

NORTHERN, WESTERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN EUROPE



Refugees being resettled to
Spain from Shousha camp (Tunisia)



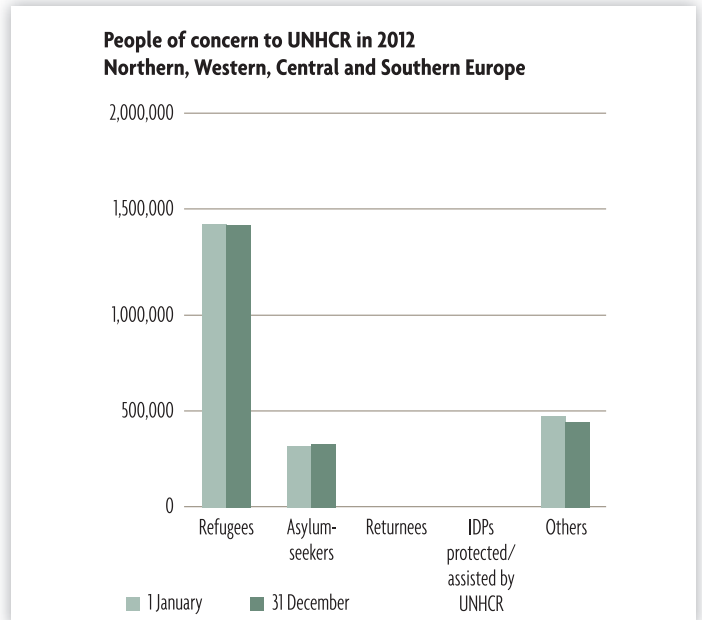
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Albania | Liechtenstein |
| Andorra | Lithuania |
| Austria | Luxembourg |
| Belgium | Malta |
| Bulgaria | Monaco |
| Cyprus | Netherlands (the) |
| Czech Republic | Norway |
| Denmark | Poland |
| Estonia | Portugal |
| Finland | Romania |
| France | San Marino |
| Germany | Slovakia |
| Greece | Slovenia |
| Holy See (the) | Spain |
| Hungary | Sweden |
| Iceland | Switzerland |
| Ireland | United Kingdom of
Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
(the) |
| Italy | |
| Latvia | |

Overview



Highlights

- UNHCR’s engagement with the judicial process in strategically chosen cases served to influence interpretations of European law that more accurately reflected international protection standards. Through its relationship with the European border-management agency FRONTEX, as well as national border authorities, UNHCR was able to raise awareness of protection standards, including for victims of trafficking, among European border officials.
- Detention practices improved in several countries, though some gaps remained. UNHCR promoted alternatives to detention.
- Awareness of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and recognition of the need to protect its victims was strengthened in several countries.
- The transfer of asylum-seekers to Hungary under the Dublin II Regulation was suspended pending improvements in Hungarian detention and adjudication practices.
- Those involved in the reception and integration of resettled refugees, including municipalities, were aided to improve services through the exchange of good practices and the establishment of a resettlement network.
- A body to monitor and report hate crimes and racist violence was set up in Greece to respond to a surge in violent attacks against persons of concern and others. A total of 153 cases were brought to the attention of the authorities through this body in 2012.



- Bulgaria and Portugal acceded to both the Statelessness Conventions, while Hungary lifted one of its reservations to the 1954 Convention.

Working environment

As in 2011, the overall number of asylum claims in this subregion grew in 2012, but the trend did not hold for all countries. The largest relative and absolute increase was seen in the Nordic countries, which received nearly 63,000 asylum applications in 2012, the majority (44,000) in Sweden. Germany received the highest number of new applications (64,500), followed by France (54,900).

In Southern Europe, the number of newly registered asylum-seekers declined by 27 per cent between 2011 and 2012, to over 48,000, the second-lowest figure in six years, owing in part to a reduction in the number of boats arriving in Italy from North Africa. Italy received nearly 16,000 asylum applications in 2012, less than half the number in 2011.

Central Europe saw a 30 per cent rise in the number of asylum-seekers when compared to 2011, with the recognition rate remaining at 2011 levels. UNHCR was concerned about a trend in favour of complementary or temporary forms of protection, as opposed to refugee status based on the 1951 Refugee Convention.

While Turkey registered around 230,000 refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria), there was a relatively modest increase in asylum applications from those fleeing Syria in other countries in Europe. Asylum applications had reached a total of some 29,000 since the beginning of the conflict, including a significant number of *sur place* claims – where longer-term residents of these countries decided to apply for refugee status. This makes Syria the second highest country of origin for asylum-seekers in Europe, after Afghanistan.

