

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

31 May 2022

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I. Introduction

In response to requests for information, ECRE has compiled a non-exhaustive document collating information on the measures taken by European countries to address the arrival of people fleeing the war in Ukraine (UA). The Information Sheet provides country-by-country information on two main areas of policy and legal developments in response to arrivals from UA: the first part identifies measures adopted on entry and stay requirements, reception-related arrangements, and asylum procedures; the second part provides 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 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. ECRE will continue to update the document insofar as that it has a value. 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 31 May 2022) and accurate but the situation remains volatile, changing rapidly. Consequently, the Information Sheet is not intended to be an exhaustive or definitive compilation of all developments. More detailed guidance concerning some of the countries included in this information sheet has been prepared by PILnet, DLA Piper and other law firms, and is available [here](#).

The updates have been supported with research conducted by Carmen López Esquitino, LLM student at Queen Mary University London.

[The Temporary Protection Directive and the Council implementing decision](#)

On 3 March 2022, the European Commission invoked the [Temporary Protection Directive](#) (TPD) and on 4 March 2022 the [Council implementing decision](#) was adopted. All EU Member States apart from Denmark took part in the adoption of the Decision. Denmark is not bound by the TPD, although it has introduced a similar special protection status (see [below](#)).

The TPD applies to UA nationals displaced from 24 February 2022, third-country nationals (TCN) and stateless persons who were beneficiaries of international or equivalent protection in Ukraine until 24 February 2022, and family members of these two categories of people.

Third-country nationals (TCN) and stateless persons who can prove they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a permanent residence permit and are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions are eligible either for temporary protection status under the Council implementing decision, or other adequate protection under the national law of the Member States.

Other groups such as third-country nationals and stateless persons who can prove they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 and who are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions may be eligible for temporary protection at the discretion of the EU Member States (EUMS).

Family members covered by the TPD decision include spouses or unmarried partners, minor unmarried children (of the individual concerned or their spouse) and close relatives who were living and dependent on the person covered. More information about the Directive and how it works in practice can be found [here](#).

[The Commission Communication on operational guidelines regarding the implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive](#)

On 17 March 2022, the Commission published [the Communication on the relevant operational guidelines](#). The guidelines aim to support EUMS in their national-level implementation of the TPD and they focus on the following issues: scope of and eligibility for protection; right to move freely; registration and databases; residence permits; unaccompanied minors; trafficking; access to asylum; repatriation assistance; and information provision.

On the scope of and eligibility for protection, the Commission encourages Member States to use their discretion to include wider categories of persons in their implementing legislation, in particular those who found themselves outside UA or who had fled UA shortly before 24 February 2022. It further notes that, where Member States choose to provide another form of adequate protection under Article 2(2) of the Council Decision, such protection must be in line with the guarantees of the Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFREU) and the spirit of the TPD; the respect for human dignity must be ensured at all times. Regarding the assessment of evidence, where documents have expired, MS are encouraged to consider them as evidence establishing identity and residence status; in case of doubts or non-submission of documents, MS are encouraged to rapidly contact the UA authorities or to channel the person into the asylum procedure.

Regarding the return in safe and durable conditions of TCN, the Commission considers it to be a *sui generis* concept that should be read in the light of Article 2(c) of the TPD and should include situations of obvious risk for the safety of the person. TCN should be able to enjoy in their country active rights that secure their basic needs and a possibility for reintegration. The situation of the country/region of origin should be assessed in combination with *prima facie* evidence provided by the TCN on their ability to return, including consideration of the existence of meaningful links with the country of origin (e.g. following a long-term residence in UA). Due consideration must be given to vulnerable individuals and children.

On family rights, the Commission encourages MS to extend the application of temporary protection or adequate protection under national law under Article 2(2) of the Council Decision to family members of persons who resided in UA before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a permanent residence permit. It is further emphasised that the situation of children will require swift and effective responses based on the best interests of the child principle; the Commission encourages MS to provide child-specific protection measures and to extend access to education for minors who fall under Article 2(2) of the Council Decision. Specific and extensive guidance is also provided for unaccompanied minors and orphaned children; strong child protection systems must be put in place in both the MS of first entry and the destination MS.

