

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

November 2022

Contents

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

I. Introduction

In response to requests for information, ECRE compiled and published a series of documents between March and June 2022 collating information on the measures taken by European countries to address the arrival of people fleeing the war in Ukraine (UA). The Information Sheets provided 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-related arrangements, 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. The previous updates included a table with summary information on the scope of protection as implemented by Member States and general information on the Council Decision and the Commission's Operational Guidelines; you can find this information in the last update [here](#).

After nine months of implementation, different interpretations of the TPD and the Council Decision have led to the emergence of divergent practices and policies. Uncertainty about the legal situation persists in many cases and concerns over the incorrect implementation of the Directive keep emerging. The present update has been created in the context of the need for greater clarity on the practical legal implications of the activation of the TPD and focuses on specific areas that have generated questions of interpretation and legal compliance: entry and re-entry to 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 UA-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 measures that have been introduced. In case of questions, ECRE encourages contact with [ELENA network](#) and [ECRE members](#), as well as ECRE's Legal Support and Litigation Team (you can find all contact-related information [here](#)).

All efforts have been made to ensure that the information is up-to-date (as of 24 November 2022) and accurate but 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.

II. Implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive

1. Austria

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

For UA nationals, entry with a biometric passport and no visa requirement remains possible as of November 2022. Persons without a biometric passport are issued a visa in a facilitated procedure and can also enter the country. 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](#).

Persons issued the displaced persons identity card will be 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 you leave Austria for more than the allocated time.

2. Immediate reception situation

Caritas are present at Vienna Central Station to provide information and assistance.

From 15th 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 organized housing within the framework of support for basic living needs. Other organizations 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](#)). 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 German, Russian, and Ukrainian. The hotline can be reached at [+43 17151051-120](#). 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 and other close relatives** (if they lived together) of persons listed above.

The temporary right of residence in Austria is valid until **3 March 2023**.

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. 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 you leave Austria for more than the allocated time.

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). Health insurance [is covered](#) by the State.

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.

UA students are exempted from paying school fees for the summer semester 2022. It is no longer possible for students from Ukraine affected by the war to apply for emergency financial aid.

Information on organizations and crisis centers 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 [Federal Agency](#) for the reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil) may grant a couple of nights of emergency accommodation in Brussels. Then, the Agency directs those displaced from Ukraine to temporary accommodation offered by the communes (local authorities). However, upon arrival to the registration centre (40 Place Victor Horta, Brussels), 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. 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.

According to Fedasil, the number of Ukrainian arrivals in Belgium has been falling since April 2022. As of July 2022, Fedasil assisted over 800 Ukrainians to find temporary accommodation. These persons 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. [As of August 2022](#), the Red Cross emergency centre was accommodating 900 people. As of [November 2022](#), the lack of available reception accommodation means that Ukrainian nationals are sleeping on benches and in the street. Around 100 Ukrainians are registered daily, of which it is estimated that 40 persons do not receive shelter from the Belgian state.

The city authorities of Ghent [announced](#) that it will start building a village for Ukrainian refugees who settled in the country.

[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 1093.80 per adult each month.

3. Protection status

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

- 1) UA nationals and their family members who primary residence was in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- 2) 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 includes: 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](#) and registration appointments at the new registration centre in Place Victor Horta 40, Brussels can be made [online 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 above mentioned categories of persons.

Those who had a valid right of residence in another MS such as a valid visa in Poland for working, 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. Belgium government will inform the previous country of protection that the person will now access protection in Belgium.

Since 10 March 2022, 60.578 temporary protection certificates have been issued. 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 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](#).

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](#).

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.

Covid-19 vaccination, testing or recovery certificates are mandatory to avoid a 10-day quarantine, although quarantine can also be avoided with a negative PCR/rapid antigen test undertaken not more than 72 hours arrival in Bulgaria. 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](#).

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. It is possible to [enter](#) Bulgaria by car without having international insurance.

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](#).

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 UA citizens residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; third country nationals and stateless people who had international protection or another equivalent national protection prior to 24 February; members of the families of these categories of people; 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.

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.

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.

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. Travelers can transit through Croatia. Travelers must leave the country no longer than 12 hours after entry, which the border police will check. 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](#).

