



Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 23 (6 – 12 June) 2022

15 June 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.

Continuing displacement but at a slower pace²

According to UNHCR data, from the start of the invasion on 24 February to 9 June 2022 some 7.4 million people have been displaced from Ukraine, with over 5.7 million displaced to the four EU neighbouring countries.³ According to provisional estimates,⁴ over 3.4 million persons fleeing Ukraine have been registered for temporary protection in the EU+ from the beginning of the war to 9 June 2022. From 21 February to 12 June 2022, around 22 000 applications for international protection were lodged by Ukrainian nationals. However, since the end of May, weekly inflows of both registrations for temporary protection and asylum applications have somewhat stabilised. Around 2.4 million Ukrainians have returned from abroad from the start of the war until 9 June although this number might include some back-and-forth movements.⁵ Within Ukraine, about 7.1 million persons were internally displaced, according to IOM estimates as of 23 May.⁶

Around 61 000 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians vs just about 320 asylum applications in the EU+

In week 23, Ukrainians lodged just 317 applications for international protection in the EU+ (Fig. 1), while at the same time at least 65 099 persons were registered for temporary protection in 28 reporting countries,⁷ and 60 811 of them were Ukrainians (Fig. 1).⁸

The Council of the EU adopted an implementing decision activating the temporary protection directive (TPD or 2001/55/EC) on 4 March.⁹ Since then, EU+ countries have been adopting the necessary national legislation to ensure adequate implementation,¹⁰ configuring electronic systems and gradually reporting to the EUAA.

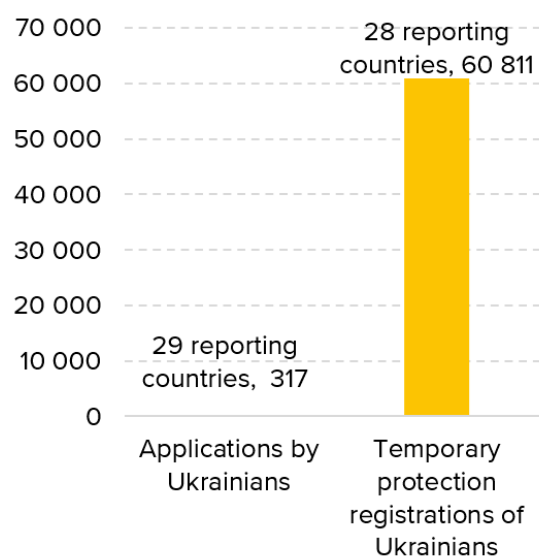


Figure 1: Asylum applications and registrations of temporary protection for Ukrainians, week 23 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)



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.

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.

In week 23, at least 93 % of the registrations for temporary protection covered Ukrainian nationals. Among other registered nationalities, the most prominent were Nigerians (361), Russians (208) and Moroccans (106).

Some 60 % of the registered persons were female but for about 6 % the sex was not reported.

Ukrainian asylum applications somewhat stabilised in the recent weeks

In week 23, Ukrainian asylum applications stabilised slightly above 300, on a par with the previous couple of weeks (Fig. 2). There were still more applications than before the war (they fluctuated around 110 in the first seven weeks of 2022). In week 23, Ukraine was the 11th top country of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+. Nevertheless, Ukraine was the fourth top country of origin of asylum applicants so far in 2022.

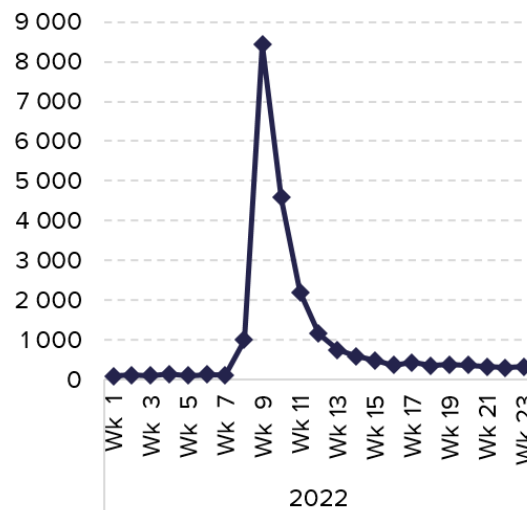


Figure 2: Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications in the EU+, week 1-23 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

¹ EU Member States plus Norway and Switzerland.

² Note that due to retroactive data revisions totals to date might differ from previous reports.

³ Information is compiled by UNHCR from a variety of sources. Source: UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 9 June 2022.

⁴ Based on data on registrations for temporary protection shared with the EUAA and the European Commission.

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

⁶ IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report. General Population Survey, Round 5](#), 23 May 2022.

⁷ Reporting did not cover the whole week for some countries.

⁸ For some countries it was not possible to report on citizenships.

⁹ Council of the EU, [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382](#), 4 March 2022.

¹⁰ EUAA, [EU+ countries continue to address the protection needs of displaced persons from Ukraine](#), 21 April 2022.