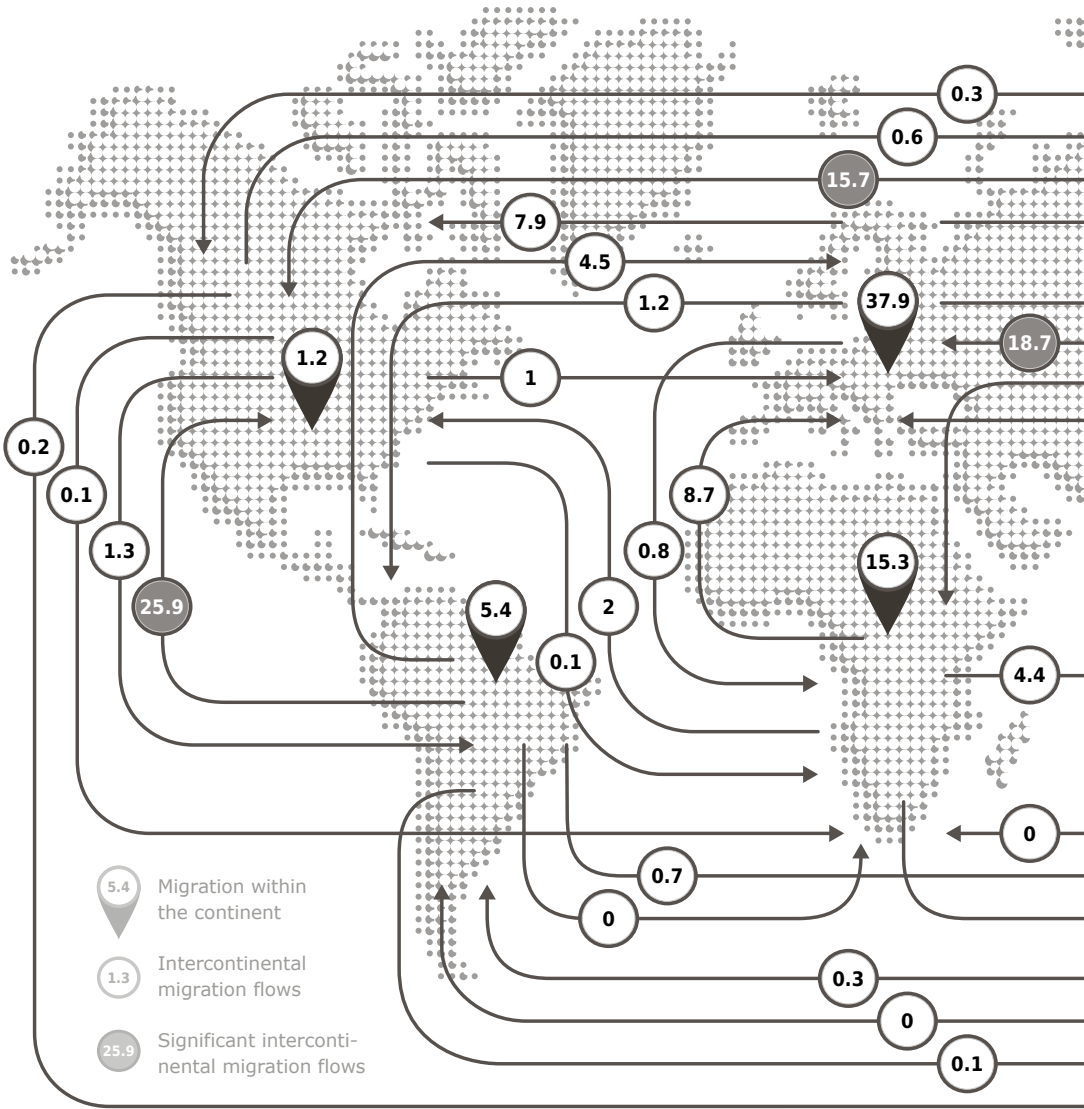
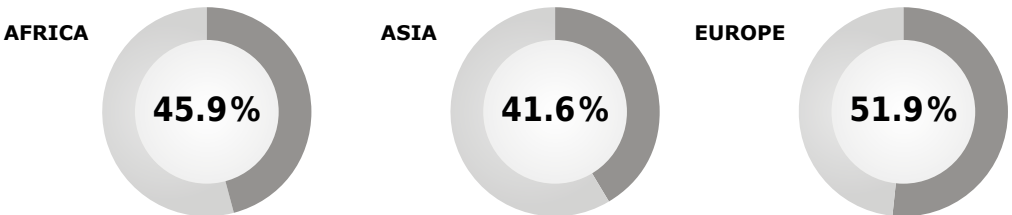


MIGRATION 2013 (IN MILLIONS) ⁽¹⁾



MIGRATION OF WOMEN 2013 (IN PER CENT) ⁽²⁾



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND LEGISLATION

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations of 10 December 1948, Article 14⁽³⁾

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, Article 16a⁽⁴⁾

- (1) Persons persecuted on political grounds shall have the right of asylum.

Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (CRSR) of 28 July 1951, Article 1⁽⁵⁾

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "refugee" shall apply to any person who: As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having

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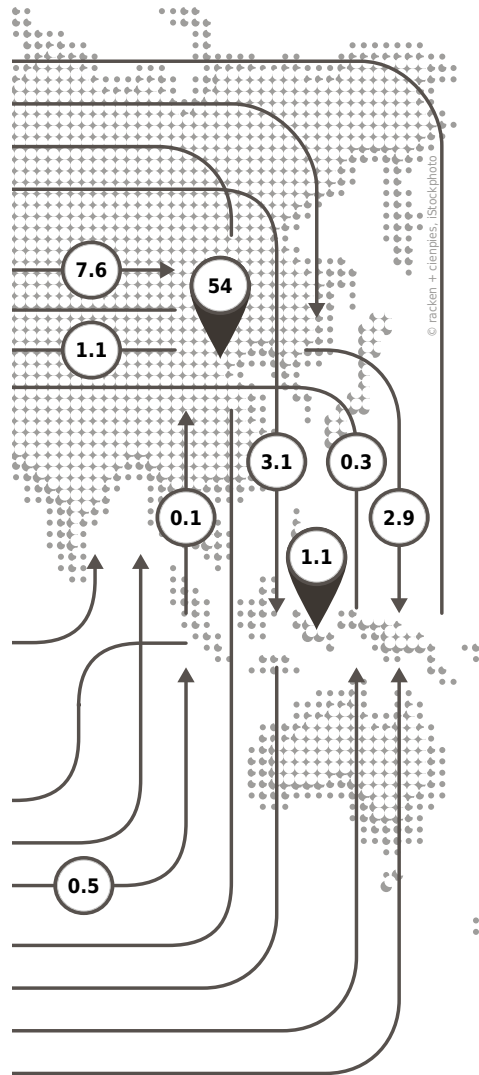
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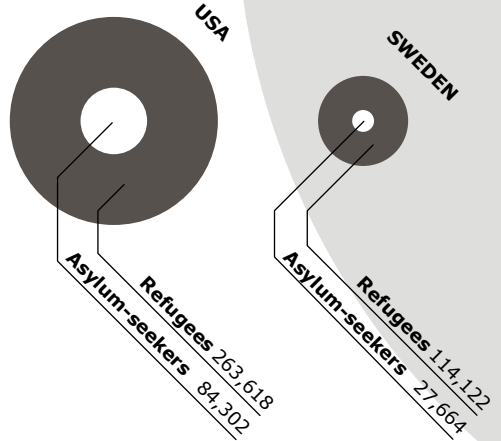
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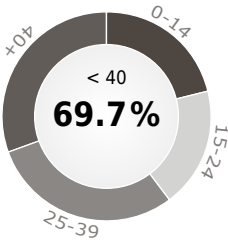
a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, the term “the country of his nationality” shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM-SEEKERS 2013 (IN ABSOLUTE NUMBERS) ⁽⁶⁾

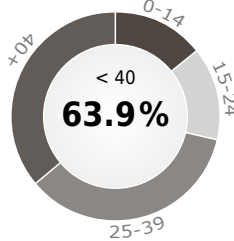


AGE PATTERN OF MIGRANTS 2013 (IN PER CENT) ⁽⁷⁾

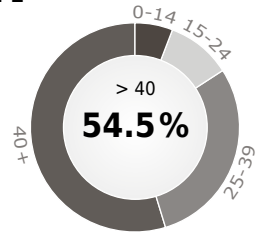
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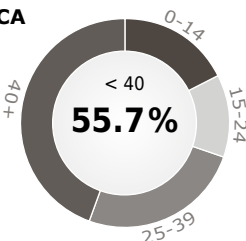
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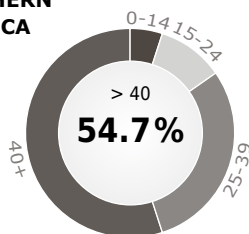
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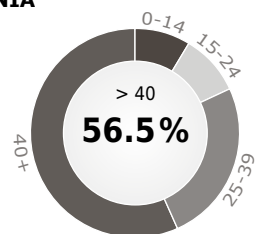
LATIN AMERICA

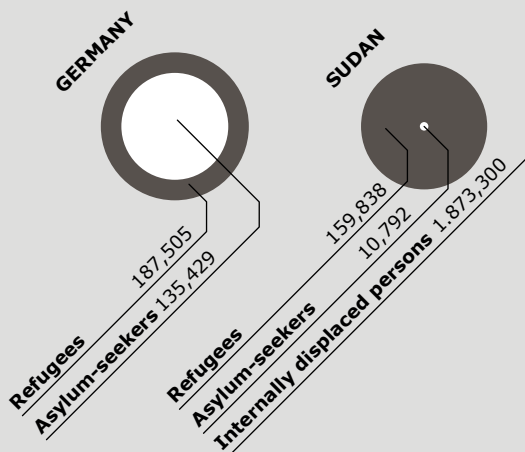


NORTHERN AMERICA



OCEANIA





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- 9 | Ibid.
- 10 | International Organization for Migration (IOM), "Key Migration Terms", <http://iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/about-migration/key-migration-terms-1.html> (accessed 10 Mar 2015).
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DEFINITIONS

Refugee⁽⁸⁾

The 1951 Refugee Convention spells out that a refugee is someone who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country".

Migrant⁽⁹⁾

Migrants, especially economic migrants, choose to move in order to improve the future prospects of themselves and their families. Refugees have to move if they are to save their lives or preserve their freedom.

Irregular migrant⁽¹⁰⁾

A person who, owing to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The definition covers inter alia those persons who have entered a transit or host country lawfully but have stayed for a longer period than authorized or subsequently taken up unauthorized employment (also called clandestine/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation). The term "irregular" is preferable to "illegal" because the latter carries a criminal connotation and is seen as denying migrants' humanity.

Asylum Procedure Act in Germany⁽¹¹⁾

- (1) A foreigner is a refugee within the meaning of the Convention related to the status of refugees if in the country of his citizenship or in which he habitually resided as a stateless person he faces the threats listed in Section 60 (1) of the Residence Act.