



Analysis on Asylum and Temporary Protection in the EU+ in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis Week 40 (3 – 9 October) 2022

12 October 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 4.5 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 4 October 2022, some 13.7 million exits from Ukraine have occurred, among which 10.2 million were entries from Ukraine to the four EU neighbouring countries.³ During this period, there have been about 6.5 million entries to Ukraine from abroad,⁴ which includes also back-and-forth movements.⁵ Close to 4.5 million registrations for temporary protection of persons fleeing Ukraine have been made in the 29 EU+ countries from the beginning of the war to 9 October 2022.⁶ Russian nationals accounted for 9 500 of these registrations. In addition, Ukrainian nationals lodged close to 26 400 applications for asylum in EU+ countries from 21 February to 9 October 2022.

At least 40 000 registrations for temporary protection of Ukrainians vs just about 320 asylum applications in the EU+ in week 40

In week 40, at least 42 282 registrations for temporary protection were made in 28 reporting countries,⁷ of whom the vast majority (39 980) concerned Ukrainians.⁸ At the same time, Ukrainians lodged 322 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.

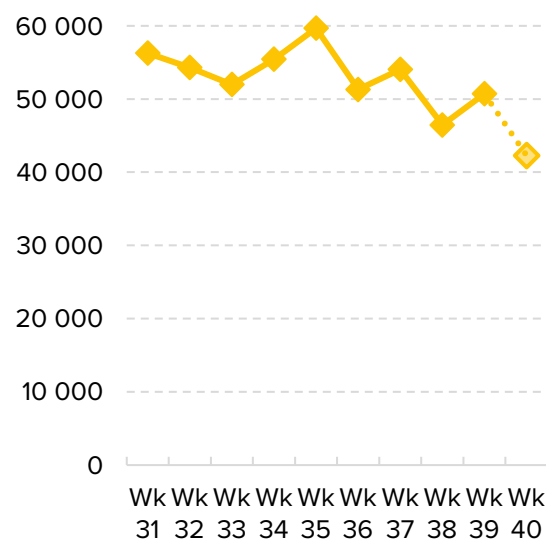


Figure 1: Trend in registrations for temporary protection in the last 10 weeks, week 31-40 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

Note: Totals for week 40 were not fully available.



The total number of registrations seemed to decline from week 39 but this can at least partially be explained by incomplete data for several reporting countries (Fig. 1). In practice, the decrease is likely more limited. In the nine preceding weeks, registrations had fluctuated between 46 500 and 59 700, with the lowest numbers recorded in weeks 38 and 39.

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 40, at least 95 % 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 were Russians (100), Azerbaijanis (44), Moldovans (38) and Moroccans (37).

Some 55 % of the registered persons were female but for about 5 % the sex was not reported.

Continuing fluctuations in Ukrainian asylum applications

In week 40, Ukrainians lodged 322 asylum applications in the EU+, considerably more than in the last few weeks but below the level in week 34. Hence, while this was still about trice the number in the weeks before the Russian invasion started, it remains consistent with fluctuations throughout July, August and September (Fig. 2). In week 40, Ukraine ranked 16th among the most common countries of origin of asylum applicants in the EU+. Nevertheless, Ukraine was the sixth top country of origin of asylum applicants so far in 2022.

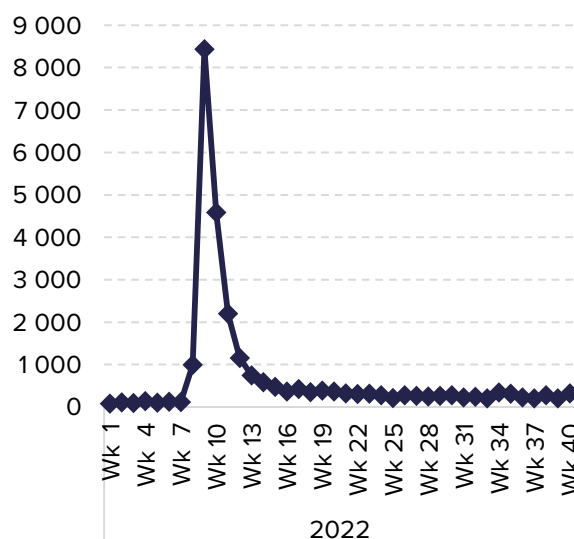


Figure 2: Weekly Ukrainian asylum applications in the EU+, week 1-40 2022 (Source: EUAA EPS)

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 4 October 2022.

⁴ This number comprises entries from Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

⁵ UNHCR, [Operational Data Portal: Ukraine Refugee situation](#), last updated 4 October 2022.

⁶ Data for some countries are not fully available and may include duplicated registrations within or across EU+ countries.

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.