

**Is there a
differential
treatment in favor
of Ukrainian
refugees in France
and Europe?**



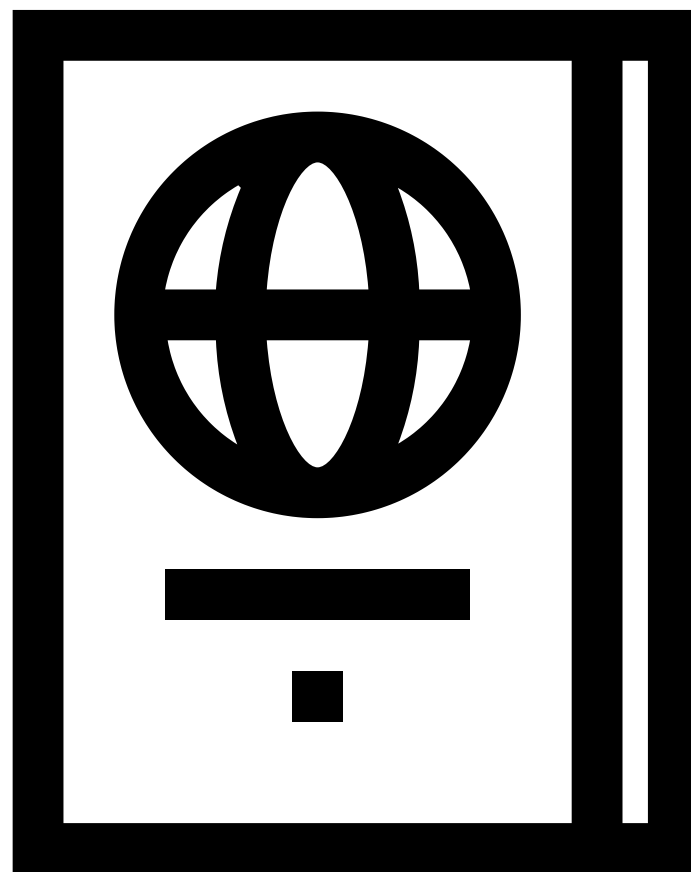


Ukraine

Syria

Afghanistan

Outline



1

**Legal measures and procedures:
from Europe to the State**

2

**Welcoming and integration of
refugees in France and Europe**

3

**Media coverage and public
opinions in France and Europe**

1

LEGAL MEASURES AND PROCEDURES: FROM EUROPE TO THE STATE

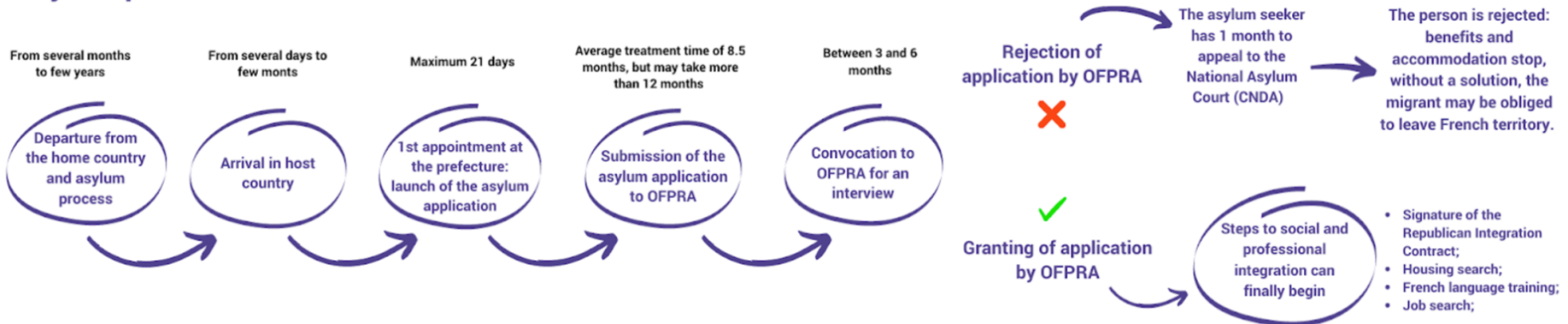
Asylum seeker

Refugee status

Subsidiary protection

Temporary protection

Asylum process in France



Temporary protection

It applies in case of mass and imminent influx of displaced people.
It is noticed by the Council which can decide to activate the protection.



