

Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 18 (2 – 8 May) 2022

11 May 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.

Persistently rising overall displacement

According to UNHCR data, from the start of the invasion on 24 February to 9 May 2022 some 5.9 million people have been displaced from Ukraine, with some 5.1 million displaced to the four EU neighbouring countries.² According to provisional estimates³ almost 2.7 million persons fleeing Ukraine have been registered for temporary protection in the EU+ from the beginning of the war to 9 May 2022. From 21 February to 8 May 2022, about 20 300 applications for international protection were lodged by Ukrainian nationals.⁴ Close to 1.6 million Ukrainians have returned from abroad from the start of the war until 9 May although some of these movements might also be pendular.⁵ A high number of civilians – likely several hundred thousand – have been forcibly deported from Ukraine to Russia.⁶

Some 71 100 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians in 22 reporting countries vs just about 340 asylum applications in the EU+

In week 18, Ukrainians lodged just 342 applications for international protection in the EU+ (Fig. 1), while at the same time at least 73 791 persons were registered for temporary protection in 22 reporting countries, and 71 110 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.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. However, data on registrations for temporary

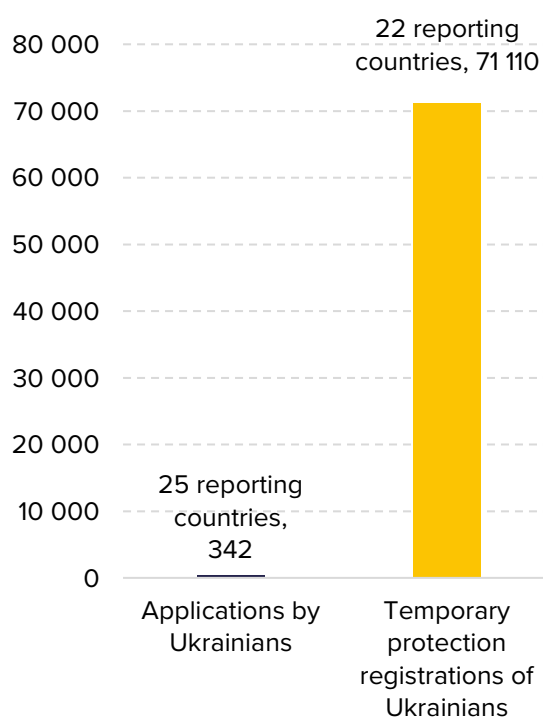


Figure 1: Asylum applications and registrations of temporary protection for Ukrainians, week 18 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

protection are still incomplete. Registrations included in this analysis cover 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.

At least 96 % of the registrations for temporary protection covered Ukrainian nationals. Among other registered nationalities the most prominent were Russians (191) and Nigerians (153).

Some 63 % of the registered persons were female but for about 5 % the sex was not reported.

Fewer Ukrainian asylum applications

In week 18, Ukrainian asylum applications (342) declined after the minor increase in the previous week (Fig. 2). 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. In week 18, Ukraine was the 11th top country of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+. Ukraine remained the third top country of origin of asylum applicants so far in 2022.

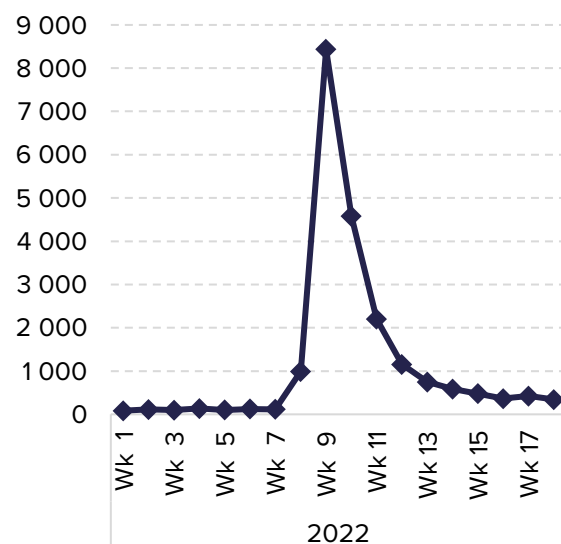


Figure 2: Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications in the EU+, week 1-18 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

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 9 May 2022.

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

⁴ Note that due to retroactive data revisions this number differs from previous reports.

⁵ UNHCR citing information from State Border Guard Service of Ukraine. Source: UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 9 May 2022.

⁶ OSCE, [Note Verbale 132/2022](#), 13 April 2022 (see p. 23), and The Economist, [Why is Russia setting up detention centres in Ukraine?](#), 30 April 2022.

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

⁸ EUAA, [EU+ countries continue to address the protection needs of displaced persons from Ukraine](#), 21 April 2022.