The guidelines offer additional specific recommendations on residence permits and the right to move freely, including on the use of the Blueprint network, the facilitated issuance of necessary visas, measures to address insufficient travel documentation, as well as easier procedures for opening bank accounts and accessing relevant services. For TCN that fall under the repatriation assistance provision, the Commission recommends the issuance of national permits of limited duration in order for such persons to access basic services.

The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) publishes regular updates on asylum and temporary protection trends in EU+ countries since the conflict in Ukraine. The latest update on TPD implementation was published on 25 May 2022 and covers the period 16-22 May; it can be found

[here](#). Similarly, the last situational update on the response of EU+ countries was published on 21 April 2022 and covers the period 6-20 April; which can be found [here](#).

Summary of emerging country practice on the scope of the Temporary Protection Directive

In some cases, as allowed by the Council Decision and encouraged by the Commission Guidelines, EUMS have used their discretion to extend the scope of the TPD to additional categories of people. This includes expanding the personal scope and extending the temporal scope of the protection under the TPD. On the other hand, certain EUMS appear to be implementing the TPD with a narrower scope than provided for in the Decision.

Expanded personal scope of temporary protection under the TPD

EUMS implementing the TPD – TCNs and stateless people

- Bulgaria extends the scope of the TPD to all TCNs and stateless persons who entered Bulgaria from Ukraine if they explicitly stated their desire for temporary protection status before 31 March 2022.
- Croatia extends temporary protection status under the TPD to all TCNs and stateless people legally residing in Ukraine on 24 February 2022 who are unable to return to their country of origin in safe and durable conditions.
- Finland extends temporary protection to TCNs who were residing legally in Ukraine, even if that was on a short-term basis, if they cannot return to their countries of origin.
- France extends temporary protection to family members of stateless persons and TCNs who were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February and who cannot return to their countries of origin in safe and durable conditions.
- Germany extends temporary protection to TCNs who were lawfully present in Ukraine for a non-temporary purpose but had not obtained permanent residence or international protection and who cannot return safely and permanently to their country of origin.
- Latvia extends temporary protection to TCNs with residence in UA on or before 24 February.
- Luxembourg extends temporary protection to stateless persons and TCNs who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid residence permit.
- The Netherlands also extends temporary protection to TCNs with a valid Ukrainian residence permit.
- Portugal extends temporary protection to TCNs or 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.
- Spain extends temporary protection to TCNs or stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine based on a valid residence permit. Spain also extends temporary protection to family members of TCNs or stateless persons with a valid residence permit.

EUMS implementing the TPD – Ukrainian nationals

- Austria extends temporary protection under the TPD to UA nationals who were lawfully resident in Austria on 24 February 2022. They will thus benefit from a right of residence after the expiry of their visa-free or visa-required stay. Austria also extends the TPD to UA nationals who held a valid residence title in Austria on 24 February 2022 but which was not renewed or was withdrawn due to failure to meet the issuance conditions and who cannot return to Ukraine.
- Czechia offers temporary protection to UA nationals who entered the territory of Czechia before 24 February 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 Czech Republic on the basis of this short-stay visa or without a visa. Temporary Protection can be granted exceptionally, in other cases.
- Finland extends temporary protection to UA nationals and their family members who were already living in Finland or who have arrived in Finland.
- France extends temporary protection to UA nationals who were temporarily in Europe on 24 February but can prove that they were permanently resident in Ukraine.
- Germany extends temporary protection to UA nationals already residing in Germany with a residence title that is likely to expire.
- Ireland extends temporary protection to UA nationals with certain immigration permits in Ireland before 24 February.
- The Netherlands extends temporary protection to UA nationals who left UA before 27 November 2021 and who on 27 November 2021 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.
- Spain extends the TPD to UA nationals in an irregular situation in Spain before February 24 and who, as a result of the conflict, cannot return to Ukraine.

Other EU and European countries

- Denmark extends temporary protection to UA nationals and refugees recognised in Ukraine who resided in or had a residence permit in Denmark on 24 February 2022.
- Serbia extends temporary protection to TCNs who were granted valid permanent residence or temporary residence in Ukraine and who cannot return to their country of origin under permanent and long-term circumstances. Serbia also extends temporary protection to UA citizens and their families who legally resided in the Republic of Serbia at the time of the national decision but whose right to reside will expire before the decision on temporary protection is revoked.

