



Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 15 (11 – 17 April) 2022

20 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 17 April 2022 some 5 million people have been displaced from Ukraine, with some 4.4 million displaced to the four EU neighbouring countries.² According to provisional estimates³ about 2.1 million persons fleeing Ukraine have been registered for temporary protection in the EU+ from the beginning of the war to 18 April 2022. From 21 February to 17 April 2022, about 21 300 applications for international protection were lodged by Ukrainian nationals. According to news reports citing the Ukrainian Border Guard, more than one million Ukrainians have returned from abroad since 24 February.⁴

Some 177 000 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians in 20 reporting countries vs just 530 asylum applications in the EU+

In week 15, Ukrainians lodged just about 530 applications for international protection in the EU+ (Fig. 1), while at the same time at least 178 219 persons were registered for temporary protection in 20 reporting countries,⁵ and 176 657 of them were Ukrainians (Fig. 1).⁶

The Council of the EU adopted an implementing decision activating the temporary protection directive (TPD or 2001/55/EC) on 4 March.⁷ Since then, EU+ countries have been adopting the necessary national legislation to ensure adequate implementation,⁸ configuring electronic systems and gradually reporting to the EUAA.⁹ However, data on registrations for temporary protection are still incomplete. Registrations included in this analysis cover

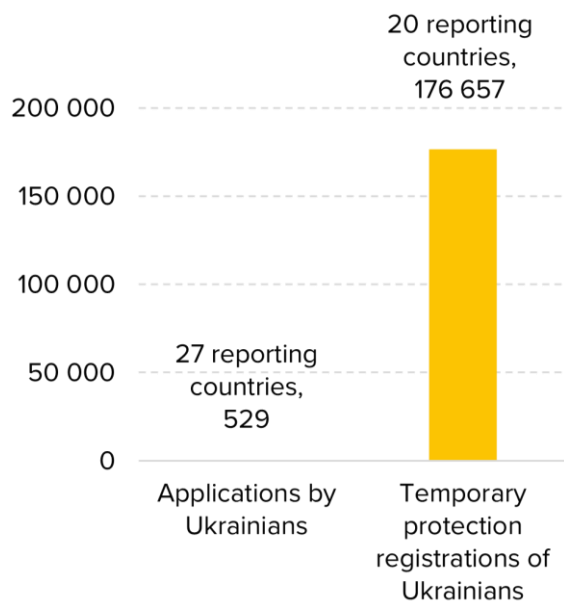


Figure 1: Asylum applications and registrations of temporary protection for Ukrainians, week 15 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

both those conducted under the TPD and similar provisions under national law.

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 remained Russians (340) and Belarusians (127).

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

Continuing decrease in Ukrainian asylum applications

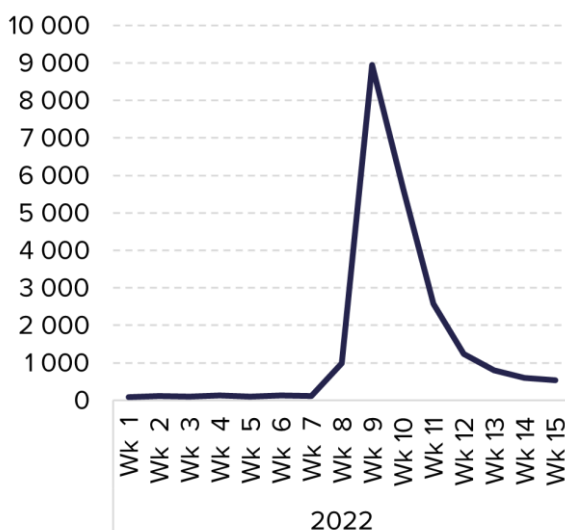


Figure 2: Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications: total in the EU+, week 1-15 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

In week 15, Ukrainian asylum applications declined for the sixth 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 15 Ukraine was the fourth top country of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+ (and the third top country of origin so far in 2022).

Some 55 % of all applicants were female.

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 18 April 2022.

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

⁴ The Kyiv Independent, [State Border Guard Service: Over a million Ukrainians have returned since Feb. 24](#), 19 April, based on original reporting in Ukrainska Pravda, [Понад мільйон українців повернулися на Батьківщину за час війни з Росією](#), 18 April.

⁵ Reporting in week 15 did not cover all seven days of the week for Belgium, Croatia, Greece and Malta.

⁶ The number of reporting countries varied from 15 to 20 daily.

⁷ Council of the EU, [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382](#), 4 March 2022.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Additionally, in Greece an electronic platform for the pre-registration was launched as the process of providing temporary protection will begin on 4 April. Source: Hellenic Republic, Ministry of Migration and Asylum, [As of today, the electronic platform for pre-registration of displaced Ukrainians ...](#), 28 March 2022.