

Information Sheet – Measures in response to the arrival of displaced people fleeing the war in Ukraine

January 2023

Contents

I. Introduction	20. Malta
II. Implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive	21. Moldova
1. Austria	22. The Netherlands
2. Belgium	23. Norway
3. Bulgaria	24. Portugal
4. Croatia	25. Poland
5. Cyprus	26. Romania
6. Czechia	27. Serbia
7. Denmark	28. Slovakia
8. Estonia	29. Slovenia
9. France	30. Spain
10. Finland	31. Sweden
11. Germany	32. Switzerland
12. Greece	33. Turkey
13. Hungary	34. United Kingdom
14. Iceland	
15. Ireland	
16. Italy	
17. Latvia	
18. Lithuania	
19. Luxembourg	

I. Introduction

In response to requests for information, ECRE has compiled and published a series of documents between March and November 2022 collating information on the measures taken by European countries to address the arrival of people fleeing the war in Ukraine (UA) in the form of an Information Sheet. The Information Sheet provides non-exhaustive country-by-country information on the policy and legal developments in response to arrivals from UA, including measures adopted on entry and stay requirements, reception, and asylum procedures, as well as information on national measures implementing the Council Decision on the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), and/or establishing other special statuses for persons fleeing Ukraine.

After almost a year of implementation, different interpretations of the TPD and the Council Decision have led to the emergence of divergent policies and practices. Uncertainty about the legal situation persists, and concerns about the incorrect implementation of the TPD have emerged. The present update has been prepared in response to the need for greater clarity on the practical legal implications of the activation of the TPD. It focuses on specific areas that have generated questions of interpretation and legal compliance: entry and re-entry into Member States of persons fleeing Ukraine or returning after visits to Ukraine; immediate reception arrangements for newly arrived people; access to protection statuses and remedies in case of denial; freedom of movement within the EU+; and access to rights in general.

The Information Sheet was created using open-source information and unofficial translation tools. Some of the information is based on official statements announcing Ukraine-specific policy changes or announcing the implementation of the TPD and/or other special statuses. ECRE has contacted lawyers in the ELENA network, experts working on the AIDA database it manages, and ECRE members to understand the implementation in practice of the measures that have been introduced. In case of questions, ECRE encourages contact with the [ELENA network](#) and [ECRE members](#), as well as ECRE's Legal Support and Litigation Team (contact information is available [here](#)).

All efforts have been made to ensure that the information is up-to-date (as of 31 January 2023) and accurate however the situation remains volatile as different practices and policies emerge, solidify or change. Consequently, the Information Sheet is not intended to be an exhaustive or definitive compilation of all developments.

Summary of findings on developments

The current version of the non-exhaustive information sheet includes European countries' responses and developments in the implementation of temporary protection as of January 2023. Previous updates covered information on the scope of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), as well as reception, accommodation and free movement. This update also includes some information on the extension of temporary protection regimes by countries, updated rules on re-entry, accommodation and social support. Some of the key points are listed here.

Duration of the Temporary Protection regime

3 March 2023 will mark a year since the TPD was activated for the first time. At the meeting of the Justice and Home Affairs Council of 14 October 2022, the Commission declared that the temporary protection regime will be prolonged for an additional year.

Following this decision, EU Member States extended the duration of temporary protection at the national level. Some states decided to automatically prolong the validity of temporary protection documents until 4 March 2024 (e.g. Austria, Finland, Norway, Slovakia). A number of states established a time limit for the application to extend temporary protection (e.g. Czechia, France). While in some states application for the extension can be filed online (e.g. Czechia, Sweden), others require personal presence at local administrations (e.g. France). Lithuania established a new simplified online procedure which replaces plastic cards with a digital document valid until 4 March 2024.

In Latvia, since 1 January 2023 persons applying for temporary protection will receive a temporary residence permit for two years. At the same time, in Poland temporary protection was extended only until 24 August 2023. Due to new amendments to Polish law granting temporary protection to citizens of Ukraine, from 1 April 2023, protection beneficiaries will be able to apply for a residence permit on the basis of work, for the purpose of conducting business activity, and temporary residence in order to perform work in a highly qualified profession.

The scope of the Temporary Protection regime

The Netherlands decided to narrow the scope of temporary protection and will not extend it for Third Country Nationals who held a temporary residence permit in Ukraine. This means that after 3 March 2023, these persons will have to either apply for international protection in the Netherlands or return to the country of origin. Other beneficiaries of temporary protection in the Netherlands will receive a letter by post that will serve as an official confirmation of the extension of the previously issued temporary protection document (the sticker or card). Dutch temporary protection confirmations were not included in the list of residence permits issued by the Member States which may limit the free movement of protection beneficiaries and may prevent them from re-entering the territory of the EU.

Re-entry to a country after return to Ukraine

In many cases, the rules on re-entering the territory of states remain unclear. Polish NGOs observe that persons who left Poland even for less than one month have problems with re-entry due to unfavourable practices of the Border Guard. According to the PRAB initiative [report](#), in the period of March to December 2022, a total of 12,899 Ukrainian nationals were refused entry at the Polish border for a variety of reasons. According to International Protection Agency in Malta, return to Ukraine, irrespective of its duration, will lead to the withdrawal of TP status in Malta. From January 2023, Moldova implemented the law on the temporary protection regime according to which absence from its territory for 45 days will result in loss of the temporary protection status. In Germany, temporary protection will expire if the reason for leaving is not temporary or if the absence lasts for more than six months. In Switzerland, protection status will be revoked after 15 days of absence in one period of three months.

In contrast, there is a list of states that inform beneficiaries of the possibility to return at any point while maintaining the temporary protection status (e.g. Italy, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Finland, Slovakia), although absence from the territory of the state may affect housing and financial support (e.g. Sweden, Italy, Finland).

Access to accommodation

Access to suitable accommodation remains one of the most pressing issues across all Member States. In the first half of 2023, states including Poland, Czechia and Latvia will implement amendments that aim to reduce the period of free residence in accommodation centres and introduce payment for longer stays (for example, for stays longer than 120 days in Poland and 150 days in Czech Republic).

Transfers between Member States

Due to the large number of displaced persons seeking protection in Estonia, since January 2023, Finland has agreed to receive approximately 50 to 100 Ukrainians per week, of those who initially fled to Estonia. The duration of the arrangement will be considered from the perspective of the Finnish reception system.

Due to legal amendments in place in Poland from January 2023, temporary protection beneficiaries registered in other EU Member states will no longer be eligible for temporary protection in Poland. Similar practice has already been established in Czechia, which considers as inadmissible applications from foreigners who applied for temporary protection in another Member State.

Access to asylum procedures

Although information is sparse and concerns a limited number of people, there are cases of challenges in accessing asylum procedures. According to Czech law proceedings for international protection are suspended for the duration of temporary protection in case the TP holder filed an application for asylum. In December 2022, the Administrative Court in Sofia (Bulgaria) declared null parts of an order that suspended the registration of applications for international protection by Ukrainian citizens, terminated proceedings already initiated, and compulsorily registered all those concerned as aliens with temporary protection. The requirement of the expiry of temporary protection as a condition for access to the international protection procedure was found to be unlawful.

Vulnerability

Information on the protection of vulnerable persons remains scarce. There is a lack of information regarding access to suitable accommodation, as well as access to other rights. The process of recognition of disability certificates issued in Ukraine was instigated by Lithuania, while in other states it is most often the case that they are not accepted and that a person has to undergo a lengthy and costly process of recognition of disability. Some state support is provided to persons with disabilities in the Netherlands, Latvia and Serbia.

II. Implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive by country

1. Austria

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

For Ukrainian (UA) nationals, entry with a biometric passport and no visa requirement remains possible as of January 2023. More information can be found [here](#).

As of 1 November, UA nationals fleeing the war may enter Austria on OBB trains coming from Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. They may travel within Austria free of charge for 24 hours with the 'Ukraine first arrival ticket'. More information can be found [here](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

From 15 November 2022, Ukrainians arriving in Vienna for the first time and looking for temporary residence will be accommodated at the new Arrival Centre in Vienna (Althanstraße 14, 1090 Vienna). The following services are provided at the Centre: Covid-19 testing; initial medical examinations; support for search for temporary sleeping arrangements in accommodation centres; assistance with further relocation in Austria; clarification of prospects for staying in Austria; information about the possibility of finding private and organised housing within the framework of support for basic living needs.

Caritas are present at Vienna Central Station to provide information and assistance. Other organisations providing support at the Arrival Centre include: the Vienna Red Cross; the Vienna Social Foundation; Caritas; the Federal Care and Support Agency; and the Vienna police. More information can be found [here](#).

More information about the services available, and about registration and employment can be found in Ukrainian and German [here](#).

In August 2022, the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services set up a hotline for Ukrainian nationals ([hotline: +43 1 2676 870 9460](tel:+43126768709460)). The Federal Agency for Reception coordinates and provides basic care for foreigners in need of assistance and protection. This includes accommodation, food, social, medical, and psychological care as well as provisions of goods for daily needs such as clothing. If accommodation with relatives is not possible or where financial resources are not available, temporary accommodation will be provided with assistance of the federal government or a federal state.

A hotline has been set up by the Federal Chancellery for questions of displaced persons from Ukraine with consultations available in Ukrainian, Russian and German. The hotline can be reached [at +43 17151051-120](tel:+4317151051120). A [hotline](#) has been created for people in need of psychological support (+43 1 343 0101 4). Specific services to support women displaced from Ukraine have been created by the Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF) (+43 17151051-120 and by email at ukrainehilfe@integrationsfonds.at).

3. Protection status

Austria has implemented the TPD; the implementing law can be found [here](#). The scope covers:

- Ukrainian nationals
 - a) who fled Ukraine after February 24, 2022
 - b) who were legally resident in Austria on February 24, 2022 (after the end of the visa-free

- or visa-required period)
- c) who on February 24 2022 had a valid title according to the Settlement and Residence Act or according to §§ 55-57 AsylG (after the title expired)
- Third-country nationals with a protection status (e.g. recognized refugee) who fled Ukraine after February 24, 2022
 - Stateless persons with a protection status (e.g. recognized refugee) who fled Ukraine from February 24, 2022
 - spouses, registered partners, minor unmarried children of persons listed above and other close relatives (if they lived together and were completely or largely dependent on them).

The Federal Government of Austria [has announced](#) that it will extend the ordinance for the temporary protection of refugees from Ukraine until March 2024. The identity cards documenting legal stay of displaced persons from Ukraine will remain valid until March 2024. Persons belonging to these categories will be issued an identity card for displaced persons. They will be required to register at the registration offices of the police. The temporary right of residence in Austria means that it is not necessary to apply for asylum. See [here](#) for more information.

UA nationals who held (on 24 February 2022) a valid residence title in Austria which was not renewed or was withdrawn due to failure to meet the issuance conditions and who cannot return to Ukraine will be given temporary protection status after expiry of the current residence title. UA nationals who were lawfully resident in Austria on 24 February 2022 shall also be entitled to the protection status and related right of residence after the expiry of their visa-free or visa-required stay.

Third-country nationals who lived in Ukraine with a residence permit who do not have asylum or comparable protection status in Ukraine are not covered by the regulation. Third-country nationals may enter Austria for humanitarian reasons or travel through Austria. They are considered to be legally resident in Austria until they can travel on to the country of origin. More information and FAQs about individuals who do not fall under the TPD can be found on the Office for Migration and Asylum Office [here](#).

4. Freedom of movement in the EU

Persons issued the displaced persons identity card are able to travel within the Schengen area visa-free for 90 days within 180 days (with their passport). They may [re-enter](#) Austria at any time. The temporary right of residency may cease if a person leaves Austria for longer than the short term or move to another country.

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection provides that all persons with the displaced persons identity card have access to the labour market, education, and medical care (valid until 3 March 2023). Persons from Ukraine seeking protection in Austria are legally included in [health insurance](#) (retrospectively from February 24, 2022).

Before starting a job, a work permit must be issued by the [Public Employment Service \(AMS\)](#), but the procedure [has been facilitated](#) since beneficiaries of temporary protection do not have to take the labour-market test. A specific [portal](#) and an email address (ukraine@ams.at) have been set up by the AMS to advise those displaced from Ukraine regarding the labour market in Austria. [Advice and support](#) can also be found at step2job-Ukraine in Vienna, which supports through advice and coaching when entering the Austrian job market.

Within the framework of the recognition of foreign professional qualifications, there is the possibility of a facilitated procedure for [the assessment of qualifications](#)

The [special scholarship program](#) Ernst Mach-Ukraine provides the educational opportunities for students who are already studying in Austria, as well as students, scientists and researchers from Ukraine who would like to continue their studies or projects in Austria. More information on education in Austria can be found [here](#).

Information on organisations and crisis centres offering psychological support for students can be found [here](#).

2. Belgium

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free travel to Belgium remains possible for UA nationals. The 90-day period of visa-free stay can be [extended](#) to a maximum of 180 days if the person cannot safely return to Ukraine after 90 days. The extension also applies to UA nationals without a biometric passport, but who have obtained a visa for Belgium. A [dedicated page](#) has been created to assist those fleeing Ukraine in understanding procedures regarding entry and stay.

UA nationals can travel for free on the SNCB (rail) network upon their arrival or on their way to Belgium. More information can be found [here](#).

A [helpline](#) has been launched to provide psychological support for people arriving in Belgium from Ukraine.

2. Immediate reception conditions

The registration for temporary protection is organised by the Immigration Office in Eurostation (40 Place Victor Horta, 1060 Brussels from Monday to Friday from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The registration centre is not open on evenings, weekends or public holidays but when it is closed a member of Red Cross will be present.

Upon arrival at the registration centre, it is recommended that applicants have all their relevant documents and luggage with them, as this is the only opportunity to ask and be brought to accommodation/shelter. [Fedasil](#) (Federal agency for the reception of asylum seekers) will direct people to accommodation offered by the municipalities of the country (this may be group accommodation, a room in a private home or other options.) or provide emergency accommodation for 1 or 2 nights.

According to Fedasil, the number of Ukrainian arrivals in Belgium has been falling since April 2022. As of July 2022, Fedasil had assisted over 800 Ukrainians to find temporary accommodation. These people are first sent to the Red Cross emergency centre in Woluwe-Saint-Lambert in Brussels. They may stay there for a few days before municipal or other temporary accommodation is found. It is noted however that there is a shortage of places to accommodate Ukrainian nationals and, as a result, individuals are staying in the emergency centres for longer.

Since [November 2022](#), the lack of available reception accommodation has meant that Ukrainian nationals are sleeping on benches and in the street. Around 100 Ukrainians are registered daily, of whom it is estimated that 40 do not receive shelter from the Belgian state. [Statbel](#) indicates that as of December 2022, 15,872 (26.5%) of those with temporary protection were in need of reception. The majority of those in need of reception in November and December were provided with crisis accommodation.

The city authorities of Ghent [announced](#) that it will start building a village for Ukrainian refugees who settled in the country. Brussels-Capital Region Housing Authority (SRLB) [announced](#) the completion of 12 out of 75 prefabricated homes around Brussels to house Ukrainian refugees.

[According to the OECD report](#), Belgium relies primarily on private accommodation for people displaced from Ukraine. For safety reasons, the municipalities control the private accommodation programme. Beneficiaries of temporary protection are allowed to conclude a modest rental agreement once they start working or when they receive integration income. Once they find personal accommodation, the Centres for Social Welfare provide the individual with an installation allowance. When beneficiaries of temporary protection live in asylum centres they are entitled to

EUR 280 per adult each month and if reception centres are saturated they are entitled to a social welfare allowance of EUR 1093.8 per adult each month.

3. Protection status

[Temporary protection](#) status in line with the Council decision is available to:

- a) UA nationals and their family members whose primary residence was in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- b) Stateless persons, and third-country nationals of countries other than Ukraine, and their family members who benefitted from international protection of equivalent national protection in Ukraine and whose primary residence was in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.

Family members in this situation include: the spouse or the unmarried partner in a stable relationship in accordance with Belgian legislation for aliens; the minor children, including those of a spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock or their adoption status; other relatives living with the family at the time of the events resulting in the mass influx of displaced persons.

The granting of this status results in the issuance of a limited stay permit (Card A), valid for one year. Temporary protection can be renewed twice for periods of six months. More information on protection can be found [here](#).

Each person wishing to benefit from temporary protection must present themselves in person at the registration centre. They must be in possession of the documents proving that they belong to the afore-mentioned categories of persons.

Those who had a valid right of residence in another MS, such as a valid visa in Poland for work, are not eligible for the TPD regime. However, those who have temporary protection in another MS can travel to Belgium and apply for protection under the TPD. The Belgium government informs the previous country of protection that the person will now access protection in Belgium.

Statbel (the Belgian statistics bureau) started publishing [extensive figures](#) on displaced persons from Ukraine in Belgium. Since 10 March 2022, temporary protection has been granted to 64,099 persons fleeing the war in Ukraine, 1097 are unaccompanied minors (as of December 2022). A classification of the applications based on different categories, such as age and gender, can be found [here](#).

4. Freedom of movement

According to the TPD, it is possible for UA nationals to move to another EU country before the issuance of a residence permit and to move freely in EU countries for 90 days within a 180-day period after a residence permit in the host EU country is issued. If temporary protection is applied for and obtained in another country, the temporary protection previously granted in Belgium will come to an end and, where applicable, the residence permit issued (card A, or annex 15 issued pending the issue of the card A) will be withdrawn. For more information see [here](#).

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection status allows UA nationals to obtain an A Card. Once the A Card has been obtained, individuals will have the right to work, register for compulsory health insurance, and claim social benefits from their local municipality.

Temporary protection allows UA nationals to become members of a mutual health insurance fund (with proof of their residence status). During the initial waiting period, urgent medical assistance is

provided to persons who have left Ukraine due to the war and who declare that they are claiming temporary protection status. See more [here](#).

As of December 2022, [2,238](#) Ukrainian refugees were signed up to the regional employment service Actiris in Brussels, with 14% of them have since found employment. On 22 December 2022, the Flemish Government has [announced](#) that Ukrainian refugees will now be required to register with the Flemish Employment Service (VDAB).

3. Bulgaria

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA citizens can enter Bulgaria and stay for up to 90 days without a visa or claiming protection. As of 24 February 2022, UA nationals had the right to seek protection in Bulgaria without normal entry conditions being met, meaning it is possible to enter even if UA nationals do not have a valid passport to travel abroad. It is therefore possible to enter the territory with: an old passport format without biometric data; ID cards; national driving license; birth certificate for children up to 14 years old who travel with a parent or other adult relative who do not have a passport; other official documents that indicate identity; and (exceptionally) without any document evidence following an inspection by Border Police officers.

It is possible to [enter](#) Bulgaria by car without having international insurance. Information can be found [here](#) and government official information in English and UA can be found [here](#).

From March 2022, BDZ has provided free rail transportation to people fleeing Ukraine. Individuals must present the valid identity document they used to cross the border. For more information in Ukrainian, visit this [webpage](#).

If after leaving Bulgaria, displaced persons from Ukraine decide to return, they have the right to do so, and upon returning to the Bulgarian border, they must present both their Ukrainian passport and the registration card issued by the Bulgarian competent authorities. Upon returning to Bulgaria, they continue to enjoy their rights as persons under temporary protection until the expiration of their temporary protection. More information can be found [here](#).

On January 2023, Bulgarian government [indicated](#) that the number of arrivals from Ukraine since February 2022 reached over a million, while the number remaining in the country is 50 262.

2. Immediate reception situation

From 31 May, not only the departmental bases, but also the accommodation registered in the National Tourist Register [will be able to participate](#) in the program offering accommodation to beneficiaries of temporary protection. Pursuant to this [program](#), all hotels that have filed an application have to provide accommodation worth BGN 40 (EUR 20) per person or accommodation and meals worth BGN 15 per person. The State funds the costs of these services.

On May 30, the deputy Prime Minister [announced](#) that people displaced from Ukraine who have been placed in Bulgarian beachfront hotels will have to be moved after 31 May due to the beginning of the holiday season. Those who have nowhere to go will be given temporary accommodation in the [buffer centres](#) in Sarafovo and Elhovo.

In September 2022, the EUAA activated its operating plan with Bulgaria to support the implementation of their asylum, reception, and temporary protection activities. For more information see [here](#).

In November 2022, Bulgarian authorities [have approved](#) changes to the humanitarian aid program for displaced persons from Ukraine according to which new accommodation will be carried out only in state and municipal bases from November 1 to 15, 2022.

On 20 December 2022 Bulgarian authorities [amended](#) the Program for Humanitarian Assistance to Displaced Persons from Ukraine by the decision to extend the possibility to stay in the same place of accommodation in which they were accommodated as of 31.10.2022. The extension applies from November 16 2022 to February 24 2023.

Individuals can use a hotline for health and medical issues (0800 20 101) and for psycho-social support (0800 11 466).

3. Protection status

The TPD has been implemented and [is available](#) to:

- a) UA citizens residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- b) third country nationals and stateless people who had international protection or another equivalent national protection prior to 24 February;
- c) members of the families of these categories of people;
- d) and people with foreign citizenship or in are stateless who entered Bulgaria from Ukraine and explicitly stated their desire for temporary protection status before 31 March 2022.

Temporary protection is conferred for a period of 1 year and which may be extended automatically by two six-month periods for a maximum of one year.

Applications for temporary protection can be presented orally before the Border Police, the State Agency for Refugees or other bodies of the Ministry of Interior. Registration offices for temporary protection can be viewed [here](#).