Ongoing austerity measures and consequent public frustration, as well as political shifts in some countries in the region, posed additional challenges for UNHCR. Many government counterparts were reluctant to introduce measures more favourable to people of concern in the midst of political uncertainty or during a transition in government. Some governments were under public pressure to take a stronger stand on immigration and reduce the numbers of refugees accepted. There have been more efforts to enforce the return of failed asylum-seekers and to look for solutions outside the subregion, including through increased application of the “safe third country” concept (see *Glossary*). Measures to improve border control and migration management by many States have made it difficult for people in need of international protection to gain access to territory and asylum procedures.

Asylum-seekers from the western Balkans, particularly Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)), constituted the third-largest claimant group in the subregion, after Syrians and Afghans. These mixed-migration flows strained reception and adjudication facilities in the major destination countries and ignited discussions on the future of visa liberalization and free movement in the Schengen area.

Public debate made little or no distinction in many countries between asylum-seekers and irregular migrants without protection needs. In countries where migration received mainly negative media coverage and stirred anti-migrant sentiments,

the number of violent incidents against refugees and other third-country nationals increased to worrying levels.

In 2012, the importance of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the interpretation of regional refugee law, flowing from standards of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), was evident. Referrals of protection-related questions to the CJEU increased, providing opportunities for UNHCR to make known its positions on European Union asylum law, including on the protection regime for Palestinians and on asylum claims based on sexual orientation and gender identity. The European Union’s commitment to establishing the CEAS and to increasing practical cooperation among States on asylum allowed for more exchanges on protection policy, law and practice. In addition, national courts and the European Court of Human Rights produced important decisions in 2012 on asylum matters, including the landmark judgment of the Grand Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights on extraterritorial responsibility for *non-refoulement* in the case of *Hirsi and Others v. Italy*.

UNHCR worked in close partnership with European organizations and engaged actively with the institutions of the European Union, such as the European Asylum Support Office, FRONTEX, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe (CoE). Partnerships were also maintained with the European Union’s Agency for Fundamental Rights and national and EU-based NGOs. UNHCR cooperated with the CoE institutions to increase awareness of integration needs, with a particular focus on the right to work.

The surge in arrivals of Syrian refugees with evident protection needs brought out some significant differences among European countries in recognition rates and treatment of asylum-seekers. The need to ensure more consistency in standards of treatment remains compelling, both for asylum-seekers and refugees, to ensure the viability of the CEAS. The use of detention and inadequate reception conditions in some countries where asylum-seekers are homeless or destitute are causes for concern.

Achievements and impact

Safeguarding international protection space and building effective asylum systems

The most significant change in asylum trends in the region has been the increase in the number of arrivals from Syria in the wake of the escalation of the conflict in that country. UNHCR’s calls to stop the return of all Syrians and to process cases for protection have been accepted by all countries in the region, but protection rates and practices remain uneven, still many countries have high recognition rates for Syrian applicants.

UNHCR remained intensively engaged in 2012 in the ongoing negotiations on four legislative instruments that are part of the CEAS. It also supported a review of national legislation for transposition of the Qualification Directive (which lays down standards for the qualification of non-EU nationals and stateless people as beneficiaries of international protection), for a uniform

status for refugees or for people eligible for subsidiary protection. Comments offered by UNHCR on proposals for amendments to national law in several countries resulted in improved standards or prevented a significant lowering of protection norms. Furthermore, UNHCR submitted its views in a number of national and regional court cases, leading to improved practices, particularly regarding claims about sexual and gender-based violence or sexual identity.

France, Italy, Spain and Greece permitted UNHCR to be directly involved in the asylum procedure. In Greece, the organization supported the asylum reform process in 2012 with technical, legal and operational support. In Albania, Greece and Spain, UNHCR assisted the authorities by providing translations of country of origin information and training interpreters.

Quality-assurance work was initiated or continued in several countries, and progress was made in handling applications from unaccompanied or separated children in both Austria and Germany. Finland and Ireland had higher recognition/protection rates, and a review of first-instance decisions was conducted in Lithuania.

Following their pledges during the intergovernmental ministerial event in Geneva in December 2011, Bulgaria and Portugal acceded to both the Statelessness Conventions; and Hungary lifted one of its reservations to the 1954 Convention. Belgium announced that it would accede to the 1961 Statelessness Convention in 2013. UNHCR published the results of study on statelessness in Belgium and similar research was underway in Malta, Slovenia, Slovakia and the Nordic and Baltic countries. The Office submitted suggestions aimed at strengthening the safeguards against statelessness in nationality laws in Latvia, Belgium and Luxemburg. Hungary created a quality-control mechanism to improve its statelessness determination procedures, and UNHCR provided technical advice for the establishment of such a procedure in the United Kingdom.

