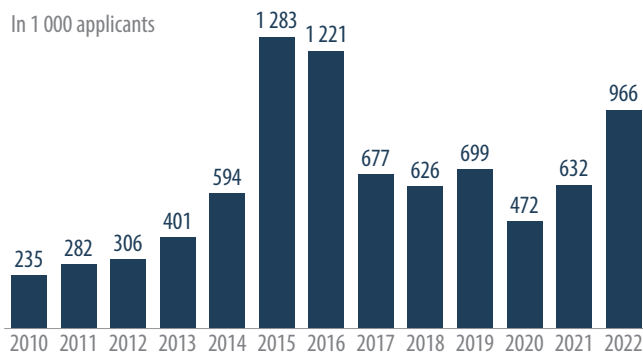


# Asylum in the EU: Facts and figures

Asylum is a form of international protection given by a state on its territory to someone who is threatened by persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular group in their country of origin or residence. This infographic provides an overview of the number of third-country nationals seeking asylum in EU Member States, their success in asylum procedures, and requests for transfers between Member States, as a consequence of the Dublin Regulation.

## Asylum applicants in the EU-27

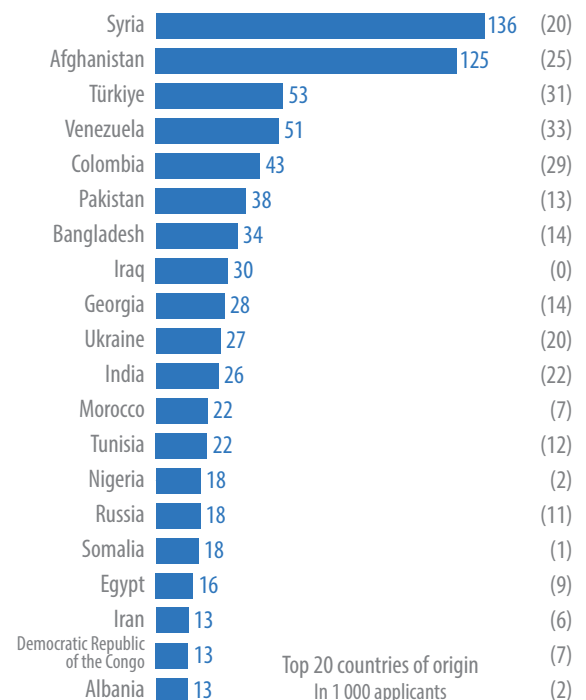
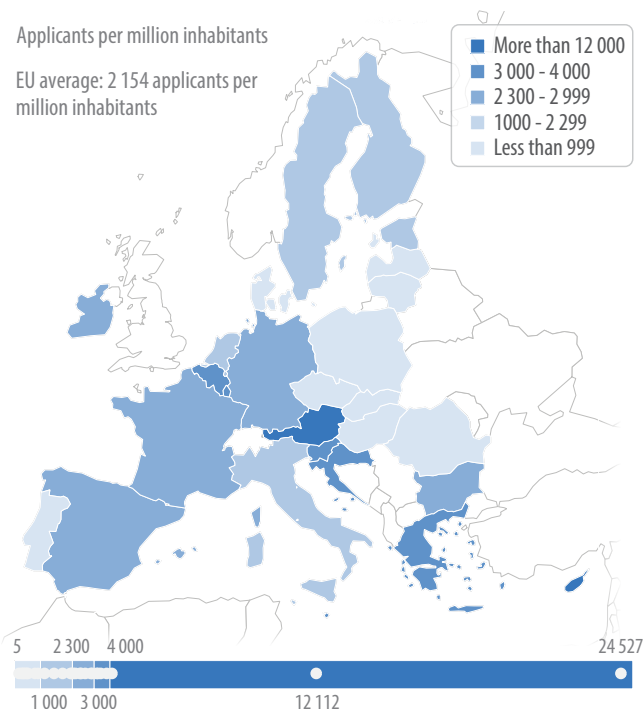
The bar chart shows the number of asylum applicants in the European Union. 'Applicants' refers to anyone applying for asylum or similar protection – as defined in the [Qualification Directive](#) – or included in an application as a family member. The table shows the breakdown of those Member States that together represent over 85 % of the total requests for asylum in 2022.



