	11	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	U	3	3	4	15	3	-	-	3	-	-
Peru	B	14	14	16	67	93	-	-	1	4	11
Philippines	B	42	12	28	24	99	14	12	7	4	11
Qatar	U	-	32	39	76	28	-	6	25	42	-
Rep. of Moldova	U	133	283	335	251	105	-	8	61	144	45
Russian Federation	B	5,103	2,309	1,467	1,684	876	554	382	277	134	51
Rwanda	B	387	985	429	4,829	783	79	20	-	4,825	625
Saudi Arabia	U	29	268	292	305	205	4	26	41	48	67
Senegal	B	3,119	1,269	657	958	494	1,590	90	35	18	22
Serbia and Montenegro	B	50,213	59	41	145	165	44,015	6,019	8	19	35
Sierra Leone	U	27	22	436	1	13	3	-	3	722	7
Singapore	U	34	48	17	37	13	-	6	1	22	2
Somalia	U	-	-	16	193	247	-	-	6	39	42
South Africa	G	15,035	13,160	3,132	4,294	55,426	1,664	6,199	552	3,597	4,786
Sri Lanka	U	50	16	37	29	16	29	3	4	8	12
Sudan	B	39	-	3,324	10	27,023	-	-	1	293	2,243
Swaziland	G	-	17	-	138	7	-	27	-	32	-
Syrian Arab Rep.	U	7,374	4,523	4,344	1,774	1,782	377	1,582	1,058	267	177
Tajikistan	G	2,032	1,931	168	723	159	1,483	1,061	112	-	-
Thailand	B	2,443	1,900	1,553	1,453	3,034	934	1,223	704	650	558
Timor-Leste	U	-	-	2	10	37	-	-	-	-	1
Togo	U	272	314	20	53	92	67	315	141	21	37
Tunisia	U	81	38	37	33	37	26	1	-	-	7
Turkmenistan	U	545	1,374	347	658	72	121	377	146	210	58
Uganda	U	464	1,431	2,688	1,721	2,215	436	1,369	366	3,237	1,788
Ukraine	G	1,571	1,739	1,893	916	457	719	643	895	455	2

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III.4 Applications and refugee status determination in non-industrialized countries, 1998-2002

Industrialized countries are not included (see Annex C).

* Type of procedure: G = Government procedure; U = UNHCR procedure; B = Both Government and UNHCR.

Country or territory of asylum	Type of proc.*	Applications received during the year					Refugee and humanitarian status granted				
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
United Arab Emirates	U	194	301	226	67	130	33	30	83	-	1
United Rep. of Tanzania	G	20,918	-	9,095	44	42	6,632	1,758	-	25	21,207
Uruguay	U	2	18	9	12	8	8	12	3	11	3
Uzbekistan	U	536	930	2,178	2,129	526	152	514	749	1,582	551
Venezuela	B	20	64	102	212	708	3	39	18	-	-
Viet Nam	U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	U	287	866	1,784	2,322	2,316	122	229	82	230	102
Zambia	G	897	338	651	842	644	393	272	360	537	145
Zimbabwe	B	295	512	2,026	5,290	539	106	405	1,986	4,584	725
Total		164,741	90,403	376,632	124,915	176,294	71,728	39,387	134,458	58,982	63,577