[Extended temporal scope of temporary protection under the TPD](#)

EUMS implementing the TPD

- Belgium offers temporary protection to UA nationals who had a primary residence in Ukraine and who left the country after 24 November 2021.

- Croatia offers temporary protection to those who fled Ukraine recently but before 24 February 2022 due to the security situation and cannot return now.
- Finland offers temporary protection to UA nationals and their family members who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February.
- Germany extends temporary protection to those who fled Ukraine shortly before 24 February or who were elsewhere in the EU shortly before that date.
- Luxembourg extends temporary protection to those who left Ukraine shortly before 24 February.
- The Netherlands extends temporary protection to those who left Ukraine after 27 November 2021.
- Sweden extend temporary protection to UA nationals in Sweden on or after 30 October 2021 and who do not have a residence permit.

Countries applying a more limited scope than the scope of the Council Decision

EUMS implementing the TPD

- Estonia only confers protection to UA nationals, beneficiaries of international protection in Ukraine and both group's families.
- Germany does not confer temporary protection on stateless persons who were legally present in Ukraine on the basis of a permanent residence title.
- Greece does not confer temporary protection on TCNs or stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine on the basis of a permanent residence permit.
- Hungary does not confer temporary protection on TCNs or stateless persons legally residing in Ukraine on the basis of a permanent residence permit who were not refugees or who did not benefit from an equivalent national protection in Ukraine.
- Poland limits protection to UA nationals entering Poland directly from Ukraine from 24 February onwards.
- Sweden limits temporary protection to 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.

Other EU/European countries

- Denmark does not apply the TPD but has introduced a temporary protection regime under national law. It only offers protection to UA nationals and refugees recognised in Ukraine.

II. National measures in response to arrivals from UA

1. Austria

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum procedures

For UA nationals, entry with a biometric passport and no visa requirement remains possible. 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](#).

UA nationals fleeing the war are allowed to travel for free on trains using the country's national railway service, and public transport in Vienna is free for anyone with a UA travel document. ([ÖBB](#)).

Persons fleeing Ukraine are not subject to Covid-19 restrictions.

Caritas are present at Vienna Central Station to provide information and assistance. Emergency accommodation is provided at the Humanitarian Arrival Centre of the City of Vienna and the Federal Agency for Reception and Support Services. More information about the services available, and about registration and employment can be found in Ukrainian and German [here](#).

Displaced persons can contact the Federal Chancellery with further questions (+43 1 715 10 51 – 120) and they can contact the Federal Agency for Care and Support Services (BBU) upon arrival (+43 1 267 68 70 9460). 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 1 715 10 51 –120 and by email at ukrainehilfe@integrationsfonds.at).

The Minister of the Interior, Gerhard Karner, explained at the European Police Congress on 11 May 2022 that there has been a dangerous development in human smuggling as a result of the war in Ukraine. Further information can be found [here](#).

The Ministry of the Interior and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) have established a project with a budget of 400,000€ to support displaced people from Ukraine including through psychological support, legal advice and family tracing. The project will run until 31 August 2022. For more information, visit the following [page](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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

- (1) UA nationals present in Austria as of 24 February 2022
- (2) TCNs or stateless persons with an international protection status or comparable national protection status granted before 24 February 2022, in accordance with Ukrainian law
- (3) The family members of the people covered by these categories.

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. 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](#).

There is an obligation to register for residence at the registration office of each municipality. The beneficiaries of temporary protection are issued an ID card for displaced persons by the BFA. Beneficiaries of temporary protection status have access to the labor market, education and medical care. Before starting a job, a work permit must be issued by the Public Employment Service (AMS). UA students are exempted from paying school fees for the summer semester 2022.

As of 12 April, more than 30,000 ID cards had been [sent out](#).

2. Belgium

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions, asylum procedures

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.

The [Federal Agency](#) for the reception of asylum seekers 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 (Heysel, 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. It is possible to request accommodation at later stage through local authorities but it is not guaranteed.

