



Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 38 (19 – 25 September) 2022

28 September 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 collected and shared by EU+ countries under the framework of the EUAA’s Early warning and Preparedness System (EPS).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). Unless otherwise stated, the analysis is based on EPS data. The numbers included in this report might also be subject to retroactive revisions.

Close to 4.4 million registrations for temporary protection in EU+ countries so far ²

According to UNHCR data, from the start of the invasion on 24 February to 20 September 2022, some 13.1 million exits from Ukraine have occurred, among which 9.8 million were entries from Ukraine to the four EU neighbouring countries.³ Almost 4.4 million persons fleeing Ukraine have registered for temporary protection in the 29 EU+ countries from the beginning of the war to 25 September 2022.⁴ In addition, Ukrainian nationals lodged over 25 800 applications for asylum in EU+ countries from 21 February to 25 September 2022. There have been almost 6.1 million entries to Ukraine from abroad⁵ from the start of the war to 20 September, which includes also back-and-forth movements.⁶

At least 41 900 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians vs just about 270 asylum applications in the EU+ in week 38

In week 38, at least 44 436 persons registered for temporary protection in 27 reporting countries,⁷ of whom the vast majority (41 858) were Ukrainians.⁸ At the same time, Ukrainians lodged 274 applications for international protection in the EU+.

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 adopted the necessary national legislation to ensure adequate implementation,¹⁰ configured electronic systems and gradually reported to the EUAA. Registrations included in this analysis cover both those conducted under the TPD and similar provisions under national law.

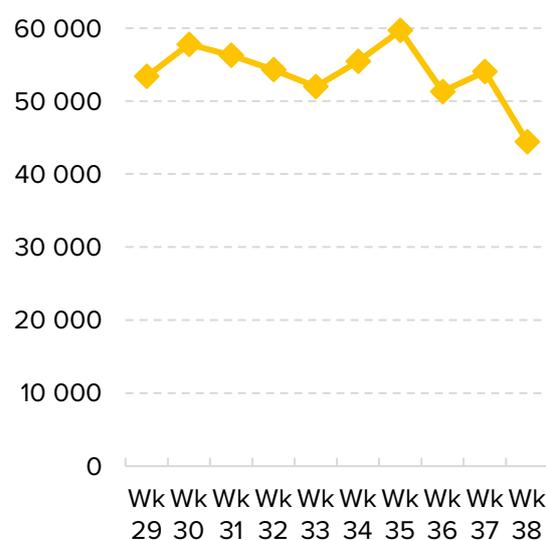


Figure 1: Trend in registrations for temporary protection in the last 10 weeks, week 29-38 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

Note: Totals for week 38 were not fully available.



The total number of registrations dropped compared to the previous weeks (Fig. 1) but data were not fully available. Hence, although the actual drop might not be so large, a decrease has certainly taken place. In the preceding nine weeks, registrations had fluctuated between 51 300 and 59 700.

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 38, at least 94 % of those registered for temporary protection were Ukrainian nationals (but for some 4 % the citizenship could not be reported). Among other registered nationalities, the most prominent continued to be Russians (122), Azerbaijanis (65), Nigerians (52) and Vietnamese (51).

Some 59 % of the registered persons were female but for about 6 % the sex was not reported.

Some fluctuations in Ukrainian asylum applications

In week 38, Ukrainians lodged 274 asylum applications in EU+ countries. This is notably more than in the previous two weeks but below the number of three weeks ago. Hence, there have been some fluctuations recently but the level remained higher than prior to the Russian invasion (Fig. 2). In week 38, Ukraine ranked as the 18th most common country of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+. Nevertheless, Ukraine was the sixth top country of origin of asylum applicants so far in 2022.

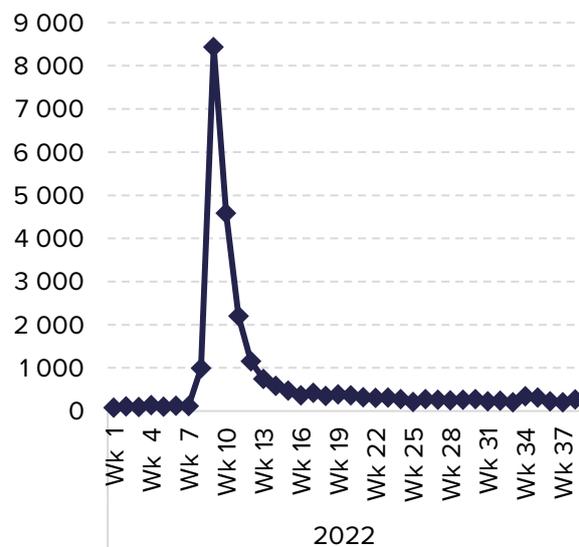


Figure 2: Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications in the EU+, week 1-38 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

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 20 September 2022.

⁴ Data for some countries are not fully available.

⁵ This number comprises entries from Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

⁶ UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 20 September 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, [Situational Report: Analysis of Measures to Provide Protection to Displaced Persons from Ukraine](#), 6 July 2022.