Croatia is a member of the EU but not part of the Schengen Area (expected to join in January 2023). 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 Defense, 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 will now be given in Gospić reception centre for a short period of time – up to 48 hours – and then transfers to permanent accommodation will be offered. Other UA nationals have been accommodated in Karlovac County and Gospić’s Hotel Ana. For more information see [here](#).

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.

Other temporary reception centres are found in:

- [Municipal sports hall "Varajdin" \(small hall\) - Gradska sportska dvorana Varaždin \(mala dvorana\), address in the city of Varaždin: Šetalište Franje Tuđmana 1 \(Šetalište Franje Tuđmana 1, Varaždin\)](#)
- ["South 2" sports hall, address in the city of Osijek: str. Kralja Petra Svačića 67 \(Ulica kralja Petra Svačića 67, Osijek\) i](#)
- [City sports hall of the OSH named after Dr. Yure Turych, address in Gospič: str. Miroslava Kraljevića 19 \(Ulica Miroslava Kraljevića 19, Gospić\).](#)

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.

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 but not part of the Schengen Area (expected to join in January 2023). 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.

[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

- (1) Ukrainian nationals, refugees in Ukraine, and their family members living in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and
- (2) 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.

You can find a FAQ document and leaflets with information for adults and children displaced from Ukraine 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.

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. Public transport is free in most cities on provision of a UA passport or ID card.

The possibility to use public transport in Prague and in the Central Bohemian Region for free by UA nationals will be [cancelled](#) from 12 June. The new pass for public transport will [cost](#) around EUR 7.

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.

The rules governing transport available for people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine were updated in August 2022. Further information can be found [here](#).

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 [has 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:

- (1) the citizens of Ukraine who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and subsequently left Ukraine
- (2) 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.
- (3) Family members of the persons falling under all three categories are also covered.
- (4) 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 Centers for help and Assistance to Ukraine. A list of the centres is provided [here](#).

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.

In March 2022, 244,650 persons were granted temporary protection. When compared with the population of each Member State, Czechia conferred the highest ratio of temporary protection statuses (22.9). More information can be found [here](#).

4. Freedom of Movement in the EU

Temporary protection status does not expire if persons leave the territory of the Czech Republic. Persons granted temporary protection status will be able to stay in Czechia for 1 year (until 31st 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 the Czech Republic only within the Schengen area and Ukraine.

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 Center for the Support of Integration of Foreigners (CPIC) has organized 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.

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. The Danish Immigration Service has created [a dedicated Q&A page for Ukrainian citizens](#) covering entry, stay and asylum-related developments.

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 between 1 March until 30 November 2022. For more information, you can visit this [webpage](#).

UA nationals arriving in Ukrainian or Russian cars will receive free motor liability insurance until 30 June 2022 (motor liability insurance). After June 2022, you must have motor liability insurance. More information can be found [here](#).

2. Immediate reception situation

Reception, basic care and guidance upon arrival are being provided by the Red Cross at Copenhagen Central Station.

People displaced from Ukraine are generally staying in private homes. Each municipality [decides](#) whether they want to give financial support to the households providing shelter. The municipalities have also [adapted](#) schools, sports halls and military barracks.

An agreement [was reached](#) on 25 April giving more flexibility to municipalities to adapt the reception system for displaced children from Ukraine.

3. Protection status

On 16 March 2022 the Danish Parliament agreed on [a Special Act on displaced persons from Ukraine](#) that resembles the TPD, which Denmark opted out from. The Special Act will apply to Ukrainian citizens and refugees recognised in Ukraine (i.e. a narrow interpretation of the TPD). It also applies to those in the above groups who resided or had a residence permit in Denmark on 24 February 2022.

It will also be 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.

A residence permit under the Special Act is valid for two years (until 2024) with the possibility of extension for an additional year (until 2025). The decisions on the extension will be taken by the Danish Immigration and Integration Minister.

The Refugee Appeals Board has suspended decisions in asylum cases of UA citizens. The decision was reviewed in [the Coordination Committee of 13 October 2022](#) and the continuation of the suspension has been decided.

To apply for residence under the Special Act, you can fill a form [online](#) or use the paper-based format. You will have to book an appointment with the Danish Immigration Citizen Service.