A [helpline](#) has been launched to provide psychological support for people arriving in Belgium from Ukraine. The processing of asylum cases of UA nationals [is suspended](#).

There are certain conditions that must be met by those who have fled Ukraine and arrived to Belgium by car. The obligations can be read [here](#). 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](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

Temporary protection status in line with the Council decision is available to:

- (1) UA nationals and their families with a primary residence in Ukraine and who left the country after 24 November 2021
- (2) TCN and stateless persons who benefitted from international protection in Ukraine and their families with primary residence in Ukraine before 24 February 2022
- (3) Nationals of third countries legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a valid permanent residence permit and [who are unable](#) to return to their country or region of origin under safe and sustainable conditions.

The granting of this status results in the issuance of a limited stay permit (Card A), valid for one year. More information on protection can be found [here](#) and registration appointments at the registration centre in Heysel, Brussels can be made [online here](#).

Those who had a valid right of residence in another MS such as a valid visum D 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.

A [weekly report](#) has been created to collect figures concerning displaced persons from Ukraine. From Monday 9 to Friday 13 May 2022, 1787 persons received a certificate of temporary protection in Belgium.

3. Bulgaria

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum procedures

UA citizens can enter Bulgaria and stay for up to 90 days without a visa or claiming protection. 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. Regularly updated information in UA and English can be found [here](#) and government official information can be found [here](#).

It is possible to enter Bulgaria without holding a biometric passport or without any travel documents in exceptional cases. More information can be found [here](#).

BDZ provides free rail transportation to people fleeing Ukraine. They have to present the valid identity document they used to cross the border. For more information in Ukrainian, visit this [webpage](#). Individuals can use a hotline for health and medical issues (0800 20 101) and for psycho-social support (0800 11 466). 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.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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. Registration offices for temporary protection are updated daily [here](#).

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](#).

4. Croatia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum procedures

People displaced from Ukraine do not currently need a passport to enter Croatia. 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. 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.

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](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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 recently before 24 February 2022 due to the security situation and cannot return now.

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.

As of 25 April, 10,000 people have [requested](#) temporary protection status.

5. Cyprus

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception and asylum procedures

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](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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 Immigration Department of the section where the person is present.

6. Czechia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception and asylum procedures

UA citizens with a biometric passport can stay in Czechia for 90 days without a visa, but it is necessary to register with the Foreign Police within 30 days. 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.

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.

The rules governing transport available for people displaced by the conflict in Ukraine were modified on 1 April. International trains from Slovakia, Poland and Hungary to Czechia will be free of charge. Other train connections will also be free but only valid for a period of five days after the person has been granted temporary protection. More information can be found on this [website](#).

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.

Three judgments have recently been issued by the Regional Court of Brno in favour of UA international protection applicants who claimed asylum prior to 24 February 2022. These judgments are not yet public and many cases of previously rejected UA asylum seekers are also pending before the courts.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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 Czech Republic 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 Czech Republic 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.

In addition, temporary protection is accorded to TCNs who were holders of a permanent residence permit in Ukraine before 24 February and who cannot return to their country of origin due to a 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.

The applications for temporary protection must be presented in person before the Regional Centers for help and Assistance to Ukraine. A list of the centers is provided [here](#).

From 2 May, people displaced from Ukraine [must register](#) with the Police and report a change of residence during the first 3 days after arrival, although elsewhere, information suggest that the deadline is 30 days after arrival.

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.

7. Denmark

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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.

The Refugee Appeals Board has suspended decisions in asylum cases of UA citizens. The decision was reviewed in [the Coordination Committee of 28 April 2022](#) and the continuation of the suspension has been decided.

UA nationals arriving to Denmark by train can travel into and through Denmark for free on DSB rail lines. People with a Ukrainian car and those transporting emergency aid or refugees can cross the Øresund Bridge, linking Denmark and Sweden, free of charge. This measure is applicable from March 1 to 31 May. For more information, you can visit this [webpage](#).

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.

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

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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). 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. Married persons who arrive to Denmark alone cannot receive extra social assistance.

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.

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.

8. Estonia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Entry: According to new measures, biometric passports are no longer required for UA nationals fleeing the country; people can arrive without any requirement for visa. COVID-related requirements do not apply to UA nationals arriving at the border.