\*Data for 2008-2012 EU without Croatia

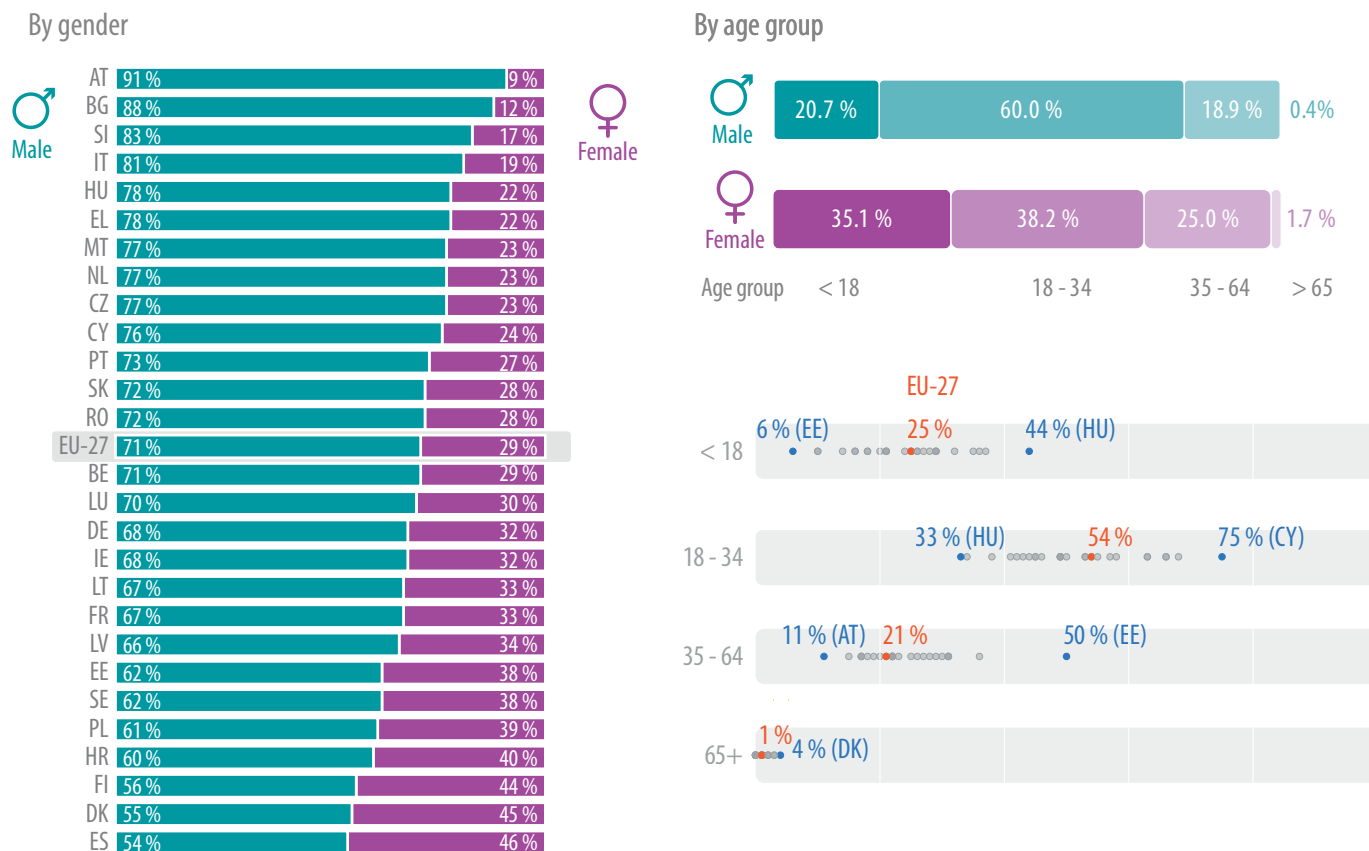
In 1 000 applicants	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DE	745	223	184	166	122	191	244
FR	84	99	138	151	93	121	156
ES	16	37	54	118	89	65	118
AT	42	25	14	13	15	40	112
IT	123	129	60	44	27	54	84
EL	51	59	67	77	41	28	37
NL	21	18	24	25	15	27	37
BE	18	18	23	27	17	25	37
CY	3	5	8	14	7	14	22
Others	118	66	55	64	47	69	118

The map shows the relative weight of the number of applicants per million inhabitants in the 'country of arrival' (the EU Member State in which asylum has been requested) for the year 2022. The horizontal bar chart on the right, shows the top 20 countries of origin for the year 2022. The values in parentheses represent changes with respect to 2021; a positive value shows an increase, negative a decrease.



