The “Königstein Key“ for the EU Asylum System?

calculated by Prof. Dr. Daniel Thym, Carolin Beverungen and Sigrid Gies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Asylum Applications</th>
<th>Quota based on Key</th>
<th>more/less applications than Quota</th>
<th>Deviation from Quota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2,1%</td>
<td>17.450</td>
<td>6.275</td>
<td>+11.175</td>
<td>+178 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>2,7%</td>
<td>18.450</td>
<td>7.830</td>
<td>+10.620</td>
<td>+136 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>0,7%</td>
<td>1.230</td>
<td>2.017</td>
<td>-787</td>
<td>-39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>1.514</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>1.590</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>+1.155</td>
<td>+266 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>1,5%</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>4.344</td>
<td>-3.829</td>
<td>-88 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
<td>6.075</td>
<td>4.783</td>
<td>+1.292</td>
<td>+27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>-439</td>
<td>-85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1,3%</td>
<td>2.920</td>
<td>3.956</td>
<td>-1.036</td>
<td>-26 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>14,7%</td>
<td>54.280</td>
<td>43.365</td>
<td>+10.915</td>
<td>+25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>19,1%</td>
<td>64.540</td>
<td>56.148</td>
<td>+8.392</td>
<td>+15 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1,7%</td>
<td>9.575</td>
<td>5.113</td>
<td>+4.462</td>
<td>+87 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>1,2%</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3.387</td>
<td>-3.322</td>
<td>-98 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1,1%</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>3.365</td>
<td>-2.425</td>
<td>-72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>12,0%</td>
<td>15.570</td>
<td>35.182</td>
<td>-19.612</td>
<td>-56 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>-541</td>
<td>-74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>0,4%</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>1.079</td>
<td>-519</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>+1.250</td>
<td>+166 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>2.060</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>+1.876</td>
<td>+1.019 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>4,2%</td>
<td>9.665</td>
<td>12.298</td>
<td>-2.633</td>
<td>-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>4,5%</td>
<td>9.175</td>
<td>13.217</td>
<td>-4.042</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>1,5%</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>4.535</td>
<td>-4.245</td>
<td>-94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>2,1%</td>
<td>2.420</td>
<td>6.122</td>
<td>-3.702</td>
<td>-60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>0,7%</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>2.120</td>
<td>-1.570</td>
<td>-74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>-672</td>
<td>-72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>8,3%</td>
<td>2.355</td>
<td>24.494</td>
<td>-22.139</td>
<td>-90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,7%</td>
<td>43.930</td>
<td>7.999</td>
<td>+35.931</td>
<td>+449 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>14,1%</td>
<td>27.410</td>
<td>41.450</td>
<td>-14.040</td>
<td>-34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gesamt</td>
<td>100,0%</td>
<td>294.140</td>
<td>294.140</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation: The calculation is based on the 2012 eurostat-data; key = 1/3 population, 2/3 nominal GDP in €; the number of asylum applications refers to new asylum applications; there is no asylum statistic for Croatia; for Hungary only for 2011; the number concerning Austria includes follow-up applications, thus the number of new asylum applications is actually lower.