Throughout the subregion, UNHCR promoted age and gender-sensitive asylum systems, in line with its commitment to incorporate age, gender and diversity considerations into all its programmes. The views of asylum-seekers were heard in all countries in which visits to reception facilities took place, and refugee-integration dialogues were begun in Austria, Sweden, France and Ireland. In Finland, UNHCR followed up on the 2011 dialogues with refugee women, and in Switzerland the second phase of the “speak out” project empowered refugee youth.

UNHCR continued to monitor asylum systems, with particular emphasis on reception conditions, detention and asylum procedures – especially when concerns arose about breaches of international or regional obligations. A strengthened network of refugee lawyers, civil society and practitioners helped UNHCR to report and identify areas requiring judicial intervention. UNHCR published observations and recommendations regarding the asylum systems in Italy and Hungary, which led to the suspension of transfers under the Dublin II Regulation in a number of cases.

Progress was made on the protection of victims of SGBV, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals. The Council of Europe’s Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence was signed by the Netherlands and Belgium. Decision-makers

took into account UNHCR’s position on gender-related claims in Finland, France, Spain and Norway following precedent-setting cases. Awareness of LGBTI people’s needs was raised in almost all other countries in the subregion as well. Work continued in Ireland, Austria and Malta to implement Standard Operating Procedures to address SGBV in reception centres. This led to a joint UNHCR-Government review in Malta and a commitment to complying with guidance on addressing SGBV in Ireland. UNHCR initiatives in France and Germany increased understanding of the protection needs of victims of trafficking.

In the subregion, the Office placed emphasis on raising public awareness of refugee issues. World Refugee Day remained the most significant event in most countries, but activities continued throughout the year. Efforts to improve social media outreach yielded results in the Nordic countries, Ireland, Germany, the Benelux States, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Young people in particular were targeted for this work. For instance, a refugee youth film was screened in Germany and an internet-based game, *Against All Odds*, was rolled out in Sweden. In Austria, a simulation day for schools with the “Model UN” theme focused on refugee protection, and in the Netherlands education outreach was linked to a project for refugees in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya. In Cyprus and Malta, TV spots in support of refugee integration were shown on national television. Of particular significance was the establishment of a mechanism to monitor hate crimes in Greece.

Access to territorial protection and fair asylum procedures, including at borders

UNHCR monitored borders in cooperation with its partners in Central Europe, Latvia and Lithuania. Training border authorities in protection standards and referral practices, done in some countries jointly with FRONTEX, remained an important part of UNHCR’s work, and led to improvements in access to territory. UNHCR also supported cross-border coordination among border management actors, including those external to the European Union.

Improvements in detention practices were noted in several countries. Progress was made to end or minimize the detention of children in Finland, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Following interventions by UNHCR and court decisions in several European countries, detention practices in Hungary also improved. Discussions on the issue also took place in Bulgaria and Malta.

UNHCR promoted the principle of the best interests of the child in determining protection decisions in Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland. Consultations were held with six countries in the subregion as part of an ongoing project to develop guidance on Best Interest Determination (BID). Several countries saw more initiatives to improve the situation for unaccompanied and separated children as well as children in families.

The subregion continued to experience an increase in applications from asylum-seekers from South-Eastern European countries, many of Roma origin. UNHCR began a review of country practices and advocated for the integration of Roma into European Union civil societies.

Promoting durable solutions

Under a European Union-funded integration project, UNHCR undertook research on refugee integration and set up a national reference group that brought together representatives of government, civil society and academia as well as held stakeholder meetings and refugee dialogues in Sweden, Austria, France and Ireland. In Central Europe, focused studies on key issues, such as family unification, housing and employment, and raised awareness of the challenges for refugees in these areas. The EU project also began to pilot the use of an integration evaluation tool in Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Poland.

Family reunification remained a priority for UNHCR in several countries, where it promoted more favourable practices for refugees and tried to avert any major deterioration in conditions. Many families were brought together only after intense interventions by UNHCR. Evidence is emerging of the negative effects of family separation for long periods on refugee integration. Following changes in practice in Sweden, UNHCR engaged with municipalities to prepare for more family reunification among Somali refugees.