## Age and gender of asylum applicants

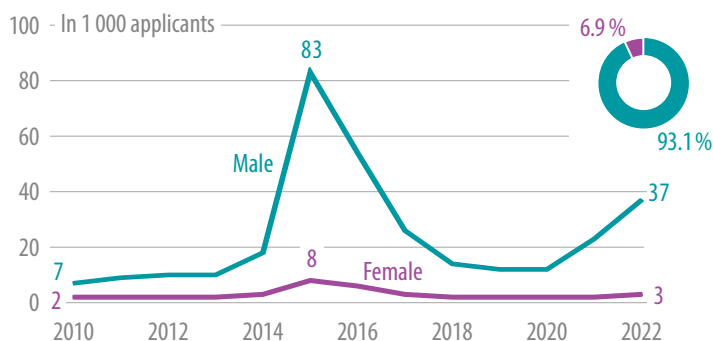
The graphics below depict the gender and age group of asylum applicants. On the left, the breakdown by gender of applicants in each country, and on the right, the breakdown by age group. Applicants in the EU are by a majority male (71 %); 35.1 % of women are younger than 18 years; the majority of applicants are aged 18 - 34, with the highest percentage of such applicants occurring in Cyprus (75 %). In some cases, gender is not reported.



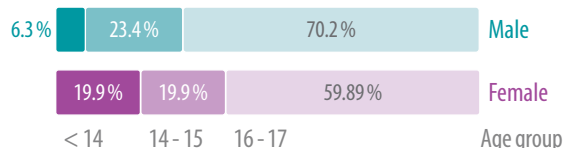
## Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors

An unaccompanied minor is defined as a person under 18 years of age who arrives on the territory of an EU Member State without adult supervision, or a minor who is left alone after entering the territory of a Member State. In 2022, 16 % of all applicants under the age of 18 were unaccompanied; and a majority of these were male (93.1 %). Over 60 % of the unaccompanied minors requested asylum in three Member States (Austria, Germany and the Netherlands).

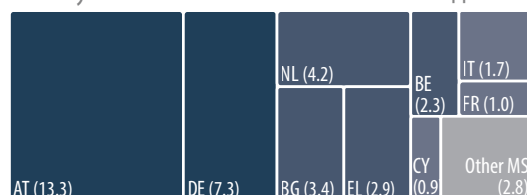
### Unaccompanied minors



### Breakdown by age group



### Country of arrival



## Decisions on asylum applications

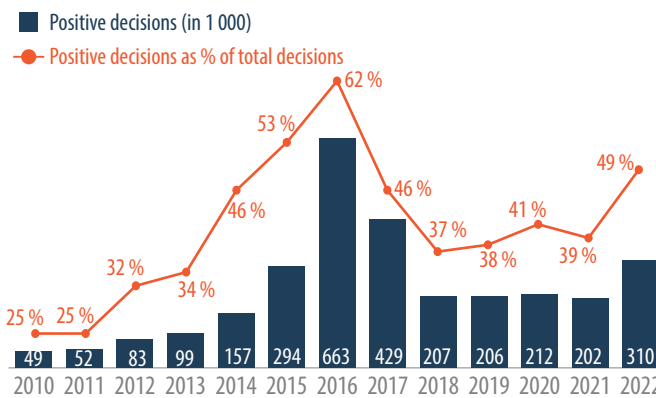
The outcome of asylum applications can be categorised into two types: first instance decisions and, in cases where the initial application is rejected, final instance decisions reached on appeal or review.