Stay: 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.

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

People displaced from Ukraine can use train and bus services free of charge. More information can be found [here](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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 does not apply to those 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. In order to apply for TP, it is necessary to [book an appointment](#) with the Police and Border Guard Board. Appointments can be booked [here](#). More information on how to apply for temporary protection is available [here](#).

9. France

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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.

Stay: 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](#).

Residence permits of UA nationals already residing in France, which are due to expire in the coming days or weeks, will be automatically extended by three months.

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”. 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.

Ukrainian students in France [can apply](#) to a French higher education institution. They must send a message to ukraine@campusfrance.org.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

A ministerial order was issued specifying the people eligible for temporary protection. Third-country nationals holding a valid permanent residence permit can only benefit from temporary protection if they are unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country of origin. This assessment has to be 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.

Those eligible for temporary protection will be issued a provisional residence permit for 6 months, giving them immediate access to healthcare, support to access housing and payment of the asylum seeker’s allowance. 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.

Furthermore, on 29 March 2022, the Minister of Interior published a [handbook](#) in French and Ukrainian with information for those displaced from Ukraine. The [network “2000 France Services”](#) provides help with administrative procedures for individuals displaced from Ukraine.

10. Finland

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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.

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.

The Finnish Immigration Service has repeatedly [announced](#) plans to establish new reception centres and service points for private accommodation (which is hosting most people). As of 6 May, a [new reception centre](#) has 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.

Official websites state that Onnibus trains could be used free of charge until the end of April. Finnair was offering a discount for people fleeing Ukraine from certain locations to Helsinki which was valid until 30 April 2022. The discount has been [extended](#) until May 31.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

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.

The Finnish Government announced on 12 May that it is [prepared](#) to receive beneficiaries of TP transferred from other EU Member States.

As of 18 May, out of the 23,781 applications for temporary protection, 20,622 decisions have been made. 20,427 of them have been positive. More information is available [here](#).

11. Germany

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees regularly publishes [UA-specific guidance](#) in German, Russian and Ukrainian on entry and stay requirements. 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.

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. Those displaced from Ukraine who decide to obtain a long-term residence permit, to receive social benefits or to work in the short-term, can apply for the residence permit electronically through "Germany4Ukraine".

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.

The Berlin Immigration Office [issued a general ruling](#) stipulating that, for the citizens of Ukraine in Berlin whose visa-free stay expires on 25 February 2022, the visa-free short stay is automatically extended until 31 May 2022. The ruling applies solely to Ukrainian citizens in possession of a valid passport or a passport replacement document, who are actually staying in Berlin at the time the visa-free short stay expires and who will be also staying there until they leave 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.

Before being able to work in Germany, beneficiaries of temporary protection need permission from the Immigration Authorities (Ausländerbehörden). The Federal Ministry of the Interior and Home Affairs has decided to launch courses for people fleeing Ukraine. More information is available [here](#). The Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (KMK) have announced that students who have fled Ukraine can continue their studies in Germany without having a secondary school certificate. Additional information can be found [here](#).

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

Additional local and national information can be found [here](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

Germany has chosen to apply 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 has 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.

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.

12. Greece

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Visa-free entry with biometric passports and 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. Passenger locator forms are [no longer required](#) for UA citizens to enter Greece.

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](#).

People displaced from Ukraine can access free psychological support (10306(number 4))

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

The Ministry of Migration and Asylum [has announced](#) that temporary protection up to one year will be offered to UA nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, TCNs or stateless persons legally residing (as refugees or with an equivalent national status) in Ukraine before 24 February 2022, and to family members of the above groups.

The Regional Asylum Offices (RROs) 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).

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.

13. Hungary

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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. Registration points have been set up near the border crossings for registration to begin. Updated information and developments can be accessed [here](#).

Applications for temporary protection must be submitted in person at the designated hotspots or at the client service offices of the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing. Information on the hotspots can be found [here](#).

An electronic (data recording) platform has been created for those displaced from Ukraine. They cannot submit their application electronically but they can upload their data prior to the appointment in person in order to speed up the procedure. More information can be found [here](#).

