

Press Release Published: 28 June 2022

A modern, protective Common EU Asylum System is within reach

EUAA Asylum Report 2022



#AsylumReport2022

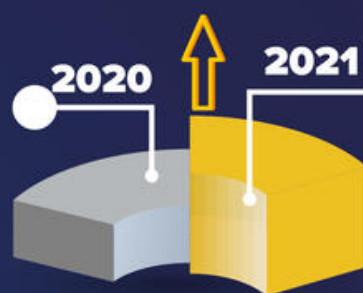
The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) has published its annual report on the state of asylum in Europe. The report examines how events in 2021 and early 2022, such as the take-over of Afghanistan by the Taliban, state-sponsored migrant smuggling from Belarus and the first land war in Europe in nearly 30 years shaped Europe's reaction to global international protection needs.

Geopolitical and operational developments in 2021 and early 2022 have had a direct impact on international protection in Europe, and how the EU has responded. This is the throughline to the EUAA's annual Asylum Report 2022, following [initial projections](#) earlier this year.

In 2021, EU Member States received **around 648,000 applications** for international protection, with Syrians and Afghans as the two largest applicant groups at 117 000 and 102 000, respectively. This represents a **one-third increase compared to 2020**; and matches the level of applications in 2018. Four percent of applications were lodged by unaccompanied minors (23 600) – a two-thirds increase compared to 2020 – though **almost 3 in 10 applications came from minors**, as an age group.

In 2021, **535,000 decisions** at first instance were taken, including **118,000 granting refugee status**, and **64,000 providing subsidiary protection**. The result is a **recognition rate of 34%** at first instance for the two EU-regulated statuses; though, if national protection schemes are also included, the rate increases to around 40%.

State of **Asylum** in **2021**



648,000

Applications received

33%

Increase compared to 2020



3 in 10 applications came from **minors**
(4% were unaccompanied minors)

TOP 6
Nationalities



Syria (117,000)



Afghanistan (102,000)



Iraq (30,000)



Pakistan (25,000)



Turkey (25,000)



Bangladesh (20,000)

535,000
First instance
decisions
taken

118,000
Granted refugee
status

64,000
Granted subsidiary
protection

EU+

Recognition
rate in 2021

34%

* EU+ recognition rate represents positive Geneva Convention status and subsidiary protection decisions, which are EU-regulated.

#AsylumReport2022



In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine in early 2022, EU Ministers of Interior took the unanimous decision to grant [temporary protection](#) to people fleeing the country for up to 1 year, initially. To date, nearly 6 million people have fled towards the EU, of whom over **3.4 million have registered for temporary protection**, according to the [most recent EUAA analysis](#). In addition, the UNHCR reports that nearly 2.6 million people have travelled into Ukraine, although these returns could be temporary.

#StandWithUkraine

A Europe that Protects

**HAVE CROSSED
FROM UKRAINE
TO THE EU**

**6
million**

**3.4
million**

Have **registered** for
Temporary Protection

**2.6
million**

Have crossed **back
into** Ukraine

22,300

Have requested
asylum

**SATIS-
FACTION***

★★★★☆ **3.2**

Access to legal services and medical care

★★★★☆ **3.4**

Children's education

★★★★☆ **3.6**

Living conditions

**31%
MALE**

**TEMPORARY
PROTECTION**

**69%
FEMALE**

Over **two thirds** of those
registering for temporary
protection are **female**



#AsylumReport2022



* Initial results from the EUAA-OECD Survey of Arriving Migrants from Ukraine.
** Protection data as of 22nd June 2022. Provisional estimates.

Modern asylum system is emerging, but solidarity requires more work

In 2021, **Member States took 114,300 decisions on Dublin requests**, with France and Germany receiving the most replies to their requests, and Italy issuing the most decisions. While the number of decisions **represented a one fifth increase** compared to 2020, the **acceptance rate continued to decrease** for the 4th year in a row. Moreover, persistent COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 meant that only **about 13,500 Dublin transfers were effectively carried out**, which is consistent with 2020, but remains around half of the 2019 figure.

These same COVID-19 restrictions also led some Member States to make several asylum-related business continuity measures permanent, such as **remote screening interviews** and the possibility to submit supporting documents for asylum requests online. While it requires continuous implementation, also outside of crisis moments, **the world's only multinational asylum system is making progress**. This includes some Member States **beginning to make changes** foreseen in the [Pact on Migration and Asylum](#) by making the

link between negative asylum decisions and return processes more efficient.

Solidarity is the cornerstone of the Common European Asylum System according to the [Dublin Regulation](#), but its implementation continues to be sporadic. However, as Europe's progress on the [10-point plan](#) to respond to the Ukraine crisis shows, when needed, the political will is there to create a protective European space in which Member States support each other.



The banner features the title 'EUAA Asylum Report 2022' in large, bold, dark blue letters on a light grey background. Below the title is a small image of the report's cover, which shows the title 'Asylum Report 2022' and a photograph of four people in traditional headscarves (red, green, brown, and purple) standing in a line. To the right of the title, on a dark blue background, is a yellow box with the text: 'Modern asylum system is emerging. The response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine shows solidarity is possible.' Below this box are three circular icons with accompanying text. The first icon shows two people at a computer, with text: 'Protection needs are generated by crises; effective solutions depend on political will and a responsive and functional asylum framework.' The second icon shows a globe with a network of lines, with text: 'COVID-19, digital innovation, and the Afghanistan evacuation shaped access to asylum in 2021.' The third icon shows a document with a checkmark, with text: 'Challenges with Dublin procedures persisted. Only 13,500 transfers were effectively carried out; similar to 2020, but much fewer than prior to the pandemic.' At the bottom of the banner is a yellow bar with the hashtag '#AsylumReport2022' in dark blue. The EUAA logo is in the bottom right corner.

EUAA Asylum Report 2022

Modern asylum system is emerging.
The response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine shows **solidarity is possible.**

Protection needs are generated by crises; effective **solutions depend on political will** and a responsive and **functional asylum framework.**

COVID-19, digital innovation, and the Afghanistan evacuation shaped access to asylum in 2021.

Challenges with Dublin procedures persisted. Only 13,500 transfers were effectively carried out; similar to 2020, but **much fewer than prior to the pandemic.**

#AsylumReport2022

euaa
EUROPEAN UNION
AGENCY FOR ASYLUM

For more information, you can refer to:

- Asylum Report 2022 ([landing page](#)); ([PDF](#)); ([HTML](#))
- Executive Summary in 30 languages ([PDF](#)); ([HTML](#))
- [Latest Asylum Trends: Annual Overview 2021](#)
- [National Asylum Developments Database](#)
- [Sources on Asylum 2022](#)

Any further information may be obtained from the European Union Agency for Asylum's Press Office at the following email addresses:

- Press Office: press@euaa.europa.eu
- Andrew McKinlay, Press Officer: andrew.mckinlay@euaa.europa.eu
- Anis Cassar, Spokesperson: anis.cassar@euaa.europa.eu