Once granted temporary protection status, UA nationals will receive residence documents called “registration card of a foreigner granted temporary protection” valid for one year. The permit may be terminated early if the situation in Ukraine changes.

The temporary protection regime was extended in Bulgaria until 4 March 2024, the re-registration process will begin at the beginning of February 2023 and will continue until March 31 2023.

According to the Foundation for Access to Rights, on the 21 of December 2022, the Administrative Court Sofia-City (ACSC) declared null parts of Order No. RD05 -263/08.04.2022 of the Chairperson of the State Agency for Refugees (SAR). The order suspended the registration of applications for international protection by Ukrainian citizens, terminated the proceedings already initiated to examine applications for international protection, and compulsorily registered all those concerned as aliens with temporary protection. The ACSC's decision finds unlawful the requirement of the expiry of temporary protection as a condition for access to the international protection procedure.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

According to the temporary protection Directive, it is possible for UA nationals to move to another EU country, before the issuance of a residence permit; and to move freely in EU countries for 90 days within a 180-day period after a residence permit in the host EU country is issued. For more information see [here](#).

UA nationals granted protection in one European country but who transfer to another European country must obtain a new permit and document. In practice this means UA nationals registered for temporary protection in Bulgaria may move to another European country and will have the opportunity to re-register and enjoy rights in that country. See [more](#).

5. Access to rights

Beneficiaries of temporary protection only [have access to emergency health care](#) in Bulgaria, with the exception of vulnerable groups who enjoy the same rights as Bulgarian nationals. Vulnerable groups include children under 18, unaccompanied children, pregnant women, single parents with minors, the elderly, the disabled, persons with serious health problems, persons with mental disorders, and victims of trafficking or torture, rape or other severe forms of violence.

Pursuant to the [decree of the Council of Ministers of 5 May](#), the State will cover the health insurance of UA nationals who are over 18 and under 63 for women, and under 65 for men, for a period of three months since the conferral of temporary protection status. For UA nationals under

18, women over 63 and men over 65, the State will cover the health insurance for the period of temporary protection.

The list of doctors providing free medical care in Ukrainian and Russian can be found [here](#).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection [have access to](#) social support and can receive a one-time benefit of EUR 192. Moreover, vocational trainings [have been organised](#) by Bulgaria for beneficiaries of temporary protection.

Citizens of Ukraine can gain access to the Bulgarian labour market in order to work under the [simplified procedures](#). From 12 December 2022, Bulgarian Employment Agency launched an [inter-institutional survey](#) among Ukrainian citizens residing in Bulgaria. The goal is for the state institutions to receive up-to-date information about their job opportunities in Bulgaria in the coming months.

UA nationals registered for temporary protection have the right to reunite with their family, to access employment and professional training, education, appropriate accommodation, and other social assistance.

The platform “e-просвета” has launched a classroom for UA students with educational resources that can be accessed for free. More information can be found [here](#). As well, the tuition fees of those studying in Bulgaria [have been reduced](#).

4. Croatia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

All displaced UA nationals are able to enter Croatia even if they do not have the right to temporary protection. People displaced from Ukraine do not currently need a passport [or visa](#) to enter Croatia. On initial entry, the maximum duration of stay is 3 months. Displaced persons coming to Croatia for humanitarian reasons related to the war in Ukraine are allowed to enter Croatia without the need to present an EU Digital COVID Certificate or any other epidemiological certificate (test result, vaccination certificate, etc.) and without the need to quarantine. See more [here](#). UA nationals and persons with authorisation to enter Croatia who have been displaced from Ukraine can use HŽ Passenger transport for free. For more information, consult this [webpage](#).

In December 2022, Croatia [joined](#) the Schengen area. From 1 January 2023, checks on persons at internal land and sea borders between Croatia and the other countries in the Schengen are lifted. Croatia will also start to issue Schengen visas and will be able to make full use of the Schengen Information System. UA nationals with temporary protection status can return to Ukraine at any time. On return/re—entry, individuals must report to the relevant police station/precinct where they initially registered their residence.

2. Immediate reception situation

On arrival, if UA nationals do not have [accommodation](#) in Croatia, they will be directed to reception centres for a temporary period. Civil Defence, Croatian police, and Croatian Red Cross are placed at reception centres. The Croatian Red Cross will also provide support to complete any forms so that assistance can be accessed. Individuals who have secured housing with friends or relatives are free to continue their journey to the appropriate location.

Accommodation on arrival can be given in [one of the three](#) temporary reception centres for a short period of time – up to 48 hours – and then transfers to permanent accommodation will be offered.

The Director of Civil Protection [announced](#) that they are able to host and accommodate all arrivals from Ukraine. On 23 March, the government [adopted a decision](#) on financing the costs of housing for displaced people from Ukraine in individual accommodation; owners of housing units who provide accommodation to displaced people from Ukraine will be reimbursed on the basis of lease agreements with the Ministry of Interior.

3. Protection status

A national decision implementing the TPD [has been adopted](#) by Croatia. The temporary protection status will be granted to UA nationals and third-country nationals who were legally residing in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 who are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions. It furthermore applies to those who fled Ukraine before 24 February 2022 due to the security situation and cannot return now. Temporary protection can be renewed twice for periods of six months.

Other persons who may benefit from temporary protection include: stateless persons and third-country nationals who received international protection in Ukraine as of 24 February 2022 and their family members; and other third-country nationals who had a valid permanent residence in Ukraine of 24 February 2022. Family members include: married or unmarried partner, minor children, regardless of whether they were born in a marriage or an extramarital union, or adopted children and other close relatives who, at the time of the circumstances related to the displacement of persons from Ukraine, lived in a common household and at that time were fully or largely dependent on the care of these persons.

Applications for temporary protection can be submitted at the nearest police station or online through this [app](#). A dedicated [portal](#) has been launched with more information on temporary protection and services available. It is also possible to submit an application for temporary protection in temporary collective accommodation for displaced persons.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Croatia is a member of the EU and joined the Schengen Area in December 2022. The information on the changes in the travel rules for displaced persons from Ukraine have not been updated yet. The temporary protection ID card is not a valid travel document and can only be used in Croatia. If a person travels to another EU Member State and intends to live there they must inform the Croatian authorities and inform the new EU state that they were receiving temporary protection in Croatia. More information can be found on the [website](#) of the Croatian Ministry of Interior.

5. Access to rights

UA nationals granted temporary protection status have the right to access employment; healthcare (with the temporary protection ID they will have rights guaranteed by mandatory medical insurance); accommodation; education; the right to family reunification. It is advised that UA nationals carry their temporary protection ID card at all times.

Other social rights include: access to psychological support; social service consultancy; housing (unaccompanied children, persons with developmental disabilities, the elderly, and persons with disabilities); and one-off financial compensation of up to 2.500 Kuna for persons living alone and 3.500 Kuna for a family. More information is available on the [website](#) of Croatian Ministry of Interior. From January 2023, displaced persons from Ukraine are entitled to one-time [financial assistance](#) in the amount of 330 to 460 eur per person or per family. Humanitarian assistance is also provided by [Red Cross](#) (food, clothes, medicine) and [Caritas](#).

[According to the OECD report](#), children beneficiaries of temporary protection have access to primary and secondary school and adults can access language courses, vocational training and job assistance. Moreover, beneficiaries of temporary protection can receive a one-off annual benefit of HRK 2500 per individual and HRK 3500 per family.

5. Cyprus

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Displaced persons from Ukraine are permitted to enter Cyprus if they have: a valid biometric or non-biometric passport (regardless of expiration); other ID cards issued by Ukraine; temporary travel documents issued by the Government of Ukraine; a permanent or temporary residence permit issued by the Government of Ukraine. Information can be found on the [Civil Registry and Migration Department](#).

It is possible to leave Cyprus after obtaining temporary protection status, including return to Ukraine. For more information see FAQs on the [Ukrainians in Cyprus website](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

Accommodation is being provided to UA nationals who register for temporary protection. Telegram channels with information on services, accommodation and other practical issues can be found [here](#).

UA nationals with temporary protection status can check in at hotels overseen by the Ministry of Tourism. The list of hotels available changes. Further information can be found on the Ukrainians in Cyprus [website](#).

3. Protection status

Cyprus has implemented the TPD and the scope covers

- a) Ukrainian nationals, refugees in Ukraine, and their family members living in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and
- b) Stateless persons and non-Ukrainians living in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 with a permanent residence permit, who are unable to return safely to their country of origin.

The application form to obtain this protection can be submitted online on [the webpage](#) of the Asylum Service or in person at the Asylum Service premises in Nicosia. The Civil Registry and Migration Department (CRMD) [announced](#) that the beneficiaries of temporary protection residing in Nicosia and willing to apply for a residence permit can directly go to the CRMD without having an appointment.

A FAQ document and leaflets with information for adults and children displaced from Ukraine is available on the [Asylum Service webpage](#).

Family members should submit individual applications (spouses and children under 18 can be included in joint applications).

Temporary protection is valid until 4 March 2023 and residence permits are valid until this date.

More information on temporary protection can be found on the [website](#) of the Civil Registry and Migration Department.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

It is possible to leave Cyprus after obtaining temporary protection status. Persons in receipt of temporary protection may also move to another country, but it will result in the loss of protection status and residence in Cyprus and must therefore be obtained in the other (EU) country. For more information see FAQs on the [Ukrainians in Cyprus website](#).

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection grants persons the following rights: residency rights; access to the labour market; accommodation; social benefits; medical care; education for children under 18.

The Ministry of Health [announced](#) on 5 April that medical care would be provided in public hospitals to beneficiaries of temporary protection and that the costs of their medicines would also be covered. [According to the OECD report](#), beneficiaries of temporary protection are also entitled to vocational training. Those living in private accommodation can receive an allowance of EUR 100. They are also entitled to financial support which varies according to age, spending, family and housing. For a single adult living in public accommodation, the monthly allowance is of EUR 361. More information on the educational opportunities for displaced persons from Ukraine can be found [here](#).

6. Czechia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA citizens with a biometric passport can stay in Czechia for 90 days without a visa but must register their presence with the police within 3 days of entry. Eligible persons may apply for temporary protection status. Those not eligible that wish to stay longer than 90 days may apply for a visa (however this must be done within 30 days of arrival). More information and FAQs can be found on the [website](#) of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic.

Czechia has lifted COVID-related measures for UA nationals crossing the border so no tests or certificates are required. According to reports, women, children and the elderly have had no problem crossing the border, even without documents, but there have been instances where men attempting to cross were unable to do so.

As of 22 March 2022, special long-term visas for stays of more than 90 days will no longer be issued in the simplified procedure that was reserved for UA citizens, as the national measures implementing the TPD have entered into force. It will still be possible to apply for a long-stay visa but in the standard procedure. Those who already obtained the special long-term visa will automatically be transferred to the temporary protection system.

Persons granted a special long-stay visa or special visa for UA citizens (in the form of a passport stamp) may travel from the Czech Republic only within the Schengen area and Ukraine.

2. Immediate reception situation

Upon arrival, people arriving from Ukraine [can stay](#) in a temporary shelter for a period of 30 days or in hotels for a maximum of 90 days. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has created the “[Smart Migration App](#)” which provides information regarding the services offered to migrants. Furthermore, an [online portal](#) is available to apply for humanitarian benefits for those displaced from Ukraine. The Ministry of Interior has launched a [website](#) with offers and requests of assistance.

It is the responsibility of accommodation providers (hotels or other types of accommodation) to report the arrival of the UA nationals to the police of Czechia.

The Chamber of Deputies of Czechia [has approved](#) amendments to the “Lex Ukraine”. People displaced from Ukraine receiving free accommodation and food will not receive the CZK 5,000 State support.

3. Protection status

Czechia [enacted](#) Act No. 65/2022 Coll. (Lex Ukraine) implementing the TPD. It has extended the scope to cover the citizens of Ukraine who entered the territory of the Czechia legally without a visa or on the basis of a short-stay visa and on 24 February 2022 still resided in the territory of the Czechia on the basis of this short-stay visa or without a visa. This is in addition to:

- a) the citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and subsequently left Ukraine
- b) stateless persons and foreigners who were granted some form of international protection in Ukraine and who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and subsequently left it.
- c) Family members of the persons falling under all three categories are also covered. Family members include: a spouse, registered partner, unmarried minor child of a person referred to in points 1-2 or unmarried minor child of a spouse of such person, and adult dependent relative living with the family of such person.

- d) Third-country nationals who held a permanent residence permit in the Ukraine on 24 February 2022 where return to their country of origin is not possible due to the threat of actual danger as defined in the Act on the Residence of Foreigners

Temporary protection may also be granted due to family reunification with the holder of temporary protection, or exceptionally in other cases. Temporary protection is conferred for a period of 1 year and it is renewable from 31 March. The applications for temporary protection must be presented in person before the Regional Centres for help and Assistance to Ukraine. A list of the centres is provided [here](#). On 24 January 2023, a [new online platform](#) for registration to extend temporary protection was launched. There is time to register online until 31 March 2023, otherwise temporary protection will expire. By registration and appointment reservation temporary protection is extended until September 30th 2023 on order to give enough time to come to the Ministry of the Interior office for the appointment. After the appointment the visa will be issued which will extend temporary protection until March 31st, 2024.

According to [Act No. 65/2022](#) (Section 5 par. 1C, D) an application for temporary protection is considered to be inadmissible if it is filed by a foreigner who applied for temporary protection in another member state of the European Union, or it is filed by a foreigner who has been granted temporary protection in another member state of the European Union. Moreover, according to Czech law proceedings for international protection are suspended for the duration of temporary protection in case the TP holder filed an application for asylum.

Further information on temporary protection requirements and how to apply can be found on the [website](#) of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czechia.

As of December 2022, 424,909 persons had been granted temporary protection in Czechia. Compared to population size this is the highest number in the EU. More information can be found [here](#).

4. Freedom of Movement in the EU

Temporary protection status does not expire if people leave the territory of Czechia. People granted temporary protection status will be able to stay in Czechia for 1 year (until 31 March 2023 at the latest). The rights associated with this status are only valid in Czechia. Beneficiaries may travel to other EU countries for a maximum of 90 days with a passport. During this time, they do not enjoy other rights in that other EU country.

Persons granted a special long-stay visa or special visa for UA citizens (in the form of a passport stamp) may travel from Czechia only within the Schengen area and Ukraine.

Temporary protection holders [are reminded](#) to notify in due time of any changes concerning their residence on the territory of the Czech Republic (change of reported place of residence, change of travel document, change of personal data).

See more information on the [website](#) of the Ministry of the Interior of Czechia.

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection status grants persons the right to access the labour market, public health insurance for 150 days, education, and additional assistance such as accommodation.

The Centre for the Support of Integration of Foreigners (CPIC) has organised more than 200 Czech language courses for foreigners, mainly UA nationals. There are plans to arrange more programs. Furthermore, [measures have been introduced](#) to employ Ukrainian teachers to promote the education of children displaced from Ukraine.

The Czech authorities have decided to reduce the period of free residence. From April 2023, it will be 150 days, at the end of which displaced persons must either pay rent or move to other accommodation. It is emphasised that refugees who rent housing will receive a cash payment.

The Ministry of Labour of Czechia submitted [a proposal](#) to reduce the amount of cash assistance for persons displaced from Ukraine. The application for assistance will need to be made online and the amount of assistance will depend on the personal income.

7. Denmark

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA citizens with a biometric passport can enter Denmark and stay for 90 days without a visa. In the absence of a biometric passport, an application for a visa is required. Upon arrival at the Danish border, people fleeing Ukraine can also apply for a residence permit under the Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine or for asylum.

Ukrainian citizens, who have been granted residence in Denmark under the Special Act, have the right to travel back to Ukraine and return to Denmark. However, the duration of the stay in Ukraine will depend on whether the Danish authorities recognize the aim of the travel as being justifiable.

More information about the entry and re-entry requirements for people fleeing Ukraine can be found here:

- The Danish Immigration Service has made a [FAQ](#) describing the terms of entry, re-entry and eligibility for a residence permit in Denmark under the Special Act.
- [Information](#) on entry rules and counselling for persons fleeing Ukraine is offered by the DRC Danish Refugee Council. It is also possible to call DRC for counselling with a Ukrainian interpreter.
- The National Communication Centre under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also provides [information](#) for people from Ukraine (available in English, Danish and Ukrainian).

UA nationals arriving to Denmark by train can travel into and through Denmark for free on DSB rail lines. Passenger cars with Ukrainian licence plates crossing the Øresund Bridge for humanitarian purposes can cross free of charge. Transports with emergency aid or refugees must send an email to the Øresund Bridge's customer service (kontakt@oresundsbron.com) for pre-approval. These rules apply from 1 March until further notice. For more information, see the [webpage](#).

In order to be able to drive car with UA registration number legally in Denmark, it is necessary to have motor liability insurance.

More information can be found [here](#).

Civil society actors are organising [special bus transportation](#) from Poland to Denmark, paid for by private sponsors and coordinated in conjunction with local authorities. Empty buses are filled with food and other necessities and driven to Poland, and then used for the return journey to drive displaced people to Denmark to register for protection.

2. Immediate reception situation

People displaced from Ukraine who apply for a residence permit under the Special Act generally stay at asylum centres (which is also the usual reception centres for applicants who apply for either asylum) or in private accommodation. Each municipality decides whether they want to provide financial support to private households providing shelter to people, who have fled Ukraine.

3. Protection status

Due to Denmark's legal reservation or so-called "opt-out" from EU cooperation in the area of Justice and Home Affairs, the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) does not apply in Denmark. Instead, on 16 March 2022, the Danish Parliament passed a [Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine](#) that resembles the TPD.

The Special Act applies to Ukrainian citizens and refugees recognised in Ukraine who fled the country after 1 February 2022. It also applies to those in the above groups who resided or had a residence permit in Denmark on 1 February 2022. It is also possible for close family members of the two groups to be reunited with a person, who has been granted residence under the Special Act in Denmark. Family members are defined as nuclear family members, i.e. spouse, partner and minor unmarried children, as well as other close relatives who prior to the flight shared a household with and were financially dependent on the main person.

The Special Act does not apply to third-country national unless they have been recognised as refugees in Ukraine.

A residence permit under the Special Act is valid until 17 March 2024 with the possibility of extension for an additional year (until 17 March 2025). Decisions on the extension will be taken by the Danish Minister of Immigration and Integration. To apply for residence under the Special Act, a form should be completed [online](#) or in paper format. An appointment should be booked with the Danish Immigration Service.

The residence permit will not be granted to UA nationals with other citizenships (dual citizens) or to those who have a residence permit in country other than Ukraine.

People who are refused residence under the Special Act have the right to complain. It is possible to [contact](#) the DRC Danish Refugee Council which offers legal aid to people who have fled Ukraine for Denmark.

People fleeing from Ukraine also have the option of applying for asylum. However, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board (second instance body for all asylum cases) has suspended decisions in asylum cases of UA citizens. The [decision](#) was reviewed by the Refugees Appeals Board on 8 December 2022 and it was decided to continue the suspension.

4. Access to rights

People granted a residence permit under the Special Act have the same rights as those granted refugee status in Denmark, e.g. the right to housing, health care, access to the labour market, access to education for children, and social welfare assistance.

On housing, there is a ceiling on the amount of rent that people in temporary housing can be asked to pay. The municipality pays the difference if the actual amount goes above the limit.

People who have applied for a residence permit under the Special Act have the right to work in Denmark while their case is pending.

A dedicated [website](#) has been created for UA nationals in Denmark to help them enter the labour market.

A [partnership](#) has been established between the Danish Government, local municipalities, and regional administrations, and the Unions of Danish employers to coordinate the integration of UA nationals in the labour market. More information on the access to the job market can be found [here](#).

8. Estonia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

From 24 February 2022, Estonia has allowed visa-free entry for UA nationals who hold biometric passports as well as those without passports but who hold, *inter alia*, a valid travel document, diplomatic passport, or refugee travel document.

Family members of UA nationals (such as children, spouses) who are citizens of other countries or whose visa or basis for travel has expired may also temporarily remain in Estonia. The Police and Border Guard may admit others on humanitarian grounds to maintain family unity. More information on coming to Estonia can be found [here](#).

It is possible to temporarily travel back to Ukraine. It is not necessary to inform the Estonian authorities about travel. For more information [see the Estonian Police and Border Guard website](#). As of December 2022, around [62,000 persons](#) from Ukraine had received temporary protection in Estonia, being one of the largest numbers in comparison to population numbers (along with Poland and Czechia).

2. Immediate reception situation

Accommodation is provided for UA nationals and beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine displaced as of 24 February 2022. Initial reception centres are currently located in Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu and Narva border checkpoint and healthcare, meals, work permits and education are provided. If necessary, accommodation will be provided for up to 24 hours. Additional information can be found [here](#).

A state helpline has been set up with the Estonian Refugee Council on +372 600 1247. Further information and counselling can be reached here at +372 5881 1311 or by email, dopomoha@pagulasabi.ee.

If UA nationals intend to stay in Estonia, they are encouraged to apply for temporary protection as soon as possible.

3. Protection status

Estonia has implemented the TPD and UA nationals, beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine, and families of both groups are eligible to apply. The protection is granted for a period of 1 year and it is renewable each 6 months for a maximum of 1 year.