### First instance decisions on asylum in the EU-27

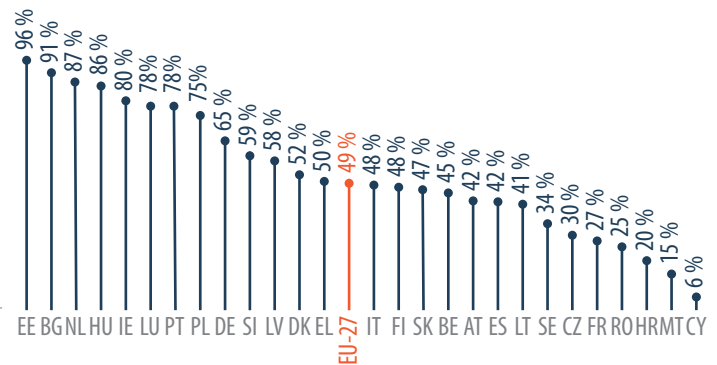
First instance decisions (in Eurostat data) refer to decisions taken by administrative or judicial bodies in Member States on refugee status and subsidiary protection, as well as authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons. These decisions are also granted to persons subject to the Dublin Regulation. The time variations in national asylum procedures and administrative workload can lead to differences in the number of asylum applicants and the number of first instance decisions during a given year.

The bar graph, on the left, shows the aggregate of positive decisions for the EU-27 in thousands while the dots above show the percentage of positive decisions in total decisions. The second graph presents the percentage of positive decisions made by each Member State in 2022.

Positive first instance decisions EU-27 aggregate



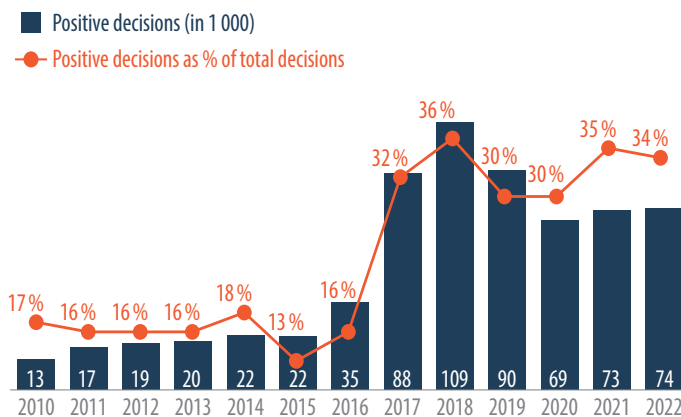
Positive first instance decisions as share of total decisions by Member State



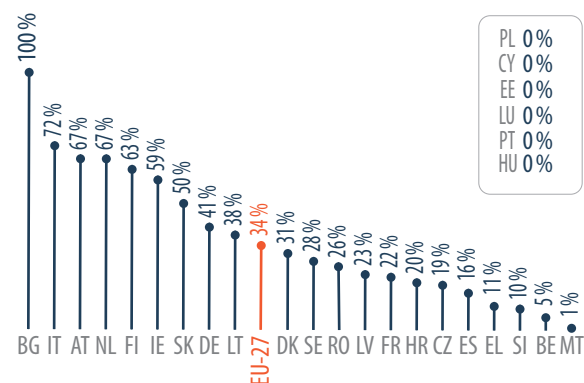
### Final decisions on appeal or review

The graphs below represent positive final decisions for the EU-27 – in thousands of applicants and as the percentage that positive decisions represent in total decisions. The second graph presents the positive decisions (% of total) taken by Member States for the year 2022.

