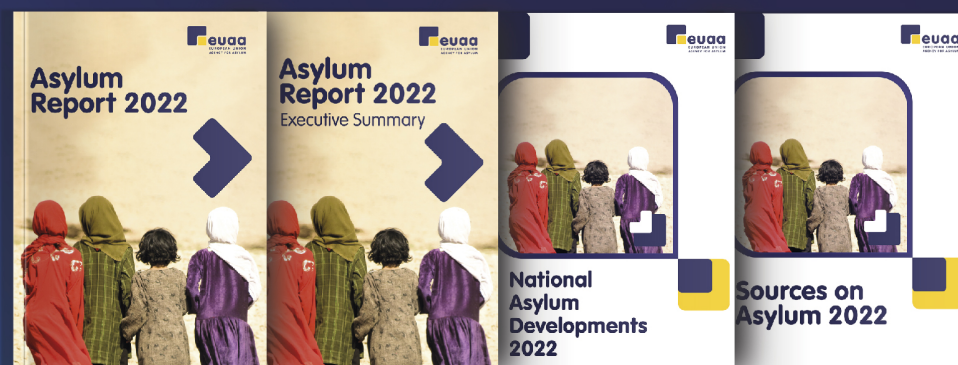


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## A modern, protective Common EU Asylum System is within reach

# EUAA Asylum Report 2022



#AsylumReport2022

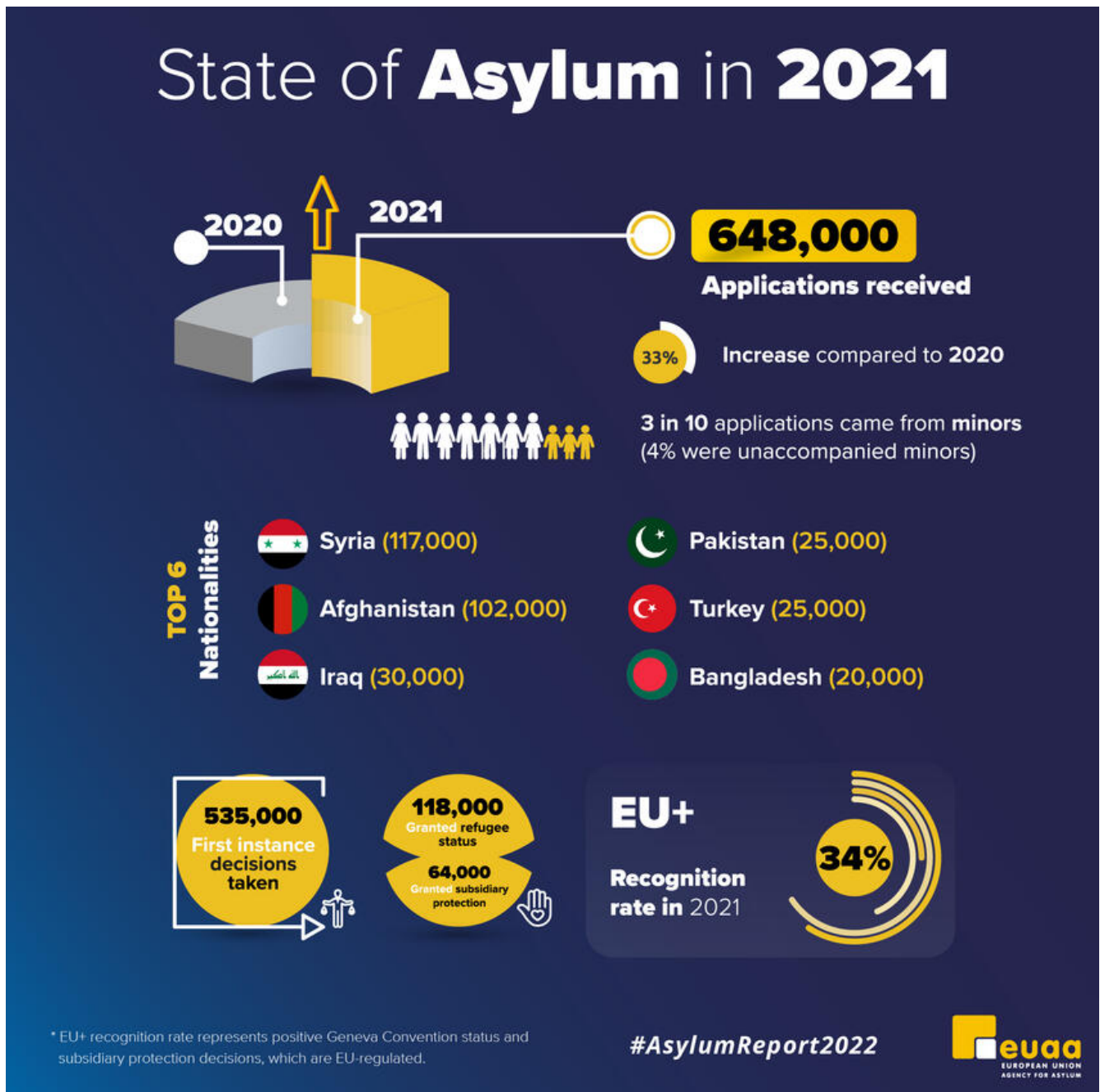
The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) has published its annual report on the state of asylum in Europe. The report examines how events in 2021 and early 2022, such as the take-over of Afghanistan by the Taliban, state-sponsored migrant smuggling from Belarus and the first land war in Europe in 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%.



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.



## 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 graphic features the title 'EUAA Asylum Report 2022' on the left. In the center is a book cover for the 'Asylum Report 2022' showing four people in traditional headscarves. On the right, a dark blue background contains three key findings in yellow boxes, each with an icon: 1. 'Modern asylum system is emerging. The response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine shows solidarity is possible.' with a speech bubble icon. 2. 'Protection needs are generated by crises; effective solutions depend on political will and a responsive and functional asylum framework.' with a group of people icon. 3. 'COVID-19, digital innovation, and the Afghanistan evacuation shaped access to asylum in 2021.' with a globe icon. 4. 'Challenges with Dublin procedures persisted. Only 13,500 transfers were effectively carried out; similar to 2020, but much fewer than prior to the pandemic.' with a document icon. At the bottom, there is a yellow bar with the hashtag '#AsylumReport2022' and the EUAA logo.

**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**

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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](#)

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