4. Access to rights

Persons, who are granted residence permit under the Special Act, have the same rights as persons, who are granted refugee status in Denmark, e.g. right to housing, health care, access to the labour

market, access to education for children and social welfare assistance. For people staying in temporary accommodation, a [financial aid](#) of DKK 2402 is provided for each adult per month, DKK 4401 will be granted to couples without children and DKK 4802 for couples with 1-3 children. Married persons who arrive to Denmark alone cannot receive extra social assistance. Danish municipalities can decide to provide Denmark residents hosting people displaced from Ukraine with DKK 500 per person per day.

The residence permit will not be granted to UA nationals with another citizenship other than Ukrainian, and to those who have a residence permit in another country other than Ukraine. 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 can be found on the [European Commission website on integration](#).

8. Estonia

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

From 24 February 2022, Estonia allows 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 Estonian authorities about travel. For more information [see the Estonian Police and Border Guard website](#).

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 in Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu and Narva border checkpoint and healthcare, meals, work permits and education will be provided. If necessary, they will provide accommodation for up to 24 hours. Additional information can be found [here](#).

A state helpline has been set up with the Estonian Refugee Council: **+372 600 1247**
And further information and counselling can be reached here: **+372 5881 1311**

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 include:

- those Ukrainian citizens and their family members who arrived in Estonia starting from February 24, 2022.
- those stateless persons and third country citizens who lived in Ukraine before February 24, 2022 and arrived in Estonia starting from February 24, 2022, as 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](#).

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](#).

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 centers in Paris, such as the Humanitarian Center, 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 [can travel](#) for free on French trains. 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 [October 2022](#), 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.

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 an 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 in which you are resident. 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).

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Persons with temporary protection status have the right to free movement in EU territory. 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. A single adult in private accommodation receives EUR 14.2 per day. If the person lives in an accommodation run by the State, the support is of EUR 6.8 per day. During 2022, children under the age of 3 [can access](#) public daycare free of charge.

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. The City of Paris has organised language courses for UA adults which will run from April to June 2022. 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.

2. Immediate reception situation

In May 2022, a [new reception centre](#) opened (Lammi branch of the Hämeenlinna reception centre). In addition, it has been [announced](#) that compensation will only be provided to municipalities offering accommodation and not to private individuals or other actors. In October 2022, [the Finnish Immigration Service](#) announced plans to establish new reception centres and services as a result of the increased demand due to people fleeing Ukraine.

The updated reception centres as of October 2022 is detailed by the Finnish Immigration Service. The new centres include:

- The Iisalmi branch of the Kuopio reception centre, Setlementti Puijola, 200 beds. In operation as of 24 October 2022.
- The Porvoo branch of the Loviisa reception centre, Hemcare Oy, 300 beds. In operation as of 1 November 2022.
- The Sipoo branch of the Loviisa reception centre, Hemcare Oy, 300 beds. In operation as of 1 November 2022.
- Seinäjoki reception centre, Finnish Red Cross, 250 beds. In operation as of 15 November 2022.
- The Kuusankoski branch of the Hamina reception centre, Hemcare Oy, 400 beds. In operation as of 1 December 2022.

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. 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 [are suspended](#) insofar as 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.

Finland [provides](#) an allowance to beneficiaries of temporary protection which varies depending on the family situation and the accommodation support. 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. On 20 May, the Finnish Immigration Service [announced](#) that the process is now faster and that a decision can be taken in several days when the applications contain all the necessary information. However, a period of two weeks is still required to obtain a residence permit card.

As of 14 November 2022, 44,303 applications for temporary protection had been lodged in Finland. UA nationals had submitted 43,744. The Finnish Immigration Service has made a decision on 42,334 applications. 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. Persons who wish to leave Finland must cancel their temporary protection application. It may be possible to apply for temporary protection in another EU Member State. If they do return to Finland it is possible to apply for temporary protection again if they have not applied elsewhere.

5. Access to rights

Persons granted temporary protection status will be entitled to the following rights: reception allowance; 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](#).

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 29 August 2022.

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.

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. Regarding COVID-related restrictions, since 27 February 2022, Ukraine is no longer classified as a high-risk area. Therefore, under the Ordinance on Coronavirus Entry Regulations, only proof of a negative test result is required prior to entry. People entering from Ukraine are no longer required to register or quarantine upon entry and tests and medical advice will be available at the border.