[“Solidarity tickets”](#) free of charge are available in MAV trains from Ukraine to Hungary. BKK was offering free flights for those fleeing Ukraine until April 30. BKK [decided](#) to extend the free travel option until May 31; no further announcement has been made.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

Temporary protection under the EU Council Directive is available to UA citizens and beneficiaries of international protection residing in Ukraine displaced on or after 24 February 2022, as well as to their family members. TCNs and stateless people who do not fit into these groups are excluded from protection and can only apply through the usual asylum procedure which involves registering in the Hungarian embassy in Belgrade to submit a statement of intent to apply for asylum. More information about this can be accessed [here](#).

14. Iceland

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

UA nationals are entitled to travel to Iceland visa-free. The Directorate of Immigration [removed](#) Ukraine from the list of safe countries.

A residence permit under a collective protection measure (see below) grants individuals rights including housing, maintenance, social services, health care services and access to the labour market. Under the current regime, those who receive a residence permit on humanitarian grounds only receive conditional access to the Icelandic labour market, however, an amendment is now being prepared aiming to ensure that all persons who receive a residence permit on humanitarian grounds will receive a work permit along with the residence permit, automatically and without intermediaries.

Those already in Iceland on a temporary permit or visa-free stay expiring soon are allowed to stay in the country until further notice. However, a residence and work permit are necessary to be able to work.

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.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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

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.

15. Ireland

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

[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. Social welfare support for holders of a temporary protection status and local centres have been announced [here](#). Accommodation is provided to all who request it on arrival to an Immigration Officer or the authorities present. Permanent accommodation is then organised through the authorities and the Irish Red Cross who will work with local hosts to provide shared accommodation.

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

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 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](#).

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

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

16. Italy

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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. COVID-related restrictions continue to apply until 30 April 2022: entry must be accompanied by a COVID certificate and a passenger locator form, however testing can be done in [Lazio](#) within 48 hours of arrival.

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](#).

A [recent 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.

Italy has [removed](#) Ukraine from the safe country of origin list until 31 December 2022.

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).

Flixbus, Marino bus and Trenord trains offer free journeys for people fleeing from Ukraine. Furthermore, an [ordinance](#) of 13 March 2022 provides that people fleeing from Ukraine can travel without any cost in Italy to reach the first place of destination or reception. This is limited to the first five days after arrival in Italy.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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. 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.

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. It is now possible to apply for the subsistence allowance [online](#).

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

As of 12 May, 94,015 persons had applied for temporary protection in Italy. A [dashboard](#) with an analysis of the figures has been created by “Civil Protection”.

17. Latvia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Entry: Visa-free entry remains possible with a biometric passport. At border crossing points, checks will confirm the existence of biometric passports or the need for visas, in the absence of the latter. 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. More detailed information in English, Ukrainian and Russian can be found [here](#).

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.

Stay: 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](#). 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. 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](#).

Different types of social support services are available for those fleeing Ukraine, such as a one-off benefit 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](#).

On 5 April, the Cabinet of Ministers amended the Law on Support of the Civilian Population of Ukraine to provide additional support for housing, employment and education. Amongst other measures, the Law provides that exceptions will be made when documents cannot be obtained and that employers can hire a UA national without conducting the first mandatory health exam within the first three months. More information can be found [here](#).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

As of 23 May, 24,098 people displaced from Ukraine [have received](#) temporary protection.

18. Lithuania

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Visa-free entry is possible for UA nationals with biometric passports. 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](#)). 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.

[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. 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. 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](#).

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.

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

b. Temporary protection and other statuses

After registration, UA nationals may apply for and obtain a temporary residence permit in Lithuania (for 1 year) or a national visa (for 1 year). Information is not available on all categories of people to whom temporary protection has been extended. National visas will not be issued to citizens of Ukraine who are not holders of valid foreign passports, but applications for temporary residence

permits for humanitarian reasons will be accepted. Ukrainian citizens holding biometric passports and whose national visas or temporary residence permits expire in the Republic of Lithuania can immediately be part of the 90-day visa-free regime upon the expiry of these documents.

Detailed information can also be found [here](#).

19. Luxembourg

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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.