On resettlement, the joint ICMC/IOM/UNHCR “Linking-in” project was successfully concluded in 2012 with the creation of an EU resettlement website and the establishment of a resettlement network. Stakeholder meetings in eight countries paved the way for improved reception and integration support. A study of the integration of resettled refugees in Spain provided important input for the country’s forthcoming resettlement programme. UNHCR continued to operate two emergency transit centres: one in Humenne, Slovakia and the other in Timisoara, Romania. UNHCR assisted the Czech Republic, Hungary and Spain to meet the challenges in integrating resettled refugees, and sought to ensure that existing resettlement programmes were maintained despite the economic crisis. Indeed, new programmes have been announced in Spain, Belgium and Hungary. In Malta, with UNHCR support, 105 refugees found a durable solution through intra-EU relocation.

Mobilizing resources and support for UNHCR’s work worldwide

Despite the economic difficulties, additional funding was provided to address the crises in Syria, Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. Events throughout the year raised public awareness of these crises. Private-sector fundraising increased in the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Sweden.

Constraints

Economic difficulties in many countries, unemployment and a general tendency to link insecurity issues with migration flows had a negative effect on public attitudes towards migrants and refugees, while budget cuts reduced the capacity of asylum systems. A hardening of attitudes towards irregular entry and the enforcement of stricter border control measures compelled many refugees to resort to irregular means to reach safety in Europe. The political will to fill protection gaps in asylum systems was lacking, and strong leadership is needed to combat negative attitudes towards refugees.

Detention was used as a deterrent at entry points prior to transfers or before return, sometimes in inappropriate conditions and on grounds not regulated by law. There was a trend to criminalize illegal entry of refugees in some countries.

Significant differences in practice and quality among asylum systems have led to secondary movements. In some countries, protection gaps challenged the legitimacy of the Dublin II Regulation. In the absence of wider legal migration channels, in some cases asylum systems were utilized for irregular migration.

Operations

UNHCR in **Albania** focused on enhancing the self-reliance of refugees to improve their local integration. It advocated for the issuance and renewal of residence permits to refugees and facilitated access to the labour market for them.

In **Austria**, UNHCR remained engaged in the airport procedure and works closely with the authorities to improve systems. Child-friendly asylum information material was produced, while heightened reception monitoring identified gaps. In an ongoing refugee integration project, UNHCR engaged in extensive dialogue with asylum-seekers and refugees to incorporate their views in its work.

The organization worked to improve border practices, the quality of asylum decisions and public attitudes towards refugees in the **Baltic States**. In **Estonia**, UNHCR participated in a project to improve the quality of first-instance decision making and promoted the inclusion of refugees in national integration programmes. In **Latvia**, border monitoring and training events led to greater awareness of protection needs among border authorities. UNHCR supported a proposal to improve access to citizenship for the children of non-citizens. In **Lithuania**, a border-monitoring project led to improvements in access and reception and improvements of practice followed a review of first-instance decisions. The Government of Lithuania agreed to accede to the 1961 Statelessness Convention.

In **Belgium**, UNHCR carried out extensive reception and detention monitoring, leading to changes for the better in the manner in which unaccompanied and separated children were accommodated. In partnership with the *Comité Belge d’Aide aux Réfugiés*, support was given to individual cases and interventions were made where legal issues were at stake. UNHCR worked closely with the authorities to build resettlement capacity, prompting Belgium to announce a future programme.

In **Bulgaria**, UNHCR remained involved in the shaping of refugee-related legislation, and the Government has expressed interest in resettlement. Despite the challenging economic environment and unstable political situation in the country, the organization was able to gain regular access to all key stakeholders as well as persons of concern. Bulgaria acceded to the two Statelessness Conventions in 2012.

In **Cyprus**, following incidents of refusal of access to asylum procedures and deportations from the North, joint *demarches* by UNHCR and the European Union resulted in the declaration of a humanitarian regime for Syrians.

In the **Czech Republic**, UNHCR’s intensified cooperation with governmental counterparts led to it being allowed better access to a key point of entry at Prague Airport. UNHCR helped the

Government to take in 25 refugees of Myanmar origin from Malaysia within the country's regular quota.

UNHCR in **France** increased its capacity on the refugee appeals body. UNHCR's position was submitted in an important case concerning refugee protection for victims of trafficking. In addition to successfully rolling out the "Dilemmas" campaign, which highlights the difficult choices refugees have to make, UNHCR raised awareness of gender persecution by hosting events in which refugee women were given the opportunity to speak out.