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 before it expires, not afterwards, if the person can prove that the longer absence is 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](#).

From 3 June 2022, persons arriving in Germany have 90 days to submit an application for residence without a visa. If a residence permit is not requested or issued in this time, persons are no longer permitted to stay. See more on [Info Migrants Germany](#).

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](#).

Information on reception support in Berlin can be found on the website of the [Governing Mayor of Berlin – refugees from Ukraine](#).

Persons entering Germany may 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](#). This may even be done before entering Germany. Support is also provided at the Ukraine Arrival Centre in Tegel after which individuals will be moved to accommodation in Berlin or in other German federal states.

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 EUAA information on temporary protection in Germany [here](#).

Regarding stay, [an ordinance](#) temporarily exempts persons displaced from Ukraine and staying in Germany from the requirement to hold a residence permit; the ordinance will remain in effect until 31 August 2022. Therefore, applications for a residence permit [must be submitted](#) by 31 August at the latest.

As of 31 August 2022, only certain groups of third country nationals are entitled to residence permits. This includes the family members of persons under those scope of the temporary protection; persons who enjoyed international protection in Ukraine; third country nationals with permanent or temporary residence who cannot safely and permanently return to their home country; and persons who were residing in Ukraine with temporary status (must explain why they cannot return to their country of origin). Third country nationals no longer entitled to residence permits must look for alternative permits. See more on [Info Migrants Germany](#).

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

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Beneficiaries of temporary protection can apply for a transfer of residence to another member state of the European Union. If this application is granted, the applicant will receive a “certificate of transfer of residence”, which states where the applicant should register (using the certificate) in the other Member State. For all questions regarding the residence requirement and the transfer of residence,

beneficiaries are asked to contact the foreigners [authority](#) which is competent to handle their case rather than the registration office. For more information, consult the specialised [website](#) for Ukraine.

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 EUAA 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). Approximately, the support [received](#) will be of EUR 360 per individual each month. More details can be found [here](#).

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 you are accompanying will be marked under the entry stamp in your 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:

- UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
- 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;
- 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.
- 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. This includes: anybody who fled Ukraine before 26 November 2021; third country nationals or stateless persons residing in Ukraine with permanent residence permits from before 24 February 2022 who cannot safely return to their country of origin.

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, you can 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. Financial assistance [will be provided to](#) beneficiaries of temporary protection once the EU funding is authorised. Out of the 2,095 unaccompanied children who arrived to Greece from 01 September 2021 to 01 June 2022, [12 unaccompanied children](#) arrived from Ukraine.

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 of the Ministry: <https://migration.gov.gr/accomodation-ukraine/>

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](#). Hungary has lifted covid-19 restrictions for people displaced from Ukraine and it also offers them covid-19 vaccinations.

["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 [have now ceased](#). According to Vsquare, as of September 2022, persons fleeing the conflict in Ukraine are provided with accommodation by the Hungarian state but this must be applied for in the BOK stadium in Budapest. Persons are then grouped into those who wish to stay longer term (dealt with by the Hungarian state) and those who plan to travel on from Hungary (accommodated in hostels through NGO support).

The transit shelters are run by the Budapest Government Office and the Disaster Relief Agency. It is possible to apply for accommodation 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.

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.

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](#).

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 you intend to travel to. 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](#).

4. Freedom of movement in EU

According to the Hungarian Helsinki Committee [update](#), temporary protection status does not confer the right to free movement in the EU.

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). Persons who apply for temporary protection status will receive a humanitarian residence permit valid for 60 days.

The initial temporary protection as implemented in Hungarian law did not confer a [right to work](#) while the decision is pending or after the status has been granted. However temporary protection under the EU directive allows persons to register as a jobseeker within 5 days of an initial subsistence allowance. Persons are expected to accept a suitable offer with 45 days from receipt of the subsistence allowance.

Job seekers [will receive](#) HUF 22800 each month and support for minors will be of HUF 13700 per month. The applications for the regular subsistence benefit of HUF 22800 per month can be submitted at the district office of the applicant's place of accommodation. Only those that respect the job-seeker requirements [can obtain](#) the subsidy.