From March 4th, 2022, Ukrainian residents fleeing the conflict may be entitled to temporary protection in any EU country; based on a decision of the European Council.

For 1 year, but can be extended for 6 months, twice + another year if needed

It responds to a double objective:

1. to avoid the collapse of classical asylum systems of the EU
2. to ensure an immediate handling

Stateless persons and nationals of other third countries who benefited from international protection or equivalent protection in Ukraine before 24th of February 2022

Ukrainian temporary protection

Defined by the Council, on a proposal from the Commission: the 3 categories of eligible population

Non-Ukrainian nationals of 3rd countries and stateless persons who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24th of February 2022 and who cannot return in safe and durable conditions to their home country

Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24th of February 2022

Not once has the EU decided to use the temporary protection since the adoption of the directive, even at the peak of the Syrian war in 2015.

It is the Council's response to an unprecedented war at the border of Europe, considering the scale of estimated arrivals.

Most Ukrainian nationals have a biometric passport, and are already exempted from Visa for short stays (under 90 days) on European territory.

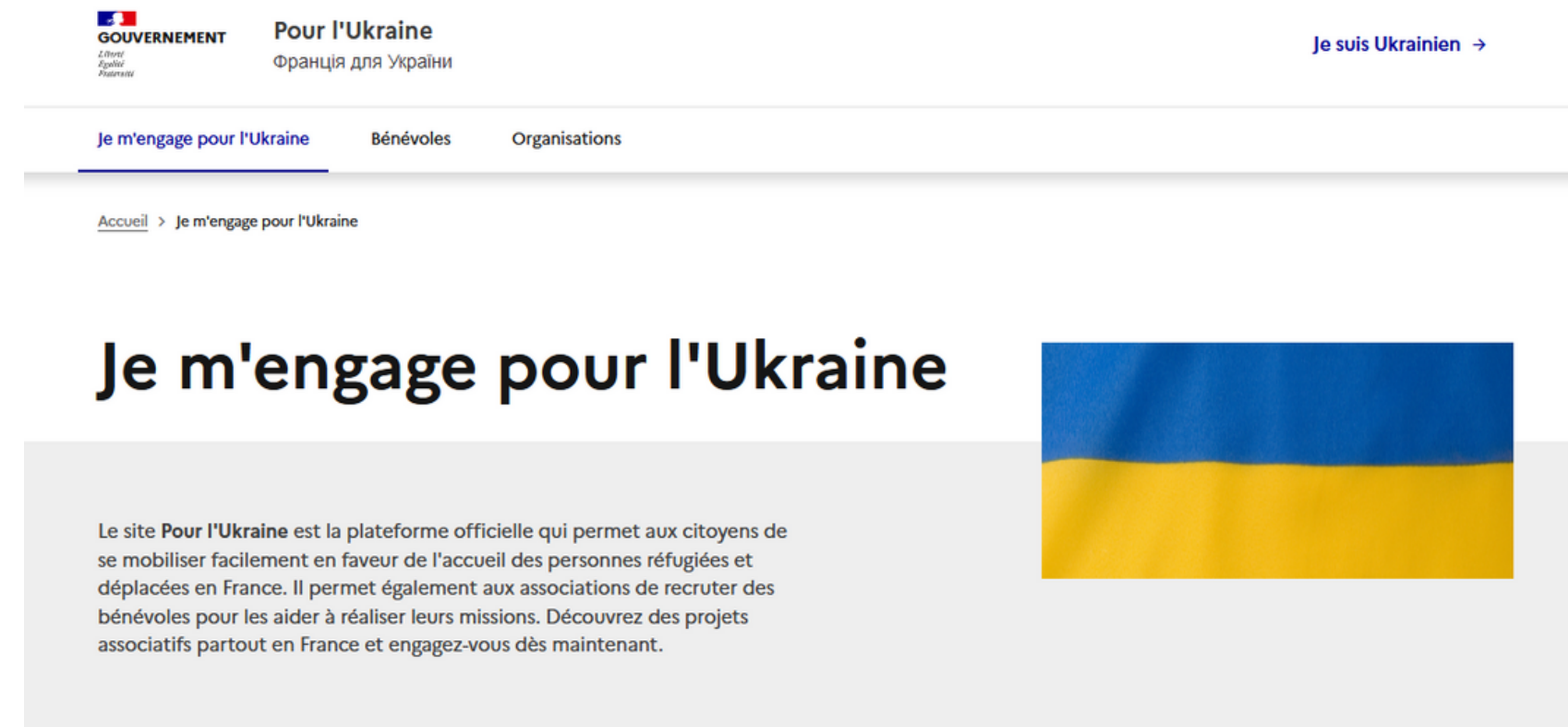
The council argued that the invaded state shares borders with several European countries: Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania.