In **Germany**, UNHCR engaged in dialogue with stakeholders to improve protection for Syrian refugees and their families. To improve the quality of asylum decisions, UNHCR provided specialized training on the adjudication of claims from victims of trafficking, in addition to building lawyer networks. Priority was given to ensuring correct implementation of the Dublin II Regulation and improving support for unaccompanied and separated children.

UNHCR helped **Greece** to improve its asylum and migration management system. A significant level of earmarked funding was received for this programme *inter alia* from the European Commission. UNHCR also monitored the treatment of new arrivals at border locations, including outlying islands, following a trend for new asylum-seekers to arrive by sea.

The country observation paper published on **Hungary** in April 2012 caused considerable changes in UNHCR's relations with the Government and other partners. A coalition emerged with an expanded group of active interlocutors in the areas of asylum and detention, as well as other human rights issues. Hungary resettled its first refugee under a pilot programme.

In **Ireland**, there was some improvement in the quality of the asylum system, although much still needed to be done to improve access to subsidiary protection. Visits to several reception centres led to, among other things, a commitment to improve the response to SGBV.

In **Italy**, the presence of UNHCR, IOM and NGOs under the *Praesidium* project at coastal entry points and deployments in response to the North Africa emergency have helped ensure access to territory and procedures for asylum-seekers. UNHCR participated in the asylum procedure in 19 Territorial Commissions and helped build adjudication capacity, as a result of which the quality of decisions improved. Finally, the recommendations of the transnational European Refugee Fund project, "Protecting Children on the Move", will be followed up in 2013.

UNHCR sought to ensure the quality of decisions in **Luxembourg**, especially through training projects. A bilingual French/Dutch website servicing the Benelux countries has created a platform for information-sharing and awareness-raising on refugee issues in the region.

In **Malta**, UNHCR presented a comprehensive set of recommendations for improvements in reception conditions, feeding into the Government's review of its reception and detention policies.

UNHCR in **the Netherlands** contributed to the national debate on asylum and protection, especially by promoting the BID process for children, seeking more prospects for family

reunification and developing case law for LGBTI and victims of sexual violence.

In the **Nordic countries** (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) UNHCR remained engaged in monitoring the quality of asylum systems, raising awareness of refugee issues and promoting cooperation on its global agenda. The response to LGBTI claims improved significantly, and refugee practitioner networks were strengthened. Efforts to improve the local capacity for integration, resettlement and family reunification were successful. In **Sweden**, UNHCR is part of the Migration Board's quality assurance project, "The Learning Organization". In **Finland**, UNHCR received the Government's commitment to implement recommendations made by refugee women at the 2011 dialogues with women. The recognition rate also increased notably. In **Norway**, UNHCR focused on promoting best interests of the child principle throughout the asylum procedure, while in **Iceland** it contributed to the drafting of a new Aliens Act. In **Denmark**, a precedent-setting ruling on religious conversion was made following UNHCR's intervention.

In **Poland**, a UNHCR-organized conference on alternatives to detention generated attention among other governments in Central Europe. Improvements have been observed in procedures related to the monitoring of asylum decisions, and UNHCR has been working closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which has been asked to draft an Integration Strategy. Poland has taken in a small number of Somalis and Ethiopians with subsidiary protection in Malta within the framework of EUREMA II, an intra-European relocation scheme supported by the European Union.

Portugal faced a relatively significant increase in asylum applications, including of unaccompanied and separated children, which led to pressure on reception facilities. Protection rates increased from 7 per cent in 2006 to 42 per cent in 2012. Twenty-seven refugees were resettled in Portugal, some of them under the EUREMA II relocation project from Malta.

In **Romania**, UNHCR continued a constructive dialogue on issues pertaining to border monitoring and the training of border guards, as well as fresh discussions on resettlement. In 2012, some 175 refugees from Iraq, Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea were evacuated to the Emergency Transit Centre in Timisoara prior to departure for the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Finland.

The operational environment in **Slovakia** remained stable, and UNHCR made progress in monitoring the quality of asylum procedures and gaining access to cases deserving protection. The organization also supported a strategic extradition case at the European Court of Human Rights. Slovakia also hosts a UNHCR-led emergency transit facility in Humenne, which facilitated the departure for resettlement of 166 refugees from Somalia, Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Iraq to the United States and Canada.

In **Slovenia**, UNHCR organized advanced training on the response to SGBV, with special attention paid to the identification of vulnerable people and referral mechanisms. To get a deeper understanding of the statelessness situation in **Slovenia**, UNHCR conducted a study to profile the stateless population in the country.