Temporary protection beneficiaries can access healthcare in Hungary in their local residence area. 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. According to a government decision, the Minister of Finance has an obligation to organize the 2022 funds to ensure that children of compulsory school age who are beneficiaries of temporary protection are enrolled in schools. 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](#).

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](#).

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:

- (1) Ukrainian citizens residing in Ukraine before 24 February
- (2) TCNs who enjoyed international protection, subsidiary protection or residence permits on humanitarian grounds in Ukraine on 24 February
- (3) the family members of these groups.
- (4) persons in the three 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 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.

In order to speed up the registration process, UA nationals are asked to fill out the [pre-registration form](#) before travelling to Iceland. Upon arrival, applications must be submitted in person. It is possible to complete the process at Keflavík Airport, at the reception center 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. Beneficiaries of collective protection

[receive](#) ISK 2700 for an adult each week and ISK 1000 for a children each week. [A Q&A section](#) and pre-registration has been created for persons fleeing Ukraine.

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 to 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.

Accommodation is provided to all who request it on arrival to an Immigration Officer or the authorities present. If accommodation is needed later on, you can contact the Ukraine Temporary Accommodation Team (ukrainetempaccom@equality.gov.ie). Permanent accommodation is then organised through the authorities and the Irish Red Cross who will work with local hosts to provide shared accommodation.

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 €400 per property. You 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:

- (1) UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022
- (2) 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
- (3) 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.

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](#).

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. The Minister for Social Protection [declared](#) that a monthly payment of EUR 400 will be made to those providing accommodation for people displaced from Ukraine. 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](#).

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 May 26, the Commissioner for the coordination of assistance activities [adopted](#) a new section to the plan to prevent and manage situations of expulsion or disappearance of unaccompanied minors from reception centres.

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.

Following the Decree, the civil protection service published an [ordinance](#) on 29 March 2022 setting out reception and humanitarian support issues. The ordinance confirmed that 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 from their arrival, and for each minor in a family the family will receive an additional EUR 150. The amount shall be paid in the 90 days from the application for temporary protection. It is now possible to apply for the subsistence allowance [online](#). From 27 May, those entitled to the contribution for the months of March and April, who applied by 9 May, [can collect](#) the amount from any *Poste Italiane* office. 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.

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

As of 11 November, 164.171 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.

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: [EUAA information on temporary protection in Italy](#).

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 will not be 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.

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

2. Immediate reception situation

People fleeing from Ukraine should inform the State Border Guard officials if they do not have accommodation; 6,500 places have been made available for [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. Accommodation and meals are provided for free during the first 90 days. On May 26, the Parliament [agreed](#) to extend the support for another 30 days for those who had applied for the benefits before 24 May. On 25 May, the government decided to reduce the fee for tourist accommodation from EUR 20 to EUR 15 per day and from EUR 15 to EUR 10 for meals. As a result, some tourist accommodations have announced that they will stop accommodating people fleeing from Ukraine. More information can be found [here](#). Private individuals who accommodate UA nationals at their homes can receive a [compensation](#) upon request of EUR 100 per month for the first person and an extra EUR 50 for each subsequent person but they can never receive more than EUR 300. Latvia has also [announced](#) that, as an alternative, they can help with the rent for up to EUR 400 per month.

From September 5 2022, the [Rīga Support Center](#) for UA residents will operate from new premises at Amatu Street 4. Services should remain as usual: registration; visa applications; residence permit processing; accommodation assistance; and other social matters. Catering will no longer be provided. Latvian language courses may also be considered.

Ukraine residents 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](#). UA civilians also receive the following support upon receipt of a certificate from the municipal social service on the crisis situation: 2 food parcels, hygiene and cleaning goods, 2 additional food parcels and additional hygiene products for families with young children, and education/school materials. 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 centers have opened in [several cities](#) for those fleeing Ukraine. Employment opportunities for UA citizens can be found [here](#) and [here](#). On 26 May, the Ukrainian Citizens' Support Center organised an [event](#) to help UA nationals meet employers.

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 UA citizens, TCNs who are unable to return to their country of origin, and family members resident in UA on or before 24 February 2022 for a period of 1 year.