Persons eligible for temporary protection status are:

- a) Ukrainian citizens and their family members who arrived in Estonia starting from February 24, 2022;
- b) Stateless persons and third country citizens who lived in Ukraine before February 24, 2022, and arrived in Estonia starting from February 24, 2022, who had international protection in Ukraine, as well as their family members.

In order to apply for TP, it is necessary to [book an appointment](#) with the Police and Border Guard Board. More information on how to apply for temporary protection is available [here](#).

The application for temporary protection can be found [here](#). Further information on temporary protection status can be found [here](#).

Temporary protection does not apply to UA nationals who resided or stayed in Estonia prior to 24 February 2022, but they will be subject to decisions allowing for their temporary stay even if visas have expired. The procedures for UA nationals are simplified and a decision will be issued within a month.

UA nationals who are already present in the territory of Estonia are not required to apply for an extension of visa or residence permits upon expiration.

4. Free movement in the EU

UA nationals granted temporary protection is permitted to stay in another Schengen Member State for 90 days within 180 days. In order to stay longer, UA nationals must apply for a long stay visa or residence permit in that EU country. It is possible to temporarily travel back to Ukraine. It is not necessary to inform Estonian authorities about travel. For more information [see the Estonian Police and Border Guard website](#).

Since January 2023, Finland and Estonia will offer [the opportunity](#) for interested Ukrainians to move to Finland by group transport. Finland is prepared to receive approximately 50–100 Ukrainians a week who initially fled the war to Estonia. The duration of the arrangement will also be considered from the perspective of the Finnish reception system.

5. Access to rights

UA nationals with temporary protection status will enjoy similar rights to Estonian residents. This includes the right to access education and the labour market and receive health insurance; access to other social benefits; and free movement in EU territory.

A dedicated [website](#) has been created for UA nationals in Estonia to help them enter the labour market. More information about working in Estonia can be found [here](#) at Kriis.EE.

Regarding the education of minor children, Estonia [has announced](#) a short-term plan considering that children will finish their education abroad and a long-term plan organising the integration of children displaced from Ukraine into the national education system. On 1 April, changes to the parental benefit system were introduced with the aim of providing greater flexibility to balance family and work life. This will be applicable to Estonian citizens [as well as to people fleeing Ukraine](#) who have been granted temporary protection. A financial allowance [is provided](#) to beneficiaries of temporary protection who can receive EUR 323.21 per adult and 273.06 for each other member of the family over 18 and EUR 206.19 for a minor. Estonia has also organised job assistance, language courses and vocational training for beneficiaries of temporary protection.

9. France

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry with a biometric passport remains possible. UA nationals without a biometric passport [may submit](#) a request for a visa at the consular posts of the countries bordering Ukraine (Poland, Hungary, Romania etc).

UA nationals who are already in France [can address](#) a request for extension of stay to the Prefecture in the *Département* of arrival. A list of Prefectures can be found [here](#).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can make [temporary trips](#) to Ukraine with their temporary residence permit and travel document. In order to be able to return to the Schengen area, it is preferable that the temporary residence permit is valid.

These temporary trips to Ukraine have no impact on the status of beneficiary of temporary protection. The latter depends on the decision of the Council as long as the temporary protection mechanism is implemented.

2. Immediate reception situation

In August 2022, The Ministry of the Interior and Overseas [published responses](#) to FAQs on the reception of UA refugees. The initial reception of UA nationals is carried out by the prefect of the department.

According to the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas, reception is structured in three stages. Stage one covers emergency reception on arrival; stage two concerns accommodation for beneficiaries of temporary protection; and stage three is access to longer stay housing and the rental market.

An [inter-ministerial decision](#) explains that short-term accommodation has been organised near to borders and crossing points and medium-term accommodation is available in specialised reception facilities. Registration for both accommodation and protection can take place at Prefectures or in specific welcome points in Paris, Nice and Strasbourg. The welcome centre in Paris, exclusively for people fleeing Ukraine, is located in Porte de Versailles and open every day for accommodation or administrative queries. Furthermore, there are other reception and information centres in Paris, such as the Humanitarian Centre, the Henri IV site, CAFDA (for families) and “La Maison des réfugiés”.

In October 2022, a special reception centre named “Accueil Ukraine” opened for UA nationals in Paris. The Centre is managed by Terre d’Asile and offers support to families and helps assess their needs.

Prior to this, temporary accommodation was opened in two gymnasiums: the Bercy gymnasium near Gare de Lyon offers daytime shelter and the Marie Paradis gymnasium near Gare de l’Est is open 24 hours a day for arrivals. More information can be found [here](#).

Other welcome points are located in Cherbourg, Saint-Lô and Avranches; details on all four can be found [here](#). UA nationals have 1 free [train trip](#) throughout France and to neighbouring European countries. Finally, they can benefit from social housing. More information can be found [here](#).

Accommodation via support from other French residents is possible through solidarity movements. For example, individuals may offer a reception solution through the residence platform:

<https://parrainage.refugies.info/>. For more information, see the [Ministry of the Interior and Overseas FAQs](#).

3. Protection status

A ministerial order was issued specifying the people eligible for temporary protection. As of January 2023, this includes UA citizens, refugees in Ukraine, as well as foreigners who have a legal and permanent residence in Ukraine and who cannot return safely to their country of origin. Family members are also eligible for temporary protection. Family members are spouse, unmarried minor children and dependent parents. More information can be found [here](#).

The assessment of whether third country nationals are able to safely and permanently return to their country of origin is carried out by the prefecture after an individual interview. France extends the scope of the directive to the family members of all eligible beneficiaries, including third country nationals with permanent residence permits (if they have proved they cannot return to their country of origin). The protection also applies to UA nationals who were temporarily in Europe on 24 February 2022 but can prove they were permanently residing in Ukraine.

If a person wishing to apply for temporary protection does not have a valid identity document, the person can establish his/her nationality if they present a passport or national identity card expired for a maximum of two years or Ukrainian consular certificate. To prove their civil status, the person can present any document justifying his/her civil status.

Persons granted temporary protection status will be issued a provisional residence permit and right to stay on French territory for 6 months. It is possible to renew temporary residence permits by contacting the prefecture in the area of residency. The following documents are required: valid temporary residence permit (or expired resident permit); documents showing civil status and nationality; proof of address; and documents proving current situation (employment etc).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can [renew](#) their temporary residence permit. In order to do so TP-holders need to contact the prefecture of their place of residence to find out the renewal procedure. The application for renewal has to be submitted between 3 weeks and 3 days before the expiration of the current temporary residence permit. It is possible to renew the residence card online through [this link](#). Each family member must fill out a separate form.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Persons with temporary protection status have the right to free movement in EU territory. Within the Schengen area, Ukrainian nationals have a legal stay of 90 days. See [EUAA Information on temporary protection in France](#).

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection status guarantees persons the right to a temporary residence permit for 6 months; the payment of asylum seeker's allowance; the right to access the labour market; the right to access healthcare, schooling for children, and support in sourcing housing.

On 1 April 2022, a [decree](#) was issued allowing those with temporary protection the automatic right to work, instead of applying for a work permit as was the case prior. The [Asylum Seekers' Allowance](#) varies depending on the family situation and the accommodation support.

Ukrainian students in France [can apply](#) to a French higher education institution. They must send a message to ukraine@campusfrance.org. A scheme [has been set up](#) allowing African students displaced from Ukraine to continue their studies in a French institution. A reception platform for the orientation of artists and cultural professionals from Ukraine has been set up (soutienartistesukrainiens@AA-e.org).

Further information can also be found in the [Ministry of the Interior and Overseas FAQs](#).

10. Finland

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free travel remains possible. [A dedicated page](#) on the website of the Finnish Immigration Service includes information on residence permits following the UA developments.

It is possible to travel back to Ukraine if a residence permit was granted on the basis of temporary protection. There are no limitations on the duration of the visit. However, it is necessary to inform the respective reception centre of the trip because travelling abroad can affect reception services. For more information, see the [instruction leaflet](#).

Finland is prepared to receive approximately 50–100 Ukrainians a week who initially fled the war to Estonia. The [arrangement](#) is scheduled to be launched in January and would remain in force until further notice. The duration of the arrangement will also be considered from the perspective of the Finnish reception system.

2. Immediate reception situation

After the application for temporary protection there is a possibility to live either in a [reception centre](#) or in [private accommodation](#). In both cases, there is the right to the same [services](#), such as reception allowance and health care services. It is not possible to access services before contacting the reception centre. The contact details of the reception centre are distributed upon registration of the application with the police or the border authorities.

Places in the reception centres are allocated depending on age, gender and other circumstances. Accommodation is organised in a way that family members can live together. Persons under the age of 18 who arrive in Finland without a guardian are accommodated at a group home or a supported housing unit.

The list of reception centres in operation as of 17 January 2023 can be found [here](#).

3. Protection status

Finland has [implemented](#) the Temporary Protection Directive and chosen to extend its scope to UA citizens and their family members who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February, other UA citizens and their family members who were already staying in Finland or who have arrived and to non-EU nationals legally residing (not just permanently residing) in Ukraine who cannot return to their country of origin safely and permanently. For family members, the family ties must have been established in Ukraine before 24 February. Family members do not have to apply at the same time. Further information can be found on the [Finnish Immigration Service](#).

In order to apply for temporary protection, people have to declare their willingness to do so before the police or a border control authority. The Finnish Immigration Service recommends that people fleeing from Ukraine apply for temporary protection even if they have already introduced an application for asylum. In that case, the processing of the asylum application is suspended.

Decision-making on applications by UA nationals [is suspended](#) where that would entail removal from Finland (i.e. negative decisions are not being issued). However, the Finnish Immigration Service continues to issue decisions on applications for international protection and residence permits to applicants meeting the relevant conditions.

The overall processing time for applications is usually around two-three weeks, as a decision must be reached by the Finnish Immigration Service and then the residence permit card can take over a week to arrive.

Starting from 19 January 2023, the Finnish Immigration Service extends all residence permits granted on the basis of temporary protection so that the permits are valid until 4 March 2024. This means that persons who have fled to Finland from Ukraine do not need to do anything to get their permit extended. All residence permits that the Finnish Immigration Service grants on the basis of temporary protection will be valid until 4 March 2024.

As of 23 January 2023, a total of 48,713 applications for temporary protection had been lodged in Finland. UA nationals had submitted 47,881 and 832 applications lodged by TCNs. More information on statistics can be found on the [Finnish Immigration Service website](#).

4. Freedom of movement in the EU

Persons with temporary protection status have the right to free movement in EU territory. Persons with temporary protection status who wish to leave Finland for a short time should inform the reception centre of their travel plans. If the trip lasts for more than two weeks, the reception centre does not need to keep accommodation reserved. If the person stays abroad for more than 7 days during a one-month period, they are only entitled to receive the allowance for the days that are spent in Finland. If the person stays abroad for the entire month, they are not entitled to receive the reception allowance for that month.

It may be possible to apply for temporary protection in another EU Member State. If the person does return to Finland it is possible to apply for temporary protection again if they have not applied elsewhere.

5. Access to rights

Finland [provides](#) an allowance to beneficiaries of temporary protection which varies depending on the family situation and the accommodation support. Moreover, persons granted temporary protection status will be entitled to the following rights: social and healthcare services; education for children; access to the labour market and employment support; and interpretation.

More information on rights and services can be found on the [Finnish Immigration Service website](#).

A research on the situation of Ukrainians in Finland was published on the [page](#) of Ministry of the Interior of Finland in January 2023.

11. Germany

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees publishes [UA-specific guidance](#) in German, Russian and Ukrainian on entry and stay requirements. The last update was provided on 1 December 2022.

People fleeing Ukraine are temporarily exempted from the requirement for a residence permit in Germany. It is sufficient to submit an application within the 90-day period in which it is possible to legally reside in Germany without a residence permit. The application for a residence title – usually a residence permit according to Section 24 of the Residence Act – must therefore be submitted to the local foreigners' registration office within 90 days of entering Germany for the first time. This is the rule up to May 31, 2023, meaning submission no later than August 29, 2023.

Ukrainian citizens with a biometric passport can enter and move freely in the Schengen area without a visa. This also includes onward travel from Poland to Germany. UA nationals without a biometric passport may exceptionally apply for a visa for Germany at the diplomatic missions in Ukraine's neighbouring countries. For a limited period lasting until February 2023, a Ukrainian ID card is recognised as a substitute for a passport in order to cross the border into Germany.

If a temporary protection beneficiary returns to Ukraine for a short time, the temporary protection will expire if the reason for leaving Germany is not temporary or if the absence lasts for more than six months. The immigration authorities can extend the six-month period of absence before it expires but not retrospectively if the person can prove that the longer absence is still only temporary. Anyone permanently returning to Ukraine (or moving to any other country) must inform the foreigners authority responsible for their case. More information can be found [here](#).

Civil society organisations have released detailed [guidance](#) in English and Ukrainian, and the Federal Ministry of Interior (BMI) has launched a [web portal](#) with information in Ukrainian, German and English. Furthermore, the Federal Government has launched the "[Germany4Ukraine](#)" app with information in Ukrainian, Russian, English and German. Registration can take place in all cities in Germany, however the BMI recommends avoiding the biggest cities (such as Berlin, Munich and Hamburg) due to large numbers of arrivals there.

The national railway services [have announced](#) that UA nationals can travel with a Ukrainian passport or identity card on all long-distance trains from Poland to Germany free of charge. The long-distance trains have their starting points in Warsaw, Gdansk, Przemysl (at the border with Ukraine)/Krakow, Vienna/Wroclaw. All public transport within Germany is free of charge. For travel on long-distance routes within Germany, a "helpukraine" ticket can be used free of charge.

2. Immediate reception situation

Persons seeking protection will be directed to the nearest initial reception centre run by the State. See the EUAA information on temporary protection in Germany [here](#).

The border authorities direct people to [government emergency shelters](#) as soon as they arrive in Germany. At the shelter, a place to sleep, food and other assistance is provided until the person has found somewhere else to stay. Reception centres are located all over Germany.

Persons entering Germany may also be able to stay in the homes of private individuals or families but where this is not possible, they may make requests for accommodation at [unterkunft-ukraine.de](#) or [Host4Ukraine](#). This may even be done before entering Germany.

3. Protection status

Temporary protection is granted to UA nationals and their family members who were residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. Germany initially applied the TPD to third-country nationals and stateless persons who can prove they had permanent legal residency in Ukraine and who cannot return to their country of origin. In addition, Germany extended temporary protection to third-country nationals who can prove they were lawfully present in Ukraine for a non-temporary purpose but had not yet obtained permanent residency or international protection. This includes students and individuals with stays in Ukraine for reasons other than visiting or short-term employment, provided they cannot return to their country of origin. The protection also extends to those fitting the above categories who were already in Germany shortly before the 24 February 2022 and to those who had fled Ukraine not long before 24 February.

Germany has also decided to extend temporary protection to UA nationals who were residing in Germany with a residence title that will expire soon, regardless of when they entered the country. Stateless persons are not included in the last category and will be informed of alternative options under residence laws and of their right to file an application for international protection. There have been reports that some UA nationals who received a registration certificate in Poland were refused access to the TPD in Germany. Germany confers temporary protection for a period of 2 years with possibility of renewal each 6 months for a maximum of 3 years. For more, see information on temporary protection in Germany [here](#).

Once arrived at their destination, people should register at the registration office. If moving into collective accommodation, information will also be available on how to register.

Neither registration at a local registration office nor first registration after which a proof of arrival is issued are automatically an application for a residence title. Registration is only the first step. It is necessary to ensure that the application for a residence title is also made.

The BMI advises against UA nationals applying for asylum because temporary protection under the TPD is a quicker protection process. Nonetheless, the right to apply for asylum continues to apply at a later date.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

With a biometric passport, Ukrainian nationals can continue to travel within the Schengen area without a visa and stay there for a total of 90 days within 180 days. The same applies if for those with a residence title, e.g. for temporary protection, even if they do not have a biometric passport. They do not then need a separate visa.

If people want to travel on to apply for temporary protection in another EU Member State, this is currently usually possible without a visa.

People who are staying in Germany and have applied for a residence permit are issued with a so-called fictional certificate. This does not entitle the holder to travel within the Schengen area without a visa, as no residence title has yet been issued. The fictional certificate therefore does not replace a residence title and does not allow re-entry after a stay abroad. For more information please refer [here](#).

5. Access to rights

Beneficiaries of temporary protection have the right to work and access social welfare, healthcare and social and medical assistance in case of special needs, education, family reunification

(spouses or minor children of displaced persons who have been separated and reside in another Member State can access temporary protection).

Persons who hold valid residence permits have the right to work in Germany and access healthcare. Free psychological support from Ukrainian speaking doctors and psychologists is provided to displaced persons. For more, see information on temporary protection in Germany [here](#).

Children are required to attend school from the age of 6 or 7. It is possible for all children to register for free education but registration procedures may vary in each federal state. Children also have access to German language courses. The government [has introduced](#) “fast track” measures to employ Ukrainian teachers to promote the education of children displaced from Ukraine. Additional local and national information can be found [here](#). Education at university level may be possible, but institutions should be approached directly.

From 1 June, those displaced from Ukraine who have been issued a residence permit for temporary protection or a provisional residence document and who meet certain other conditions, will receive assistance and social support under the Social Code (Sozialgesetzbuch) and not the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act (Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz).

12. Greece

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry with biometric passports and transit visa-based entry without a biometric passport is possible at all entry points. UA nationals who are not in possession of travel documents [may only enter Greece](#) through the Promachonas border station on the Greek-Bulgarian border.

Where children do not have travel documents, the number of children accompanying the person will be marked under the entry stamp in the passport.

From 30 May, beneficiaries of temporary protection can request the Athena card which will allow them to travel for free on public transport in Athens for a period of 90 days. After 90 days, the card has to be re-activated. From 1 June, beneficiaries of temporary protection can also apply for a travel card in Thessaloniki (offices of OASTH) which will allow them to access public transport for free. More information can be found [here](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

Where necessary, short-term accommodation will be provided at the Sindiki reception facility until all travel documents have been issued. For UA nationals in need of long-term accommodation, a request must be made via email to ukraine@migration.gov.gr. Applications for accommodation can also be submitted online [here](#).

For more information on the immediate reception situation, see [UNHCR, for Ukrainians](#).

3. Protection status

The Ministry of Migration and Asylum [has announced](#) that temporary protection up to one year (up to 4 March 2023), renewable twice each 6 months (i.e., up to 4 March 2024), will be offered to:

- a) UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- b) Stateless persons and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- c) Family members of persons referred to above, even if they are not Ukrainian nationals providing the family resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. Family members includes: spouses or unmarried partners in stable relationships; minor unmarried children; other close relatives who lived with the beneficiary as a family unit.
- d) Persons in the above categories who left Ukraine after 26 November 2021 and who were unable to return to Ukraine due to the conflict.

For more information, see [UNHCR, for Ukrainians](#).

Some groups are not eligible for temporary protection but may apply for international protection.

The Regional Asylum Offices (RAOs) in Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras and Crete [started registering](#) applications for temporary protection online. During the online application, the applicants declare the location where they want to be registered and retrieve their temporary protection card, as well as whether they need housing assistance. The temporary protection card contains the residence permit, a social security number and a tax number. After receiving the card, the applicants have automatic access to the national healthcare system and the labour market.

The online portal for the application can be accessed [here](#) (in Ukrainian). For information on the procedure for granting temporary protection, contact 0030-2131629600 or send an email to ukraine@migration.gov.gr. Upon granting of the aforementioned temporary protection, beneficiaries will have access to the material reception conditions of asylum seekers and will have the right to work and to medical care.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Temporary protection beneficiaries have the right to travel to other EU and associated countries and return to Greece. To travel in this way, individuals must hold a valid passport. See the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Greece](#).

Information on the departure of Ukrainians from Greece through Romania without biometric passports can be found at [Visit Ukraine](#).

5. Access to rights

Upon granting of the aforementioned temporary protection, beneficiaries will have access to residence and free movement in Greece; the right to access the labour market; access to medical care; education; family reunification.

As persons fleeing the Ukraine conflict are entitled to the provision of accommodation, individuals have the right to receive food and non-food items in reception facilities where they reside. This may also be requested through the official [form](#).

Temporary protection provides access to medical care. Prior to the issuance of a temporary protection card, it may be possible to access medical care in public hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare facilities for prescribing medicine and diagnostic examinations. A helpline providing psychological support offers free mental health support to refugees from Ukraine. The helpline can be reached on: 10306 (option 4).

For more information on access to rights with temporary protection status, see the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Greece](#).

13. Hungary

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Generally, everyone is permitted to enter Hungary from the five border crossings operating at the Hungary-Ukraine border. There have been instances of third-country nationals being refused entry at the Romania-Hungary border. Five registration points have been set up by the government's Humanitarian Council near the border crossings for registration to begin. Despite the measures adopted by the Government, [the FRA explains](#) that since the authorities were not prepared to receive a large number of individuals, displaced persons had to rely on the hospitality of the volunteers. Information and a mobile and email hotline can be accessed from the Hungarian Helsinki Committee [here](#). Further information on new arrivals from Ukraine can be found on UNHCR [here](#).

Those without a biometric passport and who enter Hungary will receive a temporary residence certificate ("ideiglenes tartózkodásra jogosító igazolás" in Hungarian). It is not the same as Temporary Protection as it only lets the person stay legally for 30 days in Hungary. It may give access to some assistance, but it does not give the same rights as Temporary Protection.