Despite the financial crisis, the reception and integration of persons of concern in **Spain** continued at the level of 2011. UNHCR and the Spanish authorities' joint resettlement selection mission to Tunis provided an opportunity for the organization to engage with its counterparts and make them aware of the plight of the refugees. As a result, 80 refugees were accepted for resettlement in Spain in 2012. In addition, UNHCR continued to advocate for Spain's accession to the 1961 Statelessness Convention.

UNHCR gave its views on national asylum and protection legislation in both **Switzerland** and **Liechtenstein**. Although

the embassy procedure, allowing humanitarian access to Switzerland from abroad, was abolished, UNHCR was successful in promoting the use of Swiss *Laissez-Passer* to facilitate entry in some cases.

In the **United Kingdom**, UNHCR continued its cooperation with the United Kingdom Border Agency and contributed to the development of important case law related to the 1951 Convention. A welcome development was the Government's decision to end the detention of asylum-seeking children and their families.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's budget in the subregion was USD 54.6 million in 2012. Some 73 per cent of the subregion's financial requirements were met in 2012, with nearly USD 40 million in expenditure, allowing

UNHCR to deliver on its priorities. More than a third of the organization's total expenditure in the subregion was for activities in Albania, Cyprus, Greece and Malta.

Budget and expenditure in Northern, Western, Central and Southern Europe | USD

Operation		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
Belgium Regional Office¹	Budget	13,933,973	1,317,258	15,251,231
	Expenditure	11,032,815	1,080,250	12,113,065
Hungary Regional Office²	Budget	10,688,354	828,957	11,517,311
	Expenditure	7,875,580	580,649	8,456,229
Italy Regional Office³	Budget	18,816,105	142,584	18,958,689
	Expenditure	13,678,603	96,146	13,774,749
Spain	Budget	1,927,163	81,315	2,008,478
	Expenditure	1,700,888	79,395	1,780,283
Sweden Regional Office⁴	Budget	2,136,852	650,040	2,786,892
	Expenditure	1,611,089	603,106	2,214,195
Regional activities	Budget	4,116,781	0	4,116,781
	Expenditure	1,630,074	0	1,630,074
Total budget		51,619,228	3,020,154	54,639,382
Total expenditure		37,529,049	2,439,546	39,968,595

¹ Includes activities in Austria, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, the Liaison Office in Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

² Includes activities in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

³ Includes activities in Albania, Cyprus, Greece and Malta.

⁴ Includes activities in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway.

Voluntary contributions to Northern, Western, Central and Southern Europe | USD

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	All pillars	Total
CENTRAL EUROPE SUBREGION			
United States of America		200,000	200,000
Central Europe subregion subtotal	0	200,000	200,000
WESTERN EUROPE SUBREGION			
United States of America		100,000	100,000
Western Europe subregion subtotal	0	100,000	100,000
BELGIUM REGIONAL OFFICE			
Austria	450,606		450,606
Belgium	94,453		94,453
Dutch Postcode Lottery	254,692		254,692
European Union	239,220		239,220
France	867,147		867,147
Germany		533,333	533,333
Ireland	25,974		25,974
United Kingdom	300,628		300,628
Belgium Regional Office subtotal	2,232,719	533,333	2,766,053
HUNGARY REGIONAL OFFICE			
Czech Republic	24,194		24,194
European Union	154,460		154,460
Hungary	257,885		257,885
Poland	72,597		72,597
Romania	107,313		107,313
Slovak Republic	19,630		19,630
Hungary Regional Office subtotal	636,079	0	636,079
ITALY REGIONAL OFFICE			
European Union	2,979,959		2,979,959
Greece	1,436,911		1,436,911
International Organization for Migration	18,667		18,667
Italy	2,709,733		2,709,733
Malta	43,605		43,605
United Kingdom	374,411		374,411
Italy Regional Office subtotal	7,563,286	0	7,563,286
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES			
Austria	11,688		11,688
Diana, Princess of Wales Memorial Fund	71,819		71,819
European Union	107,403		107,403
International Organization for Migration	87,838		87,838
Regional activities subtotal	278,748	0	278,748
SPAIN			
Private donors in Spain	6,211		6,211
Spain	944,597		944,597
Spain subtotal	950,808	0	950,808
SWEDEN REGIONAL OFFICE			
Russian Federation		300,000	300,000
Sweden Regional Office subtotal	0	300,000	300,000
Total	11,661,641	1,133,333	12,794,974

Note: Includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve.