



Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 14 (4 – 10 April) 2022

12 April 2022

Background

To ensure a timely situational picture after the Russian invasion in Ukraine, the EUAA has been monitoring the situation of asylum and temporary protection based on data exchanged within the Early warning and Preparedness System (EPS) with EU+ countries.¹ These data are provisional, unvalidated data and therefore might differ from validated data submitted at a later date to Eurostat (according to Regulation (EU) 2020/851 amending Regulation (EC) 862/2007). The numbers included in this report might be subject to retroactive revisions.

Rising overall displacement

According to UNHCR data, from the start of the invasion on 24 February to 4 April 2022 some 4.6 million people have been displaced from Ukraine, with some 4.1 million displaced to the four EU neighbouring countries.² According to provisional estimates³ over 1.8 million persons fleeing Ukraine have been registered for temporary protection in the EU+ from the beginning of the war to 10 April 2022. During the same period, about 20 800 applications for international protection were lodged by Ukrainian nationals.

Some 259 000 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians in 20 reporting countries vs just 600 asylum applications in the EU+

In week 14, Ukrainians lodged just about 600 applications for international protection in the EU+ (Fig. 1), while at the same time at least 261 504 persons were registered for temporary protection in 20 reporting countries, and 259 271 of them were Ukrainians (Fig. 1).

The Council of the EU adopted an implementing decision activating the temporary protection directive (TPD or 2001/55/EC) on 4 March.⁴ Since then, EU+ countries have been adopting the necessary national legislation to ensure adequate implementation,⁵ configuring electronic systems and gradually reporting to the EUAA. However, data on registrations for temporary protection are still incomplete. Registrations included in this analysis cover both those conducted under the TPD and similar provisions under national law.

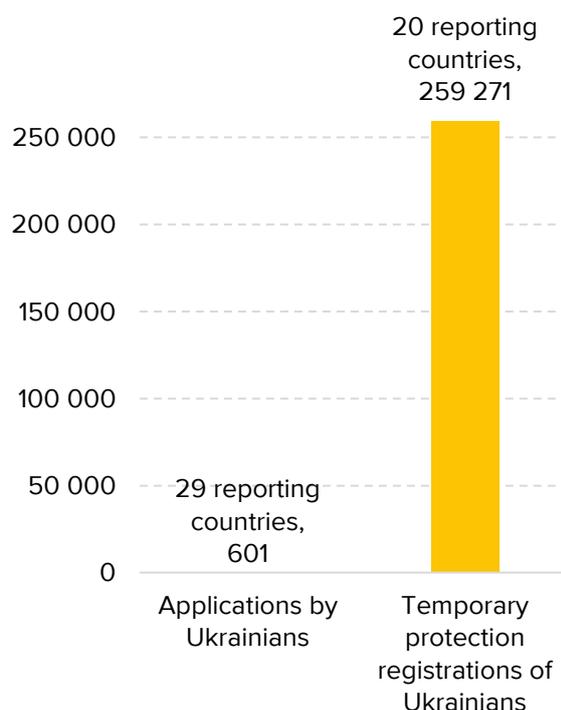


Figure 1: Asylum applications and registrations of temporary protection for Ukrainians, week 14 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)



Almost all registrations for temporary protection covering Ukrainian nationals

The Council decision envisages temporary protection for Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 as well as some categories of nationals of other third countries and stateless persons who were previously residing in Ukraine.

As in the previous week, 99 % of the registrations for temporary protection covered Ukrainian nationals. All reporting countries registered more Ukrainians for temporary protection than the Ukrainian asylum applications they received. Among other registered nationalities the most prominent were Russians (403) and Belarusians (152).

Similar to the previous week, at least 68 % of the registered persons were female but for about 2 % the sex was not reported.

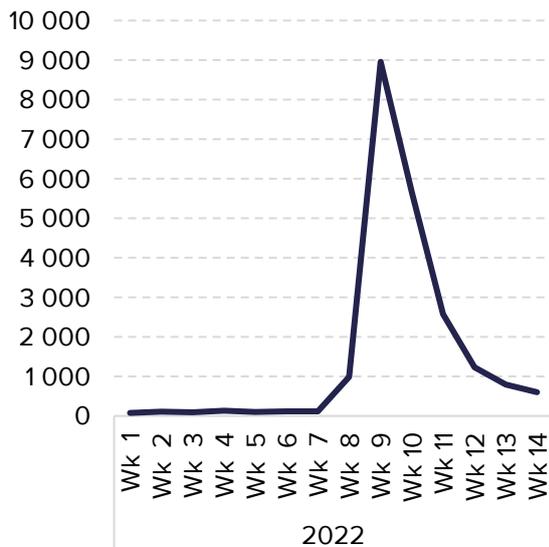


Figure 2: Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications: total in the EU+, week 1-14 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

Continuing decrease in Ukrainian asylum applications

In week 14, Ukrainian asylum applications declined for the fifth consecutive week (Fig. 3, left panel). There were still more applications than before the start of the war (they fluctuated around 110 in the first seven weeks of 2022) but fewer than in week 8 (993), when the Russian invasion of Ukraine began. The persistent decrease in applications is related to shifting pressure towards registrations for temporary protection. Nevertheless, in week 14 Ukraine was the fifth top country of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+ (and the second top country of origin so far in 2022).

Females represented 57 % of all applicants.

¹ EU Member States plus Norway and Switzerland.

² Information is compiled by UNHCR from a variety of sources. Source: UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 11 April 2022.

³ Based on data on registrations for temporary protection shared with the EUAA and the European Commission.

⁴ Council of the EU, [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382](#), 4 March 2022.

⁵ For latest information in this regard see EUAA, [EU+ countries address the protection needs of displaced people from Ukraine, Situational Update Issue No 14](#), 7 April 2022.