According to the Helsinki Committee [Information Note](#), temporary protection shall not be revoked merely on the grounds that the person returns to Ukraine. In case a person waives the temporary protection in writing, and returns to Ukraine, that does not preclude the possibility of being recognised as a beneficiary of temporary protection again by resubmitting an application for temporary protection at a later stage.

["Solidarity tickets"](#) free of charge are available in MAV trains from Ukraine to Hungary. National chief veterinary surgeon announced that people displaced from Ukraine are allowed to bring their pets without complying with the health regulations.

2. Immediate reception situation

According to UNHCR's update on new arrivals from Ukraine [here](#), there are help points located at border crossing points.

Humanitarian assistance at Budapest railway stations [has now ceased](#). In case accommodation is required, the National Directorate-General for Disaster Management is responsible and can be found at BOK Sportcsarnok transit centre in Budapest 1146 Budapest, Dózsa György út 1.) Alternative, the [Charity Council organisations](#) and [Menedék Association](#) provide help. The list of short-term shelters as of 11 January 2023 can be found [here](#).

It is reported that accommodation shelters vary in quality: some people are accommodated in private rooms, while other shelters are overcrowded. More information on procedures for finding accommodation and the quality of accommodation can be found on [Vsquare](#).

3. Protection status

Before the Council Decision activating the Temporary Protection Directive, Hungary had adopted the [national temporary protection scheme on 24 February](#). This was repealed by [Government Decree No. 86/2022](#) which introduced the implementing decision into Hungarian law with retroactive effect. As a result, those who had already applied for temporary protection under the national protection scheme do not receive temporary protection if they do not fall under the scope of the implementing decision.

As of 17 January 2023, [33,603](#) refugees from Ukraine had registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes.

Temporary protection is available to: UA citizens residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and displaced on or before that date; stateless persons and third-country nationals who benefited from international protection or equivalent protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and were displaced after that date; and family member of those groups. Temporary protection [will be granted](#) until the situation persists.

Hungarian nationals with a permanent residence in Ukraine and arriving from Ukraine on 24 February 2022 or later are granted the benefits provided to beneficiaries of temporary protection unless they can show that they should enjoy more favourable treatment by virtue of their Hungarian nationality. Accordingly, they are entitled to housing. More information can be found [here](#).

Applications for temporary protection can be made at the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing offices around the country. More information on [temporary protection in Hungary can be found on the UNHCR website](#).

After application for Temporary Protection, a person will receive a humanitarian residence permit valid for 60 days (also referred to as “laminated card”). When the asylum authority grants Temporary Protection, the person receives a residence permit (also referred to as “plastic card”). The granting of Temporary Protection status (and receipt of the plastic card) may take up to two months.

TCNs and stateless people who do not fit into these groups are excluded from temporary protection status. It is possible to obtain a temporary residence permit valid for 1-3 months. More information can be found [here](#). While it is not possible for such groups to apply for temporary protection in Hungary it may be possible in other EU countries. Information on entry rules can be found in respective embassies of the country to which travel is planned. Persons who are otherwise unable to apply for a residence permit nor return to their country of origin may apply for asylum in Hungary. Further information can be found by the Hungarian Helsinki Committee [Information for non-Ukrainian citizens fleeing from Ukraine](#).

Citizens of Ukraine who arrived before 24 February, do not qualify for Temporary Protection in Hungary. However, since they cannot be returned to Ukraine, if they apply for Temporary Protection, they will receive so-called [tolerated status](#) (“befogadott” in Hungarian), which permits the person to stay in Hungary and grants some rights.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

According to the Hungarian Helsinki Committee FAQ [update](#), people can travel for 90 days within 180 days freely to other EU countries in possession of temporary protection card and a valid travel document. This card should be issued within 55 days after the application for temporary protection. It is different in EU states whether or not the application for temporary protection from those, who have already been granted this status in another EU state, is accepted.

It is also noted that the temporary residence permit for persons not eligible for temporary protection does not confer the right to travel to other EU countries. It is only possible to travel to other EU countries by complying with visa entry rules and passport requirements. See more [here](#).

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection status affords beneficiaries the right to residency, access employment, education, healthcare, education, and financial support. The right to stay in Hungary applies until 4 March 2023 (which may be extended).

Applicants and beneficiaries of temporary protection can now work without a special permit. Assistance with job seeking is available from the Menedék Association (menedek@menedek.hu).

Temporary protection beneficiaries can access healthcare in Hungary in their local residence area. People with temporary protection have the right to use public health services and are entitled to have necessary and emergency medical treatment. The same applies to those who applied, but not yet received temporary protection. These people can get necessary and emergency services treatment. In addition, they are entitled to get oncological treatment as well as other specialised treatment in case of chronic diseases. More information can be found [here](#). Support may also be found through Menedék Association.

Parents have an obligation to enroll children in kindergarten and school. Public institutions are free to attend. Support may also be found through Menedék Association.

Hungary [allows](#) students displaced from Ukraine to continue their university studies regardless of nationality. Pursuant to [Decree No. 1186/2022](#), funds are allocated for the “Students at Risk” programme which allows Ukrainian nationals and certain TCNs ([Stipendium Hungaricum partners](#)) to study in Hungary. [Decree No. 1179/2022](#) provides that EUR 347 per month will be allocated for the education and training of beneficiaries of temporary protection. The Ministry of Human Capacities issued a letter establishing that public schools have to admit beneficiaries of temporary protection. However, there were no instructions on the procedure to follow.

14. Iceland

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA nationals fleeing the situation in Ukraine are entitled to travel to Iceland visa-free and without a biometric passport. Persons travelling from countries not part of the Schengen area will be checked at the border crossing point where they enter the Schengen area. More information for Ukrainian citizens in Iceland can be found on [Island.is](https://island.is).

For those who intend to come to Iceland and apply for protection, it is possible to fill out the [pre-registration form](#). This will speed up the process of registration.

Applicants must undergo a medical examination as soon as possible after arriving in Iceland. The examination is based on the Act on Health Security and Communicable Diseases. The Directorate of Immigration will make an appointment for a medical examination and let the person know when and where they should present themselves. More information can be found [here](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

The reception centre for applicants of international protection is located in Egilsgata 3 in Reykjavik. More information for Ukrainian citizens in Iceland can be found on [Island.is](https://island.is).

3. Protection status

Iceland [triggered](#) Article 44 of the Foreign Nationals Act which provides collective protection to a group of foreign nationals fleeing a specific region of mass exodus. Collective protection is granted to:

- a) Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine before 24 February
- b) TCNs who enjoyed international protection, subsidiary protection or residence permits on humanitarian grounds in Ukraine on 24 February
- c) the family members of these groups.
- d) persons from the previous groups who were in Iceland on 24 February and where a decision had not been issued on their cases or who were in Iceland on the basis of residence permits that cannot be extended.

The residence permit for humanitarian reasons is issued for one year at a time, with the possibility to renew or extend it up to three years from the time of first issuance. After those three years it's possible to obtain a temporary residence permit that forms the basis for permanent residence permit.

Upon arrival, applications must be submitted in person. It is possible to complete the process at Keflavík Airport, at the reception centre for applicants for international protection in the capital or at the nearest police station in any other location.

4. Access to rights

Collective protection entails access to housing, maintenance, social services, health care, education for children and a conditional access to the labour market. [A Q&A section](#) and pre-registration has been created for persons fleeing Ukraine.

A residence permit for humanitarian reasons grants conditional access to the Icelandic labour market. This means that once the holder of the permit has found a job, the employer must apply for a work permit for that person. More information can be found [here](#).

Children may be enrolled in pre-school, lower secondary school, and upper secondary school. Information on access to higher education in Iceland can also be found [here](#).

The Ministry of Education and Children [will provide](#) funding to municipalities to support Ukrainian children's reception and school work. The financial aid can amount to ISK 200,000 per children under 18.

There is also the possibility to pursue Icelandic language courses in community education facilities. These courses can be accessed at landneminn.is.

15. Ireland

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

[According to the Ministry of Justice](#), people who are considering leaving Ukraine and travelling to Ireland may do so without a visa and will be entitled to temporary protection under the TPD. Persons without a valid passport may also use other forms of ID to travel. Family members who are not UA citizens may require a visa for travel.

Irish Rail [provides](#) a free train journey to UA nationals from the point of arrival to the ultimate destination. A bus journey under the same conditions is [provided](#) by Expressway and Bus Éireann.

From 21 November 2022, pets brought from Ukraine must comply with requirements for pets entering Ireland from countries outside the EU/EEA.

Persons with refugee travel documents issued by another country must apply for a visa to enter Ireland from 19 July 2022.

More information about entry requirements can be found on the website of [Citizens Information](#) in Ireland.

2. Immediate reception situation

Upon arrival at Dublin airport, a person identified as a potential beneficiary of temporary protection is directed to the Citywest Convention Centre where the application for temporary protection can be submitted. Social welfare support for holders of a temporary protection status and local centres have been announced [here](#).

Ukraine support centres have been [set up](#) in Cork, Dublin and Limerick.

On 21 October 2022, the Irish Government [stated](#) that it could not guarantee that it would be able to provide temporary accommodation to all people fleeing the war in Ukraine.

If it is not possible to apply for temporary protection on arrival, it is possible to get accommodation for up to 2 nights. For persons who not need immediate accommodation (staying with friends or family) may request support later.

Persons providing private accommodation may apply for monthly Accommodation Recognition Payments of €800 per property. They must commit to providing accommodation for at least 6 months.

More information can be found on the website of [Citizens Information](#) in Ireland.

3. Protection status

Ireland [provides](#) temporary protection status in line with the TPD. The scope covers:

- a) UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022
- b) TCNs or stateless persons who benefited from international protection or an equivalent national protection status in Ukraine and were residing there before 24 February 2022
- c) family members of the above groups, where the family already existed in Ukraine at the time of events leading to the mass influx prior to 24 February. Family members include a spouse or partner, unmarried minor children of either of them, and their other close

dependent family relatives who have been living with them as part of the family unit before 24 February 2022.

Ireland also applies temporary protection to TCNs and stateless people who were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 if they had a permanent residence permit and cannot safely return to their country of origin, while those with a “temporary or short-term residence permit issued by the Ukrainian authorities” are instead assisted to return home if it is safe to do so.

UA nationals in Ireland with a short stay “C” type visa can also benefit from temporary protection.

Any other UA national on another immigration permission in Ireland will remain on that basis until it expires. At that point, the person can decide to extend it or to avail to TP. Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 year and it is subject to renewable.

Beneficiaries of TP who change their address must communicate this to their local Ukraine Support Centre in Dublin, Cork and Limerick or to their local Intreo Centre or branch office.

More information on temporary protection in Ireland can be found at [Gov.ie](https://www.gov.ie) and [here](#).

4. Access to rights

Persons arriving in Ireland may apply for social welfare payments with a Personal Public Service (PPS) number. The process has been facilitated for UA nationals; instead of having to apply for the number online, it is possible to do it at the Citywest Convention Centre.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection may apply for a medical card through a simplified application process. This allows persons to visit doctors free of charge and access other health services and receive medicines at reduced costs. The medical card application form can be found here: [medical card application form \(pdf\)](#).

Temporary protection allows persons to seek full time and part time employment. It is also possible to receive Jobseekers Allowance.

Children can be enrolled in local primary and secondary schools. Temporary measures have been introduced to support persons in further education. It may be possible to apply for Tuition Fee Scheme; student assistance fund; and other bursaries. The Minister for Education has [announced](#) that UA teachers will be prioritised in registration to account for the children needing education in Ukrainian language. Furthermore, the Minister [announced](#) that 41,000 places for children in education can be provided if needed. The Arts Council is facilitating the [participation](#) of Ukrainian children in their Cruinniú na nÓg programme. Regularly updated information in English and Ukrainian is available [here](#) and [here](#).

Further information on access to rights through temporary protection can be found on the website of [Citizens Information](#) in Ireland.

16. Italy

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry remains possible for UA nationals, and they are entitled to temporary protection in line with the TPD. Passport holders can stay for 90 days without applying for protection and those without a valid passport are asked to contact the UA embassy or consulate in Rome for a temporary identity document.

UA nationals entering Italy without visas must submit a declaration of presence after entering the country unless their passport is stamped on arrival. More information on entry can be found in the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Italy](#).

According to National Civil Protection Service FAQ document, it is possible to return to Ukraine at any time having a valid travel and identity document. In the situation of return back to Italy the person will maintain the status of temporary protection.

2. Immediate reception situation

A [decree](#) addressed the potential exceptional reception needs for UA nationals by allocating resources for the management of detention and reception centres, increasing places for the System of Accommodation and Integration and places for Emergency Accommodation Centres. UA citizens fleeing from the war will have access to these reception centres regardless of whether they have applied for asylum. Those in need of accommodation can contact the prefecture on arrival. A special fund will be dedicated to finance support measures for UA students, researchers and lecturers so that they can carry out their activities at Italian universities, institutions for higher artistic, musical and dance training and research bodies.

The Civil Protection Department issued guidelines for the management of reception and assistance to persons fleeing the conflict. This includes a platform to allow citizens, businesses and other persons to offer goods, services, and housing.

UA citizens who stay with relatives or friends must register their presence as a guest alongside their host at their local *Commissariato*. Those in need of accommodation must declare this at the *Prefettura* of the city. More details and numbers and locations of embassies can be found in Italian, Ukrainian and English in this [guide](#).

The Department of Civil Protection has issued a national plan for the [reception and assistance](#) of the population from Ukraine. It has also issued [operational indications](#) for the management of the widespread availability of reception for the population coming from Ukraine. Moreover, it has created an [unaccompanied foreign minors plan](#).

On 29 December 2022, the operational guidelines regarding the management of reception assistance were [updated](#). It is indicated in the guidelines that stable and continuous presence of the host person is a prerequisite essential for the full implementation of widespread reception activities aimed at accompanying the integration process. Therefore, it is considered appropriate to allow temporary absence from the reception facility for a maximum number of 5 days. The guest must promptly notify the manager of the accommodation facility or to the host family of the need to leave who, in turn, will promptly inform the relevant Autonomous Region/Province.

In the event of a guest's absence not previously communicated and authorised, or if the absence continues beyond the aforementioned period of 5 days, after 48 hours, the facility manager must inform the reference Region/Autonomous Province and may proceed to assign the accommodation to other applicants.

Any special cases, concerning the need to be absent for more than 5 days, will be subject to a specific joint examination between the host facility manager and the reference Autonomous Region/Province. In these specific cases, the guest, in addition to justifying the need to leave, should, as far as possible, accompany the communication with appropriate documentation (e.g. in case of hospitalisation, the need to be physically present in another place in order to obtain particular documents and so on).

The National Council of the Notariat, in collaboration with the Italian Red Cross, [provides](#) support to people fleeing from Ukraine to obtain the necessary documents. It has also launched a fundraiser to cover housing needs.

3. Protection status

In Italy, the Temporary Protection Directive was implemented with Legislative Decree 85/2003. The Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers was adopted at the national level on 28 March 2022 to implement the Council Decision of 4 March 2022 after the events in Ukraine.

The decree confirms that temporary protection applies to UA citizens and third-country nationals and stateless people who held international protection or an equivalent national protection in Ukraine, and fled before 24 February 2022. It also applies to third-country nationals and stateless people who held permanent residence permits in Ukraine and are unable to return to their country of origin. According to the Court of Cassation's [report no. 36](#) of 12 April 2022 recalling the regulatory framework regarding temporary protection, limiting protection to these categories of people "will leave a significant number of persons unprotected". The protection/permit can be requested at every *Questura* and will allow the beneficiary to access the national health system, the labour market and education. Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 year. In order to grant immediate access to beneficiaries of temporary protection to the labour market, Italy has decided to [derogate](#) from its immigration quotas. Those who have already applied for international protection in Italy and have pending cases can still apply however those who have already been recognised as in need of international protection cannot access the temporary protection regime. Further information can be found in the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Italy](#).

Although applications for international protection can be submitted by a beneficiary of temporary protection, the 28 March Decree provides that the decisions will be postponed until the end of temporary protection. The Court of Cassation, in its [report no. 36](#) of 12 April 2022, argues that this leads to a suspension of international protection which the TPD does not contemplate. The latter merely provides that the temporary protection status cannot be combined with refugee status. The Court of Cassation concludes that the more favourable provision of the TPD should apply instead of the national one.

Guidelines on temporary protection and stay in Italy are also available in Italian, English, Russian and Ukrainian [here](#).

As of 20 January 2023, 169,306 persons had applied for temporary protection in Italy. A [dashboard](#) with an analysis of the figures has been created by "Civil Protection".

Several courts in Italy have granted subsidiary protection to Ukrainian nationals who had applied for protection before the escalation of conflict in Ukraine in 2022 (the Tribunal of Florence, on 16 March 2022, the Tribunal of Milan, on 3 March 2022, and the Tribunal of Genova, on 22 April 2022).

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Beneficiaries of temporary protection have the right of freedom of movement in EU and residence in Italy. Persons who do not have valid passports or travel documents but benefit from temporary protection will receive a special travel document allowing them to travel within the EU. See more here: [EUAA information on temporary protection in Italy](#).

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection beneficiaries are issued a residence permit valid for 1 year extendable for 1 year. This permit allows persons to enter the National Health System, access work, education (including university level), and social support.

It is also possible to apply for family reunification: temporary protection may be granted to family members separated as a result of the conflict.

On 29 December 2022 Department of the Civil Protection [prolonged](#) the state of emergency that was established on 28 February 2022 to ensure the assistance and relief to Ukrainian population. The state of emergency has been extended to March 2023. Consequently, from 1 January to 3 March 2023, through the dedicated platform accessible from the [website](#), those who have subsequently submitted the application for a residence permit for temporary protection can apply for the subsistence contribution. TPD beneficiaries over 18 years of age who find their own accommodation will be granted a monthly allowance of EUR 300 each month for a maximum of 3 months starting from the date shown on the receipt of the application for residence permit, and for each minor in a family the family will receive an additional EUR 150. It is now possible to apply for the subsistence allowance [online](#). If beneficiaries of temporary protection decide not to live in private accommodation, [municipalities are in charge](#) of finding accommodation after the stay at the initial reception centres has ended.

According to Decree [DL 21/2022](#) doctors and nurses with a European Qualifications Passport for refugees will be able to find employment in public or private health facilities.

Italy [supports](#) institutions to promote the employment of Ukrainian professors. The Prefecture of Siena [has organised](#) free Italian courses for people arriving from Ukraine. The prefecture of La Spezia [has launched](#) a project whereby adult individuals fleeing from Ukraine can have a contract in a restaurant or hotel business for a period of three months if they attend an Italian language course.

Temporary protection beneficiaries can access medical care under the same rules as nationals of Italy. The immigration office will issue a tax number allowing access to the national health system. A health care will then be issued.

All children have a right to education including children seeking international protection and unaccompanied children. Schools and regional educational offices must ensure that children can be enrolled in school.

It may also be possible to access university education for: Ukrainian students already enrolled in Italy, including under the Erasmus programme; Ukrainian doctoral students, researchers and professors who participate to the activities of the said institutions; applicants for international protection and people fleeing from Ukraine; and people benefiting from international or temporary protection because of the Ukrainian war.

For more information on the rights guaranteed under temporary protection status see [here](#)

17. Latvia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry remains possible with a biometric passport. At border crossing points, checks will confirm the existence of biometric passports. Persons without valid biometric passports will be issued visas. An expired travel document issued in Ukraine will be considered valid until 28 February 2023.

The lack of valid travel documents is not an obstacle to entering Latvia for UA nationals; similarly, the lack of medical COVID-related documents, such as tests or vaccination certificates, will not impede entry for UA nationals. Further information on entry into Latvia is available [here](#).

The Ministry has [indicated](#) that UA citizens who have biometric passports and do not need social assistance or accommodation can stay in Latvia for up to 90 days per year without informing the state authorities. If a person arrives without travel documents the identity of the person will be confirmed in cooperation with the competent Ukrainian authorities.

Ukrainian residents will have the opportunity to request a new temporary residence permit in the in case of travelling outside the territory of the Republic of Latvia (in cases where the person renounces the temporary protection status in the Republic of Latvia and leaves for another country or returns to Ukraine, a new temporary residence permit will not be issued).

For more information see [EUAA information on temporary protection in Latvia](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

People fleeing Ukraine should inform the State Border Guard officials if they do not have accommodation. The government has created a [portal](#) where Latvian residents can offer a place of accommodation for people displaced from Ukraine. Social support, food and medical care will be offered to all UA nationals arriving in Latvia. Latvia provides accommodation and meals for Ukrainian residents in Latvia free of charge for the first 120 days to those who first received services before 24 of May 2022 and 120 days of accommodation and 30 days of free meals for those who first received services after 25 May 2022. Certain groups of persons who, for objective reasons, may find it difficult to provide housing after the period of accommodation provided by the state, have the possibility to receive accommodation support also after a period of 60 or 120 days, but only until June 30 2023. Individuals who are eligible for accommodation after the 60 or 120 day period are listed [here](#).

Private individuals who accommodate UA nationals at their homes can receive [compensation](#) upon request of EUR 100 per month for the first person and an extra EUR 50 for each subsequent person up to a ceiling of EUR 300. Latvia has also [announced](#) that, as an alternative, assistance with the rent of up to EUR 400 per month will be provided.

From September 5 2022, the [Rīga Support Center](#) for UA residents has operated from new premises at Amatu Street 4. Services remain as before: registration; visa applications; residence permit processing; accommodation assistance; and other social matters. Catering is not provided. Latvian language courses may also be considered.