Temporary protection is available to UA civilians leaving Ukraine or unable to return who hold valid travel documents. They can receive long stay visas. Visas are also required for children. It is possible to apply for long stay visas [here](#). It is also possible to apply in person at the Riga Central Support Centre; branches of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs; and by post sending documents to OCMA Migration Division in Riga (Čiekurkalna 1. līnija 1, k-3, LV-1026).

UA civilians who do not possess valid travel documents can receive a residence permit issued by the OCMA Migration Division valid for 1 year. More information can be found here: [EUAA information on temporary protection in Latvia](#).

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.

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.

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 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](#).

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 available in [Ukrainian](#), [Russian](#) and [English](#)). 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. The Identity Documents Personalisation Centre (IDCP) has [announced](#) that the urgent issuance of a document within 1 and 5 working days will be abandoned. Documents will now be issued within a month.

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. From 4 March 2023, the EU may extend the decision to grant temporary protection by six months up to a maximum of three years.

Temporary protection may apply persons who left Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022: UA citizens who resided in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; stateless persons and third-country nationals not nationals of Ukraine and who are beneficiaries of international protection or other national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; family members of the former mentioned groups; stateless persons or third-country nationals who are not nationals of Ukraine and have resided legally in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 with valid residence permits and who cannot safely and permanently return to their country of origin.

Beneficiaries are entitled to a residence permit for 1 year or a national visa valid for 1 year.

It is possible to register for temporary protection in branches of the [Migration Department](#). It is also possible to register at [Registration Centres for accommodation needs](#).

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 4 May, 1 in 3 UA nationals [had found](#) a job in Lithuania.

On 4 May, the government [decided](#) to allocate an additional EUR 1.9 million to fund the education and school transport of children displaced from Ukraine. Different measures for the organization of the education process of UA children [have been adopted](#), such as an All-Ukrainian online school. Moreover, if the institutional capacity allows it, Lithuania [will sponsor](#) the studies of people displaced from Ukraine. On 18 May, the government [approved](#) a proposal to offer a total of EUR 2 million in subsidies to Ukrainian companies that decide to start operations in Lithuania, in order to cover their establishment in the country.

At the registration centre, [there are arrangements](#) for detailed information provision on the possibilities for stay in Lithuania and provision of temporary accommodation (with municipalities or private individuals), food rations and basic medical care. 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.

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.

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

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

LGT (train service) [offers](#) free train transportation for journeys within Lithuania.

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:

- (1) UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February
- (2) TCNs and stateless persons who had been granted international protection in Ukraine before 24 February
- (3) family members of the above groups, irrespective of their nationality
- (4) 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.

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). 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. 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.

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 UA nationals and to TCNs and stateless persons who can prove that they had permanent legal residency in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and who are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions. The onus to establish eligibility for this protection falls on the TCN or stateless person concerned. As of yet, protection has not been extended to include those without permanent legal residency. 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 will allow persons to be eligible for free healthcare.

IPA certificates will also allow 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. Beneficiaries of temporary protection [receive](#) a financial assistance of 111,18 per person and EUR 8.15 per additional person. Moreover, Malta organizes vocational training for beneficiaries of temporary protection.

21. Moldova

1. Entry and re-entry requirements

UA nationals can enter Moldova with their ID if they do not have a passport. A COVID certificate is not required and it is possible to drive in 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).

2. Immediate reception situation

Information on free accommodation and other practical topics can be found [here](#) and [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

Moldova allows Ukrainian citizens to stay on its territory for 90 days without any special permission. This right is expected to be prolonged if the circumstances do not change.

Routes to protection vary. Temporary protection is currently not accessible for people fleeing Ukraine as the implementing decision has not been issued.

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.

Persons who seek longer term status must apply for residence permits or asylum through the national asylum process.

Other routes include: refugee status; humanitarian protection; and political asylum.

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.

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

4. Access to rights

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.

It is possible to enrol children in school in Moldova, but again there are barriers to this, including infrastructure and capacity issues.

Since 19 April, UA citizens can access [reproductive health services](#) free of charge. Access to other types of medical care is limited.

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](#).

Those who are registered at the IND may stay in the country until at least 4 March 2023 and this may be extended by a maximum of 3 years. 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.

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.

UA nationals can travel in the EU and to and from Ukraine with a valid biometric passport and proof of residency in the Netherlands.

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](#).

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. Both measures will be valid for a duration of 6 months and subject to 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 Netherlands has implemented the TPD introducing [detailed national measures](#) and extending the scope of protection. The scope covers:

- (1) UA nationals who left UA after 26 November 2021
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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 Ukrainian residence permit. It is noted that non-UA nationals with a temporary Ukrainian residence permit are no longer covered by the Directive after 4 March 2023 unless they held temporary international protection in Ukraine.
- (4) 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 to them (a special location to make the applications was planned from mid-May). 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](#).

Certain [relaxations](#) of the rules have been introduced for Ukrainians concerning residence permits. For those in the Netherlands 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 from the IND in the form of a sticker in passports or separate document. You must make an appointment to collect proof of residency.

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

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. You must have valid proof of residency. 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 April, it is expected that UA nationals will receive a living allowance of EUR 260 per person per month. The allowance will only be allocated as long as the person is unemployed. If the person

finds a job, the rest of the family members will still receive the financial help. Adults who live with a host family will receive EUR 215 per month and children will receive an extra EUR 55 per month. For more information, see [here](#).

Beneficiaries of the temporary protection directive may be eligible to enroll 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.

People displaced from Ukraine with an Ukrainian driving license can drive in the Netherlands for 185 days. After that period, they will have to obtain a Dutch driving license. More information can be found [here](#).

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. 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:

- (1) 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.
- (2) persons who had been granted protection in UA before 24 February 2022
- (3) close family members of such persons regardless of nationality.

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. Family members are those who, before 24 February 2022, were part of the same household as the person receiving collective protection.

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.

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](#).

Beneficiaries of collective protection status [receive](#) NOK 859 per month for each adult. Single parents receive an extra NOK 456 and NOK 939 are provided for minors with a parent. For more information, see [here](#). People who do not fall under the above categories will be assessed individually which is likely to involve considerations of international protection needs.

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 centers. 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 neighboring 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 to include all third-country nationals and stateless persons who were residents or had a long-term visa in Ukraine and whose safe and durable return to their country of origin is not possible.

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 [November 2022](#), Portugal is estimated to have granted around 55,000 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.

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 an Ukrainian passport or identity card and the ticket used to enter the country.

Before obtaining temporary protection, it is possible to drive with a foreign driving licence for 185 days in Portugal. Once temporary protection is granted, it is possible to drive for 90 days. After this period, it is necessary to exchange the foreign permit with a Portuguese one.

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 will issue a temporary permit to stay for 15 days.

There are reports that the Border Guard is refusing re-entry to UA citizens who were subject to temporary protection and left the territory. This generally concerns people who exceeded the 90 days Schengen allowance. Persons who left Poland for more than 1 month should have the right to re-enter.

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

[Amendments](#) to entry-related regulations have suspended COVID-related quarantine and testing requirements and allow regular movement at the border crossings with Ukraine. Moreover, Poland offers free covid-19 vaccines for UA nationals. For more information, see [here](#).

Public transport in [certain cities](#) will not be free of charge for people displaced from Ukraine from 1 June. People displaced from Ukraine can use [Flixbus](#) from Ukraine to Poland. 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. [Uber](#) is also offering trips free of charge from the Ukrainian border cities to Poland.

2. Immediate reception situation

Local authorities and volunteers [have set up](#) reception centres close to the borders. A list of newly formed reception facilities 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. Residence permission under the new law will provide full access to the labour market and to family, social, health and education benefits.

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.

According to the amendments of 8 April to the Act of 12 March, the provision of accommodation and meals by private homes will not be funded by the government

3. Protection status

Poland brought in the Act on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine on 12 March in Connection with armed conflict on the territory of this country which legalises the stay for 18 months of UA citizens who crossed the border from Ukraine after 24 February. Initially, the protection only covered UA nationals and their spouses coming directly from Ukraine to Poland.

[Two amendments](#) to the Act were introduced on 23 March. The first one extended temporary protection to citizens who did not come “directly” from Ukraine but who had crossed another State before arriving to Poland. The second one introduced several measures regarding the situation of Ukrainian unaccompanied or separated minors arriving to Poland such as the obligation to keep a record of all the minors. Nonetheless, this only applies to children with Ukrainian nationality.