2

**WELCOMING AND INTEGRATION OF
REFUGEES IN FRANCE AND EUROPE**

A. The housing issue : evidence of differential treatment in France

- Jean Castex: opening of 100,000 accommodation for ukrainians families
- Exceptional aid of 150 euros for people hosting Ukrainians
- Marlène Schiappa : Specific platform on the French government website to help Ukrainian families



The screenshot shows the official website 'Pour l'Ukraine' (Франція для України) of the French government. The header includes the French government logo and the text 'GOUVERNEMENT' and 'Pour l'Ukraine'. A navigation menu contains 'Je m'engage pour l'Ukraine', 'Bénévoles', and 'Organisations'. A breadcrumb trail shows 'Accueil > Je m'engage pour l'Ukraine'. The main heading is 'Je m'engage pour l'Ukraine' next to a Ukrainian flag. Below the heading, a paragraph explains that the site is the official platform for citizens to mobilize in favor of welcoming refugees and displaced persons in France, and for associations to recruit volunteers.

GOUVERNEMENT Pour l'Ukraine
Франція для України

[Je suis Ukrainien](#) →

[Je m'engage pour l'Ukraine](#) Bénévoles Organisations

[Accueil](#) > [Je m'engage pour l'Ukraine](#)

Je m'engage pour l'Ukraine

Le site **Pour l'Ukraine** est la plateforme officielle qui permet aux citoyens de se mobiliser facilement en faveur de l'accueil des personnes réfugiées et déplacées en France. Il permet également aux associations de recruter des bénévoles pour les aider à réaliser leurs missions. Découvrez des projets associatifs partout en France et engagez-vous dès maintenant.

B. Access to social assistance: a distinct status

- Ukrainians refugees have access to the allowance for asylum seekers (AAS) regardless of their income.
- Asylum seekers have only access to this allowance if they respect a contract and do not have other resources.
- However Ukrainians refugees are not granted the Active Solidarity Income (ASS) as other international refugees.



3

MEDIA COVERAGE AND PUBLIC OPINIONS

A. French political communication on the conflict

- Pictures of the Ukrainian flag on social media
- Emmanuel Macron (Feb. 24):
"France stands by Ukraine. I want to salute the courage and determination of the Ukrainian President, the authorities and the people. Their freedom is our freedom."
- Displaying the flag on city halls
- Renaming "Kharkov" "Kharkiv"



B. The difference in the representation of war refugees: the example of Syrians and Ukrainians

Uneven media coverage

- The lack of knowledge about the war in Syria leads the French to lose interest in the subject
- Ukraine has a faster and more important media coverage
- Radio France: daily podcast "War in Ukraine, the daily podcast"
- Le Monde: 24/7 live on the news of Ukraine



A difference in empathy

- **"We are not talking about Syrians fleeing bombings. We are talking about Europeans who leave in their cars, which look like our cars, and who take the road to try to save their lives."** (Philippe Corbé)
- **"It will undoubtedly be a high quality immigration [...]. They will be intellectuals."** (Jean-Louis Bourlanges)
- **"This is not a place [...] like Iraq or Afghanistan, that has seen conflict rage for decades. This is a relatively civilized, relatively European city [...], a city where you wouldn't expect this, or expect this to happen."** (Charlie D'Agata)
- Syrians = "migrants" ≠ Ukrainians = "refugees"
- **"A hierarchy of migration is being established, which risks making Europe even more hostile to refugees not from its continent."** (Smain Laacher)

CONCLUSION