Residents of Ukraine registered in Riga may apply for a guaranteed minimum income, housing benefit, certificate for receiving food parcels, information on school registration, and Latvian SIM cards and vouchers for public transport. Different types of social support services are available for those fleeing Ukraine, such as a one-off benefit in a crisis situation of EUR 272 for an adult and EUR 190 for a child. An additional monthly allowance of EUR 109 will be granted for the first

person in a Ukrainian household and EUR 76 for each subsequent person. More information can be found [here](#). For more information see [EUAA information on temporary protection in Latvia](#).

In the event of urgent medical assistance upon arrival, UA nationals are urged to inform border officials or call 113. A hotline has been created to inform on services and support available in Riga (+371 27 380 380). Support centres have opened in [several cities](#) for those fleeing Ukraine. Employment opportunities for UA citizens can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

3. Protection status

In March 2022, Latvia adopted the Law on Assistance to UA civilians. The law initially granted visas for 1 year and the granting of residence permits for persons without travel documents. The law is now amended to provide temporary protection for UA civilians in Latvia in line with the EU Temporary Protection Directive.

In Latvia, the temporary protection status is available for:

- a) citizens of Ukraine who used to live in Ukraine and had to flee the country either before, on or after 24 February 2022;
- b) foreigner or stateless person in Ukraine who had refugee or other international protection status or a permanent residence permit in Ukraine;
- c) a family member of any of the above. Under Latvian rules, the following are considered “family members”: a spouse or partner, underage unmarried child, other close relatives who lived in the same household and were dependent on the Ukrainian citizen, a foreigner or stateless person who had refugee status or another international protection status in Ukraine.

From 1 January 1 2023, Ukrainian residents who apply for temporary protection status in the Republic of Latvia or for the documents certifying this status, will be issued a temporary residence permit for two years.

For those residents of Ukraine who received temporary protection status in the Republic of Latvia in 2022, long-term visas and temporary residence permits issued before 31 December 2022 will be valid until 4 March 2024, regardless of the document's specified validity period. The documents will continue to be valid in the territory of the Republic of Latvia. The Ukrainian resident will have the opportunity to request a new temporary residence permit if they need to travel outside Latvia; if the visa or residence permit were lost or damaged; if data needs to be changed; or in case there is a need to obtain a residence permit in order to use electronic signature options.

A [request](#) for a residence permit can be submitted to the Riga Support Centre for Ukrainian Residents at Amatu Street 4 (in person) or by sending it by mail to any territorial department of the Directorate of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.

In cases where the person renounces the temporary protection status in Latvia and leaves for another country or returns to Ukraine, a new temporary residence permit will not be issued.

Ukrainian refugees who have been issued a visa or a temporary residence permit in Latvia, or have been granted a personal identity number when they intend to return to Ukraine or travel to another country, should submit [an application](#) for cancellation of their temporary protection status and visa or temporary residence permit to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs.

More information on temporary protection in Latvia can be found [here](#).

Any other persons fleeing the conflict in Ukraine may otherwise apply for international protection in Latvia. Persons can apply at border crossing points by submitting an application for international protection to the State Border Guard.

4. Access to rights

Temporary protection beneficiaries have free movement and residence in Latvia; access to the labour market; healthcare; social welfare; social assistance; education; family reunification for family members of UA nationals.

UA civilians with long terms visas or residence permits have the right to access employment for up to 1 year and an initial start-up allowance. As of January 2023, more than [17,000](#) Ukrainian civilians have received the first-time employment support. More than 10,000 Ukrainian civilians are on the Latvian labour market and are employed in Latvia. More information on employment requirements in Latvia can be found [here](#).

UA civilians are able to access state funded healthcare in the same way as Latvian nationals insured under compulsory health insurance cover. UA civilians are exempt from patient co-payments. For persons with additional support needs such as pregnant women, families with children under 2 years old, or persons with functional disability – mobility impairment, mental disorder, or care needs should inform their accommodation services. The State Agency for Social Integration may provide up to 30 days social rehabilitation and free psycho-emotional support for children, adolescents, and families.

Ukraine's disability status is not accepted in Latvia, so Ukrainian civilians have to undergo a disability assessment to determine their disability status in Latvia. With the disability status, people receive various state support, such as care allowance for a child with a disability, care allowance for a disabled person in need of care. More information can be found [here](#).

A list of non-governmental organisations, their areas of activity and contact information can be found [here](#).

Children of UA civilians may access pre-school free of charge in their local education institution. Children have the right to primary and secondary education in a state or local government institution. Children and adults who were in vocational training in 2021/2022 have the right to continue in municipal education institutions.

UA civilians in higher education programmes in Ukrainian institutions may be admitted to institutions in Latvia. Admission for 2022/23 will be through a simplified procedure. More information on admission of Ukrainian students in Latvian educational institutions can be found [here](#).

More information can be found here: [EUAA information on temporary protection in Latvia](#) and on the European website on integration [Latvia update](#).

18. Lithuania

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry is possible for UA nationals with biometric passports. UA nationals may enter Lithuania on their own or may travel from arrival points in Poland where volunteers may offer transport support. UA citizens holding biometric passports may stay for up to 90 days without a visa. See more at [Invest Lithuania](#).

Lithuanian Railways (LTG), Lithuania's state-owned railway company, and the country's three largest cities will continue offering [free public transport](#) to refugees from Ukraine in 2023. In Vilnius, public transport for Ukrainians was available until the end of the year, and the city authorities extended the scheme until 2024. The local authorities in Kaunas consider a proposal to allow Ukrainians to use transport services with a 99-percent discount. According to the proposal, Ukrainians will be issued an annual ticket once they provide a registration card issued by the Migration Department or a valid residence permit issued in 2023 on humanitarian grounds. Authorities in Klaipėda also plan to extend the existing scheme next year and introduce a free ticket for Ukrainians.

2. Immediate reception situation

UA nationals who have nowhere to stay in Lithuania must register with the Alytus Migration Department immediately upon arrival. UA nationals who have a place to stay in Lithuania must register too but they can do so in any Migration Department across the country (information on addresses in different cities can be found [here](#)). Those without travel documents will be given a foreigner's registration certificate until their status is resolved. Persons without a place of residence will be taken to temporary accommodation.

It is advised that individuals fill in an [electronic application](#) for a residence permit before arriving for registration.

Longer term accommodation may be provided through a scheme called [StrongerTogether](#). This provides free accommodation up to 3 months.

More information can be found on the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Lithuania](#).

3. Protection status

Temporary protection is valid for 1 year and it is renewable for another year.

Temporary protection in Lithuania is granted to:

- a) citizens of Ukraine who used to live in Ukraine and had to flee the country on 24 February 2022 or after as well as to Ukrainians who used to live in Ukraine, and temporarily left Ukraine on 24 January 2022 or after, and during that time were legally and temporarily staying in another country, and then arrived in Lithuania before 1 May 2022;
- b) foreigners or stateless persons who had refugee or other international protection status in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, and had to flee the country on 24 February 2022 or after;
- c) family members of any of the above.

Family members include: a spouse or partner, underage unmarried child, other close relatives who lived in the same household and were dependent on the Ukrainian citizen, foreigner or stateless person who had refugee status or another international protection status in Ukraine.

Moreover, temporary protection may also be granted to foreigners or stateless persons who permanently and lawfully lived in Ukraine and had to flee the country on 24 February 2022 or after (or temporarily left Ukraine on 24 January 2022 or after, and during that time was legally and temporarily staying in another country, and then arrived in Lithuania before 1 May 2022), provided that they may not safely return to the country of origin or another country which agrees to receive them. More information can be found [here](#).

Since the beginning of 2023, temporary protection beneficiaries have been able to apply for digital temporary residence permits. Refugees who previously received permits in the form of plastic cards can now start a simplified procedure for replacing these documents. An account should be created on the [website](#) with the selected e-mail address, the questionnaire completed and necessary information provided. An electronic permit for temporary residence will be valid from 5 March 2023 until 4 March 2024.

Persons who have recently arrived in Lithuania but are not yet registered with the Department of Migration will also be able to submit an electronic application for a digital temporary residence permit in Lithuania, but such persons will need to make a one-time visit to the Visitor Services Department of the Department of Migration of their choice. More information can be found [here](#).

There is a suspension of returns to UA. Individuals arriving from Ukraine are advised not to apply for asylum but to obtain temporary protection instead.

More information can be found on the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Lithuania](#).

4. Access to rights

Information on services for Ukrainian citizens in Lithuania can be found [here](#).

[According to the state news agency](#), UA nationals who benefit from the visa waiver or have a valid Schengen visa, as well as those who have been issued a national visa or a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds will have the right to work in Lithuania and will be relieved from the obligation to obtain a work permit. In addition, temporary protection holders [will be exempt](#) from language requirements in certain jobs (such as teaching) to facilitate access to the labour market for a period of two years. As of December 2022, more than [21,000](#) Ukrainians, half of all working-age refugees, have found employment in Lithuania since the start of the war in Ukraine.

Ministry of Education, Science and Sports is coordinating the educational opportunities for persons arriving from Ukraine. The educational process of children from Ukraine is handled by self-governments, and their schools are consulted by the "Vilnius Lithuanian House" - an institution, subordinate to the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports of the Republic of Lithuania that carries out the education of foreign children in Lithuania. More information on how to register children for school or kindergarten can be found [here](#).

On 25 January 2023, the government [decided](#) to allocate 38 million euro to the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports to finance the educational needs of Ukrainians who came to Lithuania due to the war. This amount is allocated until the end of this school year. The funds will reach preschool and general education institutions as well as higher education institutions.

Different measures for the organisation of the education process of UA children [have been adopted](#), such as an All-Ukrainian online school. A [webpage](#) was established to help refugees from Ukraine to integrate into the job market and promote their businesses. More information regarding the business activities in Lithuania can be found [here](#).

Detailed information on the possibilities for stay in Lithuania and provision of temporary accommodation (with municipalities or private individuals), food rations and basic medical care is available [here](#).

Registration for accommodation can also be done online [here](#). The Government [offers](#) an incentive for Lithuanian residents offering their house to accommodate people fleeing Ukraine; EUR 150 for the first person and EUR 50 for each subsequent person. The compensation is paid for a maximum of three months.

Information on the social benefits concerning sickness, maternity, paternity, childcare, unemployment, accidents at work and occupational disease can be found [here](#).

Ukrainians granted temporary protection in Lithuania are entitled to child benefits. It is paid for each child under 18 or up to 23 if the child is studying under a general curriculum. Ukrainian families raising school-age children who start school in Lithuania are entitled to free school meals and, at the start of the new school year, to school supplies assistance.

Once beneficiaries of temporary protection are no longer in the initial registration centre, the [municipalities are in charge](#) of finding an accommodation for them. Beneficiaries of temporary protection [receive](#) a financial assistance of EUR 129 per month for a single adult.

For Ukrainians with temporary protection, the level of disability established in Ukraine is recognized in Lithuania and shall be equated to the level of disability, working capacity and special needs determined in Lithuania. Such person has to submit a certificate issued by Ukrainian consular institution about the determined disability group to the Disability and Working Capacity Assessment Office. More information on the recognition of the disability certificates can be found [here](#), FAQ regarding disability can be found [here](#).

Free psychological assistance is provided by calling +37066465792. Other contacts of interest can be found [here](#).

Lithuanian Red Cross provides humanitarian aid in the [list of city departments](#) across the country. Order of Malta provides a list of help services including humanitarian aid, medical equipment as well in [10 cities](#) of Lithuania.

Information for Ukrainian war refugees arriving in Lithuania on study opportunities at Lithuanian higher education institutions can be found [here](#).

More information can be found on the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Lithuania](#).

19. Luxembourg

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Displaced people arriving from Ukraine to Luxembourg are asked to contact the Directorate of Immigration (at immigration.desk@mae.etat.lu) and submit a [form](#) to make their presence known and begin a temporary protection or regularisation application. Once the form has been submitted, the Directorate of Immigration will contact the person to fix an appointment. This procedure is also applicable to individuals accommodated by private persons.

It is possible to return to Ukraine for a short time with temporary protection status. The temporary protection certificate that is issued is not a travel document and they must therefore possess all the necessary travel documents. Luxembourg cannot assist persons with temporary protection status to re-enter Luxembourg if difficulties arise.

More information can be found on the [FAQs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) website.

2. Immediate reception situation

An emergency reception centre is available 24/7 at 2454 Luxembourg-Kirchberg to provide accommodation and food to people on initial arrival. More information can be found [here](#). Then people will be moved to a collective housing structure owned by the State. Residents of Luxembourg offering accommodation to UA nationals are requested to contact +352 621 796 780 or Ukraine@zesummeliewen.lu.

If a person arrives from Ukraine with their car, they must proceed to its [registration](#) in Luxembourg within 6 months of arrival.

Luxembourg residents may offer housing to UA nationals. Such persons are asked to contact the Caritas and Red Cross Hotline: +352 621 796 780 or Ukraine@zesummeliewen.lu.

3. Protection status

Temporary protection applies to:

- a) UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February;
- b) TCNs and stateless persons who had been granted international protection in Ukraine before 24 February;
- c) family members of the above groups, irrespective of their nationality. The following are considered family members insofar as the family was already present and residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022: a person's spouse; the unmarried minor children of the persons referred to in points 1. or 2., or their spouse, whether they are legitimate, born out of wedlock or adopted; other close relatives who were living in the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx of displaced persons and who were wholly or mainly dependent on a person;
- d) TCNs and stateless persons who can prove they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February on the basis of a valid residence permit and are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions.

It also applies to those who have left Ukraine since 24 February 2022 or shortly before due to the conflict (these are persons who fled when tensions were already arising in Ukraine or who found themselves in the EU just before 24 February and who cannot return to Ukraine). Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 years and it is renewable each 6 months for a maximum of 3 years. More information on applying for protection can be found [here](#).

More information can be found on the [FAQs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) website.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Persons entitled to temporary protection status have the right to move freely in the Schengen zone for 90 days out of 180 days with a valid biometric passport. For travel to EU countries not members of Schengen, national rules apply (these may vary). More information can be found on the [FAQs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) website.

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection beneficiaries have the right to work in Luxembourg and are exempt from applying for work permits. It is also possible to access job seekers allowance.

Persons with temporary protection certificates will be registered for the National Health Fund and receive a medical card. Individuals will pay the bill of their appointment and be able to reimburse the costs through the medical card.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for family reunification with members of their family who have been conferred temporary protection in another Member State and with those who have not yet entered the EU. Assistance can be found through the Consular assistance of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (assistance.consulaire@mae.etat.lu).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection who do not have sufficient means of subsistence or support from a private person are entitled to material assistance from the National Reception Office (“Office national de l’accueil”) and can stay in an ONA accommodation facility. The material support will be provided based on the composition of the household, the age of the members of the households and their financial resources. Beneficiaries of temporary protection who live in private accommodation are also entitled to material assistance consisting of a monthly allowance, monthly food assistance, bi-annual clothing assistance, annual support with school supplies and access to medical care and coverage of related expenses. More information can be found [here](#).

Luxembourg has also [announced](#) plans for the provision of education for all children fleeing Ukraine, with a focus on international public schools which have flexible language provisions. Measures have been introduced to employ Ukrainian teachers with the aim of facilitating the education of children displaced from Ukraine. A hotline (+352 247-76976) in Ukrainian has been created to provide information regarding the Luxembourg school system. Before being able to attend school, children displaced from Ukraine have to take a health and social check-up. An appointment can be scheduled by calling +352 247 65533 (then press 3).

On 26 September 2022, a [new school](#) for migrant children in an EIB building in Kirchberg was inaugurated. The new school is home to specialist classes for refugees, sponsored by the state. Some 80 pupils aged 3 to 12, children of Ukrainian refugees and children of asylum seekers from other nations are now being taught there.

Once individuals have been formally granted temporary protection status, they can freely access the national labour market without a specific permission. The persons concerned can also [register](#) as job seekers with the National Employment Agency (ADEM) which [has created](#) a specific unit for beneficiaries of temporary protection. In January 2023, were 87 beneficiaries of temporary protection [registered](#) as jobseekers.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can conclude contracts of indeterminate duration and have the right to be self-employed. Employers willing to hire beneficiaries of temporary protection can contact +352 247 88000 or employeur@adem.etat.lu.

20. Malta

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA nationals can travel without a visa to Malta and the pre-approval for travel requirement has been lifted for those wishing to seek asylum.

According to [International Protection Agency in Malta](#), return to Ukraine, irrespective of its duration and the reason behind it, will lead to the withdrawal of TP status in Malta. This is without prejudice to the possibility for the person concerned to travel back to Malta, subject to meeting the necessary travel requirements, and once again request TP.

2. Immediate reception situation

A [Community Crisis Centre](#) was opened in February and coordinates the collection and distribution of supplies to persons affected by the conflict.

Governmental and Church organisations can also help find temporary free housing, such as AWAS Malta, KENN Project Malta and Jesuit Services Malta.

3. Protection Status

The TPD applies to:

- a) UA nationals and to
- b) TCNs and stateless persons who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022.

In Malta, temporary protection shall also be granted to stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin.

The following persons shall be considered part of a family, insofar as the family was already present and residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022: 1. The spouse of a person referred to in point (a) or (b), or the unmarried partner in a stable relationship; 2. the minor unmarried children of a person referred to in point (a) or (b), or of his or her spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted; 3. other close relatives who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx of displaced persons, and who were wholly or mainly dependent on a person referred to in point (a) or (b) at the time.

As of yet, protection has not been extended to include those without permanent legal residency. The onus to establish eligibility for this protection falls on the TCN or stateless person concerned. Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 year and, if the situation continues, it can be renewed for another two periods of 6 months (until 4 March 2024).

More information on how the protection is implemented in Malta and how to apply can be found [here](#).

Requests for temporary protection have to be submitted before the International Protection Agency (IPA). To obtain a residence permit, TP beneficiaries need to book an appointment with the Identity Malta office (noneu.ima@gov.mt). General information on entering Malta, accommodation, psychological support and other practical advice can be found [here](#)

More information on temporary protection applications can be found [here](#).

4. Access to rights

Temporary protection beneficiaries will have access to residence permits, the labour market, accommodation, social welfare, medical care (including emergency care), and access to education for children and teenagers. It is recommended to apply to the International Protection Agency (IPA) on arrival.

An (IPA) certificate allows persons to be eligible for free healthcare and also allows children and adolescents to enrol in school. If offered a job, individuals must register with the authorities and provide a copy of the IPA certificate to be registered as an employee.

Information on temporary protection benefits can be found [here](#).

Those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine [are exempt](#) from the fees of the procedures for having qualifications recognised in Malta. Moreover, Malta organises vocational training for beneficiaries of temporary protection.

According to the [survey](#) published by SOS Malta, a majority of TP beneficiaries are renting private accommodation. However, finding and paying for accommodation is listed in the top of most frequent complaints along with the difficulties in communication with government services, long and complicated procedure of receiving medical assistance, as well as difficulties to enrol children in education facilities. Moreover, the respondents indicated that they have difficulties finding a job and the employment process is complicated (63.6% of the respondents have no paid job).

21. Moldova

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

On 23 December 2022, the Government of Moldova simplified the procedure of entry for UA nationals. Until 1 February 2023, persons from Ukraine can enter Moldova with their identity document (ID card, internal passport), ordinary passport, as well as other identity documents (identity card of a Ukrainian citizen issued by the Ukrainian embassy in Moldova, temporary identity card issued by the Migration Bureau, driving licence, residence permit, military card etc.) They can also present copies of these documents or documents in electronic format and expired documents.

On the basis of the same documents they will be able to leave Moldova for Ukraine. The interactive map of border checkpoints in Moldova can be found [here](#).

A COVID certificate is not required and it is possible to drive into the country without a green card so long as the card is requested and received within 24 hours. A hotline has been set up (0800 015 27) and related calls to 112 will be transferred to the hotline. A [Facebook group](#) has been set up with useful information. More information is available [here](#) (state Telegram channel, info in UA).

Since the beginning of the war, more than 750,000 people from Ukraine have entered the Republic of Moldova, of whom about 102,000 people still remain on the territory. Also, over 11,000 people applied for asylum.

According to the decision of the Government of Moldova to implement temporary protection from 26 January 2023, if a person does not stay in Moldova for more than 45 days and does not use temporary protection, it is no longer valid. However, it is possible to leave Moldova for a short period and then return, in which case temporary protection remains valid.

2. Immediate reception situation

Information on free accommodation and other practical topics can be found [here](#) and [here](#). A list of reception centres and contact details can be found [here](#). UA nationals are allowed to work without a work permit (see national legislation in Romanian [here](#)).

The majority of UA nationals fleeing the conflict stay in private accommodation and are hosted by Moldovan families. NGOs are helping to pair refugees with suitable families to make sure living conditions are appropriate and safe.

For more information [see UNHCR](#).

3. Protection status

On 26 January 2023, Moldovan government published [the decision](#) on granting temporary protection to refugees from Ukraine for one year. People who will request temporary protection will be able to get an identity document free of charge for one year. The decision includes the conditions for granting temporary protection, the rights and obligations of the beneficiaries, the procedures for getting the identity document and the powers of the implementing institutions regarding access to the fundamental rights ensured in the normative framework.

This government decision concerns all persons who come from Ukraine: Ukrainian citizens themselves, stateless persons and third-country nationals who have been granted international protection in Ukraine. As well as their family members. Before the government decision, their stay in Moldova was regulated through decisions of the Commission for Emergency Situations.