Protection now also applies to 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.

[An amendment](#) to the Act was adopted on 8 April establishing that an intermediary or third person can lodge an application for temporary protection for another individual. More information on this new Special Law

can be found [here](#). If people benefitting from the Special Law depart from Poland for more than 1 month, their protection under the law will be withdrawn.

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”.

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

Pursuant to the amendments of 8 April to the Special Act, the deadline of 60 days for the authorities to issue decisions on residence permits has been suspended until 31 December 2022.

In September 2022, Poland is recorded to have granted the highest number of temporary protection statuses. More information can be found on [Eurostat](#).

4. Freedom of movement in EU

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.

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.

Measures to allow [psychologists](#) and [teachers](#) from Ukraine to be able to work in Poland have been introduced and the process of recognition of [medical qualifications](#) has been shortened. 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.

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 has 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. The Minister of Family, Youth and Equal Opportunities has created the “KidsUkraine” platform to monitor the situation of children displaced from Ukraine. According to the Minister, as of 17 March, 528 unaccompanied children displaced from Ukraine entered Romania. 225 of them are in protection centers.

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. Around 4,500 UA nationals had registered for the ‘Jobs for Ukraine’ database and 6,431 had been offered work by August 2022. 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 enroll 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.

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 your 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 November 2022, 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.

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 center](#) where they will be provided with emergency accommodation. It may also be possible to apply for protection in these [capacity centres](#).

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 centers 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.

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, valid until 4 March 2023.

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.

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.

For more information on access to rights through temporary protection status see [ua.gov.sk information for Ukrainians](https://ua.gov.sk/information-for-Ukrainians).

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](#).

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 center 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). You can also obtain information via 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 neighboring countries of Ukraine will examine the request. This requires documents to prove your 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. The Minister of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration has [announced plans](#) to provide at least 6,000 places in reception centres and hotels, the details and conditions of which are still unknown.

2. Immediate reception situation

Royal Decree 6/2022, of 29 March, has approved a sum of EUR 1,200,000 to improve the reception conditions for Ukrainian Refugees. 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.

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.

4 new reception and referral centres are open in Madrid, Barcelona, Alicante, and Malaga. At these centres it is possible to register for temporary protection and residence and work authorizations.

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. 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. More information can be found [here](#). 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. Beneficiaries of temporary protection who decide to [live in apartments](#) (private accommodation), receive financial assistance based on the size of the family. Moreover, a sum is granted for the deposit and the costs associated to the services of the real estate agent. The number of temporary protection applications granted is regularly updated [here](#). 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.

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

4. Freedom of movement in EU

Temporary protection residence does not work as a travel document. It is still possible to travel using valid passports. You are allowed to return to Spain while the residence permit is valid.

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](#).

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. 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.

The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration has created a telephone number to aid people displaced from Ukraine (+34910474444).

The Directorate General of Traffic has [approved](#) an instruction providing that the driving licenses obtained in Ukraine are valid in Spain for a period of one year.

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 if you 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 and a narrow designation of the scope of national measures covers 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, 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](#).

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 you find work. 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 [financial support received](#) by beneficiaries of temporary protection is the same as the one accorded to applicants for international protection. A single adult will receive 24 SEK or 71 SEK, depending on whether food is also provided with accommodation. A couple is entitled to 61 SEK per day and children 12 SEK per day.

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.

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

- (1) UA nationals who resided in Ukraine before 24 February.
- (2) TCNs and stateless persons with national or international protection status in Ukraine before 24 February.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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. For the details on the measures implemented by each canton, you can visit [this webpage](#). 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 22 November 2022, 71,343 application for protection status S have been made and 68,813 have been granted. The latest figures are available [here](#).

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 your 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.

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 residence permits.

2. Protection status

Currently, UA nationals have the option to apply for international protection, although it is unclear if the residence permit option will become an alternative to this. 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.

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](#). You can apply 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. Those hosting people displaced from Ukraine for a year [can receive](#) an allowance of GBP 350 per month. Moreover, asylum financial support can be received. It amounts to GBP 40.85 per week.

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.