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](#)

Beneficiaries of temporary protection benefit from the reception facilities of the National Reception Office (“Office national de l’accueil”), including accommodation, food and clothing, monthly assistance, and access to medical care. More information can be found [here](#).

b. Temporary protection or other special statuses

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. More information on applying for protection 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. 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).

20. Malta

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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.

COVID-related entry restrictions: All passengers fleeing from Ukraine will be accepted subject to quarantine. The Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs is offering to cover the accommodation costs of UA nationals and their dependents in hotels recognised as quarantine locations. For more information, see [here](#).

Those fleeing the conflict in Ukraine [are exempt](#) from the fees of the procedures for having qualifications recognised in Malta.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

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

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](#)

21. Moldova

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Ukrainians 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).

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](#)).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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. Since 19 April, UA citizens can access [reproductive health services](#) free of charge.

22. The Netherlands

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

The Dutch immigration service (IND) has released [guidance](#) on entry/stay requirements for UA nationals. Ukrainians can stay in the Netherlands for 90 days visa-free. 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. All public transportation [is free](#) for UA nationals.

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](#).

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.

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

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.
- (4) Family members of the above groups.

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). 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).

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

Since 1 April, it is expected that UA nationals will receive a living allowance of EUR 260 per person per month. Adults who live with a host family will receive extra EUR 215 per month and children will receive an extra EUR 55 per month. For more information, see [here](#).

23. Norway

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Visa-free travel with biometric passports remains possible. [A dedicated page](#) with further details for UA nationals has been created by the authorities.

Reception capacity [is expected](#) to increase. Norwegian authorities [no longer consider Ukraine a safe country](#) and returns to UA have been suspended.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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
- (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.

Those who receive the temporary collective protection status will be granted a residence permit for up to a year 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. For more information, see [here](#). People who do not fall under the above categories will be assessed individually which is likely to involve an assessment for international protection.

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.

24. Portugal

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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. In addition, the government has [announced](#) that it will give free mobile communications cards to those granted temporary protection. The Portuguese government has launched an information platform to combine information on reception, protection and integration [in one place](#).

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

TAP airline and CP-Trains [offer](#) free journeys for people fleeing from Ukraine.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

An online platform for remote submissions of temporary protection requests is available [here](#). [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. Specialised locations have been provided for citizens fleeing Ukraine to apply for temporary protection in the three National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants in Lisbon, Faro and Porto. The list of locations is available [here](#).

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

25. Poland

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

Although the situation remains very dynamic in Poland, the authorities seem to be proceeding based on existing measures on entry based on biometric passports, visas and asylum. More detailed information on entry 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. For more information, see [here](#).

Minors, women, men over 60 and men with disabilities aged 18-60 can use [free travel](#) in Poland by train until 31 May. People displaced from Ukraine can use [PKP trains](#) and [Flixbus](#) inside Poland and for journeys to other cities in Europe. [Uber](#) is also offering trips free of charge from the Ukrainian border cities to Poland.

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.

A list of newly formed reception facilities is available [here](#). 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.

Detailed information in English and Ukrainian can also be found [here](#).

Although the TPD provides for free movement of applicants to choose the Member State in which they wish to avail themselves of protection, there have been some reports of applicants in Germany being rejected on the basis of registration certificates issued in Poland.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

Poland brought in the Act on Assistance to Citizens of Ukraine 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. 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”.

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. Employers who did not report that they had employed an UA national will not be face legal consequences. Measures to allow [psychologists](#) and [teachers](#) from Ukraine to be able to work in Poland have been introduced. A [website](#) has been created by the government to help people fleeing Ukraine find employment.

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

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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](#).

Those hosting someone displaced from Ukraine must [declare](#) that they do so within the first 3 days.

With a “Help Ukraine Ticket”, people displaced from Ukraine can travel on CFR trains for certain cross-border journeys. The ticket must be issued before 31 May. More information is available [here](#). Bus journeys to Italy and other European cities are provided free of charge by Romfour. In addition, [Flixbus](#) can be used from cities at the Romanian border to other locations within Europe.

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.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

Romania applies the TPD to UA nationals living in Ukraine on 24 February, 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, along with family members of these groups.

In order to enjoy temporary protection, it is necessary to contact the General Inspectorate for Immigration. It 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.