A person can fill in an application form, request temporary protection from the Inspectorate General for Migration (the reformed Bureau of Migration and Asylum) and receive it for one year. Temporary protection will be granted not only to the applicant but also to family members if they apply in person. An exception is minors - their parents must apply for protection for them.

At the moment, the protection is valid until 29 February 2024. Even if a person applies for it in March or April, it will still be valid until 29 February of the following year. The decision stipulates that the government may extend temporary protection for at least another six months and for a maximum of two years in total.

Stateless persons can apply for protection even without documentation. For more information see the ENS update [here](#).

4. Access to rights

Before implementation of temporary protection, the Moldovan Government has allowed UA citizens and non-UA spouses and third country nationals with refugee status in Ukraine to live and work in Moldova for the duration of the state of emergency. In practice, many UA nationals are unable to access employment due to language barriers and the lack of childcare provisions for single mothers travelling with their children. According to [National Employment Agency](#), as of 26 January 2023, 962 citizens of Ukraine are currently employed.

According to the new decision on the implementation of temporary protection, persons from Ukraine with temporary protection will retain the right to work on the territory of Moldova. The employer can conclude a contract with them for one year.

Unlike the state of emergency, the temporary protection allows for the access of children from Ukraine to education in Moldova (schools and kindergartens). [Previously](#), only children of Ukrainians who applied for asylum in Moldova could be enrolled in Moldovan schools. The rest participated in education informally (as listeners). Now it will be easier to enrol a child in the kindergarten and school (however, within the limits of available places in educational institutions).

The procedure for determining the degree of disability in the Republic of Moldova obliges people with health problems, even with severe forms of disability, to confirm their disability annually or every six months. The Center for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Moldova offers its assistance to citizens of Ukraine. Green line for people with disabilities and elderly people from Ukraine: 080008800 (free call). People with disabilities as well as elderly people coming from Ukraine can get free material and non-material assistance. More information can be found [here](#).

For more information see the [Refugees International report](#) on Preparing for the unpredictable: ensuring the protection and inclusion of refugees from Ukraine in Romania and Moldova.

22. The Netherlands

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

The Dutch immigration service (IND) has released [guidance](#) on entry/stay requirements for UA nationals. UA nationals with biometric passports can travel to the Netherlands and can stay for 90 days visa-free. Visas are required for persons without biometric passports. It is not possible to apply for Schengen visas at the Dutch embassy in Kiev. See more [FAQs about the situation in Ukraine](#).

Upon arrival to the Netherlands and, on certain conditions, it is possible to [travel for free](#) on NS trains. From 1 June, it is no longer possible to travel free of charge on any other public transportation.

The Temporary Protection Directive is extended until 4 March 2024. Those who are registered at the IND will receive letters from the authorities specifying how to extend the validity of the sticker or card. The letters will be sent between 27 January and 25 February 2023. The letter will serve as a proof of extension and validity of the temporary protection documents.

Non-Ukrainians who fall under the temporary protection regime in the Netherlands will receive the letter in February 2023 specifying the conditions for new card (O-document). The sticker or card is only valid in the Netherlands. More information can be found [here](#).

For persons who wish to return to Ukraine or their country of origin, the Repatriation and Departure Service may provide help. See more [here](#). The State Secretary [indicated](#) that all TCNs coming from Ukraine, irrespective of their nationality, can be eligible to the basic departure and reintegration support.

[According to IND](#), persons who do not have Ukrainian nationality and have travelled back to their country of origin after 23 February 2022, do not (any longer) meet the conditions of the Temporary Protection Directive. Their right to stay in the Netherlands may then be ended.

UA nationals can travel in the EU and to and from Ukraine with a valid biometric passport and proof of residency in the Netherlands. It should be noted that the sticker provided as a proof of residence in the Netherlands has not yet been included in the [list](#) of residence permits issued by member states.

2. Immediate reception situation

It is not necessary to report to the IND on arrival. Municipalities are organising special reception facilities for arrivals and there will be IND contacts at all reception locations. More information is available at the following links on reception facilities in [Maastricht](#), [Amsterdam](#), [The Hague](#) and [Groningen](#). Central reception places have been [set up](#) at Utrecht Centraal and Amsterdam Centraal stations.

Persons who arrive in the Netherlands and are unable to stay with friends or family will be housed by the Dutch Government. There are four main transit centres where persons will be supported with finding longer term shelter. The centres are located here:

- [Amsterdam, Central Station, Oostzijde](#) (opened from 8 am to 2 am, seven days a week)
- [Utrecht, Jaarbeurs, Hal 5](#) (open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 5 pm)
- [Rijswijk, Broodfabriek, Volmerlaan 12](#) (opened Monday to Friday from 9 am to 7 pm)

- Rotterdam, Max Euwelaan 1 (opened 24 hours a day, seven days a week)

Other emergency shelters have been opened in empty office buildings and sometimes hotels, but there is generally a shortage of locations.

It may be possible to pair with a host family through RefugeeHomeNL.

More information about housing and shelter can be found on [RefugeeHelp by VluchtelingenWerk](#).

Third country nationals who received temporary protection on the basis of temporary residence permit in Ukraine and were registered in the BRP before 19 July 2022 are entitled to shelter until 4 March 2023.

3. Protection status

As of 28 February 2022, the IND will not deliver any decisions on asylum applications made by UA nationals; deportations to UA are also suspended. As of December 2022, the duration of both measures was extended from 6 months to 12 months. There are certain exceptions (Dublin cases, where the person has been granted protection in another EU Member State, exclusion ground such as commission of war crimes/threat to public order or national security). For more information, see [here](#).

The duration of Temporary Protection was extended until 4 March 2024. However, after 4 March 2023, the Netherlands will narrow the scope of TPD application by not extending the temporary protection to TCN's who received temporary protection on the basis of temporary residence permit in Ukraine. Therefore, the extension of temporary protection [will cover](#):

- a) UA nationals who left UA after 26 November 2021
- b) UA nationals who left UA before 27 November 2021 and on that date had been in the Netherlands for a longer period of time on a residence permit or following an application for asylum *and* who can prove that they were in the Netherlands before 27 November 2021 and not in another EU country.
- c) Non-UA nationals provided that they left Ukraine after 26 November 2021 and that on 23 February 2022 they were recognised as refugees by Ukraine; or they left Ukraine after 26 November 2021 and on 23 February 2022 they had a valid permanent Ukrainian residence permit and they did not return to their country of origin after 23 February 2022.

Family members of the above groups: spouses; unmarried partners in long term relationships; children under 18 and unmarried; dependent family member.

UA citizens first need to register in the Personal Records Database (BRP) of their local townhall. Then, they will have to submit an asylum application to the IND, but this will not be examined individually, i.e. the normal asylum procedure does not apply. The registration process depends on the local council. Ukrainians on a short-stay visa or present during the time that a visa is not required, if they and their sponsors meet the conditions for the residence permit, they can apply directly for a residence permit without having first obtained a temporary residence permit (mvv). Beneficiaries will receive evidence form the IND in the form of a sticker in passports or separate document. An appointment must be made to collect proof of residency. For more information see the [Ministerie Van Justitie en Veiligheid page](#) on temporary protection.

Temporary protection status is conferred for a period of 1 year and it is renewable for a maximum of 3 years. More information on how to receive the status is available [here](#) and [here](#).

There is no application for extension of temporary protection. UA nationals who already have a sticker or a card confirming their temporary protection status, will not receive a new one. Between 27 January and 25 February 2023, IND will send letters to TP-holders explaining the rules of

extension of their temporary protection. The letter will include personal details of the TP beneficiary and will serve as a proof of extension of TP.

From 4 March 2023, in order to prove residence in the Netherlands, the TP-beneficiary will have to present their ID document, sticker, as well as the letter confirming the extension of protection. In case of not receiving the letter by 25 February 2023 it is recommended to contact IND through [the call](#). The example of the letter can be found [here](#).

Non-Ukrainians who fall under the Directive after 4 March 2023 will receive a new card (O-document). The letter with the instruction on how to collect the card will be sent in February 2023.

Non-Ukrainians who will no longer be covered by temporary protection will also receive a letter with information on termination of their protection and suggestion for further steps (ex. Asylum application or return to the country of origin).

Due to a technical error, the IND has accidentally sent that letter to wrong addresses. As a result, a group of non-Ukrainians with a Ukrainian temporary residence permit also received that letter. Another letter will be sent to clarify the situation. More information on termination of protection for TCN's can be found [here](#).

From November 15, the Repatriation and Departure Service (DT&V) can offer additional support and a financial contribution for return to Ukraine, to the country of origin or a country outside the European Union. Please note: that this additional support is only for people who resided in Ukraine on the basis of a (temporary) residence permit at the time of the Russian invasion and who were registered in the BRP before July 19, 2022 and are covered by the Temporary Protection Directive until March 4, 2023. Learn more about this support [here](#).

4. Freedom of movement in EU

UA nationals can travel in the EU and to and from Ukraine with a valid biometric passport and proof of residency in the Netherlands. The length of time one may stay in each country may vary. Proof of residency is not a valid travel document. It is also possible to travel in the EU during the visa-exempt period.

The IND does not provide return visas or entry visas for third country nationals travelling in the EU even with proof of residency.

For more information see the [Ministerie Van Justitie en Veiligheid page](#) on temporary protection.

5. Access to rights

Those employing people fleeing from Ukraine do not need to apply for a work permit but, from 1 April, they must notify the Employee Insurance Agency. However, as of 1 May, these rules are only applicable to people with Ukrainian nationality. As of 15 April, employers must report at least two days before the job starts.

Since 1 February 2023, the living allowance for food and clothing, as well as the extra allowance for those staying with a host family (housing component) will change. The amount for food (previously €205 per person) will now depend on the size of the family. The larger the number of people in the family, the lower the amount per person: (e.g. if the family consists of one or two people the amount will be €215,06 per adult or unaccompanied minor and €178,36 per minor per month).

For persons who live in the municipal reception facility the municipality may choose to provide them with meals. In that case, these persons will not be given money for food. In case of staying in private accommodation such as with a host family it will be possible to receive an additional

amount for accommodations of €93 per person per month (previously €215 per adult and €55 per minor).

From the 1st of February 2023, the rules about work and the living allowance will change as well. From that date onwards, when a person of 18 years or older is working, the living allowance for their entire family will be stopped. This will also happen if a person 18 years or older receives benefits from the Dutch government, such as an unemployment or occupational disability benefit.

For more information, see [here](#).

Beneficiaries of the temporary protection directive may be eligible to enrol in education but should register with the local council. This includes university education. See the webpage on education on [RefugeeHelp by VluchtelingenWerk](#).

Healthcare is [fully reimbursed](#) for people displaced from Ukraine if they do not have insurance and are in need of medically necessary care. Most reception facilities also have access to healthcare.

Childcare support is available for children between 0 and 4 years old and it is possible to apply for childcare allowance. There is also a possible childcare benefit for parents working or studying. For more information see [RefugeeHelp by VluchtelingenWerk](#).

23. Norway

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free travel with biometric passports remains possible. It is also possible for displaced persons from Ukraine without biometric passports to enter without documentation if they are requesting protection. [A dedicated page](#) with further details for UA nationals has been created by the authorities on the [UDI Go to Norway](#) page. The Directorate for Integration and Diversity has launched a [portal](#) with further information for people displaced from Ukraine.

It may also be possible for persons to enter Norway if they are registered in the Schengen Information System. See the [UDI Go to Norway](#) page.

Persons helping UA refugees to arrive in Norway should report to the National Police Immigration Service. See the [UDI Go to Norway](#) page.

Beneficiaries of protection are able to travel in and out of Norway, including to Ukraine.

2. Immediate reception situation

Persons fleeing the conflict will be accommodated at the National Arrival Centre initially and later offered accommodation in reception facilities. UDI has an [application scheme](#) for Ukrainians who want to live in a temporary alternative to an asylum reception centre or emergency accommodation. More information on asylum reception centres can be found on the [UDI page](#).

See also the [EUAA Information on temporary protection in Norway](#).

3. Protection status

The form of protection available to persons displaced by the Ukraine conflict is temporary collective protection.

A temporary collective protection status will be available for UA citizens and others in Norway. It is granted to:

- a) UA citizens who resided in UA before 24 February 2022. This includes UA nationals who were on holiday or visits outside Ukraine for up to 90 days prior 24 February;
- b) persons who had been granted protection in UA before 24 February 2022;
- c) close family members of such persons regardless of nationality. Close family members may be a spouse, cohabitant, or children under the age of 18. The marriage or cohabitation must have been contracted before 24 February 2022 for the person to be considered a spouse or a cohabitant under this provision. It is not a requirement that a spouse, cohabitant or child under the age of 18 (or parents with a child under 18) was part of the same household as the person receiving collective protection before 24 February 2022. The requirement to be part of the same household is considered fulfilled, even if the applicant stayed somewhere else than in the household before 24 February 2022, unless the applicant can be considered to have moved out of the household.

The status is also provided to UA citizens who had legal residence in Norway before 24 February or who had been granted the residence permit before that date but entered the country afterwards. The previous basis for being in Norway must have ended or will end in less than two months after the application for collective protection is introduced.

Persons who are otherwise not eligible for this protection may apply through the normal international protection procedure.

Applications for temporary collective protection can be made at borders or police stations.

Those who receive the temporary collective protection status will be granted a Schengen uniform residence permit for up to a year and renewable for a maximum of 3 years which entitles them to health care, the right to work, the right to attend school, and a right (and obligation) to follow an introduction programme for those between 18 and 55. In order to access these rights, Ukrainians [have to register](#) with the police. It is important that people who do not live in an asylum reception centre or emergency accommodation give their address to the police where they live.

The Government of Norway has decided to continue providing temporary collective protection for refugees from Ukraine. For those already granted a permit in connection with temporary collective protection then the permit will be extended by one year automatically. A new residence permit will be sent by post. The new permit will be valid for one year from the date the previous permit expires. To ensure that the residence permit is delivered, it is important that the address is up to date in the National Population Register and that the person's name is on the postbox. Children's names should also be on the postbox. More information can be found [here](#).

4. Freedom of movement

Beneficiaries are able to travel in and out of Norway, including to Ukraine. Individuals must carry valid travel documents and reside in Norway for at least 6 months of a year. See the [EUAA Information on temporary protection in Norway](#).

5. Access to rights

Beneficiaries of temporary collective protection have the right to work in Norway equal to beneficiaries of international protection. It is possible to obtain living allowance while in reception facilities.

Beneficiaries are entitled to healthcare, including psychological support. Persons must be registered as asylum seekers or beneficiaries of protection and use ID to access support. More information can be found on the [Helse Norge healthcare page](#).

Beneficiaries have the right to enroll their children in kindergarten, primary and second education. It may also be possible for adults to access university education.

Family members otherwise not covered by temporary collective protection may apply for family immigration through national rules. It is also possible to request family reunification if separated as a result of the conflict.

See the [EUAA Information on temporary protection in Norway](#).

As of January 2023, the Norwegian Public Roads Administration has [established](#) amendments to the driving licence regulations, extending the period of time Ukrainian driving licences are recognised in Norway from twelve months to the duration of Ukrainian refugees' collective protection in Norway, which is up to three years. In addition, all driving licence categories are now recognised, not only licences for passenger cars, as has been the case so far.

The Norwegian government has [proposed](#) temporary amendments to the Child Welfare Act which will be applied if a high number of people are displaced from Ukraine to Norway. The exemptions may only be applied if a high number of people displaced from Ukraine to Norway make it necessary to offer services to children, which is not the case as of 29 April. The amendments will include that unaccompanied children must stay in a home instead of in care centres. The temporary amendments will be in place until 1 July 2023.

In addition, the Norwegian Government has [proposed](#) changes to the introduction programmes for UA nationals. The aim is to maintain these programmes as a right and not an obligation by reducing their compulsory elements. For instance, the introduction programmes or the Norwegian language trainings would not be rendered compulsory.

Some of the decisions on [collective protection dated 7-9 May](#) issued rejections even though they should have granted collective protection. UDI will send a letter those people who received incorrect decisions on their applications.

24. Portugal

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA citizens and family members can travel to Portugal with biometric passports. Those without biometric passports may apply for single travel documents in embassies in countries neighbouring Ukraine. Further information on entry and transport arrangements can be found on the [Justiça.gov reception and integration page](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

The temporary protection status provides accommodation and subsistence allowances to beneficiaries who do not have financial resources of their own and provides for the issuance of a social security number, a healthcare system number, and employment registration. Those in need of accommodation can request support through email (sosucrania@acm.gov.pt), filling an online form available in Portuguese, English and Ukrainian or by visiting one of the National Migrant Support Centres (CNAIM). More information can be found [here](#).

The Government has created a [special regime for the Gateway programme](#), which applies to people who are in an urgent need of accommodation, for those displaced from Ukraine. All beneficiaries of temporary protection can access the benefits of the programme, including a financial contribution to support the costs of accommodation in tourist resorts or renting a house, regardless of the individual's financial situation. The support is provided for an initial period of 18 months, and it can be extended for up to 30 months.

The Portuguese government has launched an information platform to combine information on reception, protection and integration [in one place](#). Furthermore, it has created an [automated questionnaire](#) that will direct the persons to the competent public entity to answer their questions. Those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine in need of assistance can also contact the Government via email (sosucrania@acm.gov.pt) or telephone (+351 218106191 | 808257257). There is a list of documents with information for those displaced from Ukraine [here](#) and other useful contacts can be found [here](#).

More information in this regard can also be found on the [Justiça.gov reception and integration page](#).

3. Protection status

An online platform for remote submissions of temporary protection requests is available [here](#). The requests for people under 18 have to be made in person at one of the Immigration and Border Service offices (SEF). There are specific SEF bureaus to [collect biometric data](#) from Ukrainian minors.

[The Resolution of the Council of Ministers](#) has broadened the scope of the TPD regime and includes: 1) Ukrainian citizens and their family members who cannot return to their country due to the war situation; 2) citizens of other nationalities who are relatives, in-laws, spouses or de facto partners of citizens of Ukrainian nationality who are also unable to return to Ukraine for the same reason; 3) third-country nationals or stateless persons, and their family members, enjoying international protection in Ukraine; 4) nationals of third countries or stateless persons residing in Ukraine who cannot return to their country of origin.

Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 year and it can be renewed each 6 months for a maximum of 3 years. Specialised locations have been provided for citizens fleeing Ukraine to apply for temporary protection in the three CNAIM in Lisbon, Faro and Porto. The requests can also be

made at any of the Local Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants. The list of locations is available [here](#).

Temporary protection results in the issuance of a residence permit. Temporary protection also automatically registers persons for all services such as social security, tax, and national health.

More information can be found on the [Justiça.gov reception and integration page](#).

As of [January 2023](#), Portugal is estimated to have granted around 56,600 temporary protection permits.

4. Access to rights

Temporary protection grants beneficiaries the right to national health, social security, tax authority, employment and training and the labour market, education (including Portuguese language), and other social financial support.

The Institute for Employment and Vocational Training (IEFP) [has opened](#) a new contact number in Ukrainian (+351 215 803 470) to help UA nationals find a job. As well, the [process of recognition of professional qualifications](#) has been simplified for UA nationals. Moreover, companies willing to recruit UA nationals are asked to [fill out a form](#). The IEFP will then contact the UA nationals that meet the requirements of a company and will formalise the hiring process.

It will also provide these UA nationals with Portuguese language courses. The Ministry of Education and RTP (broadcaster) have launched [#EstudoEmCasa](#) to facilitate the integration of UA nationals by providing Portuguese language classes online.

According to [FRA report](#), set of educational measures created by the Directorate-General for Education stipulates that all child beneficiaries of temporary protection must have access to Portuguese classes. All Ukrainian children who opt to continue online distance learning at Ukrainian schools must attend Portuguese language courses. For those who have already joined the Portuguese education system, such classes are part of the regular school curriculum.

It is possible to obtain social support through the Social Security Institute Offices.

See more information about access to rights and benefits on the [Justiça.gov reception and integration page](#).

Temporary protection grants access to free healthcare. The National Health Service [monitors](#) the health of young people arriving from Ukraine at Dona Estefânia Hospital. The services are available in Ukrainian. CP [offers](#) free train tickets within Portugal upon presentation of Ukrainian passport or identity card and the ticket used to enter the country.

Another platform has been set up focusing on unaccompanied children, available [here](#).

25. Poland

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Polish authorities seem to be proceeding based on existing measures on entry based on biometric passports, visas and asylum. Entry to Poland appears to be based on visa free travel and through the use of any national identity cards. For third country nationals fleeing the conflict without ordinary rights to enter Poland/Schengen, Polish authorities may issue a temporary permit to stay for 15 days. However, according to Polish NGOs, it is not always issued in case of war evacuees from Ukraine, some of them are refused entry.

If a citizen of Ukraine holds a temporary protection confirmation in the form of [diia.pl e-document](https://diia.pl) and a valid passport, it will be possible to cross the border freely until 24 August, 2023. There are reports that the Border Guard is refusing re-entry to UA citizens who were subject to temporary protection and left the territory. Persons who left Poland for more than 1 month and lost their temporary protection in Poland may re-enter on the basis of visa or visa-free regime. In case there is no visa and 90 days of visa-free regime are over, this person may be given a permit to enter for up to 15 days. Polish NGO's observe, that persons who left Poland for less than one month also have problems with re-entry due to another unfavourable practice of the Border Guard. According to the PRAB initiative [report](#), in the period of March to December 2022, a total of 12,899 Ukrainian nationals were refused entry at the Polish border for diverse reasons.