Positive final decisions on appeal or review, EU- 27 aggregate



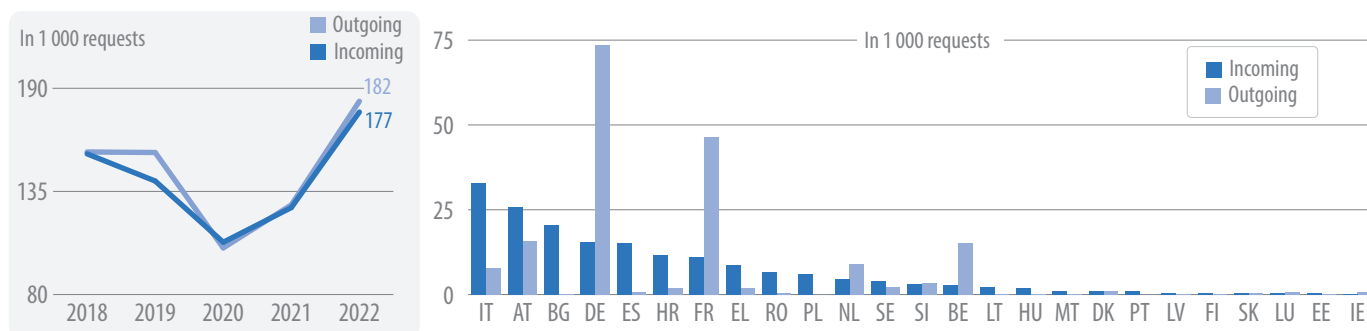
Positive final decisions on appeal or review as share of total decisions by Member State



## Dublin statistics on the country responsible for the asylum application

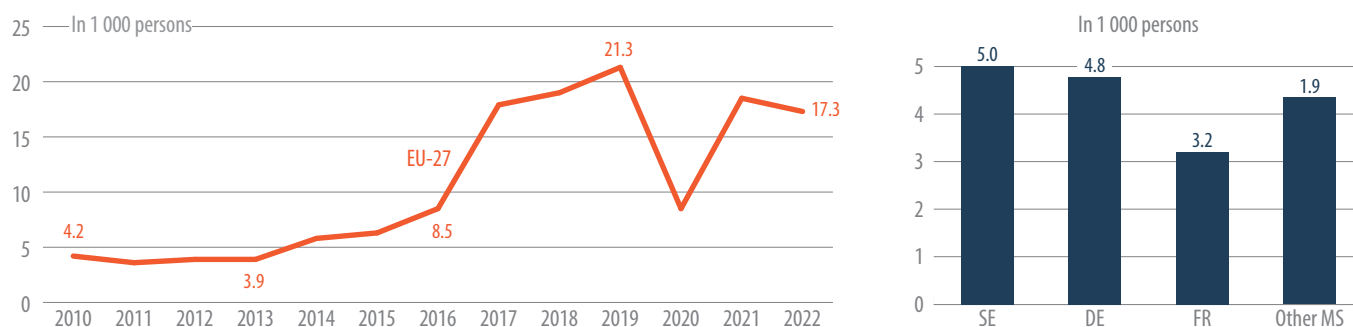
The 2013 Dublin III Regulation establishes specific criteria to determine which Member State is responsible for examining an application for international protection. These criteria are in place to prevent situations where asylum-seekers are left without any Member State taking responsibility for their case and to avoid multiple applications being submitted in different Member States. Under the Dublin rules, if an asylum-seeker moves to a second or third Member State, these Member States have the ability to request a transfer of responsibility to the first Member State that the asylum-seeker entered, unless there are specific family or humanitarian grounds.

The graphic below provides statistics on 'Dublin transfer' requests between Member States. 'Outgoing' requests are sent from the Member State in which the asylum-seeker is present and has applied for asylum to another Member State considered responsible for the asylum decision. 'Incoming' requests are those received by a Member State from another Member State, requesting it to take charge of an asylum-seeker. Please note that no data are available for Czechia and Cyprus, and, for Poland and Portugal, only incoming data are available.



## Resettled people

While resettled people and asylum-seekers share a need for international protection, the process by which they can access it differs. Resettled persons are selected and relocated to an EU Member State from a non-EU country through formal resettlement programmes. The selection process typically involves identifying individuals who are particularly vulnerable or in urgent need of protection. The graphics below show the aggregate of resettled people in the EU since 2010, while the bar graph illustrates Member State-specific data for the year 2022.



**Notes.** This infographic updates and complements previous editions, the most recent of which was issued in June 2021 (PE 690.643).  
**Data source:** Eurostat ([migr\\_asyappctza](#), [migr\\_asyunaa](#), [migr\\_asydcfsta](#), [migr\\_asydcfina](#), [migr\\_dubri](#), [migr\\_dubro](#), [migr\\_asyresa](#)).  
**Extraction date:** May and June 2023.  
**Country codes:** Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE).

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