27. Serbia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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 Office website](#), authorities have made available reception capacity on standby in response to the potential of increased arrivals of UA nationals. Once in reception centres, individuals will have access to healthcare, elementary and high school education, and humanitarian aid. More information can be accessed [here](#).

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.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

28. Slovakia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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. More information on entry and stay issues 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.

It is advised that, after crossing into Slovakia, people visit a [large-capacity center](#) where they will be provided with emergency accommodation. The [maximum period](#) of stay is 10 days.

After entering the country, it is compulsory to report the beginning of the stay within three business days. More information can be found [here](#). The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic has [temporarily modified the procedures](#) for providing certain social benefits in order to make them more accessible to those fleeing Ukraine. The Slovak government created [a website](#) where UA nationals can find information on accommodation.

The Ministry of Interior [provides](#) financial aid, through the municipalities, to the persons hosting individuals displaced from Ukraine. As of 2 May, 2.5 million € have been reimbursed.

The Ministry of the Interior has set up specific lines to provide information in Ukrainian (+421 513 816 111 and +421 259 765 111).

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

Slovakia is providing UA nationals and family members with a form of [temporary protection](#) which gives them access to healthcare, the labour market and education. The protection does not apply beyond people who had permanent residency in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022 and cannot return to their country of origin. Asylum applications are still possible but people are encouraged to take the temporary protection route where possible as it will be quicker.

It is possible to apply for temporary protection at the large-capacity centres in Humenné, Michalovce, Nitra, Bratislava and Žilina. The centre in Humenné will be put on [standby](#) mode from 4 May. It is also possible to apply at selected departments of the Foreign Police. More information can be found [here](#). The Ministry of Interior has created an [online portal](#) for UA nationals to apply for protection.

Between 24 February and 20 May, 442,648 persons displaced from Ukraine entered Slovakia. From 1 March until 20 May, 77,184 have been granted temporary protection. This [page](#) has more information.

29. Slovenia

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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.

[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.

The first reception of persons is carried out at the accommodation center in Logatec.

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](#).

On 6 May, the Government's Office for the Care and Integration of Migrants [signed](#) an agreement with the Government's Office for the Development and European Cohesion Policy to finance a project for the integration of beneficiaries of temporary protection. For instance, a 12-hour online orientation programme will be set up and children will be able to receive literacy and learning support.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

Information on the procedure and the rights involved can be accessed [here](#).

30. Spain

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

The Spanish national railway network is providing [train journeys free of charge](#) to UA citizens in possession of a passport or identity card. 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.

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, allowing them to live on independently without having to first spend at least six months in temporary accommodation, as is required for other groups.

The Spanish High Court [has granted subsidiary protection](#) to UA nationals who applied for protection before the escalation of conflicts in 2022.

In case of lack of economic resources, Ukrainian refugees can access the reception system (“Sistema de acogida”). The protection has only been extended to UA nationals and TCNs or stateless persons who were long term residents in Ukraine, and their families.

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.

The Ministry of Education has [approved](#) several measures to facilitate the integration of students displaced from Ukraine, such as the recruitment of Ukrainian teachers and language assistants.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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.

Temporary protection can be requested at the Reception, Assistance and Referral Centres (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.

An analysis of the number of temporary protection applications granted as of 23 May can be found [here](#). Information about temporary and protection information will be regularly updated [here](#).

31. Sweden

a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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 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.

According to the Swedish migration agency, as per April 4, the housing situation for protection seekers from Ukraine has [stabilised](#) when compared with the assessment made in early March.

b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

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. 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.

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](#).

32. Switzerland

- a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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

- b. Temporary protection and other special statuses

A temporary protection status has been activated (“le status de protection S”) which will entitle UA nationals and their family members to protection for one year, which can be extended. The status will be available for TCNs who had a valid legal residence permit in Ukraine and cannot return to their country of origin safely and permanently. It does not apply to those who hold a protection status in another EU country. 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](#)

The latest figures are available [here](#) covering the number of people fleeing Ukraine in Switzerland. As of 23 May, out of 50,875 people registered, 50,133 have been granted “le statut de protection S”.

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.

33. Turkey

- a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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

34. United Kingdom

- a. Entry/stay requirements, reception conditions and asylum

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](#).

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

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

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