On 28 January 2023, [new amendments](#) to the Act on assistance to citizens of Ukraine connection with armed conflict on the territory of this country (referred to as Special Act) entered into force. According to the novelization, periods for voluntary return of UA citizens should be extended until 24 August 2023.

More detailed information on entry requirements is available [here](#) (in English).

PKP intercity trains will [continue to be free of charge](#) from 1 June for UA minors, women, men over 60 and men with disabilities aged 18-60.

2. Immediate reception situation

Local authorities and volunteers [have set up](#) reception centres close to the borders. A list of reception facilities across Poland is available [here](#). [According to the FRA](#), although the provision of food is adequate, there is a lack of medical staff and psychological support at the reception centres. At the reception points in Chelm, there is a lack of volunteer at night or during working hours or additional Russian and Ukrainian speaking volunteers. Furthermore, there are poor sanitary conditions in larger facilities. There is also an amendment to the ordinance on guarded centres and arrests for foreigners. According to that amendment, a foreigner may be detained for up to 14 days in the premises of the Border Guard. Ukrainian nationals are not placed in detention centres.

According to the amendments from 28 January 2023, social assistance including accommodation and all-day meals, available to Ukrainian citizens covered by the Special Act, is granted for no longer than 120 days from the date of entry to Poland. From 1 March 2023, after 120 days, assistance can be provided in case of payment in advance by a citizen of Ukraine (having a PESEL number) 50 % of the cost of this assistance, no more than 40 PLN per person per day. From May 2023, after 180 days from the date of the first entry - 75 % of the costs of this assistance are covered, no more than 60 PLN per person per day.

These changes will not apply to: persons with disabilities and persons taking care of them, persons over 60 (women) or 65 (men) years of age, pregnant women, people raising a child up to 12 months of age, people who care for more than two children alone, minors and temporary guardians

of minors who came to Poland without a de facto guardian or who were placed in Ukrainian foster care, as well as other persons who are in harsh economic situation and are unable to contribute.

In September 2022, the [International Centre for Migration Policy Development](#) reported that there are no reception measures specifically to accommodate persons with disabilities and particularly vulnerable persons who qualify for temporary protection. The Assistance to Ukrainian citizens with disabilities programme was launched to support this.

3. Protection status

On 12 March 2022, Poland brought in the Special Act which legalises the stay for 18 months of UA citizens who crossed the border from Ukraine after 24 February.

Protection of TCN's including: a) stateless persons or nationals of third countries who had international protection or other protection before 24 February 2022; and other family members of this group (and UA citizens) if the family resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and b) permanent stay holders in UA is granted on the basis of Law on foreigners.

The confirmation of temporary protection in Poland is issued in two forms: for persons covered by the Special Act - in the form of electronic document diia.pl in the mObywatel mobile application; for TCN's – in the form of certificate of temporary protection issued by the Head of the Office for Foreigners.

If people benefitting from the Special Law depart from Poland for more than 1 month, their protection under the law will be withdrawn.

Due to the amendments adopted in January 2023, now there are only 30 days to register the stay and apply for the PESEL number of a Ukrainian citizen.

Ukrainian nationals are entitled to one-time [financial assistance](#) of PLN 300 to cover urgent expenses. In addition, UA nationals arriving in Poland with children [are entitled](#) to the “500+ child benefit programme”. Information on financial allowances available for Ukrainian citizens can be found [here](#).

More information on temporary protection can be found on the [Office for Foreigners](#) and the [legal portal for people fleeing Ukraine](#).

The amendment harmonises the deadline for extending the validity of the grounds for legal residence and residence permits of citizens of Ukraine, which in all cases ends on 24 August 2023.

According to new amendments, for citizens of Ukraine covered by the Special Act, the possibility of applying for a temporary residence and work permit, a temporary residence for the purpose of conducting business activity, and temporary residence in order to perform work in a highly qualified profession has been introduced. However, it is not possible to apply for a temporary residence permit in other cases. These applications will be possible from 1 April 2023.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Persons having the confirmation of TP in Poland are entitled to cross the Polish border in the direction of entry from the territory of Ukraine for the entire duration of the recognition of the stay of the Ukrainian citizen as legal in Poland under the Special Act (i.e. for 18 months counted from 24 February 2022), regardless of whether the foreigner in question is entitled to visa-free travel days or not. More information can be found [here](#).

Although the TPD provides for free movement of applicants to choose the Member State in which they wish to avail themselves of protection, there have been some initial reports of applicants in Germany being rejected on the basis of registration certificates issued in Poland. It is also important to mention, that due to the amendments from January 2023, the temporary protection beneficiaries in other EU Member states are no longer eligible for temporary protection in Poland.

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection beneficiaries should have the right to suitable accommodation (and support to find it); social assistance; medical care; education for children under 18; obtain legal documents showing status; and to work and run a business. See the [legal portal for people fleeing Ukraine](#).

In June, an amendment was introduced regarding lawful work UA citizens. Employers must notify the District Labour Office of UA employee status and work must be performed at a volume and wage not lower than indicated in the notification.

In January 2023, [the amendments](#) clarified that in the case of granting a temporary residence and work permit to a Ukrainian citizen, the employer will have to notify the employment office within 14 days until the day of taking up work by a citizen of Ukraine or the date of delivery the decision to grant that authorization. A [website](#) has been created by the government to help people fleeing Ukraine find employment. See the [legal portal for people fleeing Ukraine](#).

Concerning the education of children fleeing from Ukraine, pursuant to the Act of 12 March, measures can be implemented to hire UA nationals who can speak Polish to provide support to Ukrainian students. Moreover, there is a possibility to transfer funds from the state budget to the local governments or to create other educational centres.

It is also possible to receive free Polish language tuition for children in compulsory education. See the [legal portal for people fleeing Ukraine](#).

The PESEL number is used to verify whether a foreigner can access medical benefits. However, in the case of persons covered by the Act, having a PESEL number is [not a prerequisite](#) for having access to free health care services.

In accordance with the amendment, in addition to situations where the best interests of the child will be compromised, children who were in foster care in Ukraine and then came to Poland with the person exercising this custody will not be placed in foster care.

A brochure for information regarding unaccompanied children in Poland has been [published](#).

26. Romania

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry with a biometric passport remains possible. If the person applies for asylum in Romania, they [can also enter](#) the country on the basis of another type of identity document (national identity document, birth certificate etc.) or on the basis of declaration of identity, without an identity document, for humanitarian reasons. In respect of COVID-related restrictions, UA nationals are not required to quarantine upon arrival, regardless of whether they arrive directly from Ukraine or via the Republic of Moldova.

Information provision and legal counselling are available at the main border crossing points from Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova (Halmeu, Sighetu Marmatiei, Siret, Stanca, and Isaccea). Information provision is also provided in reception centres, as well as through two hotlines (+40 730 073 170 / +40 721 206 926) and [an online platform](#). A hotline has been created to offer psychological support for those affected by the situation in Ukraine (021 9277). The services are available in English.

Pursuant to a [ministerial order](#), a procedure was set up for the cooperation of public authorities to protect the rights of unaccompanied children during their arrival, registration and stay. For instance, regardless of whether the minors arrive with a carer, the border police have to refer them to child protection services. The Ministry of Family, Youth and Equal Opportunities, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education have established a [task force](#) on unaccompanied minors.

2. Immediate reception situation

[The FRA reports](#) that after the initial phase of weak coordination between volunteers and other actors at the border, the [integrated coordination mechanism](#) introduced by the Ministry of Internal Affairs improved the conditions at border crossing points. However, there are reports of problems to access medical services by people displaced from Ukraine. Those hosting someone displaced from Ukraine must [declare](#) that they do so within the first 3 days of hosting the person. The declaration can be made [here](#). Pursuant to an [emergency ordinance](#), individuals and legal entities who host people displaced from Ukraine receive a reimbursement of EUR 4 per day for each person for the cost of food and EUR 10 per day for each person to cover the costs of accommodation.

Reports from September 2022 indicate that groups operating at entry points had decreased and persons in need of support were not having their needs met. NGOs have been requested to resume services on initial reception. The World Food Program is providing meals for refugees in state managed accommodation centres. Some NGOs may also provide vouchers to persons with special reception needs such as pregnant women, persons with disabilities, families with infant children.

Accommodation centres in Iași have been praised for quality facilities and services such as language classes and access to healthcare. For more information see the [Refugees International report](#) on Preparing for the unpredictable: ensuring the protection and inclusion of refugees from Ukraine in Romania and Moldova.

3. Protection status

Romania adopted [decision No.367](#) on 18 March incorporating the TPD into national law. Temporary protection applies to UA nationals living in Ukraine on 24 February 2022, TCNs and stateless people who received international protection or a similar national protection, and those holding Ukraine-issued permanent residence permits who cannot return to their country of origin. The family members of the first two groups can also benefit from temporary protection regardless of whether they can return under safe and stable conditions to their country or region of origin.

Family members include wives and husbands but exclude unmarried couples. Moreover, Romania extends temporary protection to UA nationals who were on the territory of Romania before 24 February. Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 year and it is automatically extended for two periods of 6 months if the situation continues.

In order to enjoy temporary protection, it is necessary to contact the General Inspectorate for Immigration. A list can be found [here](#). Temporary protection furthermore provides a national protection program under the “Direct Employment Scheme” for UA citizens to directly seek employment and receive a nine-month status which is renewable.

TCNs that resided in Ukraine and are not covered by the above but hold a passport are accepted in Romania for transit purposes exclusively. Upon arrival to Romania, they will obtain a Romanian transit visa for up to 90 days.

If beneficiaries of temporary protection [return to their country of origin](#) they can request re-admittance into Romanian territory. If this is accepted, the person can benefit from temporary protection until the expiration of the period for which it was conferred. As far as can be discerned, asylum procedures are still accessible in Romania, with applicants accommodated in the six main regional centres in Timis, Maramures, Galati, Suceava, Giurgiu and Bucharest.

4. Access to rights

A webpage has been created to help people fleeing Ukraine find jobs. Pursuant to an order of the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, UA nationals can declare their professional experience and qualifications before the Romanian counselling services when they do not have documentary evidence. However, there are concerns that many UA nationals remain unemployed. For more information see the [Refugees International report](#) on Preparing for the unpredictable: ensuring the protection and inclusion of refugees from Ukraine in Romania and Moldova.

An [order of the Minister of Education](#) established that Romanian higher education institutions will assess the competences of people displaced from Ukraine who cannot prove their previous studies and will decide on the granting of transferable study credits. Furthermore, the [Ministry of Education issued an order](#) regarding the obligations and procedure to enrol children displaced from Ukraine in school. Regarding higher education, the Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education [has recommended](#) Romanian universities to increase their capacity by 20%.

Medicover hospital provides a telephone number to offer support for Ukrainian women (+4021 796 7391). A hotline for psychological support has also been established (+40 745139747). According to a [Government instruction](#), elderly people displaced from Ukraine with reduced mobility or in a situation of dependence will be recognised as “beneficiaries admitted as a matter of urgency” which entitles them to free social assistance. As per the [order of the President of the National House for Social Insurance](#), people displaced from Ukraine can benefit from medical services, medicines, sanitary materials, medical devices and services upon presentation of a valid border crossing document.

According to [FRA report](#), some beneficiaries of temporary protection could not access social benefits because requirements were difficult to meet, such as the need for both parents to be in Romania to receive child allowances, according to the Ministry of Labour.

27. Serbia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA citizens with a passport can enter the territory through any border crossings and are eligible to stay for 90 days without a visa. According to the Asylum Protection Center, the border police will make exceptions for UA nationals to enter the country without identification documents. These persons will be issued a decision at the border which will indicate their address, reason and length of their stay.

Persons with temporary protection status in Serbia may return to Ukraine but their temporary protection will be annulled. It is also possible to travel to other countries. To avoid losing temporary protection status in Serbia, it is advised to inform the Serbia authorities of travel intentions and duration.

For more information [UNHCR help page](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

The [Commissariat for refugees](#) and migration has now opened a telephone line (064/828 3171) and an email address (kirsteam.ukraine@kirs.gov.rs) to provide information to Ukrainian nationals.

The Asylum Protection Center has issued [leaflets](#) in English, Serbian and Ukrainian with information on registration, the rights of persons who have been conferred temporary protection and on the conditions of entry for people displaced from Ukraine.

3. Protection status

On 18 March 2022, Serbia adopted a [decision](#) implementing the TPD. The decision provides an extensive scope of protection that includes

- (1) UA citizens and their families who have resided in Ukraine
- (2) asylum seekers, stateless persons and foreign citizens who have been granted asylum or equivalent national protection in Ukraine and members of their families who have been granted residence in Ukraine
- (3) foreign nationals who have been granted valid permanent residence or temporary residence in Ukraine and who cannot return to their country of origin under permanent and long-term circumstances
- (4) UA citizens and their families who legally resided in the Republic of Serbia at the time of the national decision but whose right to residence expired before the decision on temporary protection is revoked.

To obtain for temporary protection, persons can apply at local police stations in area of residence. Alternatively, a local police officer can register the intention to obtain temporary protection.

Temporary protection lasts for one year and may be extended for an additional year up to 19th March 2024.

For persons who otherwise do not qualify for temporary protection, it is possible to apply for asylum as a form of long-term protection.

For more information [UNHCR help page](#).

4. Freedom of movement in EU

It is also possible to travel to other countries. To avoid losing temporary protection status in Serbia, it is advised to inform the Serbia authorities of travel intentions and duration.

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection status guarantees the following rights in Serbia: to reside for a period of one year and to have personal documents confirming status; to healthcare; access to the labour market; access to primary and secondary education; free legal aid; to stay in collective accommodation in reception facilities; and the right to submit asylum applications.

Special support for persons with specific needs is also available. This includes children, unaccompanied and separated children; persons with disabilities; pregnant women; persons with serious medical conditions; and victims of torture, rape or other forms of serious psychological, physical and sexual violence.

For more information [UNHCR help page](#).

28. Slovakia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

As of January 2023, entry is allowed to all persons fleeing the war in UA. Entry is also possible without valid travel documents by applying for temporary protection or asylum. It is advised that UA nationals without a valid passport [apply](#) for it at the embassy of Ukraine in Slovakia. As of 6 May, it is possible to do it in Uzhhorod. Following entry into Slovakia, persons seeking protection should report their stay within 3 business days to the competent Foreigners' Police Department. More information can be found [IOM Information page for Slovakia](#).

Slovakia has lifted Covid-19 restrictions for people displaced from Ukraine. More information on entry and stay issues, including border crossing points is available [here](#).

The Slovak [railway company](#) has introduced free travel in InterCity trains for the citizens of Ukraine carrying a valid passport. Free suburban bus travel has also been introduced in some regions, including Bratislava and Trnava. From 1 January 2023, free travel by public transport in Bratislava will be [no longer available](#) to Ukrainian refugees. Displaced persons will have the possibility to use free transport only on the day of the receipt of temporary protection and during the next 4 days. Free travel remains available to persons who have special SLOVAK HELP document with a red stamp.

Leaving Slovakia does not result in the loss or termination of temporary protection status. This includes travel and return to Ukraine. See the [IOM Information page for Slovakia](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

It is advised that, after crossing into Slovakia, people visit a [large-capacity centre](#) where they will be provided with emergency accommodation. It may also be possible to apply for protection in these [capacity centres](#).

Unaccompanied children are placed in the Centre for Children and Families and subsequent care, where they receive housing, meals, healthcare and compulsory schooling or vocational training, according to the representative of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Children are not placed in a centre if they are in the care of relatives or people close to them or against the will of the legal representative.

The Slovak government adopted [Lex Ukraine](#) on 22 March which provides for the reception and accommodation of people displaced from Ukraine in humanitarian and reception centres or other available accommodation services.

IOM has partnered with Airbnb.org to provide free accommodation to families for up to 30 days. More can be found on the [IOM Information page for Slovakia](#). Property owners may also provide private accommodation to persons granted protection status. They will receive an allowance for providing this service.

The Ministry of Interior [provides](#) financial aid, through the municipalities, individuals, legal entities, cities and municipalities hosting individuals displaced from Ukraine. As per the [Lex Ukraine](#), and in order to prevent discriminatory treatment, private landlords must sign a declaration that Slovak nationals did not apply for the accommodation before it was rented to displaced persons from Ukraine. In order to obtain the financial allowance, a contract for the free provision of accommodation must be concluded, a statement has to be submitted to the municipality with the

number of nights that the person received accommodation and the accommodated person has to notify the municipality once a month that they are still receiving free accommodation.

The Slovak government created [a website](#) where UA nationals can find information on accommodation.

The Ministry of the Interior has set up specific lines to provide information in Ukrainian (+421 513 816 111 and +421 259 765 111). Moreover, a telephone number has been created to provide information on health issues for people displaced from Ukraine (+421 221 025 075).

The Ministry of Interior [has issued a factsheet](#) in Slovak and in Ukrainian to raise awareness on the risks of trafficking of people displaced from Ukraine. Moreover, at the [border crossing point of Vyšné Nemecké](#) only certain NGOs are admitted and only companies that have been approved by the State are allowed to provide transportation from the border to another location. As well, the Government Plenipotentiary for Roma Communities [provides assistance](#) to Roma communities displaced from Ukraine and informs them of the risk of trafficking and discrimination. The Slovak National Centre for Human Rights [has issued leaflets](#) in English, Ukrainian, Slovak and Russian with general information on discrimination for persons fleeing from Ukraine.

As of January 2023, the total number of granted temporary shelters from 1 March 2022 – 107,602.

3. Protection status

Slovakia is offering temporary refugee (protection) for the following groups: UA citizens; persons who had international protection or the equivalent in Ukraine; family members of UA citizens and persons granted protection (if they resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022); and third country nationals who have permanent residency in Ukraine and cannot return to their country of origin.

Temporary protection is granted for a period of 1 year and is renewable, Slovak government [extended](#) the temporary protection until 4 March 2024. Slovak residence permits that are valid until March 4, 2023, will continue to be able to use the same until March 4, 2024, without the obligation to take further administrative steps. Refugees who want to update their residence permits it is possible through [the electronic service](#) of the Ministry of Interior.

Asylum applications are still possible but people are encouraged to take the temporary protection route where possible as it will be quicker. Persons otherwise not eligible for temporary protection may also be granted subsidiary protection to protect against harm in their country of origin or asylum on humanitarian grounds.

More information on protection status and how to apply can be found on the [IOM Information page for Slovakia](#).

The Ministry of Interior has created an [online portal](#) for UA nationals to apply for protection. If a person provides the necessary identity documents, temporary protection will be provided automatically after registration. If the individual does not have any documents, the decision will be issued in a period of approximately 30 days.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Leaving Slovakia does not result in the loss or termination of temporary protection status. This includes travel and return to Ukraine. Persons travelling should have the necessary valid identify and travel documents. See the [IOM Information page for Slovakia](#).

5. Access to rights

Beneficiaries of temporary protection have access to healthcare, the labour market and education. The government of Slovakia has also facilitated the recognition of foreign qualifications, particularly regarding the education and health sectors.

Inability to place a child in nursery is a significant barrier to integration into the labour market for parents, [according to NGOs](#).

The Ministry of Education [has explained](#) that compulsory schooling does not apply to children who are beneficiaries of temporary protection since they do not have a permanent residence status in Slovakia. As a result, they can be enrolled in schools but they are not officially admitted and schools. For children to be enrolled in education: they must request temporary protection and present evidence of this request or status to the schools they wish to join.

Persons with pending protection status applications will be entitled to urgent health care. Persons granted temporary protection status are entitled to full healthcare. Two outpatient clinics run by Ukrainian medical staff opened in Bratislava to provide services to displaced persons.

According to [FRA report](#), in Slovakia, accessing psychiatric care is a great challenge for beneficiaries of temporary protection, Tenenet reported. Patients are not always accepted because of capacity issues or a lack of information on the rights of beneficiaries of temporary protection. Mental health care for women who have experienced sexual violence is practically unavailable owing to a lack of specialists.

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Slovakia is closing the financial assistance program for Ukrainians. The program will function until 31 January 2023. From 1 January 2023, the Law on the payment of the benefits was amended changing the allowances available for refugees from Ukraine. More information on the social assistance can be found [here](#).

For more information on access to rights through temporary protection status see [here](#).

The Ministry of the Interior has created a free electronic service available in Ukrainian, Slovak and English to verify the authenticity of a temporary protection document. Moreover, it is now possible to print the document in the format issued by the Aliens Police. More information can be found [here](#).

29. Slovenia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Visa-free entry with a biometric passport is possible for UA nationals. The validity of the travel document must be at least three months longer than the intended residence in the Republic of Slovenia. Persons without valid passports may apply for asylum at the border. See [here](#).

If a person legally enters the country and settles with the relatives, this person must register the residence within three days of crossing the border. The police will make the entry in the relevant records. The police will also provide foreigners with any additional information. If a citizen of Ukraine enters the Republic of Slovenia without proper documents, he will commit an offense under [the Aliens Act](#). However, in such cases, given the war situation, the police might issue a warning and will not fine a person.

