



## Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 30 (25 – 31 July) 2022

3 August 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

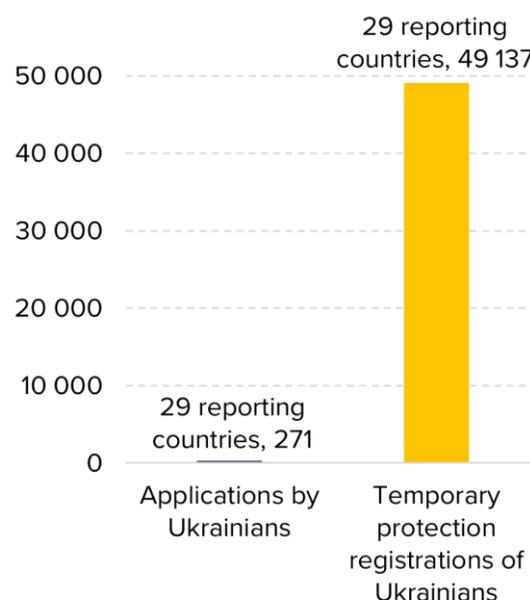
### Close to 4 million registrations for temporary protection<sup>2</sup>

According to UNHCR data, from the start of the invasion on 24 February to 1 August 2022 some 10.3 million exits from Ukraine have occurred, among which 7.8 million were entries from Ukraine to the four EU neighbouring countries.<sup>3</sup> Close to 4 million persons fleeing Ukraine have registered for temporary protection in the 29 EU+ countries from the beginning of the war to 31 July 2022.<sup>4</sup> There have also been some 4.2 million entries to Ukraine from abroad<sup>5</sup> from the start of the war until 1 August, which includes also back-and-forth movements.<sup>6</sup> From 21 February to 31 July 2022, some 23 800 applications for international protection were lodged by Ukrainian nationals. Within Ukraine, about 6.6 million persons were internally displaced, according to IOM estimates as of 23 July,<sup>7</sup> up from 6.3 million a month earlier<sup>8</sup> and indicating the first increase since May.

### Around 49 100 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians vs just about 270 asylum applications in the EU+

In week 30, Ukrainians lodged 271 applications for international protection in the EU+ (Fig. 1). At the same time, at least 53 138 persons registered for temporary protection in 29 reporting countries,<sup>9</sup> of whom the vast majority (49 137) were Ukrainians (Fig. 1).<sup>10</sup>

The Council of the EU adopted an implementing decision activating the temporary protection directive (TPD or 2001/55/EC) on 4 March.<sup>11</sup> Since then, EU+ countries have been adopting the necessary national legislation to ensure adequate implementation,<sup>12</sup> configuring electronic systems and gradually reporting to the EUAA. 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 30 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)



### Nearly all registered for temporary protection were Ukrainian nationals

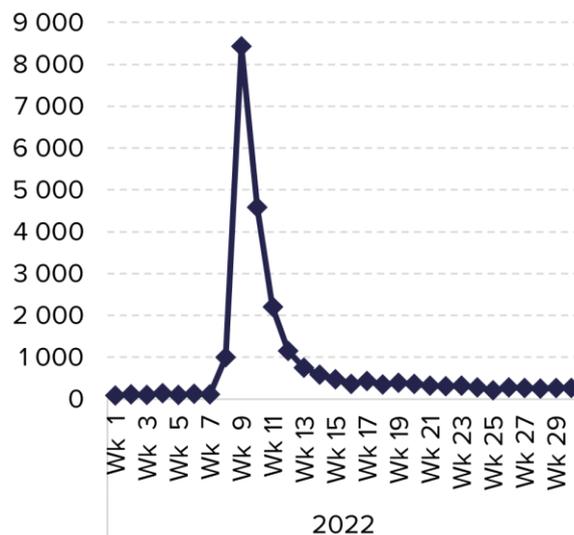
The Council decision envisages temporary protection for Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 as well as some categories of nationals of other third countries and stateless persons who were previously residing in Ukraine.

In week 30, at least 92 % of those registered for temporary protection were Ukrainian nationals (but for some 5 % the citizenship could not be reported). Among other registered nationalities, the most prominent were Moroccans (206) and Russians (180).

Some 57 % of the registered persons were female but for about 7 % the sex was not reported.

### Stable level of Ukrainian asylum applications in the EU+

In week 30, Ukrainians lodged 271 asylum applications in EU+ countries (Fig. 2). This was broadly in line with the previous four weeks but more than twice the level immediately prior to the Russian invasion. In week 30, Ukraine was only 15<sup>th</sup> in the list of top countries of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+. Nevertheless, Ukraine remained the fourth top country of origin of asylum applicants so far in 2022.



**Figure 2:** Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications in the EU+, week 1-30 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

<sup>1</sup> EU Member States plus Norway and Switzerland.

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

<sup>3</sup> Information is compiled by UNHCR from a variety of sources. Source: UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 1 August 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Data for some countries might be partially incomplete.

<sup>5</sup> This number comprises entries from Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 1 August 2022.

<sup>7</sup> IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report. General Population Survey, Round 7](#), 29 July 2022.

<sup>8</sup> IOM, [Ukraine Internal Displacement Report. General Population Survey, Round 6](#), 23 June 2022.

<sup>9</sup> Reporting did not cover the whole week for some countries.

<sup>10</sup> For some countries it was not possible to report on citizenships.

<sup>11</sup> Council of the EU, [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/382](#), 4 March 2022.

<sup>12</sup> EUAA, [Situational Report: Analysis of Measures to Provide Protection to Displaced Persons from Ukraine](#), 6 July 2022.