2. Immediate reception situation

The first reception of persons is carried out at the accommodation center in Logatec. Afterwards, they are placed in the available accommodation capacities. As of 3 June, people are placed in the centre in Debeli Rtič. According to the Government, there are plans to use the facilities in Jelšane, Gornja Radgona and Velenje in the future. Once these facilities are full, the Government plans to conclude agreements with state-owned facilities such as student dormitories. More information can be found [here](#).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection staying in an accommodation centre and with no earnings can be allocated pocket money by the Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants. Beneficiaries of temporary protection living at private addresses can apply for financial aid if they do not have savings, have no one that can provide support in Slovenia and have not applied for full asylum. They have to fill out this [form](#) and send it to Urad Vlade Republike Slovenije za oskrbo in integracijo migrantov. They can also apply for financial aid to pay rent by filling out this form and submitting it in person or via email (gp.uoim@gov.si). Those eligible for allowance and financial support are exempt from paying kindergarten fees. Information on assistance to UA nationals fleeing the country will be provided by Slovenian authorities through a dedicated phone number; information in English and Ukrainian [here](#).

3. Protection status

Temporary protection will be available for citizens of Ukraine, as well as stateless persons and third-country nationals who are not citizens of Ukraine and who were granted international protection or other equivalent national protection in Ukraine, provided that they left UA after 24 February 2022. Family members of the above groups are also covered.

Stateless persons and third-country nationals who are not citizens of Ukraine and who resided in Ukraine on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit and who are unable to return to their country or region of origin in a safe and sustainable or lasting manner will also be covered by this form of protection. Temporary protection status is conferred for a period of 1 year and it can be renewed twice each 6 months. As of [November 2022](#), Slovenia has extended temporary protection to be valid until 4 March 2024.

In order to apply for temporary protection, a person must fill out an application for temporary protection and submit it to the police. If a person enters the Slovenia without the necessary documentation, the application for temporary protection must be lodged no later than three days after entering the country. Those residing in Slovenia must apply for temporary protection during

the period of their legal residence. A person who is granted temporary protection will receive a card which is also valid as a temporary residence permit.

Those who have already applied for international protection and wish to apply for temporary protection are advised to fill in this [form](#) and send it by email to this address (spmz.mnz@gov.si) or arrange a withdrawal with the police. Information on the procedure and the rights involved can be accessed on the Republic of Slovenia Support for Ukrainians page [here](#).

[A dedicated webpage](#) has been created to address the situation of UA nationals in Slovenia and gives details about the temporary protection implementation and application. From the information available, the protection is also applicable to third-country nationals and stateless people who resided in Ukraine on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit and are unable to return to their country of origin.

4. Access to rights

Protection status grants the right to residency and accommodation (including financial assistance); healthcare; access employment; education; legal assistance; and family reunification.

Beneficiaries of protection who are staying in reception accommodation and are deprived of income or work may access 'pocket money' financial assistance through the Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants. See the Republic of Slovenia Support for Ukrainians page [here](#).

Persons seeking protection may not access work until their temporary protection requests have been processed. Persons will receive a personal ID number and card which functions as a residence and work permit. See the Help for Ukrainian citizens in Slovenia page [here](#).

It is possible to enrol children in kindergarten and primary and secondary education. It appears that parents must contact schools directly to request places and to begin the registration process. Several universities made accommodations for Ukrainian students. For more information see the Help for Ukrainian citizens in Slovenia page [here](#). Parents may also be entitled to claim child benefit support and reduced kindergarten fees. See the Republic of Slovenia Support for Ukrainians page [here](#). Further information on enrolment in education can be found on the gov.si Providing education to Ukrainian children living in Slovenia page [here](#).

Beneficiaries of protection are entitled to access emergency medical care and treatment; specialist treatment; women's healthcare including contraception and services relating to pregnancy and child birth. More information on healthcare can be found [here](#).

A call centre has been created by the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants to provide assistance to people fleeing from Ukraine (call 080 41 42 from Slovenia and +386 1478 7530 from abroad). Information is also available by email (info.ukrajina@gov.si).

The Government [has waived out the requirement](#) to buy a highway pass for people travelling for humanitarian reasons. If [roadside assistance](#) is required, people fleeing from Ukraine can receive the assistance from the Automobile and Motorcycle Association of Slovenia (AMZS) for free. The Government has also introduced [exemptions](#) regarding the health requirements for non-commercial movements of pet animals.

The Ukrainian Embassy in Slovenia in cooperation with the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants, between other interveners, [organised](#) the transfer of children from the Ukrainian Luhansk orphanage to a student dormitory in Slovenia. The Inter-ministerial Working Group on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings [has pointed out](#) that there have been cases of individuals trying to contact women fleeing from Ukraine who were in Logatec and Debeli Rtič, with suspicious offers of accommodation and work arrangements.

30. Spain

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

For immediate entry to Spain, UA citizens need a biometric passport. Such persons may enter and stay for 90 days without a visa. For persons without biometric passports, the Spanish Consular office in neighbouring countries of Ukraine will examine the request. This requires documents to prove identity and residence in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022.

The Spanish national railway network is providing [train journeys free of charge](#) to UA citizens in possession of a passport or identity card. People displaced from Ukraine [are exempted](#) from showing proof of covid vaccination before entering Spain.

2. Immediate reception situation

The State Secretariat for Migration has issued [instructions](#) so that Ukrainian refugees in the reception system can quickly access rental and maintenance assistance, during a first phase, allowing them to live on independently without having to first spend at least six months in temporary accommodation, as is required for other groups. During a second phase, an allowance is granted to cover basic needs. See also the [UNHCR Spain Help](#) page.

The Reception, Care and Referral Centres for people displaced from Ukraine (CREADE) provide initial reception and assistance (including accommodation places in the center or locations nearby). During the stay in the center the identification and application procedures are carried out during which particular needs of persons are detected and they are referred to the appropriate accommodation and services. The list of CREADE centres can be found [here](#).

In case of lack of economic resources, people displaced from Ukraine from 24 February and residents of Ukraine who found themselves in Spain on 24 February and were not able to return can access the reception system ("Sistema de acogida"). In both categories, the protection has only been extended to UA nationals and TCNs or stateless persons who were long term residents in Ukraine, and their families.

For longer term accommodation, beneficiaries of temporary protection will be housed in collective accommodation centres or centres managed by NGOs.

For more information see the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Spain](#).

3. Protection status

Spain enacted an order (Orden PCM/169/2022) developing the procedure for the recognition of temporary protection for people affected by the conflict. The scope of temporary protection has been extended to cover UA nationals legally staying in Spain before February 24 and who, as a result of the conflict, cannot return to Ukraine and UA nationals in an irregular situation in Spain before February 24 and who, as a result of the conflict, cannot return to Ukraine. Temporary protection for the latter group was extended through the enactment of second order (Orden PCM/170/2022). Family members of these group can also benefit from temporary protection. In addition, TCNs and stateless people legally residing in Ukraine based on a valid residence permit are covered (permanent or of another type such as students, persons with refugee status, etc.) and who cannot return to their country or region. Spain confer temporary protection status for a period of 1 year with possibility of renewal every year for a maximum of 3 years.

Temporary protection can be requested at the CREADE of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration in Madrid, Barcelona, Alicante and Málaga. In the other provinces, temporary

protection has to be requested at a Police Office. The orders confirm that applications will be processed and resolved within 24 hours, that residence and work permits will be provided, and that all legal residents in Ukraine and not solely UA nationals are included. Information about temporary and protection information will be regularly updated [here](#).

It is also possible to apply for international protection. See the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Spain](#).

The Spanish High Court [has granted subsidiary protection](#) to UA nationals who applied for protection before the escalation of conflicts in 2022. In the [judgment](#) of 21 December 2022, Spanish High Court stated that Ukrainians who requested international protection before 24 February 2022 and were denied it, should be granted temporary protection.

Persons who are otherwise not eligible for temporary protection may seek asylum.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Temporary protection residence does not serve as a travel document. It is still possible to travel using a valid passport. The temporary residence authorisation constitutes a residence permit in Spain for all legal purposes, which means that it allows the possibility to return to Spain at any time during its validity as well as travel to other EU countries for short stays.

5. Access to rights

Temporary protection beneficiaries have residence rights; the right to work and education; the right to access social assistance and health services (including psychological support); access to family reunification if family members already existed in the country of origin and were separated as a result of the conflict. See the [EUAA information on temporary protection in Spain](#).

In order to receive [health care](#) on a regular basis during the time of stay in Spain it is necessary to request a health card that is provided universally and free of charge. Each autonomous community independently manages the issuance of health cards to citizens registered in its territory, but it is valid within the entire territory of the Spanish State. It is usually processed in Health Centres (also called Primary Care Centres) closest to the address of registration. Exceptionally, it will be processed in one of the four Reception and Referral Centres (CREADE).

The Ministry of Education has [approved](#) several measures to facilitate the integration of students displaced from Ukraine, such as the [recruitment](#) of 200 Ukrainian teachers and language assistants in 2022. Children from Ukraine can apply for school and extracurricular activities [here](#). The regional government in Catalonia approved [a general directive](#) to protect unaccompanied children coming from Ukraine, which also establishes criteria for the recognition of provisional guardianship by local foster families.

The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration has created [information points](#) regarding employment and training opportunities at the Reception, Assistance and Referral Centres (CREADE) of Madrid, Barcelona, Alicante and Málaga. Although they are aimed at promoting the integration of people displaced from Ukraine, the services can also be accessed by persons with refugee or subsidiary protection status. People with Temporary Protection can carry out activities as self-employed or self-employed workers with equal treatment with Spanish workers. And they can also access [professional training](#).

The CEOE Foundation has also launched an [employment platform](#) in Spanish and Ukrainian where more than 2,000 vacancies are offered throughout the country and for all types of profiles. The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration has created a telephone number to aid people displaced from Ukraine (+34910474444).

31. Sweden

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA nationals can enter Sweden without a visa and stay for up to 90 days and can apply to be covered by the TPD on arrival. Application locations, further details and practical information can be found [here](#). Statistics on arrivals from UA can be found [here](#).

The Swedish Migration Agency will not revoke residence permits under the Temporary Protection Directive in case of return to Ukraine for a short time. However, this may affect rights to housing and financial support. Further information can be found on in the FAQs of the [Migrationsverket website](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

From 1 July 2022, the Migration Agency will no longer be responsible for arranging temporary accommodation for people displaced from Ukraine. According to the new legislation, the Migration Agency will assign those in need of protection to the municipalities which will be in charge of arranging the accommodation.

3. Protection status

Sweden has implemented the TPD covering UA citizens who left UA after 24 February 2022 and non-UA citizens who had a residence permit in UA as refugees or subsidiary protection holders, provided they left UA on or after 24 February 2022 and can present a valid identity document. Family members are covered too. Starting 26 April 2022, those who were already in Sweden on or after 30 October 2021 and do not have a residence permit may also be entitled to TP. Temporary protection is conferred for a period of 1 year. More information on the procedure can be found [here](#). An [online portal](#) has been created to apply for residence permits with TP. Applications can also be submitted in person before the Swedish Migration Agency in [certain cities](#). Further information can be found on in the FAQs of the [Migrationsverket website](#).

Due to the extension of temporary protection, it is necessary to apply for the renewal of protection status. The application must be made via the e-service, which is available from 1 February to 4 March 2023. It is possible to also apply for two adult co-applicant family members and up to ten children under the age of 18 for whom the person is the guardian. More information can be found [here](#).

The processing of asylum cases of UA nationals [has been suspended](#). Deportations to UA have also been suspended until further notice. Contingency plans [have been made](#) to increase capacity of asylum services if needed. For those who had applied for asylum before 24 February, the Migration Agency will assess whether they can get protection under the TPD.

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Temporary protection allows persons to travel for 90 days within 180 days in the EU without losing residency rights. However, this may affect rights to housing and financial support. Further information can be found on in the FAQs of the [Migrationsverket website](#).

5. Access to rights

Persons over 16 years old with temporary protection status have the right work once they receive their residence permit decision. It is necessary to register with the Swedish Tax agency if work is

found. This can be done by individuals or employers. See [Migrationsverket info on work, school, and healthcare](#).

Beneficiaries of temporary protection only [have access to](#) emergency health care and necessary dental care. However, children are entitled to every type of health care. Sweden [supports](#) institutions to promote the employment of Ukrainian professors at Swedish universities. Beneficiaries of temporary protection [can receive advice](#) from the Public Employment Services. In order to [be eligible for social security](#), beneficiaries of temporary protection have to be employed.

Those in need of accommodation can contact the Migration Agency for help at any time; even when the person is waiting for a decision on their residence permit or if they have previously chosen to find an accommodation on their own. It is advised that an application is submitted in the e-service before visiting the Migration Agency offices in person. Those who decide to arrange their accommodation on their own might not be entitled to financial support if they live in residential areas with social and economic challenges. The Government decided on 24 May that those who apply for protection under the TPD and have no money of their own can apply for financial support from the Migration Agency while a decision is being issued on their residence permit. The aid will be granted at the earliest from the day the application is submitted. The person has to hand in the application in person or send a signed application by post.

The Swedish Gender Equality Agency has launched a [portal](#) dedicated to those fleeing Ukraine with information about human trafficking in English and in Ukrainian.

32. Switzerland

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

Since 24 February 2022 Switzerland allows refugees from Ukraine who do not have biometric travel document and visas to enter the territory.

The State Secretariat for Migration [has decided](#) that “protection status S” can be revoked if a person returns to their country of origin for more than 15 days in a quarterly period, unless the journey was undertaken due to coercion or to prepare a definitive return to the country of origin or home country. “Protection status S” will also be revoked when people shift abroad their focal point of their living arrangements. There is presumption that this shift has occurred when a person spends more than two months in a third country. Nonetheless, the presumption can be rebutted, for instance, in the case of temporary study or work-related assignments abroad.

2. Immediate reception situation

Regarding accommodation, people displaced from Ukraine are registered in a Federal Asylum Centre and can stay there for 1-3 nights until they are assigned to a canton. Cantons receive from the State Secretariat for Migration a sum of CHF 1,500 per person each month. If a hotel is booked by the federal government to host people displaced from Ukraine, the costs of overnight stays will be covered by the federal government until another accommodation is found. Each canton can decide whether and how much funding a private individual hosting a person from Ukraine can receive. From 2 June, people displaced from Ukraine who arrive at a Federal Asylum Centre [will remain](#) there for longer than before while they are assigned to a cantonal accommodation. Moreover, people belonging to vulnerable groups can remain in these centres until an accommodation suitable for their needs has been found.

People fleeing Ukraine [must register](#) at a specific address. Any change must be notified. Moving to another canton will only be approved in exceptional cases. Those with private accommodation [must](#) bring a copy of a “confirmation of private accommodation” on the registration day.

The Swiss authorities [have said](#) that due to the high number of asylum applications and the ongoing movement of refugees from Ukraine, the country continues to face challenges when it comes to the accommodation.

3. Protection status

A temporary protection status has been activated (“Protection status S”) which will entitle UA nationals and their family members to protection for one year, which can be extended. After a period of five years, a B residence permit is issued which is valid until the end of temporary protection. “Protection status S” will be available for:

- a) UA nationals who resided in Ukraine before 24 February.
- b) TCNs and stateless persons with national or international protection status in Ukraine before 24 February.
- c) TCNs and stateless persons who had a short-term residence permit or residence permit in Ukraine and cannot return to their country of origin in safety and on a permanent basis.
- d) The family members of the three categories: partners, minor children and other close relatives who were partially or fully supported at the time of the flight.

“Protection Status S” does not apply to those who hold a protection status in another Schengen State. Moreover, binational couples cannot access “protection status B” if one of them is a citizen of an EU/EFTA member State, the UK, Canada, the USA, Australia or New Zealand. After

registration, a person with “protection status S” is assigned to a canton. More information can be found [here](#) and information about the rights associated with the protection status S can be accessed [here](#) and on a factsheet in [Ukrainian](#), [Russian](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Italian](#) and [German](#).

In November 2022, the [Swiss Federal Council decided](#) that it will not lift the protection status S until 4 March 2024 as the situation in Ukraine has not changed. Residence permits with protection status S were limited to one year. Cantons have therefore been instructed to extend residence permit by one year on expiry.

It is advised that applications are submitted through this [web portal](#). Groups of thirty or more and groups with vulnerable people are requested to email the authorities several days before arriving to Switzerland (gruppen-ukraine@sem.admin.ch).

The processing of asylum applications by UA nationals [is suspended](#).

As of January 10, the country has registered a total of [75,289](#) status S applications.

4. Freedom of movement

Protection status S allows travel abroad and return to Switzerland without travel permits. However, persons must comply with entry requirements of other countries. Protection status S may be revoked in some circumstances due to international travel. For example, if beneficiaries of protection stay in their home country of origin for more than 15 days per quarter, protection will be revoked.

5. Access to rights

The State Secretariat for Migration [has issued](#) several documents in Ukrainian, Russian, English, French, Italian and German with general information and advice regarding human trafficking and other forms of abuse.

Protection status S gives persons to the right to residence in Switzerland; access accommodation; medical insurance; social welfare; access to the labour market; access to education; family reunification; and travel aboard and return without travel permits.

To access employment, persons must obtain a work permit. Employers may do this on their behalf. Self-employed persons must apply for themselves.

Persons who cannot financially support themselves may apply for social assistance.

Protection status S provides the right to access medical care. If urgent assistance is needed for protection status is obtained, the costs of care will be covered by the canton where they are accommodated. A new [migesplus.ch/ukraine page](#) has been compiled especially for people from Ukraine who are in need of protection. This sets out useful information (including in Ukrainian) on medical care in Switzerland.

People with “protection status S” [can be enrolled](#) at Swiss universities. The different measures taken by universities aimed at students and researchers displaced from Ukraine can be found here. Moreover, children with “protection status S” [can attend](#) schools in Switzerland. The time of enrolments varies depending on the cantons. Moreover, people with “protection status S” can receive social assistance from their canton if they do not have sufficient resources.

Although beneficiaries of “protection status S” are entitled to work, their employer must first [apply for a work permit from cantonal authorities](#) after the person has been granted protection status.

Beneficiaries of “protection status S” are allowed to work outside of their canton of residence. Switzerland [retroactively covers health insurance](#) of beneficiaries of temporary protection from the moment they lodged an application and registered with an asylum centre.

For more information see the [EUAA Information on protection status S](#).

33. Turkey

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA nationals qualify for visa exemption and can stay for up to 90 days in the territory. The Ministry of the Interior has [announced](#) that after the 90-day period, UA nationals will be provided with short-term residence permits.

Ukrainian Embassy in Turkey recommends persons fleeing Ukraine to fill in the [form](#) prior to arrival to Turkey.

2. Protection status

In case a UA national intends to stay for more than 90 days, they must apply to the Branch of State Migration Service of Turkey to obtain a short-term residence permit. If UA nationals or third country nationals with refugee status in Ukraine plan to seek asylum in Turkey, they should present to the Provincial Directorate for Migration Management for registration as soon as possible. More information can be found [here](#).

34. United Kingdom

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

The UK has introduced various Ukraine visa schemes for UA nationals to enter. These are the Ukraine Family Scheme; the Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme; and the Ukrainian Extension Scheme. More information below.

Various companies are offering support and free travel to the UK for UA nationals. More information can be found on the [British Red Cross Help](#) page.

2. Immediate reception situation

The Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine) is a pathway through which UA nationals or their family members can apply to join a UK-based sponsor. Applications can be made online [here](#). It is also possible to contact local authorities for accommodation support or reach out to organisations and NGOs for support. See the [British Red Cross Help](#) page for more information.

3. Protection status

The UK Home Office announced temporary visa concessions for family members of British citizens and residents under the Ukraine Family Scheme. Non-British nationals can act as sponsors under this scheme provided they have the following status: indefinite leave to remain, EU settled status, EU pre-settled status, refugee status or humanitarian protection. Ukrainians in the UK under Skilled Worker or Student visas are not able to sponsor relatives in the scheme. More detailed information is available [here](#) and applications can be made online [here](#).

The Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine) is a pathway through which UA nationals or their family members can apply to join a UK-based sponsor. Applications can be made online [here](#). Furthermore, the Home Office has confirmed that UA surrogate mothers for British parents will be entitled to travel to the UK outside of the usual immigration rules. The First Minister of Wales has announced that UA nationals will be eligible for free rail travel for six months while settling in Wales.

UA nationals [can make use of](#) the temporary visa application centre (VAC) in Rzeszow, or other centres including in the capitals of Poland, Moldova, Romania, France and Hungary. In-person appointments for visas are no longer required for UA passport holders.

For UA nationals previously benefitting from permission to stay in the UK, the Ukrainian Extension Scheme will open on 3 May 2022 allowing for the extension of permits expired since 1 January 2022. Regarding UA asylum seekers in the UK, there is [one known case](#) of an applicant whose negative decision was withdrawn while awaiting appeal. Furthermore, the Home Office has withdrawn its Ukraine country policy and information notes although it has not announced a blanket policy for applications. It is possible for applicants to request permission to amend their grounds of appeal in light of the recent invasion. A group of volunteer legal professionals in the UK are providing free legal advice, which can be [accessed here](#).

It may still be possible for UA nationals to claim asylum in the UK but specialist immigration legal advice should be sought. See the [British Red Cross Help](#) page.

4. Access to rights

People displaced from Ukraine have access to the National Health Services and children can access primary and secondary education.

A service to support UA nationals to find separated family members has been set up. It is possible to contact findyour_family@redcross.org.uk to get support with family tracing.

However, [according to the OECD report](#), no other integration measures have been adopted.